THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TO THE

CIVIL GOVERNOR

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

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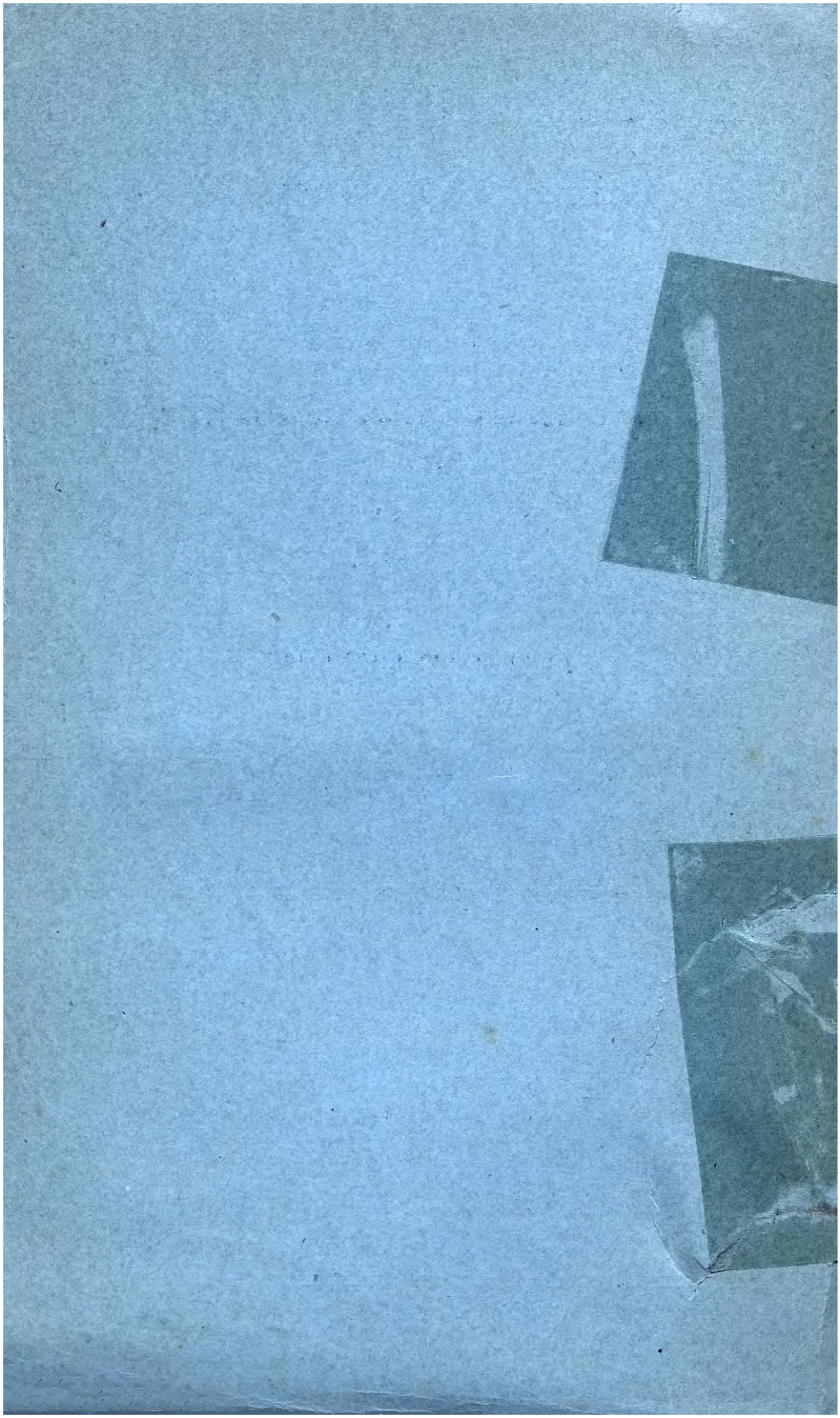

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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.

MANILA, *October 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Executive Bureau for the year ending September 30, 1904:

The scope of the work of this Bureau as reorganized was set forth in detail in my last annual report, and, as there has been no material change therein, it will be unnecessary to dwell upon that subject in this report further than it will be touched upon under the subheads hereinafter following.

BUREAU PERSONNEL.

The feature of this subject that stands out with great prominence is the feverishly unsettled condition of the Philippine civil service as far as this Bureau is concerned.

The force at present employed in the Bureau consists of 2 officials, 1 chief clerk, 1 recorder, 1 law clerk, 6 chiefs of division, 8 private secretaries, 95 clerks and messengers, and 14 laborers, a total of 128 (52 Americans and 76 Filipinos), as against 123 for the previous year.

During the year there have been the following changes:

	Americans.	Filipinos.
Permanent appointments	23	47
Temporary appointments	6	8
Resignations	5	13
Transfers to other Bureaus	10	4
Removals (all messengers)		15

This statement shows that there has been an aggregate of 47 separations and 84 new appointments in a total force of 128. The result of this state of affairs has been to cast upon the chiefs of division and the older employees the brunt of the work and re-

sponsibility, naturally heavier than would have been the case had the entire force been thoroughly trained in the Bureau work. In addition to the performance of their official duties, the older employees have been required to instruct and train the constant stream of new appointees, who would very often, at the beginning, be only an additional hindrance instead of rendering material assistance where it was most needed. This difficulty has been more particularly felt in the action divisions, there being even now a dearth of thoroughly trained clerks experienced in the work of the Bureau who are able to take the initiative in matters important as well as routinary, and to instruct employees in the lower grades, thereby being of real assistance to the chiefs of division.

Aside from this, the Bureau has not even had the benefit, during the entire year, of the services of all of the older employees in the higher grades still on the rolls, the following being at present on leave of absence in the United States: The chief clerk, Recorder of the Commission, law clerk (who has just resigned, as mentioned elsewhere in this report), disbursing officer, two private secretaries to Commissioners, and two clerks class 7, in addition to which I have been absent myself for five months, as stated elsewhere. All of the positions mentioned, with the exception of that of the disbursing officer, have been filled temporarily by drawing upon officials and clerks in the next lower grades.

Most of the absences in this Bureau, as undoubtedly in other Bureaus, are due to the fact that the employees who have served the Insular Government since the first and second years of its inauguration have earned and are taking a needed rest. The existence in the United States of the St. Louis Exposition has proved an added attraction to draw clerks home.

However, in spite of these abnormal conditions, it is gratifying to be able to state that the general public business of the Bureau has not been delayed, and a source of satisfaction to note the efforts most of the members of the force have made to keep up with the work and the just pride they have felt in their success. Their close application is eloquently testified to by the fact that during the year they have performed voluntarily twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-three hours of overtime, or three thousand seven hundred and eighty-two working days of six and one-half hours each, an average of three hundred and fifteen days per month, for which no extra compensation is allowed.

It was attempted this year again to permit the clerks of the Bureau to enjoy the shorter hours provided by law for the "heated term," but a few days sufficed to demonstrate the fact that under present conditions the employees of the Executive Bureau may not hope to come within the provisions of the second proviso of section 1 of Act No. 1040, nor to shorten the office hours at any time of the year while the chiefs and officials of other Bureaus that have a continuous session of six and one-half hours continue to pay their respects to this Bureau after closing their own offices for the day.

While there has been a steady increase in the quantity of work over the preceding year, the relative increase has not been so great by far as in former years, owing principally to the fact that the Insular Government is now firmly organized, and further increases in the work will depend naturally upon the economical development of the Islands and their prosperity. The unexpected may happen at any time, of course, but it is thought that, under normal conditions, with its entire force on duty the Bureau will be able to respond to all calls upon it.

During my absence from the Islands for five months discharging the duties imposed upon me by the provisions of Act No. 1080 (amendatory of No. 1030), referred to elsewhere in this report, Mr. Frank W. Carpenter, Assistant Executive Secretary, had resting upon him the combined duties of his own office and of the Executive Secretary, and from December 24, 1903, the date of the vacation of the office of Secretary of Commerce and Police and the assumption of the duties of Acting Civil Governor by the present Civil Governor, until August 8, 1904, the date of the induction into office of Secretary of Commerce and Police of the Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, there also devolved upon Mr. Carpenter, to a very large extent, the discharge of the duties of this latter office. That he performed all these duties with ability and efficiency is vouched for by his excellent record and the high standards he has ever set for himself.

RETRENCHMENT THROUGH REORGANIZATION AND SYSTEMATIZATION.

The Philippine Commission, during the discussion of the last appropriation bill, suggested the necessity of retrenchment in the matter of the fixed charges of the Government. This Bureau at once set about to devise a plan whereby the wishes of the Commission in the premises might be realized. Having evolved what it

considered the most feasible plan, it was at once put into practice in a tentative way, and its workings have been such that it emboldens me to submit it to the Civil Governor, as also the advisability of extending its scope should it meet his approval and that of the heads of the Executive Departments, so as to include all the Bureaus of the Insular Government. It is not claimed that the plan hereinbelow outlined has any of the elements of novelty, but, as it seems to meet the ends sought and hence commends itself to me, I submit it for what it is worth.

With the gradual extension of administrative organization there necessarily has been a continual increase in the fixed charges of the Government for salaries and wages and contingent office expenses, and the present time seems opportune for calling a halt, as the preliminary formative period has ended.

There still remains of the present fiscal year a sufficient period within which to prepare for reorganization upon a more economical and no less efficient basis with the beginning of the next year (July 1, 1905), when it is believed there should be a general reorganization in the clerical and other nontechnical personnel of all Bureaus.

In view of the falling off in the revenues of the Government and the recognized necessity for retrenchment, the Executive Bureau is prepared to contribute its share toward the reduction of expenses and to submit estimates for current expenses for the fiscal year 1906 looking to a considerable decrease in authorized expenditure for salaries and wages and contingent expenses. It is expected that this may be accomplished by reorganization of personnel and because of the fact that the office equipment, while not so complete or elaborate as is desired, is nevertheless adequate for the present and until conditions shall have changed to a degree warranting further considerable expenditure on this account. This does not mean to say that the work of the Bureau has decreased during the past year, nor that there is any decrease expected during the coming year, but that, by a redistribution of work in recognition of the increasing capacity of Filipino clerks and the discontinuance of several positions above class 9, a reduction may be effected in the estimated expenditure for salaries and wages.

The course now being followed in pursuit of this end is a reassignment of duties and redistribution of work, the theory of which is that no duty which may be performed by a messenger shall be assigned to a clerk; that no employee of Class H shall

perform duties which may be performed by an employee of Class K; nor that an employee of class 7 shall be permitted or required to occupy his time with duties which may be discharged by an employee of a lower grade; in other words, a progressive distribution of the work of the Bureau, beginning with employees in the lowest classes and working upward, assigning each higher class duties requiring knowledge or responsibility which properly may not be exacted of any lower class. This leaves a greatly reduced amount of work for assignment to employees above class 9, and therefore certain positions in classes above this latter may be discontinued gradually without detriment to the efficient and prompt discharge of business. Certain of these positions in the Executive Bureau have become vacant through the ordinary casualties of service, and the vacancies will not be filled; other positions will be vacated during the next half year, and, should it become apparent, when the last quarter of this fiscal year arrives, that by the end of the year the office force will not reach the contemplated reduction, the names of individuals whose positions it is desired to discontinue will be reported to the Civil Service Board with the necessary statement of efficiency and qualifications, in order that they may be transferred to vacancies that must be filled in other Bureaus.

To carry this plan out requires continuous intelligent and loyal effort on the part of the chief clerk and the chiefs of divisions and sections. The value of each of these assistants, like that of a Bureau chief, is determined by the ratio of work-~~which~~ results to expenditures.

The reduction of fixed charges in office expenses may be effected only by a clear understanding on the part of all responsible officials and employees that the Government is not an eleemosynary institution, but a corporate body bound to give the public the highest possible degree of service and benefits at the lowest cost in taxes upon private funds and conveniences, and to this end no expense not essential to such service and benefits may be tolerated.

It is the duty of every employee having the immediate supervision and direction of subordinates to instruct and prepare each of the latter to fill the position next higher than that he holds, and any official or employee who fails to pursue conscientiously this course of imparting and receiving instructions should be required to seek employment elsewhere than in the Government service.

In this way only—by forming a competent personnel from the local supply—may the Government hope to escape the heavy expense occasioned by reliance upon the large proportion of imported employees at present utilized for nontechnical positions.

As complementary to the foregoing plan, and in the conviction that economy in time and expense is secured by having a concise and uniform set of rules for the conduct of business in all the offices of the Insular Government and its dependencies (which is not now the case), there is attached hereto, marked "Appendix A," a draft of proposed rules prepared by the Assistant Executive Secretary, which is respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Civil Governor and heads of the Executive Departments.

THE NEW LAW AS TO "VACATION LEAVES."

The provision of law authorizing the granting of vacation leave (Act No. 1040, sec. 3) and abolishing the sick-leave privileges heretofore authorized has, in a general way, proven entirely satisfactory to this Bureau and is considered an improvement upon former legislation upon the subject of leave.

At the close of September of this year (the above-cited act having been in force about eight and one-half months) 17½ per cent of the total Bureau personnel had used all vacation leave due for the year, 16½ per cent had used one-half and over, 18 per cent had used one or two weeks, 32 per cent a few days only, and 16 per cent none. Some of the latter will be able to use all or a portion of their vacation before the close of the year, about one-half of them having signified their intention not to use any unless ill.

The advantage of the new system over the former is that it encourages travel in the Islands, thereby broadening the views of the clerks and giving them a keener interest in their work, and affords them an opportunity to take rest and recreation which formerly was impossible without utilizing a portion of the accumulated accrued leave, which, to the American clerks at least, was obnoxious in that they were anxious to save the latter for a visit to the United States, the consequence being that they often remained tied down to their desks until actually too ill to continue. This naturally impaired their efficiency and often resulted in the permanent loss of the services of a good clerk.

Under the present system if a clerk happens to desire a few days

of rest or recreation, even while enjoying good health—and occasional "breathing spells" tend to put every clerk in a better frame of mind and improved physical condition, enabling him to withstand better the effects of the climate or of overwork—he may do so without the loss of pay or accrued leave. If he happens to be indisposed or physically run down it is only necessary for him to get informal permission from his chief to be absent for a few days, and, either before leaving the office or after returning to duty, fill out the required application for vacation leave covering the period, thus doing away with the medical certificate nuisance which was one of the concomitants of the "sick-leave" provision of the former system, the abolishment of which was a move in the right direction.

The present system does away with all investigation into the question of whether the absence of a clerk is due to illness and repugnant and inquisitorial examination into the nature and cause of the same. So long as a clerk has vacation leave to his credit and informal permission to be absent no further questions are asked.

The law requires that vacation leave must be taken within the calendar year for which granted, and it can not accumulate in the same manner as accrued leave.

If a clerk is absent on account of illness after he has exceeded his vacation leave such absence is charged against his accrued leave. As a consequence clerks are naturally reluctant to take their vacation leave during the first half and middle portion of the calendar year, fearing they might be taken ill later and before the close of the year and have the absence occasioned thereby charged to accrued leave. In view of this natural propensity of the clerks, and recognizing the tendency on the part of the majority of those in this Bureau to work overtime, and in order to preserve their health and keep their mental vigor unimpaired and to prevent many absences within a short period from seriously embarrassing the work of the Bureau, the clerks were given to understand, after the passage of the act, that the chances of an application for vacation leave being approved decreased with the approach of the closing months of the year. Each chief of division likewise was told that he must arrange the granting of vacation leaves with respect to the work and personnel of his division independent of the other divisions. The results have been that some clerks take all their vacation leave early, others take only a portion, reserving the balance for use

during possible illness, and still others decide to reserve all against possible illness, and that, while a number of clerks have been absent from the Bureau at the same time at various periods, there were never so many absent from any one division as to seriously interfere with the work thereof, though it undoubtedly increased somewhat the amount of overtime work put in by those remaining on duty.

There is of course the possibility of a clerk falling prey to a serious malady which would necessitate his absence from the office for a period longer than the law allows for vacation leave, but there are, unfortunately, always unavoidable cases of individual hardships arising under every general provision of law.

Another thing in favor of the vacation leave is that it may be taken in connection with accrued leave, and thus enables clerks to plan for more extended trips, either home or to neighboring countries.

In short, it is believed that the law as administered in this Bureau, and in its beneficial results with respect to its force, has done "the greatest good to the greatest number."

MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

The general municipal elections for the year 1902 were postponed until the first Tuesday in May, 1903, by executive order of the Civil Governor dated November 17, 1902, so as to prevent a change of municipal officials during the taking of the census; and again, by Act No. 730 (enacted April 8, 1903), until the first Tuesday in December, 1903, on account of the consolidation of municipalities in a large number of provinces. The general elections were the second held since the establishment of civil government in the Islands.

The Bureau for some weeks prior to the date of the same was flooded with mail and telegraphic inquiries as to the manner of conducting them, which inquiries covered a wide range of subjects, showing that the provisions of the Municipal Code regarding elections and the subsequent laws passed relating to the same had not been well digested by either the municipal authorities or the great body of electors. It was not surprising, therefore, that for some time subsequent to the date of the election protests against the action of the provincial boards on contested-election cases should have been submitted to the Civil Governor on appeal. There were 64 of these cases that passed through the hands of the law clerk

of the Bureau and were submitted with full memoranda to the Civil Governor for decision. Of these cases there were 2 in the municipalities of Albay; of Antique, 1; Batangas, 3; Bulacan, 2; Cagayan, 5; Capiz, 3; Cavite, 3; Cebu, 1; Ilocos Norte, 3; Ilocos Sur, 3; La Laguna, 5; La Union, 1; Leyte, 1; Occidental Negros, 3; Oriental Negros, 1; Nueva Vizcaya, 2; Pampanga, 5; Pangasinan, 11; Rizal, 1; Samar, 3; Sorsogon, 2, and Tarlac, 3.

The Provinces of Abra, Ambos Camarines, Bataan, Bohol, Iloilo, Isabela, Masbate, Mindoro, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Paragua, Romblon, Surigao, Tayabas, and Zambales distinguished themselves by having no protested elections.

The papers in these cases make it clear that the law as it now stands needs amendment in some particulars, more especially if it is the intention of the Philippine Commission to leave the provincial boards as final arbiters of election protests, for the experience of this Bureau shows that substantial justice, as a rule, will not be done the contestants in an election case by these boards. This statement is partly based upon the admission of several provincial boards in cases arising out of the last municipal elections, as also upon other facts adduced from the papers in such cases, which conclusively prove that in nine of the sixty-four cases the provincial boards proceeded unlawfully.

One objection to the present law is that it does not afford the provincial boards sufficient time to investigate and decide such cases, and some of the irregularities attributable to them are doubtless due to the haste with which they must act. The memoranda referred to above, prepared by the law clerk, contained the following paragraph on this subject:

> The law allows the board only seven days from the date of the receipt of election returns within which to make an investigation. As all protests must be forwarded to the board within three days after the election, the protests all reach the provincial capital at about the same time. When the uncertainty of mail communications and the difficulties of transportation in the provinces are recalled, it will be apparent at once that the time allowed is too short. In many cases provincial boards have found themselves compelled, in justice to the electors, to revise their findings and annul decisions reached in haste.

That the present law at least is not clear to those who are to put it into execution is borne out by the fact that over 200 opinions and rulings in regard to elections were rendered by the Attorney-

General and this Bureau within the few months preceding and succeeding the last municipal and provincial elections.

It would therefore seem that if the Philippine Commission is of opinion that the present law should remain on the books, or should enact new legislation upon the subject of elections, in either event it would be well to prepare and publish in a printed form certain general instructions pertaining to the proper conduct of both municipal and provincial elections in the effort to introduce certainty and uniformity in the methods of conducting the same, and to furnish provincial boards and other persons interested in the elections information which the experience of this year shows them to need and to be desirous of obtaining.

The gubernatorial elections were held on the first Monday in February of this year, and a number of communications upon the manner of conducting them were received by this office. Despite the fact that two or more telegrams of instructions in the premises, which were thought to thoroughly cover the field, had been sent out to all provinces interested some weeks before the election, the Bureau was in receipt of inquiries regarding it almost up to the hour of opening the polls. The nature of these inquiries developed some peculiar facts:

The law requires that every councilor, to be eligible for such an office, must know how to write, and yet from at least two provinces came the question whether councilors who could not write could vote at the election for provincial governor. Obviously ineligible men had been elected as councilors.

Another governor wished to know what ought to be done in order to avoid greater transportation expenses for councilors and vice-presidents when no candidate for governor received a majority of the votes, evidently believing that should the first ballot result in no election the convention should adjourn until convened again by due proclamation.

The provincial secretary of the same province followed the governor's inquiry, when answered, by propounding the question whether a recess could be taken between the different ballots.

These questions and others no less rudimentary are not surprising when it is considered that elections and their machinery were absolutely unknown until the establishment of civil government here a little over three years ago.

Of the forty provinces in the Islands, in six the governorship

is appointive, in two the gubernatorial elections were postponed by the Civil Governor, which left thirty-two provinces in which they were held. The result of the elections was as follows: Incumbent reëlected in seventeen provinces, acting governor elected in two provinces, and new governor elected in thirteen provinces. In twenty-one of the thirty-two conventions 1 ballot was cast, in eight 2 were cast, and in three 3 were cast.

There were nineteen elections unprotested and thirteen protested. All of the unprotested elections have been confirmed by the Civil Governor under Act No. 336. Of the twelve protested cases acted on the former incumbent was seated in six and a new man in six. The other case has not been decided owing to the absence in the United States and Europe of the governor against whose election the protest was filed.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS.

At the time of my last report the Archipelago was divided into forty provinces, thirty-four of which were organized under the Provincial Government Act (Act No. 83) and the remaining six under special acts. There has been no change in the number of provinces since then, nor material change in their forms of government. The organized municipalities, however, have been reduced through consolidations from 1,035 at the time of my last report to 706 at the present date, their forms of government remaining the same. The consolidations were made by the Commission for reasons of economy, one set of municipal officials now being sufficient where formerly several were required. Small and sparsely populated towns lying in close proximity to a central larger one were, as a rule, fused with the latter, which became the seat of municipal government, and the smaller towns thus fused were reduced to the category of barrios, or districts.

REPORTS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS.

It was suggested in my report for last year, and recommended to the Commission by the Civil Governor, that the reports of the provincial governors ought to be brought down to a date much later than the first of the calendar year, as theretofore, in order that the Civil Governor and the Commission might have available more recent data when preparing their annual reports. The Commission accordingly, on January 26, 1904, passed Act No. 1044,

providing in effect that between the 1st and 15th day of July of each year the provincial governors should submit their annual reports to the Civil Governor "for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June." Under this law, the reports hereto annexed, marked "Appendix B," will be found to cover data six months later than in previous years, yet there was sufficient time between the date of their receipt and the date of this report for the translation of those written in the Spanish language.

Reference to these reports shows that the economic conditions in the provinces, although improved, are not as a rule very flattering, while the political conditions, with very rare exceptions, have improved greatly.

The provincial governors, almost without exception, speak of the lack of transportation facilities as one of the great drawbacks to the commercial advancement of the provinces, and likewise refer to the establishment of mortgage-and-loan banks as very necessary to the improvement of the agricultural conditions. Many of them speak of the need for modern systems of cultivation and request that the Government give local practical demonstrations of the use of modern agricultural machinery.

The surra and rinderpest have again been prevalent in several of the provinces. In Ilocos Sur 2,493 head of live stock have succumbed to rinderpest. In one town in Leyte 30 per cent of the carabaos died of that disease, and in Oriental Negros only 7,000 carabaos are left out of over 100,000 existing before the appearance of the disease. In Pampanga 590 carabaos were carried off by it, as were great numbers in Sorsogon, while its ravages in Tayabas were very severe. From some of the provinces, like Benguet, Lepanto-Bontoc, Nueva Vizcaya, Mindoro, Capiz, and some others, the reports, however, are far more encouraging. In the three first named the live stock has not been affected by any diseases and the number has increased considerably.

The Province of Capiz has demonstrated that four crops of corn instead of one can be raised in a year, and there was eight times as much rice and twice as much hemp shipped out as during the previous year.

In Mindoro over 500,000 cocoanut trees and as many more hemp plants have been set out.

The cultivation of sugar cane, it seems, is being put aside because the planters can find no profitable market for their sugar, and

in many provinces large areas have been devoted to the raising of the maguey plant (*Agave americana*), which is giving excellent results and will no doubt within a few years prove a very profitable pursuit.

A majority of the provincial governors speak of the encouraging interest taken by the people in education, which is evidenced by the increasing number of schoolhouses that are being erected at public expense in many of the provinces, and in at least one (Sorsogon) by private subscription. One of the governors reports that in his province (Batangas) in many of the towns the presidents, justices of the peace, and other prominent persons attend the night schools, and in the Province of Cavite the attendance at the public schools has increased from 16 to 26 per cent during the past year.

The governors are almost a unit in recommending reforms and improvements in the present justice-of-the-peace system, and a great number of them recommend a road-tax law providing that those who do not pay the tax shall work on the roads for a certain number of days, as is the almost universal custom in the United States.

In almost every province the fusion of the municipalities is reported to have borne good results, not only in the way of economic administration but in an improved administrative personnel.

Many of the governors speak of the marked improvement in the mail service in their provinces, and in the morale and discipline of the municipal police whenever they have been put under the supervision of Constabulary inspectors.

Some of the governors refer regretfully to the prevalence in their provinces of "caciquism," with all its harmful consequences.

One of the governors states that suffrage is unnecessarily restricted by reason of the fact that persons possessing property of the value of 500 pesos or more undervalue it and thus cut themselves off from voting, which would seem to indicate that there are persons who do not prize the franchise as highly as it is valued at home.

The suggestion made by another provincial governor that the provincial and municipal codes be taught in the public schools would seem to be a most commendable one, and the plan would be productive of far more beneficial and immediate results if the municipal authorities could be induced or required to attend the classes engaged in the study of the two codes.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

There has been in a number of the provinces a recurrence of the locust plague referred to in my report for last year. Fortunately, however, although some of the provinces have suffered severely in this regard, the reports show that the total amount of locusts destroyed since October 1, 1903, to the date of this report in the nineteen provinces to which the plague seems to have been limited, was 11,242,547 pounds, or 5,621.27 tons, as against 8,501§ tons last year. The greatest sufferers in this respect during the present year have been Albay, Pampanga, Tayabas, Batangas, and Occidental Negros. In one of the provinces, at least, four different sowings were destroyed by those pests.

THE GREAT SEAL.

The Great Seal of the Government of the Philippine Islands, which was made at the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, arrived here during the last week of November, 1903, and has since been in use, although no act adopting the same has been passed as yet by the Philippine Commission, which body now has before it for approval a more elaborate design by Mr. Gaillard Hunt, of the United States Department of State, more in keeping with heraldic requirements than the present seal. The latter is an enlarged reproduction of the obverse of the new Philippine peso, authorized by act of Congress approved March 2, 1903.

With the arrival of the seal in the Islands began the work of preparing and engrossing the commissions of all classes of officials whose appointments had been made by the Civil Governor with the advice and consent of the Commission since the inauguration of civil government in the Islands on July 4, 1901. As justices and auxiliary justices of the peace are gubernatorial appointments requiring the approval of the Commission, and their number was formerly so large and there had been so many resignations among them, requiring the frequent filling of vacancies, the total number of commissions unissued at the time of the arrival of the seal footed up to 4,000. These have all been filled out, signed and attested, and forwarded to the parties interested, many of whom are no longer in the Philippine Islands.

In addition to the above, the commissions for all appointees of

the Civil Governor made since the arrival of the seal have been engrossed, signed, and forwarded to the parties in interest, and the work is now up to date.

CURRENCY SIGNS.

With the adoption and circulation of the new Philippine currency it became advisable and necessary for the sake of brevity and convenience to adopt distinctive signs for the three general kinds of currency in circulation in the Islands, and accordingly, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, the Civil Governor issued the following executive order on August 3, 1903, to wit:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

MANILA, *August 3, 1903.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 66.

The following character will be used by all officials of this Government as the designation for the new Philippine pesos, in contradistinction to the $ mark for United States currency and Pfs. for Mexican or Spanish currency:

₱

WM. H. TAFT, *Civil Governor.*

As a consequence the peso sign (thus, "₱") has now been generally adopted throughout the Islands by the banks, commercial houses, and private citizens, and of course by Government officials.

CONGRESSIONAL-RELIEF-FUND RICE.

The last two cargoes of rice purchased from the fund of $3,000,000 appropriated by act of Congress approved March 3, 1903, for the relief of distress in these Islands were received in the month of March, 1904, approximating 32,000 piculs or 2,000 tons. These cargoes were purchased in order to fill outstanding orders from provinces to which relief rice had been promised. Since that time no additional rice has been promised any of the provinces, it having been decided to purchase no more unless it should be necessary again to relieve distress, which contingency has not as yet arisen. Owing to various causes—not the least of which was the advent of the rainy season, preventing work being prosecuted vigorously and extensively upon roads, bridges, and the construction of barrio schoolhouses, the laborers upon which were to be paid for their

work in rice in lieu of cash—the last of the above cargoes was not distributed until the first week of September, 1904. At this date, however, there is not a pound of Congressional-relief-fund rice in the Government warehouses, although some time will elapse before all of this rice distributed in the provinces will be disposed of according to destination and all reports and accounts in connection therewith received, checked, and approved.

The present more favorable crop and economic conditions throughout the Archipelago, which avoid the necessity of further general assistance to the people at this time in the way of rice or other food stuffs, brings to the office force of this Bureau no small degree of relief and satisfaction, for, while everyone in the Bureau cheerfully bore the extra burden of the great amount of new work incident to the proper distribution of and accounting for so large an amount of property during a period of over a year, in a country where as yet transportation facilities are extremely crude and uncertain, it is but natural that those upon whom these duties were imposed should hail with delight the arrival of the time when circumstances no longer require such additional expenditure of time and patience, more especially as the causes which appealed to Congress to pass this philanthropic appropriation have ceased to exist.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

The favorable rates secured by the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington from railroad and steamship companies for the transportation of Insular Government officials and employees and their families were continued during the year and are still in force.

The number of sailings of Army transports from San Francisco and Manila having been reduced to one per month, thus affording very little room for civilians on the monthly transports, and there having been a heavy demand for transportation due to employees going home on leave, the attraction of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the visits to the United States of the Honorary Board of Commissioners and of Government students, etc., there has been turned over to the commercial lines in question at this end $60,768.70, United States currency, representing the value of transportation orders. Of this sum there was paid into this Bureau $43,487.50 ($225 of which was refunded on account of

the cancellation of transportation requests), which amount was deposited in the Insular Treasury to the credit of the Insular salary and expense fund, wherefrom the transportation companies are paid. The balance ($17,506.20) of the transportation was official and at the expense of the Insular Government. The total number of persons furnished transportation was 441, being 421 adults, 14 children at half rate, and 6 children at quarter rate.

TRANSPORTATION OF VAGRANTS AND OF INDIGENT CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The fact that the American colony in the Islands was being considerably increased by an impecunious and often undesirable element which had drifted here in search of adventure or a livelihood, and which too often added nothing to the wage-earning capacity of the inhabitants, and certainly not to the educative and uplifting purposes of the Government, and which was likely to become a charge upon the community, led the Philippine Commission, on September 24, 1903, to pass Act No. 899, authorizing the suspension of sentence imposed upon citizens of the United States convicted of vagrancy under the provisions of Act No. 519, and providing for their transportation to the United States. Under this act there have been furnished with steerage transportation to the United States during the year a total of 74 undesirable characters convicted of vagrancy. In each instance, after conviction, the Civil Governor granted a pardon conditioned upon the person involved leaving the Philippine Islands and never returning, or sentence was suspended by the trial judge upon the same conditions, as provided in Act No. 899. Thereupon a written request was made upon some steamship company for steerage transportation to the Pacific coast of the United States, accompanied by a certificate under the seal of the Executive Bureau addressed to all United States immigration officials, setting forth the circumstances of the person's arrival in these Islands, his citizenship, career, etc., and accompanied by a letter of explanation containing, among other things, a clause to the effect that if the immigration officials at the port of destination for any valid reason declined to permit the person to land, the Insular Government would reimburse the steamship company for his return transportation to Manila. No demand for return transportation has ever been made to date.

If the person to be transported had been at any time in the military or naval service of the United States, had arrived in the Islands as a stowaway on an Army transport, or had been a civilian employee attached to the naval or military service of the United States in these Islands, transportation as a rule was secured upon an Army transport, the Insular Government defraying the cost of subsistence at soldiers' rates.

Transportation of the above character has also been furnished to a total of 17 worthy destitute United States citizens, the procedure followed being the same as in the case of vagrants with the exception, of course, that no pardon or suspension of sentence was involved.

PASSPORTS.

During the period covered by this report there have been issued 55 passports to citizens of the United States and 33 to citizens of the Philippine Islands. The first passport was issued on December 8, 1903.

During the past year Act No. 11 of the Philippine Commission and Executive Order No. 13, series of 1903, of the Civil Governor, which were quoted in my report of last year, have not been followed, it having been determined to act under the provisions of the rules governing the granting and issuing of passports in the insular possessions of the United States issued by the President on July 19, 1902.

A difficulty has arisen in connection with the issuance of passports, owing to the fact that the civil rights and political status of certain classes of persons, residents of the Islands, do not appear to have been as yet fixed by Congress.

Article IX of the treaty of Paris provides:

Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they

shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

By the protocol of agreement of April 28, 1900, the time for the completion of the registration required by Article IX was extended for a further period of six months, beginning April 11, 1900.

In legislating upon the question of citizenship in the Philippine Islands, Congress by section 4 of the act of July 1, 1902, which is the only Congressional legislation bearing directly upon this subject, provided—

That all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands continuing to reside therein who were Spanish subjects on the eleventh day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, and then resided in said Islands, and their children born subsequent thereto, shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands and as such entitled to the protection of the United States, except such as shall have elected to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at Paris December tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight.

In order to ascertain who are the citizens of the Philippine Islands referred to in the section quoted above, it becomes necessary to determine what persons were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, and who did not preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by registration in the manner provided by law. To do this we must go back to the Spanish Civil Code in force in the Islands up to the date of the signing of the treaty of Paris, and we find the following articles thereof bearing upon the subject:

ART. 17. The following are Spaniards:

(1) Persons born in Spanish territory.

(2) Children of a Spanish father or mother, even though they were born out of Spain.

(3) Foreigners who may have obtained naturalization papers.

(4) Those who, without said papers, may have acquired a residence in any town in the Monarchy.

ART. 18. Children, while they remain under the parental authority, have the nationality of their parents.

In order that those born of foreign parents in Spanish territory may enjoy the benefits granted them by No. 1 of article 17, it shall be an indispensable requisite that the parents declare, in the manner and before the officials specified in article 19, that they choose in the name of their children the Spanish nationality, renouncing all others.

ART. 19. The children of a foreigner born in Spanish possessions must state, within a year following their majority or emancipation, whether they desire to enjoy the citizenship of Spaniards, granted them of article 17.

Those who are in the Kingdom shall make this declaration before the official in charge of the civil registry of the town in which they reside; those who reside abroad before one of the consular or diplomatic agents of the Spanish Government, and those who are in a country in which the Government has no agent addressing the secretary of state of Spain.

Applications are now being received by the Bureau from children born in the Islands of foreign fathers, who at the time of the signing of the treaty of Paris were minors whose parents neglected to register them in the Spanish registry as required by article 18 of the Spanish Civil Code, and who themselves failed to make election within one year following their majority or emancipation as required by article 19.

These applicants are manifestly not included among the persons whose status as citizens is fixed by section 4 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, inasmuch as they were not Spanish subjects on April 11, 1899. In many cases they are the children of Filipina mothers by foreign fathers, and all of them are native inhabitants of the Islands, having been born in the Archipelago and constantly resided therein since their birth. The number of applicants of this class is likely to increase as children who were minors on the 11th day of April, 1899, become of age.

It will be observed that by the second paragraph of Article IX of the treaty of Paris, which reads—

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress—

a distinction is made between Spanish subjects and native inhabitants of the territory ceded by Spain. It therefore appears that section 4 of the act of Congress of July 1, 1902, does not follow the distinction made by the two paragraphs of Article IX of the treaty of Paris, inasmuch as the only persons to whom Filipino citizenship is conceded must be found among those who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899. Congress has therefore failed to provide for all the native inhabitants, as it apparently sought to do and as the treaty of Paris provided it should do.

It may be interesting to note, in connection with this failure, that Congress, by section 4 of the act of July 1, 1902, was, in one respect,

apparently more liberal than required by the terms of the treaty of Paris, which treaty, by Article IX, provides that the only persons who could preserve or renounce their allegiance to the Crown of Spain, as they may elect, were "Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula."

When the terms of the treaty were being discussed at Paris the Spanish commissioners proposed that the benefits of registration to preserve Spanish nationality be extended to "all Spanish subjects now or hereafter residing or domiciled in the territory the sovereignty over which Spain relinquishes or cedes * * *," but the American commissioners insisted that, "as to natives, their status and civil rights are left to Congress, which will enact laws to govern the ceded territory." The treaty, as finally agreed upon, restricted the benefits of registration to "Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula," excluding all others.

Congress, however, in enacting the law on the subject by the said section 4 of the act of July 1, 1902, evidently receded from the position taken by the American commissioners at Paris, providing that "all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, continuing to reside therein, who were Spanish subjects on the 11th day of April, 1899, but did not elect to preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain in accordance with the treaty of peace," shall be deemed and held to be citizens of the Philippine Islands.

This provision, however, was made too late to affect the treaty, which limited the right of registration or renunciation to "Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula," the time set by the treaty and extended by the protocol of April 28, 1900, having already expired.

In default of any specific declaration by Congress determining the civil rights and political status of natives of the Islands as distinguished from Spanish subjects who have failed to retain their allegiance, and into which class the children of foreign fathers born and domiciled in the Philippines would naturally fall, it is for the present being held that the latter are not citizens of the Philippine Islands and that passports can not be issued to them. Several years having elapsed since many of them reached their majority, and, not having taken steps in due season to claim the nationality of their fathers, native-born children in the above category desiring to hold allegiance to the land of their birth find themselves without a government to which they can turn for protection when abroad.

There is another class of persons in the Islands in much the same position as regards protection. The Civil Law of Spain (art. 23 of the Spanish Civil Code) declares that any Spaniard who accepts employment from any other Government without the King's permission thereby forfeits his citizenship. There are in the employ of the Government of the Philippine Islands a number of former Spanish subjects who, by the terms of this provision, have forfeited their claim to Spanish protection. They arrived in the Islands since the signing of the treaty of Paris, and of course do not fall under its provisions, neither can they at present acquire the status of citizens of the Islands. They are therefore in the position of men without a country, and can not claim the protection afforded by an American passport.

FIREARM PERMITS.

Under existing provisions of law and executive orders (Acts Nos. 610 and 652; Executive Orders Nos. 9, 14, 71, and 81, series of 1903) there were issued during the past year a total of 2,766 firearm permits throughout the provinces and in the city of Manila.

In the provinces the provincial governors issued 1,195 permits and the senior inspectors of Constabulary 990. There were issued in the city of Manila by the Chief of Police 581 permits, which in the aggregate make the total above mentioned.

Permits issued by the provincial governors and the Chief of Police of Manila were approved by the undersigned by direction of the Civil Governor, and those issued by the senior inspectors of Constabulary were approved by the Chief of the Constabulary.

There is now in process of preparation a detailed circular letter of instruction to all concerned in respect of the subject of firearm permits and the laws and orders governing the issuance of the same, to insure proper compliance with the regulations, and at the same time to avoid delays which may be annoying and even cause offense in certain instances through misunderstanding.

ANNOTATED EDITION OF LAWS.

During the year there was prepared in the Bureau, printed and published in English and Spanish, an annotated edition of the acts of the Philippine Commission, in two volumes, covering the legislation of the latter from September 12, 1900, to August 29, 1903, or from Act No. 1 to Act No. 862. Work is in progress to similarly

treat and annotate the laws enacted since the last-named date. These volumes are fully indexed, and through the marginal annotations furnish handy and ready reference. They contain also executive orders, proclamations of the President, acts of Congress, and treaties relating to the Islands, orders of the War Department and military authorities affecting civil government in the Archipelago, as well as an alphabetical list of executive orders and proclamations issued by the Civil Governor since the establishment of civil government.

Of Volume I, English, an edition of 2,000 copies was issued, 1,500 of which were bound in paper and 500 in full sheep. Of the Spanish edition 2,500 copies were issued, 2,150 in paper and 350 in full sheep. Of Volume II, English, 2,000 copies, 1,600 bound in paper and 400 in full sheep, were issued. The Spanish edition of this volume was issued in the same relative quantities as Volume I in Spanish. Of the four volumes, a total general distribution of 173 paper-bound and 1,177 sheep-bound copies has been made to officials of the Government for official use, and to other persons where it seemed advisable and proper. The balance have been placed on sale in the Bureau, and 61 paper and 156 sheep bound copies have been sold to date.

LAW CLERK.

The report of the acting law clerk is hereto attached, marked "Appendix C."

The most important change in the duties of the law clerk has been the addition to his regular work of the supervision over what was formerly the appointment section of the administration and finance division, which comprises, among other things, the preparing of commissions and of reports in connection with the suspension, removal, reinstatement, etc., of provincial and municipal officials, justices and auxiliary justices of the peace. The position has developed into one of considerable importance, necessitating the possession of a clear knowledge of the principles of law, and, more particularly, of the provincial and municipal codes, in order that the person discharging the duties of the office may be equipped to dispose of a great many matters which otherwise would necessitate submission to the Attorney-General for opinion.

Mr. Frederick F. Barker, the law clerk of the Bureau, became seriously ill in April of this year, but recovered sufficiently to

take a trip to the United States, being granted his accrued leave of absence on May 12, 1904. Upon the expiration of his leave he decided not to return to the Islands and tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. The Bureau thus loses an efficient and painstaking public servant who has left in its files many evidences of his ability and industry.

Mr. Harry E. Laughlin, who was Mr. Barker's assistant, since the latter's absence has conducted the work of the division in a very efficient manner, and his report contains much interesting data, closing with a reference to a matter that in his opinion (in which I concur) is an evil demanding remedy. I refer to the justices and auxiliary justices of the peace, and take the liberty of suggesting, in case the Philippine Commission can not at this time see its way clear to make any change in the present system regulating the said officers, that a manual of instructions, to quote Mr. Laughlin's words, "containing information as to where the substantive law which they are likely to need, and the rules of procedure, may be found, and also a detailed and specific statement of the fees and costs which may be collected," be prepared and distributed among these officers. Experience has demonstrated, as stated by the acting law clerk, that much of the misconstruction of the law and many of the illegal acts of these officials are due to excusable ignorance, and it is believed that the foregoing suggestion, if favorably acted upon, will doubtless remedy some of the defects, at least, in the present system.

TRANSLATING DIVISION.

The report of the chief of the translating division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix D."

A perusal of this report will show that the conditions referred to in my last annual report, with respect to the dearth of expert Spanish-English translators, still exists, and that this particular class of translations, which forms nearly three-fourths of the work of the division, has consequently accumulated at times beyond the capacity of the present force.

During August and September the annual reports of the native provincial governors (31) have had to be translated from Spanish into English, in addition to the regular work of translating laws, current correspondence, petitions and other documents presented in Spanish, and reviewing the native press.

The small force of the division is to be congratulated upon the diligence displayed in coping with the volume of work that has been its lot.

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION.

The report of the chief of the legislative division is rendered in his capacity of Acting Recorder of the Commission, and is hereto attached, marked "Appendix E."

The work of this division has settled down to a normal basis. In personnel it has experienced the same radical changes as the other divisions, at present the Recorder, as stated elsewhere herein, being absent in the United States, and the position of chief of division, becoming vacant through the promotion of the former incumbent to the position of private secretary to the Civil Governor, was filled by the appointment of Mr. David Lewis Cobb to the vacancy on September 6 last.

The annotated edition of the laws of the Commission, referred to elsewhere in this report, was prepared in this division, requiring the undivided attention of a portion of its force during the entire year.

I invite special attention to Mr. Cobb's report, as it gives not only a very full description of the character of the work entailed upon the legislative division and the Recorder of the Commission, but also gives in detail the important measures considered by the Philippine Commission during the year and goes extensively into the public sessions on the Forest Act and the Internal Revenue Law, showing the thoroughness with which these two important measures were treated by the Commission, and the large number of local and foreign interests represented at the public sessions when these measures were discussed.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION.

The report of the acting chief of the administration and finance division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix F."

This division may truthfully be said to bear the brunt of the action work in the Bureau, being primarily an administration division. Any sudden increase in current work, or any work of a special nature, such as the drafting of the annual appropriation bills, preparation of data for and copying of the annual reports of the Civil Governor and the Commissioners, etc., affects this divi-

sion very keenly, it being drawn upon for the necessary help, having, by its nature, clerks and stenographers suitable for such work. It is called upon to furnish stenographic assistance to the private secretaries to the Commissioners whenever necessary. At present it is also furnishing the acting chief clerk of the Bureau, acting private secretaries to the Vice-Governor and the Secretary of Public Instruction, and, until recently, an acting private secretary to the Civil Governor and the acting law clerk owing to the absence in the United States on leave of the regular incumbents, and, in the last two cases, vacancies. This has been and is a heavy drain upon the trained force of the division, as such details can only be properly filled by first-class clerks.

Transfers and resignations have also heavily affected the division's personnel, it being a notable fact that out of the American clerks on duty in the division proper at the time of my last report but one remains on duty at present, and that one is in charge of the division as acting chief.

It is a satisfaction to state that the native members of the clerical force have made rapid strides in their efficiency and grasp of the duties required of them, and have been of valuable assistance in those lines of work they have mastered. One of them, who has been studying stenography outside of office hours, has made sufficient progress in that branch, as well as in the English language, to enable him to take moderate dictation in the latter, and, though he is unable as yet to pass the civil-service examination as a stenographer, he is being utilized considerably in that capacity.

The work of the division—by dint of close application of the available force, personal attention to details of routine by the chief, which ought not to rest upon him ordinarily were well-trained assistants available, and a great deal of overtime work, averaging one hundred and forty-five working days of six and one-half hours each per month for the division—has never been allowed to run behind more than approximately one day at a time and generally has been kept right up to date. Important urgent matters have always been handled without any delay.

The force consists at present of 14 Americans and 11 Filipino clerks, including all clerks detailed for duty outside the division, also 15 messengers, which includes those detailed in the offices of the Civil Governor, Commissioners, Executive Secretary, and Assistant Executive Secretary.

RECORDS DIVISION.

The annual report of the chief of the records division is hereto attached, marked "Appendix G."

The conditions affecting work in the Bureau in general, particularly in respect of personnel and quantity of work, are naturally felt acutely in a division of this kind. However, as appears from the report of the chief of the division, it is anticipated that with the gradual development of settled conditions in the Bureau the volume of new work has also reached its limit in the division.

The increase during the past year, while steady and considerable, was approximately 58 per cent as against 73 per cent for the preceding year, the number of separate papers passing through the mailing section of the division being 85,000 as against 53,717 for last year.

An idea of the importance of the division, the responsibility and magnitude of the work devolving upon the chief and his force, can be gained from the fact there are now on file some 300,000 documents, all of which are thoroughly indexed and so filed as to be readily accessible. The importance of the work performed in the division is further emphasized by the fact that the accuracy of the work in the other divisions—particularly that of the action clerks—depends to a great extent upon the clerks in the records division furnishing quickly and correctly all of the previous records upon subjects that are brought up anew each day by the hundreds through correspondence and in the line of the regular work of the Bureau.

DOCUMENT DIVISION.

The chief of the division is also property clerk of the Bureau, and his report is hereto attached, marked "Appendix H."

In this division are stored and from it distributed Philippine, United States, foreign, and miscellaneous publications, reports, records, orders, maps, regulations, etc., including also the laws of the Commission, and in it is stored all surplus property belonging to the Bureau and the Ayuntamiento Building.

Since June 30, 1904, the property clerk has been personally accountable for all property belonging to the Bureau and the Ayuntamiento Building, the Assistant Executive Secretary, therefore the accounting officer, having been authorized to make the transfer.

The report of the division shows that 1,804,804 publications were

handled in and out during the year; that there were received during the same time and previously on hand, 1,679,223; distributed, 663,927; sold, 1,461; realized from sales, ₱3,776.10, Pfs. 160.99, as against $1,224.77 for last year.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The report of the acting disbursing officer is hereto attached, marked "Appendix I."

This is one of the most important disbursing offices in the Islands in point of volume of business, there having been disbursed during the year a total of ₱1,720,583.05; the collections from various sources having amounted during the same period to ₱106,504.67.

Mr. Harry A. Lampman, the permanent incumbent, having been granted leave of absence with permission to visit the United States, was relieved on April 1, 1904, by Mr. Louis M. Lang as acting disbursing officer, an official of wide experience in accounts, and who has since then filled the position to the satisfaction of all concerned.

On July 25, 1904, Mr. Lang's duties were still further enlarged through the issuance of the following order:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

MANILA, *July 25, 1904.*

Effective August first, nineteen hundred and four, Louis M. Lang is hereby designated Acting Disbursing Officer for the Executive Bureau, Philippine Civil Service Board, Bureau of Public Lands, Bureau of Government Laboratories, Mining Bureau, Ethnological Survey, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Engineering, Bureau of Public Printing, Bureau of Archives, American Circulating Library, Official Gazette, Philippine Exposition Board, funds appropriated under Act No. 69, Philippine Commission, to pay costs and expenses of litigation in connection with the College of San José, and for such funds appropriated from the Congressional Relief Fund, disbursement of which by him is specified.

By direction of the Civil Governor:

F. W. CARPENTER,
Acting Executive Secretary.

VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF THE HONORARY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 1080 (amendatory of Act No. 1030) I accompanied, as the representative of the Philippine Government, the Honorary Board of Commissioners to

the Louisiana Purchase Exposition on its visit to the United States, and have the honor to make the following report in respect thereto:

The Board was composed, through appointment by the Civil Governor, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, of the following Filipinos of "prominence and education," representing twenty-two provinces and the city of Manila:

Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, Philippine Commissioner, Manila; Hon. Benito Legarda, Philippine Commissioner, Manila; Hon. Victorino Mapa, associate judge, Supreme Court, Manila; Mr. Juan de Leon, municipal president of Iloilo, Iloilo; Mr. Manuel de Iriarte, Chief of the Bureau of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-marks, Manila; Dr. Manuel Gomez Martinez, secretary, Insular Board of Health, Manila; Hon. Bernardino Monreal, provincial governor, Sorsogon; Mr. Leon Novenario, clerk in Executive Bureau, Manila; Hon. Epifanio de los Santos, provincial governor, Nueva Ecija; Hon. Tomas G. del Rosario, provincial governor, Bataan; Hon. Juan Pimentel, provincial governor, Ambos Camarines; Hon. Mariano Trias, ex-provincial governor, Cavite; Hon. Simeon Luz, ex-provincial governor, Batangas; Hon. Potenciano Lesaca, provincial governor, Zambales; Hon. Juan Villamor, ex-provincial governor, Abra; Hon. Alfonso Ramos, provincial governor, Tarlac; Hon. Joaquin Ortega, ex-provincial governor, Union; Hon. Julio Agcaoili, provincial governor, Ilocos Norte; Dr. Alejandro Albert, Manila; Mr. Juan Sumulong, Manila, Mr. José de Loyzaga y Ageo, proprietor of *El Comercio,* Manila; Mr. Ramon B. Genato, Filipino Chamber of Commerce, Manila; Mr. Vicente Nepomuceno, provincial fiscal, Cagayan; Mr. Leoncio Gonzalez Liquete, editor of *La Democracia,* Manila; Dr. Baldomero Roxas, assistant police surgeon, Manila; Mr. Marcial Calleja, provincial fiscal, Albay; Mr. Rafael O. Ramos, Occidental Negros; Mr. Tomas Argüelles, Manila; Mr. Juan Araneta, Occidental Negros; Mr. Alfredo de Castro, municipal president of Atimonan, Tayabas; Mr. Guillermo Gomez, Iloilo; Mr. Ceferino de Leon, Bulacan; Mr. Vicente Llamas, Laguna; Mr. Eusebio Luzuriaga, Occidental Negros; Mr. Alejandro R. Mendoza, municipal president of Binalonan, Pangasinan; Mr. Mariano Moreno Ramirez, Ambos Camarines; Mr. Hilarion Raymundo, Rizal; Mr. José Rivera, provincial secretary, Laguna; Mr. Vicente Singson Encarnacion, provincial fiscal, Ilocos Sur; Mr. Gervasio Unson,

provincial secretary, Tayabas; Mr. Vicente Noel, Cebu; Mr. Alejandro Roces, Laguna, and Hon. Juan Climaco, provincial governor, Cebu.

A short biographical sketch of each of the foregoing members, excepting Hon. Juan Climaco, and the text of Acts Nos. 1030 and 1080 are hereto annexed, marked "Appendix J."

On April 14, 1904, the Civil Governor designated Capt. Thomas Hardeman, provincial treasurer of Pangasinan, as disbursing officer of the Board.

The members of the Board having assembled in Manila, met in the Marble Room of the Ayuntamiento Building on April 21, 1904, for the purpose of organizing pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of Act No. 1030 "by the election of a chairman, a secretary, and an executive committee of five." By invitation I presided at the meeting. The balloting resulted in the election of Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, president; Leon Novenario, secretary, and Juan de Leon, Manuel de Iriarte, Victorino Mapa, Manuel Gomez Martinez, and Bernardino Monreal as the executive committee.

The Civil Governor having designated April 23, 1904, as the date of departure of the Board, it accordingly embarked on the steamship *Rubi* for Hongkong at midday of that date, arriving at the latter port on the afternoon of the 25th, and remaining there until midday of the 30th, when it embarked on the Pacific Mail steamship *Siberia* en route for San Francisco, the intervening time being employed by the party in outfitting.

Before sailing from Manila the following telegram was sent to the Civil Governor, then at Baguio:

MANILA, P. I., *April 23, 1904.*

Governor WRIGHT, *Baguio, Benguet:*

Having been elected president of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to visit St. Louis, in my own behalf and in that of the Board, I wish at the moment of leaving these shores to express to you and the members of the Philippine Commission our sincere thanks for and appreciation of the honor conferred upon us, and to assure you that all our efforts will be directed toward strengthening the bonds that bind us to the American nation and assisting in the great work of civilization, peace, and order which the Philippine Commission is so ably carrying out in these Islands.

PARDO DE TAVERA,
President Honorary Commission.

On April 24, while on board the *Rubi* en route to Hongkong, the executive committee met and appointed Messrs. Alejandro Albert, Leoncio Gonzalez Liquete, and Epifanio de los Santos a

committee "to keep a history of the journey and to make a connected account and report thereof to the Civil Governor on the return of the Board to Manila," as provided in section 4 of Act No. 1030. This action was subsequently ratified by the full Board, but the committee has not yet reported.

Gov. Juan Climaco, of Cebu, by reason of illness found it necessary to separate from the Board at Hongkong, and he accordingly returned to Manila on the *Rubi* on April 30.

The *Siberia* anchored off the mouth of the Woosung River (Shanghai) on the night of May 3, sailing the next night for Nagasaki, which was reached on the morning of the 5th. Here the Board was the recipient of courtesies at the hands of the governor of the port, the United States consul, and others.

On the 7th the *Siberia* reached Kobe, lying there until the 8th in the afternoon, and again were courtesies extended by the Japanese officials of the port.

Yokohama was reached on the afternoon of the 9th. Here the Hon. Goro Narita, Japanese consul at Manila, became the constant and solicitous companion and cicerone of the party until the date of its departure. The Japanese Government officials extended every courtesy to the Board, which was sumptuously entertained by the Hon. Lloyd Griscom, United States minister, and his family at the legation in Tokio, and the members of the Tokio and Yokohama Chambers of Commerce tendered it a reception, entertainment, and banquet at the Maple Leaf Club in the same city, at which many of the higher officials of the Imperial Government, the governors and mayors of both Yokohama and Tokio, officials and attachés of the United States legation, as well as a number of Japanese notables, were present.

Sailing on May 11, we reached Honolulu on the morning of the 20th, where the Board was enthusiastically received by a delegation from the Honolulu commercial bodies. Following is the program arranged for the entertainment of the Board:

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1904.

9 a. m. City of Honolulu seen from electric cars, including inspection of Honolulu Iron Works and the Honolulu Electric Railway plant.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon at Moana Hotel.

2.30 p. m. Visit to Ewa sugar plantation by special train on Oahu Railway.

7.30 p. m. Concert and reception, roof garden of Alexander Young Hotel.

The *Siberia* left Honolulu on the 21st for San Francisco, which was reached early on the morning of May 27.

As soon as practicable after disembarking the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of War by the president of the Honorary Board:

SAN FRANCISCO, *May 27, 1904.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Honorary Commission on reaching American territory send respectful greetings and expression of loyal adhesion to the President and Secretary Taft, the friend of the Filipino people.

TAVERA.

The following reply was received on the same day:

WASHINGTON, *May 27, 1904.*

DR. T. H. PARDO DE TAVERA AND SEÑOR BENITO LEGARDA,
COMMISSIONERS, AND OTHERS OF THE FILIPINO DELEGATION,
Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:

I welcome you with all my heart to the shores of America, and cherish the hope that your stay in this country may prove to be of the greatest benefit to yourselves and to the people of the United States and of the Philippines. I look forward with pleasure to greeting each one of you in person. The President joins me in this welcome and congratulations on your safe arrival.

WM. H. TAFT.

The Board remained in San Francisco, quartered at the Palace Hotel, until the morning of June 1. The programme of entertainment at San Francisco included a banquet at the Palace Hotel on the evening of May 28, when the Board was the guest of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of San Francisco; and, with the same commercial bodies as hosts, an excursion on the bay on the United States Army tug *Slocum* on May 31, including a visit to the Mare Island Navy-Yard and the Union Iron Works, where several battleships and cruisers are being built for the United States Navy. On May 28, Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, the second American Military Governor of the Philippines, called formally upon the Board, the officers of which returned the call on the following day.

On arriving at San Francisco it was learned that the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington, with the approval of the Secretary of War, had prepared an itinerary for the trip of the Board through the United States, which included a number of principal cities that had extended an invitation to the party to visit them, expressing a willingness to defray all expenses

other than transportation charges while acting as hosts. Had it not been for this hospitality it would have been impracticable for the Board to accept the invitations, owing to the limitations of the appropriation. The Insular Bureau likewise had made preliminary arrangements for railroad transportation as far as Washington, D. C., which were completed upon our arrival, and two special sleeping and one baggage car chartered for the trip to Leavenworth, Kans., over the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads.

The party left San Francisco on the Atlantic Express at 9 a. m. on June 1 and reached Leavenworth on the night of the 4th.

At Leavenworth the train was met by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., and staff, the mayor of the city, and an immense throng of people, which escorted the Board to the hotel, where supper was served and a reception was held, attended by the citizens of Leavenworth and the officers and ladies of Fort Leavenworth. On the following day the members of the Board were the guests of General Bell at Fort Leavenworth, being most charmingly entertained by General and Mrs. Bell and the officers and ladies of the post. The party also witnessed a review of the troops and made a thorough inspection of the interesting details of this great military post.

Having been almost wholly without assistance since the departure from Manila (the state of Captain Hardeman's health up to this time preventing him from attending to any duties other than those strictly within his capacity as disbursing officer, although later I am indebted to him for his many kindly efforts to lighten my burdens, and for his unfailing assistance in the discharge of some of the duties which under the law devolved upon me, such as the making of contracts and arrangements for transportation and subsistence) General Bell courteously detailed two young officers at Fort Leavenworth—First Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, Third United States Cavalry, one of his aides, and First Lieut. Howard G. Young, Sixth United States Infantry—to accompany me as assistants and interpreters. Upon our arrival in Washington the Secretary of War extended this detail to include the whole itinerary as far as St. Louis, Mo., and I owe both these gentlemen a debt of gratitude, since I found Lieutenants Van Voorhis and Young, through their knowledge of Spanish, tact, and tireless energy during a very strenuous trip ever alert and invaluable assistants.

Leaving Leavenworth on the evening of June 5, Cincinnati was reached on the evening of the 6th, having run over the Missouri

Pacific Railroad from Kansas City to St. Louis, and from this point to Cincinnati over the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. As guests of the city of Cincinnati the members of the Board spent the next two days in carrying out the following programme:

The Honorary Board will be met at the depot by a committee and escorted to the Grand Hotel for dinner.

Later in the evening the members will attend a reception at the home of the Hon. Charles P. Taft, a committee acting as escort from the hotel to the residence of Mr. Taft.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1904.

9 a. m. Leave Grand Hotel.

9.15 to 10.15 a. m. Inspection of plants of Krohn, Fechheimer & Co., Val. Duttenhofer Sons Co., Krippendorf-Dittman Co. (shoe manufactures); party being divided into three sections.

10.30 to 11.30 a. m. Visit to Rookwood Pottery.

12 m. to 1 p. m. Dutch lunch at Mecklenburg's.

1.15 to 2. p. m. Inspection of plant of Cincinnati Car Works.

Special train to Ivorydale.

2.15 to 3.15 p. m. Inspection of plant of Proctor & Gamble Co. (soap manufacturers).

4 to 10 p. m. Visit to Zoological Gardens.

6 p. m. Dinner served at Zoo Club House.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1904.

9.30 a. m. Leave Grand Hotel.

9.45 to 10.45 a. m. Inspection of city hall and review of police and fire departments.

12.30 p. m. Guests of Bullock Electric Company (luncheon).

1.30 p. m. Inspection of plant of Bullock Electric Company.

2.30 p. m. Inspection of plant of United States Lithographing Company. (Party will be photographed.)

3 p. m. Inspection of plant of United States Playing Card Company.

4.45 p. m. Guests of Moerlein Brewing Company.

The Board was the recipient of a loving cup, presented by the president of the Rookwood Pottery Company, at the dinner at the Zoo Club House, which is one of the mementos most highly prized by the members of the party, and which is now in the custody of the undersigned, awaiting the arrival of Dr. Tavera.

Leaving Cincinnati on the night of the 8th, over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Washington was reached on the afternoon of the 9th, where the Board was met by a large representation from the Business Men's Association of the city and Government officials, and escorted to the Arlington Hotel. At 7.30 o'clock of the same

evening a reception was given the Board by the District Commissioners and the Business Men's Association at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. The programme for the next three days was as follows:

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1904.

10 a. m. Board received by the Secretary of War at his office in the War Department.

2 to 6 p. m. Luncheon and reception at the White House by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1904.

9.30 a. m. Drive around the city and inspection of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, United States Capitol, Congressional Library, Government Printing Office, Washington Navy-Yard, and other public buildings, escorted by committee of the Business Men's Association.

8 p. m. Reception at the Army and Navy Club House by officers of the Army and Navy.

SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1904.

9.30 a. m. Visit to Mount Vernon, home and tomb of Washington, on board the U. S. S. *Sylph*.

While at the capital city, by direction of the Secretary of War, Col. James S. Pettit, Maj. John Biddle Porter, Capt. John R. M. Taylor, Mr. W. Leon Pepperman, and Mr. Frank L. Joannini were added to the staff to assist the undersigned in caring for the comfort of and acting as interpreters for such of the members of the Board as did not speak English, and accompanied it as far as Boston, with the exception of Mr. Joannini, who continued to St. Louis, the others returning to Washington. I desire to thank these gentlemen for the courteous assistance they rendered the Board and myself.

Leaving Washington on the morning of the 13th, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Philadelphia was reached about 11 o'clock a. m., and a day and a half were most pleasantly and profitably spent as the guests of the city officials and prominent business men.

The programme arranged for the entertainment of the Board in Philadelphia was as follows:

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1904.

11 a. m. Carriages at Baltimore and Ohio Station at Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets.

12 m. Luncheon at Hotel Walton.

1.30 p. m. Leave Hotel Walton.

1.45 p. m. Arrive City Hall.

2.30 p. m. Leave City Hall.
3 p. m. Arrive Drexel Institute.
3.45 p. m. Leave Drexel Institute.
4 p. m. Arrive University of Pennsylvania.
5 p. m. Leave University of Pennsylvania.
5.15 p. m. Arrive Commercial Museums. Thence by carriages to Fairmount Park and the Philadelphia Country Club.
7.15 p. m. Dinner served at the Country Club.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1904.

9 a. m. Leave Hotel Walton.
9.30 a. m. Arrive Chestnut Street wharf, boarding tug *Ashbridge* for League Island, returning by river route to Torresdale. (Luncheon served on tug *Ashbridge* en route.)
1 p. m. Arrive at the William Cramp Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company.
1.30 p. m. Leave the William Cramp Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company in carriages.
2 p. m. Arrive Baldwin Locomotive Works.
6 p. m. Leave Baldwin Locomotive Works for United States Mint and Girard College, returning to Hotel Walton.

Leaving Philadelphia at midnight of the 14th, on the Pennsylvania Railroad and transferring to the West Shore road at Jersey City, West Point was reached at an early hour on the morning of the 15th, and here the Board was most hospitably entertained by the officers of the Military Academy and an opportunity was afforded to inspect the grounds, witness a review of the cadets, and the graduating exercises of the largest class that has ever been graduated from that historic institution.

A committee from the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York met the Board at West Point on the afternoon of June 15, and escorted it to New York on board steamer *Matteawan*.

Following is the programme arranged by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for the entertainment of the Honorary Board:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1904.

2.30 p. m. Leave West Point on steamer *Matteawan*.
5.30 p. m. Water-throwing exhibition by the fire boat *George B. McClellan*, foot West Twenty-second Street.
The *Matteawan* will round the Battery, steam up the East River as far as Navy-Yard, affording view of new bridges over East River, returning to West Twenty-second Street pier, whence party will be driven in carriages to Murray Hill Hotel.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904.

10 a. m. Visit in automobiles to American Surety Company Building, in order that the party may get a general view of the city from the roof.
11 a. m. Reception at the Chamber of Commerce.
12 m. Luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1904.

10 a. m. Ride in automobiles through Central Park and Riverside Drive to Grant's tomb.
11.30 a. m. Visit to Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Museum of Natural History.
7.30 p. m. Banquet at Delmonico's.

Early on the morning of June 18 the Board, accompanied by a committee from the city of Bridgeport, Conn., left over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad for that city, arriving there the same morning and becoming the guests of the city authorities and the Board of Trade.

The programme of entertainment at Bridgeport was as follows:

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

10.28 a. m. Arrival from New York in two special parlor cars.
10.30 a. m. to 12.15 p. m. Visit East Side factories in automobiles.
12.30 p. m. Commission will be photographed on steps of court-house.
12.45 p. m. Fire-alarm box 32 will be rung and a fire display given.
1 p. m. Luncheon at Atlantic Hotel.
4 to 6 p. m. Reception at public library and distribution of souvenirs.
2.45 to 3.45 p. m. Visit West End factories in automobiles.
6 to 7 p. m. Return to Atlantic Hotel and prepare for evening.
7 to 8 p. m. Reception in parlors of Atlantic Hotel.
8 p. m. Banquet to Commissioners and guests.

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1904.

9 a. m. Attend mass at St. Augustine's Church.
10 a. m. Ride about city in carriages.
12.30 p. m. Luncheon.
2.27 p. m. Depart for New York in special cars.

Returning to New York on the afternoon of the 19th, the Board took the Fall River steamer *Priscilla* and made a night trip, via Long Island Sound, to Fall River, Mass., which was reached early on the morning of the 20th and where the following programme, prepared by the mayor and leading business men of the city of Fall River, was carried out:

7.30 a. m. Breakfast on board the *Priscilla.*

8.30 a. m. Mayor Grime and citizen escort will meet Honorary Board on the *Priscilla,* taking carriages to visit the Fall River Iron Works, the American Printing Company, the King Philip Mills, and the Stevens Manufacturing Company.

1.30 p. m. Dinner at Quequechan Club.

3.48 p. m. Honorary Board will be escorted to train leaving Fall River for Boston.

Leaving Fall River at 3.48 p. m. of the same day, on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Boston was reached at 5.06 p. m., the Board being met en route by a delegation from the Chamber of Commerce of the latter city.

Following was the programme of entertainment in Boston:

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1904.

5.06 p. m. Arrive at South Station from Fall River, carriages to Hotel Vendome.

7.30 p. m. Leave Hotel for Keith's Theater.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1904.

9.30 a. m. Carriages for State House.

10 a. m. Reception by his excellency Governor Bates.

10.30 a. m. Carriages for Public Library.

11 a. m. Carriages for Harvard University.

1.20 p. m. Arrive at Cambridge; reception by President Eliot. Party conducted through University.

1.30 p. m. Lunch at Colonial Club.

2.45 p. m. Electrics for Milton.

4 p. m. Arrive Milton. Reception given by Mrs. W. H. Forbes (mother of the Hon W. Cameron Forbes, Philippine Commission).

5.30 p. m. Leave Milton for Boston.

6.15 p. m. Arrive Hotel Vendome. Dinner.

7.45 p. m. Electrics for Tremont Theater.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904.

Party will visit Lynn as the guests of that city.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1904.

9.30 a. m. Carriages for Boston Chamber of Commerce.

10 a. m. Reception by Boston business men.

10.30 a. m. Carriages to Long Wharf. Transfer to U. S. revenue cutter *Algonquin.*

12.30 p. m. Lunch on the boat, given by Mayor Collins.

2.30 p. m. Arrive at Long Wharf (elevated railway for Boyleston Street Station). Drags at Boyleston Street Station for drive through Parkway. Short stop at Country Club and Chestnut Hill pumping station.

5.30 p. m. Arrive at hotel.
7.30 p. m. Leave hotel for Algonquin Club.
8 p. m. Dinner at Algonquin Club, tendered by Governor Bates.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904.

10.30 a. m. Carriages for South Station.

The programme at Lynn, Mass., prepared by the city officials of Lynn, the Board of Trade, and the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, was as follows:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904.

8 a. m. A committee will receive the Honorary Board of Filipino Commissioners at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, and escort them to the mayor's office, city hall, Lynn.
9.45 a. m. Reception at mayor's office.
10 a. m. Visit to the General Electric Works.
12 m. Ride around the city in autos.
1 p. m. Dinner at the Relay House, Nahant.
3 p. m. Visit to the shoe factories of A. E. Little, Walton & Logan Co., and John H. Cross.
4.30 p. m. Visit to Littlefield and Plummer's Box Factory.
5.30 p. m. Reception and luncheon at the Oxford Club Hall.

Leaving Boston on the 24th in the morning, over the Boston and Albany Railroad as far as Albany, N. Y., and the New York Central from that city, we reached Buffalo late in the evening of the same day, where the Board was entertained for two days by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, the programme being as follows:

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1904.

Commissioners will be met at train by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and escorted to the Niagara Hotel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1904.

9.30 a. m. Reception and welcome at Niagara Hotel, Hon. Erastus C. Knight, mayor; Mr. Jas. J. H. Brown, president of the Chamber of Commerce.
10 a. m. Trip about harbor.
2 p. m. Luncheon, Niagara Hotel.
3.30 p. m. Trips around city in autos and a visit to Kenilworth Race Track.
7. p. m. Dinner, Niagara Hotel.
8.30 p. m. Reception, Buffalo Club.

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1904.

10 a. m. Trip to Niagara Falls.
11.30 a. m. Visit to plant of Niagara Falls Power Company.

1.30 p. m. Luncheon, Niagara Falls, Ontario.
2.30 p. m. Trip through the Gorge.
7 p. m. Dinner, Niagara Hotel.

Five of the members of the Board separated from it at Buffalo to become the guests for several days, at Rochester, N. Y., of Major-General Otis, the first American Military Governor of the Philippines. They rejoined the main body at Detroit. The president of the Board also left it here to proceed to New Haven, Conn., where he received, on June 29, from Yale University, the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Dr. Tavera rejoined the Board at St. Louis.

Leaving Buffalo on the night of June 26, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Board, accompanied by two members of the city council of Pittsburg, Pa., reached the latter city early in the morning of the 27th, where, as guests of the city, the following programme had been arranged for the entertainment of the party:

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1904.

7.30 a. m. Arrival of Honorary Board of Filipino Commissioners at Union Station.
7.30 a. m. Leave on special trolley cars for Hotel Schenley.
9.30 a. m. Leave Hotel Schenley on special trolley cars for East Liberty Station.
10 a. m. Leave East Liberty on train.
10.20 a. m. Arrive at East Pittsburg. Visit Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and Westinghouse Machine Company.
11.40 a. m. Leave East Pittsburg.
11.50 a. m. Arrive Bessemer. Visit Bessemer rail mills (Carnegie Steel Company).
12.40 p. m. Leave Bessemer via Monongahela Division. Luncheon en route.
2 p. m. Arrive Charleroi. Visit Pittsburg Glass Company's works.
2.40 p. m. Leave Charleroi.
3.40 p. m. Arrive at Homestead. Visit Homestead mills (Carnegie Steel Company).
5 p. m. Leave Homestead.
5.20 p. m. Arrive Pittsburg.
5.50 p. m. Reach Hotel Schenley.
7.30 p. m. Reception and banquet.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1904.

8.30 a. m. Leave hotel by trolley cars.
9 a. m. Leave Union Station.
9.40 a. m. Arrive Ambridge.
10.30 a. m. Leave Ambridge.

10.50 a. m. Arrive at Davis Island Dam. Inspecting Government dam. Board steamer *Mayflower*. (Boat leaves foot of Market Street at 9 a. m. to meet the Commissioners at Davis Island Dam.) Up the river to Port Perry Lock. Luncheon on boat.
2 p. m. Take Pittsburg and Lake Erie train.
2.10 p. m. Arrive Demmler. Visit Firth-Stirling Steel Works (projectiles).
2.40 p. m. Leave Demmler.
3 p. m. Arrive Glassport. Visit United States Glass Company.
3.30 p. m. Leave Glassport.
4 p. m. Arrive Port Perry. Board steamer for city.

Departing from Pittsburg on the night of the 28th, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, we arrived in Cleveland, Ohio, on the morning of the 29th, during which day and the next the Board was the guest of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, which had prepared the following programme for its entertainment:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1904.

7 a. m. Honorary Commission will be met by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce and escorted to the Colonial Hotel.
9.30 a. m. Committee of the Chamber of Commerce will meet party at the Colonial Hotel and visit the following factories: Cleveland City Forge Company, Brown Hoisting Company, and the King Bridge Company.
12 m. Automobile ride through the parks and boulevards, with visit to the Country Club.
3.30 p. m. Ride through the lower park to Wade Park, thence to Euclid Club, where luncheon will be served. Return to Colonial Hotel.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1904.

9.30 a. m. Board will be driven to Nicola-Stone Docks and embark in tugs for trip up and down the river.
11.30 a. m. Party will board the U. S. S. *Hawk* for a sail on the lake. (Luncheon will be served on board.)
2 p. m. Return to hotel.
4.30 to 6 p. m. Reception at the Chamber of Commerce, where the Board will meet the mayor of Detroit and two members of the Board of Trade, who will escort them to the "City of the Straits."

A committee of the Board, composed of the following, Juan de Leon, Mariano Trias, Leoncio Gonzalez Liquete, Juan Sumulong, and Vicente Noel, accompanied by Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, left Cleveland on the morning of June 30 for Canton, Ohio, bearing a magnificent wreath, toward the purchase of which each member of the Board had voluntarily subscribed, to lay upon the tomb of the martyred President McKinley, and to pay their

respects to his widow. The committee was met at the Canton Station by Associate Justice William R. Day, of the Supreme Court of the United States; the mayor of the city, and other prominent officials and citizens, and was the recipient of many courtesies at their hands. After depositing the wreath upon the temporary resting place of President McKinley, and calling upon Mrs. McKinley, who presented each member of the committee with a photograph of the President, they returned to Cleveland on the evening of the same day in time to join the majority of the Board and to take the steamer *City of Detroit* for that city, accompanied by the mayor and a delegation of city officials, as stated in the Cleveland programme, whose hospitality was unremitting during the trip.

The programme of entertainment in Detroit was as follows:

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1904.

7 a. m. Leave Detroit and Cleveland boat.

10 a. m. Take autos for Russell House. Immediately upon arrival at hotel the delegates will be assigned to their rooms, and afterwards served with breakfast. Assemble in "ordinary" of hotel for introduction of committeemen and welcome.

11 a. m. Take autos for Parke, Davis & Co.'s Laboratory.

12.30 p. m. A substantial luncheon will be served by Parke, Davis & Co. at their plant. Proceed to Michigan Stove Works, remaining there as long as the delegates desire.

1.30 p. m. Return to hotel via East Boulevard, Grand Boulevard, and Woodward Avenue. Visit baseball grounds to witness game between the Detroit and Cleveland nines.

No particular program for evening. Tickets gratis for such of the delegates as care to attend the theater will be provided.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.

9 a. m. Take autos at hotel for Belle Isle. Party will be met at bridge by escort of mounted police. Proceed around island with escort, inspect aquarium, and stop at playground for drill of mounted police. After drill proceed to Inselruhe Dock.

10.30 a. m. Steamer *Owana* will leave foot of Griswold Street with members of common council, members of board of estimates, and other city officials and members of the board of commerce, stopping at Inselruhe Dock, Belle Isle, to take on the Honorary Commission and their attendants, proceeding thence to the Flats. Luncheon will be served on the boat. The *Owana* will return to her dock at the foot of Griswold Street about 1.30 o'clock.

Balance of afternoon will be spent in ride around Western Boulevard.

SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1904.

Joint committee will meet at hotel at 12.30 p. m. sharp to escort delegation to Michigan Central Depot, where our guests will board the train for Chicago.

Early in the afternoon of July 3 the Board, accompanied by three members of the Board of Aldermen of Chicago, left for that city over the Michigan Central Railroad, arriving at the western metropolis the same night, and being conducted in carriages to the Auditorium Annex Hotel. Here the Board was the guest of the city of Chicago, which had prepared the following programme of entertainment:

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1904.

The Board, having breakfasted, will assemble in the hotel lobby at 8.45 a. m., prepared to start for the day.

The Commission will be the guests of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, and go by boat, upon which luncheon will be served, down the canal and return by rail.

Carriages will be taken upon arrival for a drive through the parks and boulevards of the North Side, stopping for supper at an outdoor music garden.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

The Board, having breakfasted, will assemble in the hotel lobby at 9 a. m., prepared to start for the day.

Carriages will be taken through the boulevards and parks of the South Side, visiting the site of the World's Columbian Exposition, 1892–93. A short stop will be made at the University of Chicago. Guests will then be driven to the stock yards, where luncheon will be served, after which the packing houses and yards will be visited. From the yards the Commission will go to the McCormick Reaper Works and the Kimball Piano Works, returning to hotel through the parks and boulevards of West Side.

There will be no entertainment for the evening, and guests will be given an opportunity to enjoy the freedom of the city in their own way.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1904.

The Board, having breakfasted, will assemble in the hotel lobby at 9 a. m., prepared to start for the day.

Carriages will be taken for the various points of interest in the business district, including mercantile houses and the Board of Trade.

The citizens and officials will tender a luncheon at the Auditorium Hotel at 12.30 p. m.

At 3.30 p. m. the Board will assemble in the hotel lobby and will be escorted to the Illinois Steel Mills at South Chicago, and return to the hotel for supper.

The continuous movement to which the Board was subjected in order to properly show its appreciation of the invitations extended it by many cities in the United States, and of the programmes prepared for its entertainment, which necessitated long and irksome railroad trips between cities and almost constant energetic motion, with but little time for rest, had been telling on the members to a considerable extent. Judge Mapa had become quite ill en route to Washington, and was left in that city under the care of a physician for several days, rejoining the Board at New York and continuing thereafter with it, although at times being unable to take part in the programmes arranged for the entertainment of the Board.

While in Boston I received a telegram from the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21.*

Hon. A. W. FERGUSSON,
Vendome Hotel, Boston, Mass.:

Following is telegram sent Buffalo and all cities after: "Judging from cities already visited, fear programmes arranged by reception committees for Honorary Commissioners too exhausting. This delegation has been traveling hard for over two months. Firmly believe reception committees should so arrange as to permit Filipinos to conform to long-established custom of extended rest after luncheon if it is impracticable to leave entire afternoons for this purpose." Secwar directs that you see that his wishes are carried out to preserve health of your party.

MAGOON.

While at Pittsburg I was apprised of a courteous invitation from the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis for the Board to visit them, and that it had been arranged for the Board to visit Indianapolis on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July, but as many of the members were showing evidences of fatigue, and fearing a breakdown on the part of some, I advised the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the inability of the Board to accept the invitations of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and that the time between July 6 and 14 ought to be devoted to rest, in harmony with the wishes of the Secretary of War.

In a wire from Pittsburg on June 28, among other things, I expressed myself to Colonel Edwards as follows:

Earnestly request itinerary be not lengthened by addition any cities after Chicago and Indianapolis. Party exhausted. Only fifteen responded this morning to take river excursion. Strain is telling on every man. Blistered feet prevalent. Rest imperative, else ends sought likely to be defeated. What about filling time between Chicago and Indianapolis with visit to summer resort? Party anticipates it longingly.

On reaching Cleveland it became still more apparent that the Board would need a rest in order to arrive in good physical condition at St. Louis, where it would have to spend a month under the provisions of Act No. 1030, and the Bureau of Insular Affairs was requested to select some point in the vicinity of Chicago where the needed respite might be secured between the dates mentioned above.

Through the kindly offices of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, accommodations for the Board were secured at the Chicago Beach Hotel at acceptable rates, and the party moved out to that hotel on the morning of July 7, remaining there until the morning of the 14th.

On the morning of July 4, while in Chicago, I received the following telegram from Colonel Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 4.*

ARTHUR W. FERGUSSON,
Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Ill.:

Your wire yesterday received at 3 o'clock. Indianapolis wants you to arrive 14th, and remain 14th, 15th, and 16th. Make plans accordingly and wire me what they are.

EDWARDS.

Upon the receipt of this telegram Captain Hardeman, at my request, entered into negotiations with the Big Four Railroad to transport the Board to St. Louis via Indianapolis, with a three-day lay over at the latter city, which negotiations resulted in satisfactory arrangements being concluded.

On July 6 I received by reference from the Bureau of Insular Affairs an official copy of the following letter:

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB,
Indianapolis, Ind., July 1, 1904.

Col. C. R. EDWARDS, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the committee in charge of arrangements for the entertainment of the Philippine Commission this noon I was instructed to inform you that it was the desire that the Commission arrive here at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 14. We note in your telegram that the Big Four is preferable and I believe there is a train that leaves Chicago about 9 o'clock which would land them here in Indianapolis about 2.45. The programme, as agreed upon to-day, is a reception at the station, escort to hotel, banquet at 7 o'clock on day of arrival; visit two factories Friday morning, two in the afternoon; lunch will be served at the Laycock Manufacturing Company's plant; visit one of the parks at 4 o'clock; return to hotel at 7 o'clock for dinner. Saturday morning visit two

factories and Saturday evening interurban ride to Greenfield and Knightstown; visit glass factory at former place; return to the city at 7 o'clock. This completes the programme as outlined. It was thought by our committee that it would be well for our chairman to interview them personally and learn what they are particularly interested in so we can proceed more intelligently. If you will kindly advise me where and when our chairman can meet them in Chicago he will make a trip there for that purpose.

The hotel accommodations have been arranged and a duplicate list of the names, number of room, etc., will be forwarded to the man in charge of the party before they depart from the resort where they spend a week before coming here. If you have any suggestions or if any part of this programme does not seem satisfactory, do not hesitate to tell me about it because it is our desire to make it satisfactory to every one concerned.

Yours, very truly,

LEWIS HOOVER, *Secretary.*

On the morning of July 8 a letter was received from Mr. Lewis Hoover inclosing a printed list giving the names of the members of the Board, with the number of the room to be occupied by each at the Claypool Hotel opposite his name.

On the evening of July 8, while at the Chicago Beach Hotel, I received a visit from Mr. Charles Emmett Coffin, of Indianapolis, a member of the Commercial Club, who informed me that at the banquet to be given on the evening of July 14 Senator Fairbanks, the Republican nominee for Vice-President of the United States; Governor Durbin; the attorney-general of the State; the mayor of the city of Indianapolis, and other prominent officials of the State would make addresses, and I informed him that they would be replied to by Dr. Tavera, who was then in St. Louis and whom I would request to meet us at Indianapolis, and one other of the members of the Board. In the course of our conversation it developed that it was expected that the Board should pay its own hotel expenses, and that the Commercial Club so understood. I replied that all other cities had defrayed these expenses, and that in view of the long time that the Board had to remain in St. Louis I doubted whether the per diems allowed the members could stand this extra tax, although I assured him that the Board was very anxious to go to Indianapolis, if for no other reason, because of the prominence of the gentlemen who were to address it at the banquet, and that I would telegraph the War Department for further instructions in the premises. Mr. Coffin stated that he would likewise communicate with the Commercial Club and would call me up at noon of the 10th by long-distance telephone from a neighboring

city in Illinois. He also asked if it would not be possible for the Board to postpone its visit to Indianapolis for one month, to which I replied that, however much we might desire to do this, it was an impossibility, as we had to leave St. Louis not later than August 16 in order to take steamer at San Francisco which would return us to the Islands within the five-month period fixed by law, and that, as a matter of fact, by accepting the Indianapolis invitation, we should have to cut our stay in St. Louis short by three days.

The same evening I wired Colonel Edwards the foregoing facts, receiving an answer on the following day, as follows:

Have telegraphed Hoover, Indianapolis, calling his attention my letter to Beveridge, which distinctly stated we could not go there unless expenses paid. Trust will get favorable response to this communication.

On the morning of July 10 I received another wire from Colonel Edwards, as follows:

Leave matter going St. Louis direct entirely to you. Handle the matter with Indianapolis people so as to remove any cause for hurt feelings. * * * Deplore the mistake, but it was not ours.

When called up over long-distance telephone by Mr. Coffin I was informed that the Commercial Club felt that they could not stand the expense of quartering the Board at a hotel, and I replied that upon mature deliberation I had determined to take the Board to Indianapolis at its own expense, which information he received with every evidence of satisfaction.

That same evening I gave out to the representatives of the Chicago press the fact of our intention to leave on the morning of the 14th for Indianapolis, and gave the programme of entertainment there as well as I could recall it, never mentioning to any one the fact that a misunderstanding had ever occurred with respect to this visit.

On the morning of July 11 I received a telegram from the proprietor of the Claypool Hotel, informing me of the rates that he would charge the Board for quartering it at that hotel. An hour later I received the following dispatch:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 11.*

Hon. A. W. FERGUSSON,

Secretary Philippine Commission, Chicago Beach Hotel:

In the uncertainty growing out of the publicity of the regrettable misunderstanding of last week, our plans for entertaining your Honorable Commission have been disarranged, and it will be impossible now for

us to satisfactorily arrange for your visit to Indianapolis. Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, Governor Durbin, all of our committee will be out of the city this week. We therefore respectfully request postponement of the visit until a later date, when our city will most cordially welcome the distinguished members of the Commission. I am instructed by the local committee to express the hope that the change of plans will meet with your approval. Please let me have prompt reply.

LEWIS HOOVER,
Secretary the Commercial Club.

Immediately upon receipt of this wire, which to me was inexplicable in view of all the preceding facts, I telegraphed as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., *July 11, 1904.*

LEWIS HOOVER,
Secretary the Commercial Club, Indianapolis, Ind.:

In view of your wire of this date, Commission will proceed to St. Louis from here, with regrets that it can not accept your cordial invitation for a visit at a later date. Deplore publicity of misunderstanding, but assure you it did not emanate from this end. Pray accept thanks for yourself and committee for your courteous invitation.

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary, Philippine Islands.

I also wired Colonel Edwards and Dr. W. P. Wilson, chairman of the Philippine Exposition Board at St. Louis, to the same effect, asking the latter if accommodations would be ready.

Captain Hardeman was requested to cancel the Indianapolis trip with the Big Four Railroad and to enter into negotiations with the Illinois Central Railroad for the trip to St. Louis. Arrangements were completed on July 13, and the Board left Chicago for St. Louis over that railroad at 9 o'clock on the morning of July 14, reaching the latter city at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The train bearing the Board was met at the St. Louis depot by representatives of the National Commission of the World's Fair, and of President Francis of the same, a municipal delegation, a delegation from the commercial bodies of the city, the entire Philippine Exposition Board, and a number of newspaper men, together with the battalions of Philippine Scouts and Constabulary stationed at the World's Fair, and the Constabulary band, and was escorted in carriages to the Hamilton Hotel, which became its headquarters during its stay in St. Louis, from July 14 to August 16.

During this time the members of the Board were untrammeled in their selection of quarters, and many stopped at private houses

in the hope of perfecting themselves in the English language. The majority, however, remained at the Hamilton Hotel.

Through the courtesy of the Philippine Exposition Board, an office and reading room for the use of the members of the Honorary Board were furnished in the Administration Building, on the grounds of the Philippine Exhibit, a courtesy which was highly appreciated, as were many other courtesies extended to the members and to me by the Philippine Exposition Board.

The time of the members of the Honorary Board was largely taken up with the duties imposed upon them as members of the several juries of award for the Philippine Exhibit, which occupies 47 acres of space within the grounds of the World's Fair, and which, by reason of its completeness in every detail, its instructive elements, and its diversified character, is one of which the Insular Government may well be proud.

This Exhibit could not fail to be the most interesting object of study for the Filipinos in the whole trip, for, while the purpose in sending the Board to the St. Louis Exposition was that it might learn of those things that interested the world at large and show the advancement of progress and civilization in all countries—and a grander field of study than the St. Louis Exposition they could not well have had—it is a fact that they learned more of their own Islands and their own people than they had ever known before, a kind of education that in the aggregate would be infinitely greater and broader than they would gain through years of ordinary travel at home. It is impossible to overestimate the value of such training to such keen and intelligent observers.

Besides daily visits to the Exposition, the members of the Board were the guests, on July 25, of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, and were conducted through all the departments of their great establishment; on July 28, of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, which invited the Board to their building to witness the operations on 'change, and where addresses were made by the president of the Merchants' Exchange and Dr. Tavera on behalf of the Board. This visit was succeeded by a luncheon at the rooms of the Missouri Athletic Club.

On the evening of the same day the members of the Board gave a farewell dinner to its president, Dr. Pardo de Tavera, on the roof garden of the Hamilton Hotel, at which the Philippines Constabulary band rendered the music. Dr. Tavera left on the morning

of the 29th for New York, where he embarked, with Governor de los Santos, for Europe on August 4.

Mr. Ramon B. Genato received cable advices from Manila of the precarious condition of his father's health and left St. Louis for San Francisco on July 31, sailing from the latter port on August 6 for the Philippine Islands.

On August 1 the Board was the guest of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company at luncheon, after making an inspection of their great factory.

On the evening of August 3, by invitations of the Business Men's League and the Merchants' Exchange, the Board and other invited guests were taken in a special train to the Glen Echo Country Club, where many of them for the first time witnessed and had explained to them the game of "golf;" and an excellent dinner was served, at which Representative Bartholdt and other prominent gentlemen and members of the Board made addresses. The music on this occasion was furnished by the band of the battalion of Philippine Scouts, United States Army, stationed at the World's Fair. The Board was also the recipient of several other courtesies from the citizens of St. Louis.

The heat of St. Louis seriously affected a number of the members of the Board, and it became necessary to send three to San Francisco, where, by reason of the cooler climate, they were soon restored to health. Ex-Governor Mariano Trias, of Cavite, who had been taken ill in Chicago, and whose illness took a serious turn in St. Louis, was moved to the hospital on the Philippine reservation, and remained there until a few days before the departure of the Board for the northwest, when, although still weak, he was discharged as cured.

On July 31 the Board held a meeting at the Hamilton Hotel for the purpose of electing a new president, the result being that Hon. Benito Legarda became the successor of Dr. Tavera by a majority vote.

August 13 had been set aside by the authorities of the St. Louis Exposition as "Philippine Day," and was celebrated with great enthusiasm by a large concourse of people. All the United States forces stationed in the vicinity of St. Louis, the Scouts and Constabulary, together with many veterans of the Spanish-American war who had served in the Philippines, and other bodies, paraded through the grounds of the Exposition and were reviewed by the

Secretary of War and several general officers who had served in the Philippines on the parade ground of the Philippines Constabulary in the Philippine Exhibit. Dr. William P. Wilson, president of the Philippine Exposition Board, presided at the exercises which followed the parade, and addresses were made by President Francis of the World's Fair, the Secretary of War, Hon. John M. Allen on behalf of the National Commission, and others, and by Hon. Benito Legarda on behalf of the Honorary Board of Commissioners. After luncheon the several native villages, departments, and buildings of the Philippine Exhibit were visited by the Secretary of War and prominent guests.

On the morning of August 16 the following members of the Board, to wit, Dr. Manuel Gomez Martinez, Bernardino Monreal, Leon Novenario, Simeon Luz, Potenciano Lesaca, Alfonso Ramos, Joaquin Ortega, Julio Agcaoili, José de Loyzaga y Ageo, Vicente Nepomuceno, Leoncio Gonzalez Liquete, Marcial Calleja, Tomas Argüelles, Alfredo de Castro, Guillermo Gomez, Ceferino de Leon, Vicente Llamas, Alejandro R. Mendoza, Hilarion Raymundo, José Rivera, Gervasio Unson, and Vicente Noel, accompanied by the undersigned, left St. Louis over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for Billings, Mont., where the special car containing the party was attached to a Northern Pacific Railroad train, and the party reached Seattle, Wash., at 9 p. m. on August 19, remaining there until 10 p. m. of the 21st as guests of the Chamber of Commerce and city authorities.

The programme of entertainment here was as follows:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1904.

9 p. m. The Board will be met at the Union Station by the mayor of the city and a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and escorted to the Washington Hotel in carriages.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1904.

9.30 a. m. Honorary Board will take "seeing Seattle" car at corner Second Avenue and Pike Street for a trip around the city, including trip to big lumber mills in Ballard and inspection of battleship *Nebraska* in Moran Brothers' shipbuilding yard.

12.30 p. m. Luncheon at Hotel Washington.

1.30 p. m. Run along the water front and trip to Puget Sound Navy-Yard at Bremerton on board the U. S. A. tender *Cartwright*.

In the evening the Commissioners will assemble in the lobby of the Washington Hotel, where they will be glad to receive and converse with business men and citizens generally.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1904.

9.30 a. m. The Board will take electric cars for a ride through Madrona Park, then will take a launch for a ride on Lake Washington.

9. p. m. A committee will escort the Board in carriages from the Washington Hotel to the Union Depot.

Leaving Seattle on August 21, at 10 p. m., on the Northern Pacific Railroad, Portland, Oreg., was reached at 7 a. m. of the 22d, where the train was met by a delegation from the Portland Commercial Club, whose guest the Board was while in the city.

Following is the programme arranged for the entertainment of the Board:

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1904.

7 a. m. The Honorary Board will be met at the station and taken in a special car to the Portland Hotel, where breakfast will be served.

9.30 a. m. Visit to the museum at the city hall, to be followed by a visit to the opening of the Association of the American Mining Congress at the Armory.

10.30 a. m. Honorary Board will take a special car to the Heights on the new scenic loop, and thence to the Lewis and Clarke Fair Grounds, where an inspection will be made of the grounds, and luncheon served.

1.30 p. m. Visit to the Portland Cordage Works.

2 p. m. Visit to the rooms of the Portland Commercial Club.

6 p. m. Dinner at the Portland Hotel.

8 p. m. Board will leave hotel in carriages, escorted by committee of the Portland Commercial Club.

The members of the Board were struck by the natural beauty of the surroundings of the locality selected for the site of the Lewis and Clarke Exposition, and the imposing appearance of the buildings already erected there, and they became staunch advocates of the proposition to have the Philippine Islands represented at the fair next year.

The departure from Portland was on the same day (August 22) at 8.30 p. m., over the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the arrival at San Francisco on August 24 at 9 a. m.

The following members of the Board, Manuel de Iriarte, Juan Pimentel, Baldomero Roxas, and Vicente Singson Encarnacion, having been granted an extension of leave of absence of two months from September 24, without salary, by the Civil Governor, and Juan Sumulong, Mariano Moreno Ramirez having received authority from me, sailed from New York on August 23 for Europe, to return to the Islands via the Suez Canal. Tomas G. del Rosario

was also granted two months' extension of leave by the Civil Governor, and Juan de Leon was authorized by me to remain in the United States.

Upon the departure of the majority of the Board for the northwest, Hon. Benito Legarda, Hon. Victorino Mapa, Hon. Tomas G. del Rosario, Hon. Juan Villamor, Dr. Alejandro Albert, Hon. Mariano Trias, and Mr. Alejandro Roces, together with the disbursing officer, Capt. Thomas Hardeman, remained in St. Louis and returned to San Francisco over the same route followed by the Board on its eastward trip, arriving in San Francisco on August 25.

On the morning of August 28 almost the entire membership of the Board, by invitation of the president and general manager of the Italian-Swiss Agricultural Colony, visited its vineyards, winery, and distillery at Asti, Sonoma County, Cal., over the California Northwestern Railway, and spent a most enjoyable day as the guests of the colony, inspecting the great vineyards and modern methods of viticulture and winemaking, returning to San Francisco late in the evening.

On August 29, by invitation of the chief of the San Francisco fire department, a number of the members witnessed a most interesting exhibition of a water tower and battery in operation.

Although every effort had been made by the Bureau of Insular Affairs and by me to secure return transportation for the Board in time to reach Manila within the five months designated in the law in the premises, it was not available until August 30, on which date, at 1 o'clock p. m., the Board sailed from San Francisco on the Pacific Mail steamship *Manchuria,* it being her maiden voyage across the Pacific. By reason of slow time and unexpected delays in discharging cargo at the ports of Yokohama and Kobe the *Manchuria* did not reach Manila until early on the morning of October 1, five days after she was scheduled to arrive and eight days after the time set by law for the return of the Board. This would seem to constitute a case of *force majeure,* and in view of the fact that due diligence, industry, and care were exercised in endeavoring to return on time, it is respectfully submitted that the members of the Board are entitled to receive their per diems for the eight days of unforeseen delay in their return rather than to be cut off therefrom by too strict a construction of the law. The disbursing officer of the Board, pursuant to the provisions of

the law, ceased to pay per diems on September 23, the Board having sailed from Manila on April 23.

On its arrival at Manila the Board was enthusiastically received, being escorted from the *Manchuria* in bunting-decorated launches with bands of music, and by a long procession of civic bodies from the water front to the Ayuntamiento Building, where they were met by the members of the Philippine Commission and a large concourse of people in the Marble Room, and where addresses were made by the Civil Governor, the chairman of the reception committee, and the president of the Board.

During its absence the Board traveled 9,182 miles by rail and steamer within the territory of the United States, exclusive of the mileage covered on visits and excursions while the guest of cities, and 15,761 miles by sea, making a total of 24,943 miles.

Of the original appropriation of $75,000 for the trip, $59,199.75 have been expended, leaving a balance of $15,800.25 to be returned to the Insular Treasury. These figures show that the expense incurred by the Insular Government in sending the Honorary Board to the United States was small when compared with the undoubted benefits that have resulted and will flow from the undertaking, representing, as it does, a little more than 5⅓ cents per mile for each of the forty-four members of the party.

As the representative of the Philippine Government, I took occasion while in the United States to express in writing the appreciation and thanks of the Insular Government and of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the State and municipal officials and commercial bodies and others that entertained us while in the United States, for all that they had done in our behalf, receiving many gratifying replies to my letters. I take great pleasure in renewing my acknowledgments here. It was due to their generosity, public spirit, and genuine hospitality that the members of the Board were enabled to get an insight into many phases of American life and character to which they were strangers before. They had come in contact on these shores with the military and political sides of our institutions; but they had no personal acquaintance with those mighty forces that have wrought such peaceful conquest in the commercial and industrial world through the employment and utilization of human ingenuity and labor, the true elements of our national greatness; they had but a limited conception of the dignity that labor has attained beyond seas, or

of the many temples it has reared in the homeland to its prowess; they had but a slight idea of the true feeling of the people of the United States toward them and their countrymen. Through the generosity of this Government and of those I have mentioned they have been permitted with their own eyes to see things as they are, and have been afforded an opportunity to correct any erroneous impressions they may have entertained previously.

I can not close without recording my high appreciation of the kindness and courteous interest in all the movements of the Board of the Secretary of War; Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; his assistant, Mr. W. Leon Pepperman; Maj. C. A. Devol, U. S. A., depot quartermaster, San Francisco, Cal.; Gen. J. Franklin Bell; Gen. Frederick D. Grant; Dr. W. P. Wilson; Dr. Gustave Neiderlein; Mr. Leon M. Guerrero, and Mr. Edmund A. Felder, executive officer, Philippine Exposition Board, and of their untiring efforts to make the visit to the United States and the St. Louis Exposition one of profit and of pleasure.

I desire further to extend thanks to the officials of the railroad companies mentioned in these pages for the kindly interest they displayed in making the discomforts of travel as light as possible by sending on trains bearing the Board, in nearly every instance, a representative of the passenger department of each road to minister to the wants of the members.

In conclusion I would express also my deep satisfaction at the demeanor of the members of the Board from the time they left these shores until they returned thereto, and congratulate them upon the good impression they made wherever they went. They stood the discomforts of travel uncomplainingly and good-naturedly; and it is but fair to say that they bore themselves at all times and places in a gentle, dignified, and courteous manner that won the admiration of everyone with whom they came in contact.

Very respectfully,

A. W. FERGUSSON,
Executive Secretary.

The Honorable the CIVIL GOVERNOR.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX A.

DRAFT OF RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN THE PREPARATION, COURSING, AND RECORDING OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following rules will be observed throughout the service of the Insular Government and by provincial and municipal governments in correspondence with offices of the Insular Government:

GENERAL.

1. An official communication to a Government or corporation official should be addressed to his official position and not to him by name, unless it concerns him as an individual—i. e., a request for information as to when the treasurer of La Laguna Province will pay a certain account should be addressed to "The provincial treasurer, Santa Cruz, La Laguna"—but a communication looking to correction of error in payment already made by that officer should be addressed to the individual by whom settlement was made—thus, "Jas. P. Brown, provincial treasurer, Santa Cruz, La Laguna."

2. Notwithstanding the fact that the duties of an office are being performed by a temporary appointee or detail, communications should be addressed in the usual way—i. e., to "The Director of Posts," not to "The Acting Director of Posts."

3. Official channels should be shortened to the greatest extent practicable. Unless otherwise directed by the head of its Department, an office desiring information from an office in another Department should send the communication direct, and the office replying should do so through the office of the Secretary of its Department—i. e., if the Collector of Customs desires a statement from the Chief of Constabulary as to when the supply officer at Iloilo will vacate a custom-house bodega occupied by the supply

store at that port, the communication should be addressed direct by the Collector of Customs for the Philippine Islands to the Chief of the Philippines Constabulary, and the reply made by the latter through the office of the Secretary of Commerce and Police, by whom it would be forwarded to the Secretary of Finance and Justice and by him to the Collector of Customs—thus keeping heads of Departments advised as to interdepartmental-bureau relations and affording expeditious determination of questions that may arise. On the other hand, many interdepartmental matters should be coursed through the official channel from the beginning. Thus, the request of the General Superintendent of Education that provincial fiscals be required to advise division superintendents of schools upon questions of law should be addressed to the Secretary of Public Instruction, by whom it would be forwarded, with such recommendations and pertinent comment as he may see fit to make, to the Civil Governor, under whose direction provincial officials are.

4. Communications for the information of or action by the Civil Governor or Philippine Commission should be addressed to the Secretary of the Department to which the writer pertains; Bureaus and Offices not assigned to one of the Executive Departments should address such communications to "The Executive Secretary, Manila," who is chief of the Bureau created by law (Act 167) "to assist the Civil Governor in his executive duties" and into which has been merged (Act 609) the office of the Secretary of the Philippine Commission.

5. Heads of Departments will regulate official correspondence within their respective Departments as may seem to them wise, if not in conflict with these rules, which are for the service generally.

6. Carbon or press copies of all official communications sent will be filed and preserved by Bureaus and Offices. Official communications received or copies thereof will be filed likewise. All other papers, including records of important transactions within the Bureau or Office, of sufficient import, will be treated as directed in the case of communications received and sent, and together with them will constitute the records of an office. Such records should be numbered in series; ordinarily all except retained papers pertaining to the money and property accountability of disbursing officers and property clerks should be numbered chronologically considering date of receipt or signature, and in one series, which may be annual or biannual, as the volume of business may warrant. All records

should be intelligently indexed, each record appearing under at least two index heads in order that it may be located with reasonable facility in search. Files should be examined frequently as to their condition of preservation and careful attention given to prevent the presence of *anay*. Once a year a competent, experienced office assistant should go through the files and withdraw and destroy all papers whose value as records has ceased. Obviously great care and intelligent discrimination must be exercised in this work, and its importance warrants the assignment of as high grade an official or employee as may be to this work.

When thus reduced to permanent archives the indexes should be revised and written up on typewriter in duplicate, using indelible ink and fresh carbon or water-press copy, bound, and one copy filed in a fireproof safe or vault if it be available.

Books and papers pertaining to the money and property accountability of cashiers, disbursing officers, and property clerks may be kept apart from the general records of the Bureau upon closing the accounts of a fiscal year or upon the relief of the accountable officer or employee. All pertinent books and retained papers pertaining to the period should be completed, properly arranged, and filed either in the disbursing or property office or in the general records of the Bureau, as may be directed by the Chief of Bureau, who becomes the official custodian thereof upon the relief of an accountable officer.

7. Official correspondence may be classified as letters, telegrams, indorsements, and reports.

LETTERS.

1. An official letter should be written only when communicating or requesting information of character and importance warranting official record. The telephone and other means of informal communication should be utilized whenever possible in order that the bulk of office records and other service requirements generally may be kept at the minimum consistent with efficient administration.

2. A letter should treat of but one subject.

3. A letter should be typewritten if practicable, on medium or heavy white paper 8 by 10½ inches, with indelible or record ink, on but one side of each sheet, two spaces between lines, leaving a margin at the top of each page not less than 1½ inches, 1¼ inches

or ten typewriter spaces at the left, five spaces at the right, and at the bottom of the pages at least three-fourths of an inch.

4. A letter should be framed so as to comprise (*a*) the caption or authorized title of the Bureau or Office and name of city or town and province where written, name of month, the date, and year; (*b*) the salutation, which should be "Sir" or " Gentlemen," as the case may be; (*c*) the introductory sentence and paragraph, commencing "I have the honor," and stating clearly and concisely the object of the letter; (*d*) succeeding paragraphs (not numbered) as may be necessary properly to elucidate the request or statement made in the first sentence; (*e*) the subscription, which should be "Very respectfully"; (*f*) the signature; (*g*) the official title or designation of the writer, as "Insular Purchasing Agent" or "Clerk, class 8," and the address of writer if it be not clearly and correctly given in the caption; (*h*) inclosure notation at the left and slightly lower than the signature to be made thus, "2 inclosures." If inclosures be not so specifically mentioned in the letter as to identify them, there should be added to the notation on the last page a concise indication by which they may be recognized readily should they become at any time mixed with other papers, the notation then reading thus, "2 inclosures: Map of Tayabas Province, & Ex. Bu. No. 42318–a14"; (*i*) the name or official title and full address of the person to whom the communication is directed; (*j*) statement of official channel, as "Through Office of Secretary of Finance and Justice."

5. An official letter should be both clear and concise—indeed, it is seldom that one should cover more than one page.

6. To prepare a letter for mailing, it should be folded twice toward the top so as to make three equal folds.

7. The inclosures should be folded as nearly letter size as possible and numbered on their brief folds: "Inclosure 1" and "Inclosure 2," etc. If because of their size or character it is not practicable to send inclosures in the same envelope package with the letter, there should be added to the inclosure notation an explanatory note stating that all or certain inclosures are forwarded under separate cover.

TELEGRAMS.

1. A telegram should never be sent unless the matter be so urgent that a letter by mail will not serve the purpose.

2. A telegram should not have more than one subject.

3. A telegram should be typewritten if practicable to avoid danger of errors in transmission.

4. A telegram should always be followed by an exact copy, carbon or letter press if possible, by first mail to confirm original, which may have become garbled or lost in transmission.

5. No official or employee is authorized to send as official business or free of charge telegrams upon private matters.

INDORSEMENTS.

1. Ordinarily, in replying to a communication received, a letter rather than an indorsement should be used. However, when the communication received bears previous indorsements, or is long and may not be given final action by the receiving office, or for other reasons which ordinarily intelligent discrimination will recognize as they occur, it will be necessary to forward, refer, return, or transmit the papers by indorsement.

2. If the papers to be indorsed bear no previous indorsement, the first step will be to prepare a wrapper. This is done by taking a sheet of heavy, white, letter-size typewriter paper, folding it twice as prescribed in the case of letters, taking care that the last fold or upper third of the sheet shall be sufficiently wide to cover entirely either of the other two. Upon the outer surface of this fold, commencing about 1 inch from the top as it is held perpendicularly, should be written what is termed the "brief," which should be a concise résumé of the letter to be indorsed. Models follow:

MANILA, *November 1, 1904.*

INSULAR PURCHASING AGENT

States that position of buyer, class 5, may be discontinued and present appointee, Peter C. Smith, transferred to some other Bureau. Incloses statement of qualifications and record.
1 inclosure.

Or—

MANILA, *November 1, 1904.*

SMITH, EDWARD L.,
Chief Clerk,
Bureau of Public Lands,

Applies for transportation, Manila to San Francisco. Incloses original appointment.
1 inclosure.

3. The indorsement should be placed on the next fold to the right, and the indorsement should be in form as follows:

[First indorsement.]

BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS,
Manila, November 2, 1904.

Respectfully forwarded, through the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Executive Secretary, recommending favorable consideration.

(Signature) .....,
Chief of Bureau.

4. Succeeding indorsements should be numbered in regular order, and if any be so long as to require more space than that afforded by one fold of the wrapper it should be written on letter-size paper, using the indorsement caption, or as a signed memorandum, letter, or report, as the circumstances may seem to indicate, placed with the original communication within the wrapper, and marked as the indorsement—i. e., there should be written on the proper indorsement fold of the wrapper in form as follows—

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

[See within.]

And upon and near the middle of the brief fold of the indorsement inclosed "Second indorsement."

5. When the second and third folds of the wrapper have been filled and it is necessary to have additional space for further indorsement it may be secured by pasting indorsement slips on the inner surface of the right-hand edge of the third fold, these slips being arranged as the leaves of a book. They may be prepared most readily by cutting in half medium or heavy, letter-size sheets of typewriter paper and folding these half sheets in such a way as to give a writing surface of exactly or slightly less than the width of the *brief fold.* An indorsement slip should never be attached by its end.

6. When papers are added to or withdrawn from those originally in the wrapper a suitable notation should be made to the left and slightly below the signature title on the indorsement, in form, thus, "3 add'l incls," or "Incls. 1 & 2 withdrawn," and in red ink on the brief fold below the next preceding inclosure notation there made,

in form as follows: "3 add'l incls, 2d ind." or "Incls. 1 & 2 withdrawn, 3d ind."

7. No indorsement should be a mere transmittal, but should embody action, as approval or disapproval if such may be expected or required, or at least the statement "contents noted."

8. The first sentence of an indorsement should begin with the words "Respectfully returned," "forwarded," "referred," or "transmitted," using "returned" when sending the paper direct or through channels to the writer or to that of any of the preceding indorsements; "forwarded" when indorsing to an official superior who has not had the paper previously; "referred" when a new course is given the paper and the office or person to whom it is directed is the official inferior of the indorser; "transmitted" when passing the paper downward through channels pursuant to a preceding indorsement.

9. Every clerk through whose hands papers pass should be required to see to it that they are arranged properly before they leave his desk. For example: A letter with its inclosures, being coursed by indorsements, should be assembled, so far as possible, as follows: The last inclosure should be laid on the desk face upward and each preceding inclosure on it running thus, inclosure 4, 3, 2, and 1, and on these, face upward, the letter; the papers should then be folded as heretofore described, and so placed within the wrapper that they may be ready for immediate perusal in their proper order upon opening without turning or other rearrangement. When folded in the wrapper the latter should be so arranged that its two surfaces will be the brief and the last indorsement. Occasionally the bulk of the papers will be so great as to render such arrangement in detail impracticable to a degree but never entirely.

REPORTS.

1. Reports other than those submitted on printed forms should be typewritten as indicated in the foregoing instructions regarding official letters, though, if long, cap size or 8 by 13 inch paper may be used. The lines should be separated by what is known as double spacing.

2. Reports required by law at certain intervals, such as annual reports, should be forwarded promptly. If for any reason it be impracticable to do this, statement of that fact and probable date

when report may be forwarded should be sent to the office to which the report is due.

3. Reflections on other officials or the Government or the public generally have no place in a regular report. When for any reason the attention of higher authority should be called to improper conduct of officials or branches of the public service, a prompt special report of facts, affidavits, names of witnesses, and other specific data obtainable should be sent to the Civil Governor or head of Department in which the person making the report is employed.

4. A report may not be given out for publication or otherwise treated than as a confidential document until such time as it shall have been released by the office *to* which it was rendered, or by higher authority. A report is not at the disposal of the person by whom it was rendered but of him to whom it is addressed.

Reports should be as concise as practicable and never be padded with appendixes not directly pertinent to them.

Inclosures to reports are termed "Appendixes." They should be noted and treated as directed in the case of inclosures to letters.

APPENDIX B.[1]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR FROM JULY 1, 1903, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

ABRA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ABRA,
Bangued, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, through which you may learn of the real needs of the Province of Abra, of the progress of its administration and government, and of its principal sources of wealth and prosperity:

Having had little experience with administrative problems, I will finish writing this report without making a single recommendation or suggestion as to the manner of meeting the needs of the province, being convinced that nothing will escape the perspicacity of our first authority and that you will not fail to find and make use of the proper measures for that purpose, having at hand, as you have, unlimited resources.

There are two things of exceptional importance to the province which in my opinion deserve mentioning. They are: (1) Affecting the system of communication between the pueblos, and (2) relative to the condition of the provincial treasury.

(1) At the last regular general convention of presidents a resolution was passed asking the honorable Philippine Commission for its

[1] The photographs or illustrations referred to in this appendix are omitted in this report. Most of them will be found in the Annual Report of the Philippine Commission for 1904.

support in the carrying out of a plan to unite the pueblos of the province by a telephone line. The resolution was as follows:

Fifth. On motion of the president of the convention, Señor Marcos Baula, it was resolved to inform the honorable the Philippine Commission how, in view of the great distances between the municipalities of the province, the presidents of the municipalities, aided by friends who seek the common welfare, had agreed to the proposition of establishing communication between themselves by a telephone line and to pay out of their own pockets the cost of the necessary apparatus, counting upon a regular schedule of prices to maintain the operating expenses of the line, such tariff to apply only to private parties, but the great difficulty in the way of the realization of the project was the lack of money with which to buy the wire, insulators, and poles properly to equip the line. Under the circumstances and desirous of seeking this important—not to say indispensable—improvement put through in the interests of the province, which for many reasons would be thereby benefited, the convention is under the necessity of petitioning the honorable the Philippine Commission to most emphatically lend its support to this idea, so as to enact a law by the provisions of which said wires, batteries, and insulators will be made a present to the Province of Abra. Unanimously passed.

This resolution was supported by the provincial board, and its approval by the honorable Commission was recommended by it in the following letter sent to your honor:

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF ABRA,
Bangued, July 12, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to send you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the municipal presidents of the province at their last convention, and a copy of the recommendation made by the provincial board with reference to said resolutions. In supporting the petition of the presidents regarding the establishment of a telephone system, the provincial board has taken into consideration the mountainous character of the province, the rivers traversing it, the general imperfect condition of the wagon roads, especially in the rainy season, the frequent raids of the wild Igorrotes, and other unforeseen cases and events which require the immediate knowledge and speedy action of the Government. In view of these considerations I can not but impress upon you on my part the advisability of a favorable consideration by you and the honorable Commission of the petition for some aid.

Yours, very respectfully,

BLAS VILLAMOR,
Provincial Governor of Abra.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(2) The provincial board, at a session held July 8, 1904, thought proper to make a recommendation to the honorable Philippine

Commission, as the only saving measure during the crisis through which the provincial treasury is passing, that read as follows:

(10) On motion it is also resolved by the board to recommend to the honorable Civil Commission the enactment of a law by which the present legislation relative to municipal government of non-Christian tribes shall be repealed, and providing that, with the exception of the municipalities of San Quintin, Lagangilang, Peñarrubia, and Manabo, those of non-Christian tribes known as settlements of the first, second, and third class shall be abolished and returned to the Christian municipalities as they were before the approval of Act No. 387; that the said municipalities of San Quintin, Lagangilang, Peñarrubia, and Manabo, having acquired sufficient enlightenment and having the territorial area and number of inhabitants necessary to enjoy the benefits of the Municipal Code, Act No. 82, as amended, enter into the full exercise of their rights as a municipality organized under the said Act. This recommendation is based upon the great necessity that the said four municipalities, that have now reached the stage where they are conveniently able to enjoy the benefits of Act No. 82, shall not continue, as up to the present, withholding their support from the provincial treasury, but share the obligations which it has to meet; and in that the old administration of the balance of the non-Christian tribes was less complicated than the present one and more favorable to the development and education of the Tinguianes, and more favorable to the financial interests of the provincial government. It is also recommended to the honorable Commission, in case that it sees fit to enact the law asked for by this resolution, it do so as soon as possible, in order that under its provisions the new assessments of land shall be finished before 1905, and that the said law may go into effect at the beginning of the year.

This resolution was sent to the Secretary of the Interior on July 12, 1904.

In conclusion I desire urgently to recommend to you, honorable Sir, the carrying out of the two projects above indicated, in order that by facilitating communication between the pueblos and between these and the provincial capital, and by reënforcing the exhausted funds of the provincial treasury, two needs, both of them important for the good of the government and administration of the Province of Abra, which seems threatened to disappear as a result of the law relative to non-Christian tribes than to an insufficiency of revenues for its self-support, may be met.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The development of commerce in this province is languid and labored, trade being reduced to the following articles: (1) Dry

goods, notions, and other small articles in the hands of Chinese shopkeepers, who own ten or twelve stores, the majority in the provincial capital and the balance in two or three other pueblos, the average daily sales being but some 5 pesos in each store of the first mentioned and to 3 pesos at the most in the others. (2) Two stalls, improperly called stores, where beverages, canned goods, and manufactured tobacco are occasionally sold to clerks and other employees who receive a fixed monthly salary. (3) Horse selling, that during the past was never very brisk in comparison to the number raised and is now less so, both on account of the greater risk, in view of the prevalence of epidemics and the increase in the price of transportation, which is double what it was in the past, and, finally, perhaps, also because Manila and other provinces that formerly were large buyers have got to using automobiles that have advantageously taken the place of animal traction. Horse dealing is carried on here either through paid agents or by the stock raiser and the capitalist, who share the profits or losses of the business, as the case may be. In this latter case a man will buy a number of horses in Abra—never more than thirty—which he drives to Manila, selling all he can on the road when an opportunity offers, the balance, generally in a bad condition when they arrive at the capital of the Archipelago, being sold for whatever they will fetch. Such is the system in vogue here, one which is also followed by dealers from other provinces, though these latter also ship their stock by sea when they have an order from Manila, something that the natives of this province are unable to do on account of having no commercial relations with that capital. (4) The utilization of forestry products, in which business but twenty energetic men are engaged, the sweat of whose brows serves but to enrich the capitalists of Vigan, Ilocos Sur, as they make their own prices, having no competitors—cutters scarcely make a living. Here the lumbermen have no guild or union and work independently of one another, with the result that they generally sell the product of their labor to one of their number who has 200 or 300 pesos or so, and he in turn sells at Vigan by disposing of the lumber in lots of from 50 to 100 pieces. (5) Lastly, the only article of some importance shipped out of the province is tobacco, that a few years ago was the chief article of commerce, but last year and this it has greatly declined owing to the cupidity of the only house dealing in this article—La Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas—and to the

scarcity of draft cattle and the timidity of the planter, who will not raise large crops because of the poor prices which prevailed last season.

Table of products shipped to and from Abra during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, according to official statistics and figures furnished by business men.

Shipped in:		
Textiles	yards	82,296
Petroleum	cans	1,440
Matches	gross	504
Iron (bar)	pounds	6,696
Iron, manufactures of (tools, etc.)	pieces	3,024
Notions, inclusive of cotton thread (value)		$36,600
General merchandise (value)		$66,600
Pharmaceutical products (value)		₱1,440
Manufactured tobacco—		
Cigars (approximate)	number	24,400
Cigarettes (approximate)	do	150,600
Horses (value)		₱1,400
Shipped out:		
Forestry products	cubic feet	27,720
Leaf tobacco (at $9.827 per quintal)	quintales	5,345

In conclusion of this subject I might include the few operations of a small druggist's shop which has been established in this capital more as a matter of philanthropy than with the idea of gain, and whose sales are mostly of medicines of indispensable use in cases of emergency.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Although the description we have just made under the preceding subheading does not give a flattering prospect for the treatment of the subject we are about to take up, we would not be sticking to the truth did we not set forth that in staple articles the inhabitants, though lacking the superfluous, have not been in want for the necessities, a good proof of this assertion being that a great part of the rice given by the Insular Government was not sold nor was it distributed as alms.

There has been no change here in the old and almost primitive manner of cultivating the land by means of the plow and carabao. There are no manufacturing concerns, either large or small, nor companies of any sort for the improvement of agriculture or any branch of industry. But individual effort is untiring in making use

of the primitive and rudimentary methods in vogue for the advancement of the material prosperity of the province.

We are pleased to state that education has made rapid strides since 1901, especially during the past two years, the province now having 54 schools without counting the one recently established for the instruction of teachers for settlements of non-Christian tribes. The percentage of people speaking English is greater than that shown by the last census; besides this, there is a goodly number of natives of this province who are engaged as teachers.

The following figures, from official sources and information obtained from intelligent persons, show the enrollment of the public schools: Boys, 1,943; girls, 1,218.

From a political point of view, the economic conditions present the following aspect: Agriculture and stock raising are the only sources of wealth in this province—the latter, as has been remarked above, on a very small scale—and they are both advancing slowly by rudimentary processes, held back by lack of capital and development companies.

The following products are all consumed in the province and add nothing to the volume of exportations:

	Cavanes.
Corn	22,580
Bucacao	3,645
Sesame	2,125
Achoete	506

These food plants are fairly well distributed, being principally raised in some municipalities like Dolores. It is a rare thing for a farmer not to own his little piece of land, but it is still more rare to find one whose land is assessed at more that ₱5,000. Before the late war and subsequently prior to the terrible cattle plague farmers as a general rule cultivated their lands with their own animals.

It is superfluous to state that the above-described conditions have in no way contributed to increasing the public funds, which are at present insufficient to cover the expenses of the administration of the pueblos. Expenditures have been reduced to the lowest limit in all branches, and yet at the date of this report nearly all of the municipalities are in debt and the province has been unable to pay salaries since February and March. The reason of this is the organization of municipalities of non-Christian tribes under Act No. 387, as their separation from the Christian pueblos to

which they formerly belonged means a loss to them and to the province of $3,000, United States currency, per year. The consolidation of Christian municipalities, and consequent expense entailed thereby, has not had the effect of wiping out the loss caused by Act No. 387.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Though hard to collect, the taxes are being paid with comparative punctuality. The cedula tax is nearly all in, thanks to the opportunity offered for earning a daily wage by the repair of roads and especially the construction of the general highway from Bangued to Vigan. For these reasons the provincial board passed a resolution disapproving the recommendation of the convention of municipal presidents for an extension of time for the payment of the land tax without penalty, it being my opinion that the people have not made the least effort so to do. Our view is upheld by the situation as described under the heading "Economic conditions." With the exception of the indebtedness of the provincial and municipal treasuries the finances of the province are not in such a very deplorable state. The property belonging to the Government is in good condition. Money has not been wanting to keep it in repair, and repairs have been made not only to it but also to some of the provincial roads; if all have not been put in order it is because of lack of time. The small building belonging to the provincial government was repaired and put in condition to be used by the Court of First Instance, which now occupies it, a saving of 20 pesos a month in rent having been effected by this change. The provincial building has also been put in order, all of the provincial offices, the forestry office, and two or three school class rooms being conveniently installed therein. However, there still remains the necessary amount of storage room and a portion used as barracks for the municipal police.

Finally, all of the consolidated municipalities, it is hoped, will be well able to construct buildings for their offices, now located in improvised *camarines* built of flimsy materials, or installed in the convent buildings.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The condition of the province as described under the preceding headings must be attributed in a measure to the political disturbances which have prevailed throughout the Archipelago, and

subsequently to the locust plague and cattle disease which has recently again broken out to an alarming proportion considering the extent of its ravages. Up to date there is no sign of abatement.

With regard to industry, we note the same decrease as in other branches, which is but natural, for in an essentially agricultural province like Abra industrial conditions are directly affected by agricultural conditions. During prosperous times agricultural products have never in this province been converted into manufactures by the aid of machinery or mechanical devices, and, now that agriculture is in so depressed a condition, the raw material produced is scarcely sufficient to employ the primitive instruments used for converting it into an article of higher value.

Such is the deplorable condition of industry in Abra that there is not a single machine in use, if exception is made of some twenty sewing machines, the use of which is not general, either. Everything here is done by hand—steam, electricity, and hydraulic power being so many myths and stupendous fabrications beyond all belief to the minds of the inhabitants of this province.

But it is satisfactory to know that the education being diffused by means of the schools, and understood because of the liberties granted us by the present Government, is gradually dissipating these black clouds of ignorance, and a bright horizon in an industrial sense is coming into view for these people. During the past two years I have been personally interested in organizing a company to introduce here a system of irrigation, and in another one which proposed to set up a sawmill, but, although we were able to get together nearly all of the necessary elements, we met with an insuperable obstacle in a lack of money.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

In some of the municipalities like that of Bangued, capital of the province, the provincial and municipal boards of health have encountered a certain amount of opposition, owing, we have observed, to exaggerated reports of abuses, impositions, and the adoption of measures incompatible with the general views of the inhabitants and their deep-rooted sentiments as to family life. To this may be added the indifference and lack of energy on the part of some councilors in being unable to suppress false rumors started by idle persons who had an interest in so doing.

The municipal council of Bangued had not the valor to raise the

rate of the land tax above the minimum allowed by law, or was perhaps influenced thereto by the desire not to burden the lands of its own members too heavily, although the reason they alleged for their action was that the council wished to be condescending to the desires of the public. For this and other reasons nine of the councilors were suspended and their removal recommended to the Civil Governor; the matter has not yet been acted upon. The majority of the municipalities accepted without protest the maximum rate fixed by law, undoubtedly because they understood that this was necessary for a good administration. The opposition attributed to the people of Bangued is not correct; it arose from the causes already indicated. Any opposition that there has been on the part of the public is simply the customary one on the part of each individual taxpayer. The inhabitants of Bangued are in no way different from those of other municipalities except that it is certain that they are better educated and more enlightened.

The consolidation of the municipalities, which was protested against by the majority before it went into effect and afterwards accepted with certain reserve, is to-day considered as satisfactory in view of its results, which have been good, with a few exceptions, arising from political differences and jealousies between caciques of different pueblos. These objections have been skillfully set right by the provincial officers, who can affirm that the consolidation has proven itself a practical and beneficial measure.

All of the laws, orders, and decrees of the Insular Government have been favorably received here. There have been no popular demonstrations here to protest against any legislative measure.

With one single exception, which is now no more, there have been no bands of *ladrones* in this province nor any cases of prosecution for sedition, rebellion, *bandolerismo*, conspiracy, or violation of oath of allegiance, and there have been few cases of vagrancy—it can be said that at present there are none.

Here there are no great struggles between capital and labor or differences between the people and the authorities with the exception of a quiet, pacific, and lawfully conducted dispute between municipalities and the representatives of the Catholic Church over the ownership and possession of certain properties—a dispute which is in process of settlement through the mediation of the Government. There is no religious strife in spite of the fact that the Aglipayan sect has made some converts. Passions have not been excited nor

is there any likelihood that they will be, considering the peaceful character of the inhabitants of Abra and the tact and prudence of the authorities. Both the Catholics and the Aglipayans have availed themselves of the use of no other arms than persuasion, especially the former, and when the Catholic priest lets fly his shafts of oratory in condemnation of the schismatic sect from the pulpit he is listened to with respectful attention without manifestations of hostility or approval.

As to political differences, they soon die out after the electoral struggle is over, and relations between different factions quickly become harmonious. Even during the heat of the elections rarely does the strife descend to personalities or to use of those instruments of caciquism—violence, treachery, and lawlessness—to gain the ascendency in popular suffrage. Protests sent relative to the last elections reveal bitter disappointment on the part of those who have lost, more than any other one thing, but no corruption or immorality.

The authorities and the people have a mutual respect and regard for each other. The best of feeling prevails between the Americans, foreigners, and natives, especially between the first and last named; a frequent contact between the American teachers and their scholars is cementing these relations more and more. In my opinion, by this means the love of the people for the Government and its institutions is best kept alive, as Abra is fortunate in having the best class of American professors.

I desire to state, before finishing this report, that the political conditions of my province, which faithfully reflect the pacific and loyal character of the inhabitants of Abra, can last as long as the source from which they spring, and as the latter grows so will they progress, the people of Abra having the greatest faith in the promises of the great American nation with respect to the future of the Philippines.

Respectfully submitted.

BLÁS VILLAMOR,
Governor of the Province of Abra.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ALBAY,
Albay, August 18, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my report to the honorable Civil Governor of the Islands on the general conditions in this province relating to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

This report consists of a total of 87 pages, accompanied by three photographs.

The report is late, which I beg may be excused, as its tardiness occurred through the pressure on the office facilities caused by trial of suspended municipal officials, which has the right of way over other business.

Very respectfully,

R. F. SANTOS,
Governor of the Province of Albay.

Hon. F. W. CARPENTER,
Acting Executive Secretary, Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ALBAY,
Albay, July 1, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the conditions existing in the Province of Albay during the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, under the respective general headings of "Political," "Administrative," "Economic," "Commerce and transportation," "Industrial," and "Social and sociological." Under the heading of "Economic" is treated financial, including taxation and revenue, currency, financial institutions, labor; under "Commerce and transportation" is included roads, and under that of "Industrial" are included agriculture, trade, fishery, and manufactures.

POLITICAL.

During the greater part of the first half of the fiscal year the peace of the province was disturbed by ladronism, and the vigorous

efforts made to extirpate it were crowned with success. One of the measures that had been adopted for the speedy restoration of peaceful conditions was a reconcentration of the people, bringing them in from outside barrios, where they were exposed to the depredations of the ladrones and often captured and forced to serve in their bands and, as a regular thing, to furnish food and money for the support of these lawbreakers, into a protected zone which extended to within a radius of 1,000 varas on each side of the main road—which runs through all the towns—and extending the same distance on either side of the tribunal, thus forming a square with a perimeter of 8,000 yards or varas. This congestion of the people, which had begun in March, lasted until about the end of October, 1903, when the people were allowed to return to their homes. Naturally, the effect of this unusual volume of persons in such a limited area was disease and suffering for want of food and ordinary living accommodations. But through it all the pacific and obedient nature of the people demonstrated itself, and the political situation was never in danger from any of the effects of this reconcentration on the masses of the people.

To relieve the economic situation among the people, a law-and-order committee was formed, composed of prominent men from various towns, which was instrumental in collecting funds, destined both for the furnishing of food supplies to the poor and for the support of the volunteers from the towns that went into the hills in aid of the regular forces of the Government in the suppression of ladronism. Through the beneficence of the Insular Government the situation was further relieved by the sending down here of large quantities of rice, a great deal of which was distributed to the people in return for their labor on public works, and the rest was sold and made a part of the Congressional relief fund for the benefit of this province, most of which again was used in the relief of public distress. In this way ₱14,135.85 of the said Congressional relief fund were spent.

The success of the Constabulary and Scout operations—the two forces operating as one under the command of the Constabulary colonels who succeeded each other—was remarkable in view of the arduous conditions under which campaigning had to be undertaken in this province. Impregnable mountain fastnesses and the densest of vegetation rendered the position of the ladrones most secure and most difficult to cope with; and the attacking forces, even

though operating with the greatest caution, found that surprises were the usual accompaniments of an expedition; and such fights as there were, were always begun with a disadvantage on the part of the Government forces. Great thanks are due to Col. H. H. Bandholtz, of the Constabulary, who carried the operations to a successful finish; to Colonel Baker, who took hold of the work at a critical time and introduced efficient methods, and to the inspectors of the Constabulary and the officers of the Scouts for the capable work done in the extermination of ladronism here. There now remains only a small band in the hills, commanded by a notorious and cowardly thief called Agustin Saria. The Constabulary are vigorously after him, and his end is no doubt near. Capt. John W. Swann, captain and inspector in charge in this province, has put Lieutenant Kellermeyer on the trail of this robber. He has struck the band several times, and is wearing them down. This same lieutenant did a fine piece of work in the killing of a peculiarly cunning and murderous ladrone operating in the district around the town of Manito, that district now enjoying a much-longed-for security.

The significance of the ladrone movement, although it affected the political conditions of the province, was not primarily due to political motives, but simply to the desire for an easy life on the part of the left-over malcontents who headed the movement, and whose previous experience of freebooting in the hills during what was called the "Filipino revolution" against the American occupation had been too agreeable to permit them to do anything else than live by the toil of others. When stable boys, cocheros, and loafers of various grades, who spent the time in gambling and dancing, were made majors and colonels and generals, as they were in the time of the so-called revolution, a return to peaceful conditions could only result in reducing them to their now despised and humble means of gaining a living, which was not at all to the taste of the erstwhile and suddenly constituted "leaders of society," to the disgust of the real society. So that there was nothing to do, according to their ideas, than to get together a following from the members of which they could receive their titular honors and through whom they would be able to instil fear among the peaceful people of the province, live by the toil of others, commit robberies as a rule, murder as an incident to the success of their robberies, and restore

themselves as far as possible to their former high estate. The leaders, to give color to their thievery and lawlessness, called themselves insurrectos, covering their depredations under the style of measures for the success of the insurrection; affecting to be insulted and humiliated by the application to them of the term that really expressed their character and purposes, namely, ladrones or common thieves. They were nothing more. There was never any desire on the part of the people, in the towns or in the hills, to rise against the Government. But as there are never wanting ignorant ones who can be prevailed upon by words or force to follow a leader of any sort of a movement, so it is not surprising that the leader of most prominence, and under whose control the other bands operated, was able to have under him, and thus engaged in the whole movement, about 600 men. It was never believed, and has not turned out, that these followers went with him and the subleaders for reasons of discontent with governmental measures. All the leaders and the whole body of the men, with the exception of the little band already mentioned, were captured or surrendered. Of the leaders, eleven were sentenced to be hanged, of whom one died in the jail, and nine are in Bilibid Prison awaiting final determination of sentence by the Supreme Court. This accounts for ten; the other was executed here on April 8, and was not a ladrone leader but a volunteer of the town of Oas, named Francisco Reantazo, convicted of having helped in the surprise of the garrison of the Constabulary stationed at Oas, when there were captured about forty of the guns and over a thousand rounds of ammunition. Others were sentenced to thirty years of imprisonment, and three or four were killed during the operations. The majority of the followers were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment and numbers of them liberated as being of too little account to be made an expense on the Government for maintenance during a period of years.

The noise and turmoil attending the ultimate period of ladronism here must not be construed against the fair name of Albay, as if her people had suddenly got to the climax of a rebellious mood and had gathered their forces to take final issue with the Government. For there was never deeper-seated allegiance than exists here, and the people as such were never out of their allegiance to the United States Government. The condition must be fairly interpreted; ladronism had been going on here, as in almost every

other province in the islands, as an incident of the loose political conditions and police regulations in other times. That it now became the chief issue in political conditions was not due to itself, nor to any increase in numbers of its adherents or spread of sentiment in that direction, but because a strong and self-respecting Government was now concentrating its efforts on the extermination of this element for the protection of its vast numbers of good citizens here; its police regulations were being fully enforced, and it was asserting its absolute sovereignty over every inch of its territory. It was hunting the ladrones out of their lairs and holes, making them prominent for their more easy capture; and it was simply a hue and cry after a gang of miserable thieves who in themselves are not representative of the society on which they were preying and could never tarnish the character of the people as a whole. Ladronism as such did not even reach the significance of Italian brigandage, where lawless criminals take the offensive and attack Government officials and institutions from revengeful motives, and very often, by their forcefulness and daring, capture the admiration and sympathy of communities and are able to wage successful and long-continued warfare against all efforts of their Government to dislodge them. Ladronism here never had the sympathy of any community. Its support was to be found only among a few ambitious discontents in the towns, and, probably, in other provinces; it succumbed as soon as sufficient efforts were brought to bear against it; it is not a recurrent thing, as Italian brigandage is; for, now that it is dead, it will never raise its head again. It is a thing of the past. It was the last stage of the ulcer of licencious political conditions that prevailed here before the establishment of the authority of the United States. And, further, it should be understood that it did not emanate from among these people, but that it was a foreign tribal element which was at the head of the whole movement. The characteristically loyal and peaceful nature of the natives of this province—the Bicols—renders safe the assurance that the peace of the province will never again be disturbed by similar conditions, and that their allegiance to the Government is firm and secure, it being only necessary to be watchful to keep out such unwholesome stirrers up of trouble as embody the seditious relics of the "revolution," and whom, from thirst for prominence and personal aggrandizement, it is unsafe to admit into any peaceful and law-abiding community.

VISIT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

A notable incident, the remembrance of which is highly pleasing to the provincial officials and the people in general, was the visit to the province, in July, 1903, of the Hon. Luke E. Wright, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, then Vice-Governor, down here in representation of Governor Taft, and Commissioner Pardo de Tavera, accompanied by Executive Secretary Fergusson. This visit, for the purpose of becoming personally acquainted with the political situation, was productive of results greatly beneficial to the complete restoration of peace in the province, as the municipal officials were greatly stimulated and incited to their best efforts by the words of good counsel and stimulation addressed to them by the representatives of the Insular Government. A meeting of all presidentes and other prominent municipal and other officials was held in the capital at Albay, at which the presidentes freely expressed their views of the situation, gave their observations of events, and stated what they might consider remedies for the existing conditions. The visiting gentlemen then made a trip into the interior as far as the town of Guinobatan, returning to Legaspi the next day and making a sea trip to the town of Tabaco, after which they left for Manila, carrying with them the grateful thanks of the people and officials for their opportune visit and for their valuable and powerful influence and interest in the adjusting of conditions and forging of a state of affairs that took form shortly after in a much-desired peace.

Now that the province is well advanced on the highway to its characteristic prosperity and responds more and more to the impulses of the economic forces at work to bring this about, the people and the officials of the province extend a most cordial invitation to the honorable Civil Governor and to the Commission as a body to visit us once more, and, should we be thus honored, the spontaneous desire of the people will find the occasion most grateful for a manifestation of hospitable and loving welcome and entertainment.

ELECTIONS.

These were held in December, on the first Tuesday, in accordance with law, and were orderly and conducted in good faith generally, though there were some grave irregularities which cropped out and made necessary the annulling of six of the elections.

As a result of the first elections in the 27 towns of the province, protests were received from eleven towns, the provincial board annulling six elections as a consequence.

As a result of the six new elections, held January 12, five were protested, the provincial board annulling only one election—that of Malilipot. The same candidate was successful in four of the six cases.

In the town of Malilipot a third election was held, on February 16, in which the candidate elected at the first election was reëlected over his defeat in the second.

It will thus be seen that there was only one case in which the annulling of the election as first held resulted in a different presidente for the town.

The special trouble was due to the polls having been closed before the hour set by law, thus preventing a few persons from voting in every case, which was excused in the investigation before the board by stating that some were known to be sick, others to be absent from the town, and similarly. But as the political acumen of the leaders of the factions would very readily take advantage of this feature, if allowed, to shut off opposing voters in other elections, and as the concessions made at these first elections conducted entirely by the natives would be taken for precedents for what could be done with impunity in succeeding ones, it was considered proper to draw their attention very closely to the necessity of observing the law and allowing the fullest opportunities for a fair election.

There is here, as everywhere else, a great cry of "bossism" in all the towns, and political feuds, carried over into private life, affect the successful administration of several of the towns. There are always two strong factions in the towns, which produces much friction at election times. The leaders use their influence over the election judges, and it appeared, in at least one election, that large numbers of registered voters were excluded from voting without having been given the notice necessary in order that they might have been able to defend their right to vote, the names having been simply excluded by wholesale because they were attacked as those of unqualified persons by one of the "bosses." The annulments did them good.

Actual voting was honestly done, and it appeared that, though the people are largely under the influence of the bosses, the suffrage was exercised with considerable free will and for sympathetic

motives—as everybody knows everybody else in these towns. The moral effect of the influential candidate and his backers was no doubt great over the masses of the voters, as it could be known after the voting whom each had voted for, because the names of the candidates had to be written on the ballots, and, as a consequence of the intimacy of acquaintance, a man's writing could readily be identified; and it is not to be doubted that many voters did not dare to tempt the vindictiveness of candidates for whom they had promised to vote or who held expectations of votes from them, should such lapses become known, as they certainly would. But bribery was not frequent, and such cases as were reported turned out, when examined into, to be nothing that could be so termed. It would be better if the system of selecting candidates here and the intelligence of the voters would make it possible for the Australian ballot to be used in elections.

The number of those who vote as compared with the number of the population is very small. In towns of 10,000 inhabitants only about 200 votes were cast. In the largest town in the province—Tabaco, having a population of over 20,000—the number of voters was about 500. Of these, probably one-third can not write, and are thus subject to the wiles of the persons set there to write for them, and, as it turned out in many instances, some of these persons were very sedulously working in the interest of one or the other candidate.

The small number of persons voting in the towns is due not only to the disqualifications effected by the law but to neglect on the part of a large number to exercise the privilege; to persons having a property-qualification ability having excluded themselves by declaring property worth ₱500—the qualifying amount marked by the law—as of much less value; to wrong interpretation of the qualifications—as, for instance, ability to write and read, applying which some of the qualifying judges were not willing to admit a man as a voter simply because he could write a name or read one, but required him to pass a regular literary examination, which resulted in the exclusion of many.

It is thought that there would be a great stimulus to education if in all cases ability to read and write were required as a qualification. It would also help strongly in the emission of the free will of the voter. Such a law would not exclude many of the voters who are not excluded now, as there was only an eighth part, on the average, among those who voted who could neither read nor write. In the

town of Albay, of about 240 voters, 30 were innocent of reading and writing; in Camalig about the same number voted, and there were about 25 who could not read or write.

The election for governor was held on the 1st and 2d of February, 1904. On the first day the voters could get no further than to organize the assembly, composed of vice-presidentes and councilmen, designated by law as holding the elective franchise for election of governors. Bad weather having prevented many of them from arriving, it was thought well not to continue over into a night session, but to give the belated ones a chance to arrive. They did not arrive up to the middle of the succeeding day, after the election had been proceeded with. Two hundred and fourteen was the number of those who attended, out of a total of 272 councilmen and vice-presidentes in the province. As stated, bad weather detained a party of these voters on their way to the election, and the election was protested by the candidate who claimed the said party as being of his adherence. The protest failed of effect, and the present governor was sustained as elected. The election was orderly and well-conducted. It took three ballots to elect, the present governor receiving 111 votes to 52 for the next highest candidate. Nine persons were voted for, of whom six were avowed candidates.

The Provincial Code has fully answered the purposes for which it was enacted, and the breadth of its provisions give ample scope for effective action by the provincial board and the executive.

One of the points that has not been determined is whether the governor has power to grant leaves of absence to presidentes of towns when the presidente desires this for causes other than sickness or disability. Such license to leave the pueblo, or, even, remain in the town, on a vacation is frequently asked for, and it is desired that information be given this office as to the extent of the governor's power, if he has it, in this direction, or how the presidentes can be given vacations.

The Municipal Code gives a form of government for the towns in harmony with the best systems of American city government, and gives them a measure of autonomy that is of very practical use to the citizens in inculcating a knowledge of the best principles of self-government in accordance with American standards. The power of the old-time presidente has been sufficiently restrained to give weight to the wishes of the people as expressed through their councilmen, and the reducing of the chief authority to his legitimate

functions as executive only has undoubtedly effected much good in the management of the towns. The supervision over the town affairs exercised by the provincial board is well calculated to produce a feeling of responsibility among the representatives of the municipalities in their deliberations and measures proposed and adopted, and it appears that a balance has been struck that neither represses the natural instinct to independent management of affairs nor allows immature citizenship to run to extremes.

The working of the Municipal Code has therefore been satisfactory, and if the towns have not secured from its provisions the fullness of the benefits it confers it is because in many cases it has not been fully read, even by those who know Spanish. It is, of course, practically a closed book to many of the councilmen, as in all the towns there are councilmen who do not understand Spanish. It is thought that good results would be produced were the Code translated into Bicol for the benefit of the well-meaning but elemental members of the councils who speak only the native dialect.

The councilmen have in great measure worked away from the former dominance of the presidentes, both by operation of the law and by their grasping of the functions pertaining to them under the new system. Liberty of thought, of speech, and of action is becoming more and more apparent, and, in some cases, it even gets beyond the range of a due regard for the local executive authority. Can the municipal council hold a meeting, cause one of the councilmen to preside over it, and absolutely ignore the presidente, he being present in town and he being the officer called upon by law to preside over all the meetings of the council? The presence of a presidente was thus suppressed in a recent meeting held by a municipal council, against which he protests vigorously. Under the code, two members of the council can call a meeting, and the council is also the judge of its own proceedings; in calling a meeting they are only obliged to notify those who are members of the council, and as the presidente has no vote except in case of a tie he is not held to be a member. But shall he not always preside if he is present in the town and only awaits notice in order to be present? Are the acts of the council valid when they suppress the presence of the presidente? These are points that need to be settled in order to clear the municipal legislative atmosphere here.

The preparation in deliberative assemblies that the people are getting will be certain to operate to produce men who will be their

fitting representatives in the insular representative assembly that is to be constituted. Great interest is taken in the body thus soon to be organized, and it will add greatly to the building up of self-respecting citizenship.

It is here thought fit to mention the establishment of a United States Army headquarters post in the province during the fiscal year, which has been named Camp Daraga. The post is spoken of at greater length in the part of the report entitled "Social and sociological."

CATANDUANES.

During the year the point was agitated as to whether or not it would be advisable to set up a subgovernment in and for the Island of Catanduanes, and, after deliberation, the provincial board recommended that the honorable Commission institute such a form of administration for that island. The island, because of its former isolation, presented rather a problem as to the matter of its proper administration from the mainland. It has a population of about 35,000, as compared with 200,000 on the mainland, and produced about one-sixth of the revenue of the province, very little of which was returned to the island in the shape of improvements—in roads and other public works—as it should have been. This was not due to any disposition on the part of the provincial officials to slight the necessities of the island, but because, the island being 40 miles away and always difficult to reach on account of the tempestuous weather that usually prevails in the waters between it and this section, and the high cost and infrequency of transportation, a visit to the island is an expenditure of time and money which could only be afforded on infrequent occasions, and entailed a neglect of the pressing necessities of the mainland which was not warranted by the conditions.

But the laying of the cable to that island, a matter of great rejoicing both on the part of the people over there and the officials here, has made communication so easy, with at least the principal town, and so reduced the former difficulties of getting news from the others, and the hope of the provincial board that a launch belonging to the government will be soon acquired and enable them to make frequent visits there, have so modified the situation that the question of subgovernment is not now so vital for the interests of the island as it would otherwise have been.

But for the further economizing of time and as an aid to efficient administration of the island's affairs, there is no doubt but that a set of officials over there, subject to the officials on the mainland, would be a proper step, and the subgovernment is therefore recommended.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Housed in the one existing provincial building, which at the same time serves as a jail where the provincial prisoners are confined, and a photograph of which is sent, are the various administrative departments of the government. Very much more room is needed than is at the disposal of the chiefs of the various offices, and it has been the desire of the provincial board to reconstruct as speedily as possible the building, now in ruins, that was formerly the residence and offices of the Spanish governor. That building would give ample room for every purpose of office work, taking in all the departments. The town of Albay, the capital, is destitute of suitable houses for residence, all the provincial buildings, except the one mentioned, being in ruins; and the governor is obliged to live in the neighboring town of Legaspi, where rents are very high. If the unfortunate conditions of the ladrone period had not interfered, the 50,000 pesos returned from the Insular Government to the provincial government of Albay, in lieu of certain insurrectory funds collected among the inhabitants of this province and deposited in the Insular Treasury, would have been used to rebuild one of the provincial buildings, as plans are now completed and in the hands of the supervisor for the reconstruction of one of them, funds only being necessary for their realization. As it was, the said amount was loaned out to the various towns to relieve the destitute condition of their people by furnishing them money to pay the people for their labor on public works. The necessity for paying high rents for living accommodations by the provincial officers is a serious inroad in their salaries which it is not thought was contemplated when the salaries were fixed. The cost of living in this province is higher than in any other, probably, in the Islands.

Salaries of provincial officers are too small. It is expected, and properly so, that provincial officers should live in a style becoming their positions. They must do this, or they forfeit the respect of the people of the province. Unless they are paid better salaries the people will feel that they are considered of little importance

by the authorities at Manila, and the people will take a similar view—that is, referring to the officers. Provincial officers are without the perquisites of Army officers and the representatives of English firms doing business here. To live in the same style costs them more. They are expected to do considerable entertaining, and are frequently embarrassed for the necessary funds. Worry over this matter detracts their minds from their official duties. A man whose mind is easy on his private affairs can render more valuable official services than one who is constantly trying to keep out of debt and make both ends meet. This subject is a serious one, affecting officers and employees, and demands and merits prompt attention.

LIVING QUARTERS FOR OFFICERS.

The Government should build comfortable houses, with modern improvements, for provincial officers. There are several reasons why this should be done:

(1) In Albay, the capital of the province, there is only one building, which is owned by private parties, suitable for the residence of a provincial officer. That is a very poorly constructed house, and it brings ₱125 rent per month.

(2) The people of this province have never seen a well-constructed residence with modern improvements. Four or five such houses built here would be an object lesson to the native which might result in general improvement of residential facilities of the province.

(3) Most important of all is the influence they would have on the native estimate of the provincial officer and of the provincial government. The Government has built comfortable quarters for the Army officers in our province; the English firms doing business here have furnished splendid homes for their agents, tending to show that they are here to stay; but there is no such indication as to the permanency of the occupancy of the civil officials. This is an important point.

It is very unfortunate that all the public buildings at the capital at Albay should have been destroyed just at about the time of American occupation. Were they all rebuilt they could be used to great effect in the proper administration of the affairs of the province. The provincial treasury is in great need of more room for the conduct of the extensive business embraced by that department. So, also, with the governor's, supervisor's, and, in fact,

almost all the offices. The Court of First Instance should be given more room, or, at least, so situated in a building that it would be free from the disturbing noises that now interfere greatly with the operations of the court. A building for a high school is much needed in the capital town of Albay. This school is now being conducted in a hired building in the town of Guinobatan. The location in Albay would be a much more favorable one. No new schoolhouses were built during the past year, most of the towns being fairly well provided for in that respect. But there are notable exceptions, and this fact has been appreciated by the provincial board. A resolution was passed requesting of the honorable Commission the appropriation of ₱35,000 of the Congressional relief fund for the building and repairing of schoolhouses, to be taken out of the total of said funds in the hands of the provincial treasurer awaiting disposition. This was granted. It is now felt, however, that this amount, when distributed among the towns needing to build or repair schoolhouses, will be insufficient, only bamboo and nipa improvements being possible therewith. On the other hand, the urgent necessity of a high-school building can be very well satisfied by the investment of this whole sum in a permanent edifice, and it is the purpose to request the change of this appropriation to the second use mentioned.

The public schools have done most commendable and important work in the dissemination of instruction and, principally, of a knowledge of the English language, which has reached not only to the boys and girls of tender age but has included the young men and women of the province, and even those of mature age, so that there is a very gratifying foundation laid in the province in the English language. The teaching of the language has been imparted from the pursuit of studies from books written in English, and it is only fair to state that the knowledge thus gained is stronger and more comprehensive and more lasting than could possibly have been reached by a purely philological method of instruction. Children speak the language everywhere on the streets; they play baseball, and shout to one another in English; the youth are everywhere ready and proud to show their knowledge of it, and many of them have passed examinations and acquired positions as insular teachers at salaries beyond the dreams of what a teacher was supposed to be entitled to in Spanish times; and, in general, all who have taken pains to acquire the language,

as well as it may be in a few years, have been well rewarded for their trouble. Two young men, sufficiently proficient in English to pass the requisite examination, were selected and sent to the United States by the Insular Government at the cost of the Government, there to pursue studies for three years or so that, it is hoped, will make them fit exponents of American ideas, customs, and progress on their return to the province. This has stimulated immensely the study of English.

Since the commencement of the present administration visits of inspection have been made to all the towns on the mainland of the province, and to the islands, except Catanduanes, though an expensive attempt was made to reach the towns there, which failed on account of the very bad weather prevailing at the time. This weather set in suddenly after start had been made by hired launch, the frustration of this visit being a very expensive experience for the province, as the launch had been hired on a ten-day contract and had to be paid for. This is an argument in favor of the granting of the request of the province that a launch be assigned to it for use in visiting these coast towns, as they are, speaking of those on the mainland coast, most easily reached by water, while this is the most expensive means of doing so if the boat has to be hired. For good administration of the Island of Catanduanes the possession of a launch by the province is an absolute necessity. The water area of the province is very extensive, and the possession of means for water transportation follows as a necessary result.

As a result of the Governor's visits of inspection referred to, letters were written to all the towns inspected on the subjects of "public order"—calling their attention to the lessons of the recent disturbed period and cautioning them to the adoption of measures that will insure speedy extermination of the few remaining outlaws and prevent any possibility of its recurrence in the future; of "unity of action" on the part of officials and people of the towns for the public welfare; "hygiene;" "roads"—urging the adoption of means in the various towns to repair their own roads; "public instruction;" "trade"—urging the adoption of better measures in the production of the hemp fiber, looking toward a finer and better product, which will bring in money returns more than the equivalent of labor expended; "economy in administration and efficient aid to the treasury in the collection of taxes." Other circulars have also

been written from time to time, and with frequency, on all the important points affecting the proper administration of the municipalities and the province as a whole.

The administration of the various departments by the chiefs thereof has been most efficient and praiseworthy. The difficulties besetting the path of administration during the past fiscal year have not been few, and most creditable work has been done by the chiefs. Each department has been called upon to devise ways to meet unexpected situations, to which it has responded in an admirable manner, and the leading feature of the year in administrative work has been the tax on the resourcefulness of the heads of the offices. The governor takes this occasion to express his appreciation of the good work of all the heads of offices, and his gratification that the cordial relations existing among those in executive positions has never been marred by the least discord during the year.

Each of the departments renders its annual report to the executive head in Manila, and it is not the intention to do more than indicate generally in this report what has been accomplished by the other branches of the administration of the province.

The work of the provincial treasury is sketched in a general manner in the part of this report dealing with revenue. That officer has just rendered a very exhaustive and detailed report to the Insular Treasurer treating of the work of his department for the fiscal year just ended.

The supervisor's department spent a total of ₱18,469.07 during the year, as a result of the use of which 19 miles of road were repaired, both substantially and lightly, four bridges were repaired, four buildings were constructed, five buildings were repaired, three surveys were made, transportation equipment—chiefly mules, and one wagon—to the value of ₱4,374.50 was acquired, two telegraph lines were constructed, and 387.5 cubic yards of stone were quarried almost entirely by prison labor.

During the time of living in restricted areas by the people two wooden bridges were built in exchange for rice furnished for labor, one of the bridges being in the town of Libon and another between the towns of Oas and Polangui, where bridges were very much needed. A provincial hospital, of bamboo and nipa materials, was built, and later a veranda was built around it. The main road between Legaspi and Guinobatan, a distance of about 14 miles,

was the object of repairs along the whole length indicated during the year.

Another road which received attention during the year was what is known as the Gogon Road, between Daraga and Legaspi, running parallel with and about a mile and a half over from the camino real. This road is intended for use of the carabao carts, taking most of the heavy traffic for this distance off the camino real. The carabao-cart traffic is about evenly divided between the two roads at present. This has always been a most impassable and neglected section of the road, and the money spent in its repair has been of substantial benefit to the traffic of the province and to the economizing of the good work placed on the main road.

SHERIFF.

The sheriff's duties have been continuous, and the orders and processes have been on the whole well carried out by the system of deputy sheriffs established throughout the province. The president of each town is the deputy of the provincial sheriff in his town. Delays are sometimes occasioned by the slowness of transportation and means of communication in certain parts of the province.

During the year the highest number of prisoners which the sheriff has had under his care was 740. This most unusual number, due to the surrender of large numbers of the followers of the bandit leaders, had to be divided into three carcels, for which purpose a building had to be temporarily prepared in Albay and a large almacen hired in Legaspi, at a cost of $500, gold, per month, which gives some idea of the cost of rent in that town. The prison records show that 350 men entered the jail on the 26th of October and 30 or 40 more during the next few days after that date. A number of these ignorant and deluded followers of the bandit chiefs were liberated by the judge of the Court of First Instance, chiefly for want of proof against them, many of them having simply been vaguely accused of being sympathizers of the bandits, or, in other cases, they were those who had either not heard of the order requiring law-abiding citizens to repair to the towns to live during the disturbed period or had chosen to disobey the order, due to the difficulty for them to make a living in the town, while they could always subsist in some way in the hills. These people were not criminals in the sense that the actual followers of the bandits were. In the photograph of the administration building of Albay are seen

a multitude of persons drawn up in front of the building. The bulk of these are the surrendered followers of the ladrones, guarded by a Constabulary detachment and with the provincial officials and employees as witnesses of the scene.

During the year 191 prisoners sentenced to more than two years' imprisonment were sent to Manila for confinement in Bilibid Prison. At present there are 194 prisoners confined here, all being males. Of this number 21 are awaiting sentence. The jail proper, which is now the back part of the government building, can hold about 200 prisoners.

When the present provincial medical officer, Dr. Shannon Richmond, took charge an infections disease was insidiously and effectively at work among the prisoners, there being an alarming death rate at the time. Before the doctor came it had been thought to be beri-beri, but after his diagnosis and one or two autopsies it was discovered to be scurvy. It was then possible to give proper treatment, and the disease was checked after a short time. The health conditions of the prison are now very satisfactory. The provincial prison hospital has been of great utility in the proper treatment of diseases among the prisoners and in furnishing much-needed accommodations for the sick.

SUSPENSIONS OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

There has been some trouble with heads of municipalities, and suspensions have had to be made in at least two cases to date. The left-over animus of the recent elections proved too strong for the peace of a community in one case; and ease of election, followed by a triumph over a protest, made another official so secure in his position that he left room for charges of inefficiency to be preferred against him. Investigations of these cases were made by the provincial board May 20 and May 27, and the papers were sent to Manila on May 26 and June 22, with recommendations favorable to the suspended officials in each instance, for the action of the Civil Governor.

A change in the municipal law that is likely to be of much benefit to the towns and has already shown signs of the good results to be expected from it is the provision making the provincial treasurer the appointing head of all the municipal treasurers. This gives the heretofore needed freedom of action in the administration of this important branch of the town's affairs to an official whose work was much hampered by the interference of the town presidentes.

FINANCIAL.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

The land tax, the cedula or poll tax, the patente tax, and the forestry tax have, as a whole, returned a fair yield for the support of the provincial government. The cedula tax is well paid by the people; tradition and age are in its favor, as it is a continuation of one of the features of the Spanish system of taxation. The land tax is not so well paid, and returns from this source are insufficient when the universality of the tax is considered. But it appears that it does not reach as many people as it should, because numerous holdings throughout the province are not declared as to their owners, and the machinery of the provincial treasury and the means within the power of the provincial treasurer for forcing to light the principal persons on whom the charge should rest and for making collections at the best times have not heretofore been large or varied enough. Now that the municipal treasurers are appointed by the provincial treasurer and many of them constituted his deputies, he is really given an increased force with an intimate knowledge of facts essential to the proper laying and collecting of taxes in the various towns, and it is believed that this will produce much better results from the land tax.

The total receipts of the province from taxes in operation here amounted to ₱132,622.09, Philippine currency, and Pfs. 204,805.11, local currency, making a total, with the local currency reduced to Philippine currency at the rate of 1.13 to 1, of ₱310,800.63.

Balances in the provincial treasury at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1904, were as follows:

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
General fund	₱14,452.24	$1,119.30
Road fund	3,460.48	264.37
Congressional relief fund	54,671.56	
Municipal ledger	26,802.27	2,808.78
Forestry tax	979.21	34.04
Municipal deposits	8,029.36	
Deposits for exchange	19,161.16	499.03
Law-and-order fund	3,259.44	
Official Gazette	132.00	
Deductions from salary	133.33	
Total	131,081.05	4,725.52

Of provincial receipts the greater part was spent, owing to the critical financial situation in which the province was thrown by the operation of the measures for maintaining the people within restricted living areas, when the source of its supply of funds was cut off; and not only that, but there was a clamor on the part of the towns and of the people for loans for the support of the needy, which had to be complied with by the provincial government. Then, the debts of the province had been accumulating, and had to be paid off as far as they could be at the same time when these other unusual drains were doing their work in diminishing the provincial board.

The province owes some considerable sums to the Insular Purchasing Agent, on which it is now making large payments. The confident belief is that it will soon be free from debt. Given the ordinary economical and political conditions that prevail here, then the financial condition of the province is always a flourishing one. As stated in reports of the former Governor Betts, the revenues of the province are ample to run the government on a very liberal basis. That is the normal condition of things, and that is the result expected the coming year. As soon as the beneficent influences of time and good weather shall have given us increased hemp crops and thus caused business conditions to recuperate, there will be a stream of gold flowing into the treasury that will place the province in the happy position of being able to pay off its debts without delay and go on to make much-needed public improvements that are only waiting on the realization of these conditions.

NEW TAXES.

The laying of a tax on inheritances is recommended. It would no doubt yield a very pretty sum, and would serve to supplement the deficiency that appears through the operation of the land tax. This country having been developed under European systems for several hundred years, responds in the way that European nations do to the laying of certain kinds of taxes that might in the United States be somewhat unpopular, as, for instance, the cedula tax. The inheritance tax is a European tax, but has so much to commend it that it has already been adopted in some parts of the United States, and is suitable to the fiscal system of this country. Prompt payment of the tax would be one of its pleasing features, as the tax is in strict accord with one of the best canons of taxation, providing

that taxes should be levied at a time when it is most convenient to make payment. The heir who has just come into his new fortune is in a state of complacency which is hardly lessened even when the collector presents himself to gather the tax.

All property should be subject to the tax which passes by will or descent or by a conveyance made in contemplation of the grantor's death. The tax should be paid to the provincial treasurer for use of the province. The rate of taxation may be 1 per cent of the market value of the property whenever the beneficial interest passes to a father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, or sister; wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter. An estate worth less than ₱5,000 is not subject to such a tax. In other cases the rate may be 5 per cent, no estate worth less than ₱500 being subject thereto. Religious, educational, charitable, and humanitarian corporations should be constituted exempt from the payment of the tax, as, also, societies organized for other than business purposes, and, of course, corporations exempt by law from general taxation will also be exempt from this tax.

A road tax should be laid in this province. It has been recommended several times by the presidentes at their semiannual sessions. Reasons connected with the laying of this tax are to be found in the part of the report entitled "Transportation."

Owing to the difficulty of transportation and the scarcity of its means in this province, the percentage of cost of collection of taxes is quite high, though just what it is can not be gotten at at this time. Boats and carriages and horses must be independently hired for the use of the deputy treasurers in making their visits to the towns, and the cost of travel is very great. When the province gets its launch, as it hopes to soon, all the coast towns on the mainland and on the Island of Catanduanes and the Island of Rapu-Rapu, can be visited very cheaply and frequently, which will produce a good effect on the collection of taxes.

CURRENCY.

The kinds of currency in general use in the province are the old Mexican, Spanish-Filipino, the Philippine coins, and the money of the United States, besides waifs from China and British possessions. Of these, the Mexican and Spanish-Filipino greatly predominate, for the reason that all hemp buyers bring in Spanish-Filipino and Mexican coin to make their purchases of hemp, to the

prejudice of the new money. Furthermore, when they receive new money they ship it at once to Manila and exchange it there for Spanish-Filipino and Mexican at the ratio prevailing. Also, the Chinese merchants are in the habit of sending their Philippine currency to Manila to pay their current bills; not only that, but they take the money to the hemp dealers and present the Philippine money and receive in return drafts without any exchange whatever, and this cash is sent by steamers owned by the concerns these hemp buyers represent in Manila and there exchanged for Spanish-Filipino and Mexican; so that there has been a constant drain of the new money ever since it was introduced in the interest of these people, who can bring in the cheap money as a mere business transaction.

The Government admits in payment of dues Spanish-Filipino, the new Philippine, and United States currency. After September 30 the Spanish-Filipino will not be so admitted. Since January, 1903, Mexican coins have not been received by the Government, neither for payment of dues nor for exchange. This in no way affected the use of the Mexican money; in fact, local values in small transactions have never been affected by the introduction of the new money nor by the discrimination against Mexican by the Government. A curious feature of the monetary situation is the opposite estimations in which Mexican and Spanish-Filipino coins are held by the Government and by the merchants. The Government has absolutely demonetized the Mexican, it being an entirely foreign coin, absolutely prejudicial to business interests because of its fluctuations; and the Government, being under no obligations to it, treats it like the stranger that it really is; the Spanish-Filipino coins, however, having been put in here by Spain, receive considerate regard from the Government, even though they be as troublesome in business transactions as the Mexican, and, up to the present, are received in settlement of Government dues at a present rate of exchange to Philippine currency of 1.13 to 1. The merchants, however, take the contrary view actuated by purely business interests. They admit all the Mexican they can get, refusing the Spanish-Filipino. The reason is that they can export the Mexican to Hongkong and other points where it is current, while the Spanish-Filipino is not current beyond the confines of these Islands, and it would hamper their methods to admit it in large quantities.

Although the provincial treasury, by the operation of exchange,

has taken out from the circulation in the province over 200,000 pesos, in both Mexican and Spanish-Filipino, still, this amount, and more, has simply returned into the circulation by the processes above mentioned. Neither merchants nor private parties made demand on the treasury for exchange of the old money for the new. All the new money put by the province into circulation has been through payment by the province of its debts in this kind of coin.

The first shipment of Philippine coins came to this province, to the treasury, in September, 1903, being an amount of ₱25,000, which was put into circulation as fast as it could be done.

It is not thought that the Mexican and Spanish-Filipino money will be able to hold their places in the circulation after September 30, 1904. There are indications that the commercial houses will keep all their books in the new currency after that date, and the coins mentioned will not then meet such a friendly reception among said houses as they now do.

Humiliating as it is to confess it, the fact is that Mexican and the other fluctuating moneys have been the masters over gold in the markets and stores here. For, Mexican being at an exchange value of 2.26 with gold, an article that cost 2.26 Mexican in the stores could not be purchased for a gold dollar by any means. You would have to give the gold dollar and 26 cents Mexican besides. Wherefore it is that neither United States money nor the new Philippine money has given the citizen the full benefit of its purchasing power, and the citizen has rather lost consistently a sum equivalent to the difference between the values of Mexican and the new money since it was introduced. For articles marked in Mexican values have never been changed in price, and the purchasing power of the new money has never been greater than that of the antiquated coins it is supposed to be superior to. What formerly cost a Mexican peso now costs a Philippine peso. But nevertheless, the introduction of the new money has been an immense benefit to all in other ways. The vast saving in calculations, the fixity of its value with gold, its reception everywhere for all purposes—all these have made it a medium for transactions which is incomparably superior to any before known or used in this province.

Including all the species of money in the province, there is generally conceded to be sufficient for the ordinary demands of business and trade. But if exchange of Spanish-Filipino and Mexican is to be made for Philippine money, more than ₱2,000,000

will be needed in this province. It is thought that there is a sufficiency of paper money in the province. The people have been so used to carrying the heavy loads of metal that they do not seem to mind it. Were there bills of 1-peso denomination many of them would be used. The bills are great favorites among Americans and in large transactions.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The need of financial institutions in the province is very great, as, the business interests of the province being immense, using the term in a sense comparative with that of some of the other provinces of considerable commercial interests, these useful and indeed indispensable agents in business intercourse and smoothers of the paths of trade are loudly called for here. We need a general deposit-and-loan bank and a savings bank, one in each of the towns of Legaspi and Tabaco, the two ports of the province, with possibly a branch in the town of Ligao or Guinobatan, in the interior. There is the business of an army of hemp dealers—producers, buyers, middlemen, exporters—to do.

Because of the lack of savings banks here, the people of an economical turn of mind have adopted very generally the plan of depositing their money with the Government, in the post-offices, by purchasing money orders, payable to the depositor, the money thus being secure for one year, when the orders must be renewed, paying the small percentage the Government collects for money orders. This is a very forcible argument in favor of postal savings banks, which could be established where the purely commercial enterprise of an ordinary savings bank could not be expected to set up, either because of lack of sufficient trade or indifference of wealthy persons or corporations who can find other investments for their money. Postal savings banks would really be most useful in these out-of-the-way sections, where there is really plenty of business for financial institutions, but where, as explained above, because they either have never existed or enterprise does not choose to adopt that form of investment and accommodation to the public and trade, people and business interests are forced to get along by adopting various makeshifts and substitutes for the regular institutions.

Speaking of the savings feature first, it may be said that that need is very general; and, although the masses of the people may not have been cultivated into the use of a savings bank, it is certain

that its usefulness would soon become apparent to them and that its good offices as an aid to saving would be very generally taken advantage of. It may be assured from the beginning that there is a business-minded class of people in the province, consisting of the Americans, the clerks in the offices generally, both mercantile and governmental, with especial reference to those in the large number of municipal offices, and other young people of intelligence in great number, who would immediately be patrons of the savings bank, and it would be a success from the start, with a bright future before it. Its permanence is assured from the beginning.

The general banking institutions suggested to be established in Legaspi and Tabaco, with a branch house in Ligao or Guinobatan, find their calling and election sure in the immediate and long-existent needs of commerce. Anyone who has seen the hemp producers and traffickers loading up with immense weights of coin which has to be transported long distances to make payments in the interior and shipped as so much freight to Manila to pay off obligations there, which could be so readily and well dispatched by a bank check, or who has experienced the vain efforts to effect exchange of coin or get a bill of exchange between points here and in Manila, the States or foreign countries, unless they be on intimate terms with one or other of the branches here of the large hemp-buying firms whose central offices in the Islands are in Manila, and so can get these facilities through them, will immediately appreciate the vast usefulness open to a bank in this province. The functions of mercantile paper, well understood but practically unavailable here, would, if more generally introduced, serve their ends by giving an immense impetus to commerce and trade. It would extend credit, economize use of currency—a most happy circumstance here, where currency is both limited in amount and troublesome to convey—and expedite the settlement of outside accounts in a most efficient way, with security against the loss that is always liable to occur by maritime disaster in cases of shipment of coin.

Quoting from the Gazetteer of the Philippine Islands, where it treats of the commerce of Albay, the necessity for financial institutions is shown in the following:

The coastwise trade of the province largely consists in the transportation of the enormous hemp yield from the numerous villages along the shores of the great bays to the seaports, from which steamer shipments are made to Manila or direct to foreign ports by the great carrying corpora-

tions in the Orient. Some idea of the enormous business done in the province at the present [two years ago] can be had from the fact that in the town of Legaspi alone over $1,000,000 changes hands every thirty days. Business, however, is much hampered from the lack of banking facilities, and all clearances are made through the banks at Manila. These great sums of money are brought down by the steamships, for which they charge 0.75 per cent for transportation. They are returned to Manila at the same rate. With a bank at Legaspi these clearances could be made there, and the amount of transportation, alone, would be good interest for an institution of this sort. Money loans in this province at all the way from 10 to 20 per cent.

LABOR.

As a whole, labor in this province is scarce, even as compared with other provinces. The reason may be because it is not a densely populated region, and, besides, the laborers here, and a great many more, can all get work in the hemp fields. Thus the laborers for other purposes are very limited in number. There is also more money to be made by working in the hemp than in any other line. Two to three dollars per day—that is, pesos—can be made by an able-bodied, willing worker in the hemp fields. In almost every kind of occupation afforded here labor is greatly needed.

The experience of employers with labor is that laborers generally hold steadily to their work, which is especially the case with such as have families. Of course, fiestas are always recurring, and these furnish an inevitable cause for the stopping of work by all hands. The rains seriously interfere with all outdoor work. The output of the native laborer is more in proportion to pay than, for instance, that of the Japanese, the only other class of laborers employed in this province, speaking from the experience of the province as an employer of labor. American labor has never been actually employed manually in road building or hemp working; they generally work as foremen. The out put of American laborers in such lines as they are accustomed to, and in such lines as they might adapt themselves to, would certainly greatly exceed that of the native. The impulse to seek work that is calling for laborers does not exist to any noticeable extent. The work must seek the laborer. Life is too simple and easy a thing in these tropical countries to make men very active in their search for work.

Laborers are generally most abundant in the sections where there is no hemp grown—as in the towns of Oas and Libon, where

there is more rice raised than hemp—and they are scarcest around the towns in those sections where hemp is most abundant, which constitutes the greater part of the province.

Laborers are plentiful in the neighboring Province of Ambos Camarines, and that is the nearest point outside this province from which they can be obtained. That is a rice province, and it is understood that not much rice is being raised there now.

For the development of the resources of this province it is necessary that the supply of laborers be greatly increased, preferably from other provinces in which labor is abundant, or, in case they are not to be so secured, from nearby foreign countries. The provincial government employed about forty Japanese laborers on road work for about three months during the fiscal year. The average pay was about 2 pesos per day, about twice the pay of native laborers. The results, in both quantity and quality, were inferior to Filipino labor, even at the same price as that of the Japanese, on road work.

Labor is not versatile in this province, due, generally, to the fact that they can make so much more money working hemp that they have never cultivated a knowledge of other kinds of work. The only kinds of work for which laborers, as a rule, are immediately competent are hemp working and stevedoring.

While the dignity of labor may not be as generally understood here as it is in the United States, yet the progressive spirit of the people, their adaptability, through the operation of the principle of imitation, is so great that, were there sufficient opportunity here to learn trades and the different forms of manual labor, and were there a sufficient variety of business and social interests to make these occupations gainful, it is fair to assert that we would not then see all our young men of good families endeavoring to get purely clerical positions, to be "escribientes" in Government offices, and, regardless of pay, to secure positions which, in their own eyes and in the eyes of their companions and people, represent dignity and are conservative of honor.

But as conditions exist now in the province, there is no variety offered to the seeker after work. There is no opportunity for engaging oneself to work with the hands, as the term is generally understood. The workers must either be escribientes or polistas (common day laborers on the roads and wharves and in the fields). The vast range of opportunities for working in trades afforded in

the United States, the result of a highly organized and complex condition of society, requiring a minute division of labor, is entirely lacking here. The young men neglect trades because there are hardly any such established interests here to draw their attention to the work of the artisan and to afford them occupation once the trades are learned; and while it is true that they might learn trades and set up independently to practice them, neither is the demand for their work so pressing or evident that they can be assured of success that will repay them. The need exists, of course, but it has gone so long unsatisfied that it has almost ceased to clamor for recognition, and now requires patient cultivation to cause it to yield satisfactory returns. A cabinetmaker, for example, here, for whose services there is undoubtedly abundant remuneration, by the very condition of business in that line would first have to be somewhat of an itinerant workman before he would be in such a position that he could make of his establishment a recognized center for supplying the calls of trade in his line. This is not a manufacturing province, and workmen for manufacturing lines are not to be found here. The scale of living among the masses is a limited one, their needs are few; the social conditions are diverse in a sense. They are primitive among the masses and modern among the few; wherefore the products needed to balance the difference between life on a primitive scale and life as our modern society understands it can very easily be brought in from other countries. Primitive man needs no shoes; modern man does, and shoemakers are a necessary part of all modern communities. While we are modern enough here to need shoes and to wear them among about one-tenth of the population, still, we are antiquated enough to be able to do without shoemakers, and you must throw away shoes that under a modernly organized economic society would be repaired. So it is in other cases. We have kitchen stoves of foreign manufacture, but not many, and if one should get broken there is no one to repair it, and it must be thrown on the iron heap. Typewriters are almost an everyday matter in the province, but as they get out of order they are simply abandoned, as no one here repairs them, and they must be sent to Manila if it is desired to have them fixed, and the excessive freight does not encourage this.

But economic processes are making themselves felt, and it is hoped that soon the call for artisans, mechanics, sanitarians, and

others of similar and of manual occupations will become so loud and insistent that the answer will be immediate and hearty and that we shall find our deficiencies well provided for.

COMMERCE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Commerce, properly so called, is limited to intercourse with Manila, the central distributing point for the provinces within the Island of Luzon. But Albay is capable of supporting a commerce that shall be direct with American and European ports; for the soil yields a natural product of great importance and volume—the hemp—which the trafficking nations of the world would be only too glad to take right off the docks at Legaspi and Tabaco to their home ports, saving the great and useless expense of freightage to Manila, handling for deposit there and rehandling for shipment from there. It is sincerely hoped, as suggested in another part of this report (under "Trade") that Legaspi will be made an open port by the honorable Commission.

There are various lines of coasting steamers that call at Legaspi and Tabaco, the two ports of the province on the mainland. These, with the Coast Guard boats and Government transports, give us ships in Legaspi Harbor almost all the time, and there is frequent communication with Manila. It can hardly be said to be as fixed and regular as it should be, however. Generally there is a vessel going to Manila once every week. One can write a letter and receive an answer from Manila by return mail in about two weeks; sometimes this is accomplished in five days.

The freight on a bale of hemp (137 pounds) to Manila is 50 cents, Philippine currency, the distance being 237 miles. During the past year freight rates on package stuff from Manila have been very high, even exorbitant; and it is safe to say that the people of this province would have been greatly pleased had the commerce to coastwise ports been thrown open to ships of all nations, as it had been proposed.

Many steps of importance to facilitate the way of commerce have been taken. The erection of a light-house at San Roque, a portion of Legaspi beach, has proven to be of great utility to commerce. Formerly the light, being a single white one, was hardly distinguishable from the numerous lights that shone out all over the bay at night from steamers, boats, and shore, but now a red light has been added, and it is more readily picked up. Still,

the gleam of the light does not yet reach far enough out to sea, as some mariners have commented, and this could be secured by increasing the height of the structure a few feet. Another lighthouse is planned for Rapu-Rapu Island Point, where it will be of very great importance as an aid to the navigation of the treacherous and difficult passages of San Bernardino Strait.

The Catanduanes cable, in the acquisition of which ex-Governor Betts took such a great interest, has been laid, the work having been terminated some time in June, 1904, thus bringing that island into communication with the rest of the world. The people—of very progressive tendencies, though hitherto in a very isolated position—are overjoyed to be thus favored in the way of communication, and celebrated the occasion of the completing of the work of laying the cable and stringing of the connecting land lines in a fitting way. A fiesta committee was appointed, and invitations to the following effect were sent out:

All Catanduanes invites you to assist in the merrymaking at Virac in commemoration of our release from isolation with the outside world. The much-desired telegraph cable is now a reality. Its completion is to be celebrated on June 30 and July 1 and 2. Come and enjoy with us.

The cable runs across from the town of Malinao, on the mainland, to the town of Calolbon, on Catanduanes Island, the shortest route. Malinao is connected with Tabaco, and Calolbon with Viract, by land telegraph lines.

The mail service as it is now established, both within the province and with Manila, is an excellent and valuable aid to commerce, and is highly appreciated by the people. When the roads leading to the coast towns are repaired and in a state for the affording of good transit for vehicles, the mail communication with that part of the province, now afforded by courier once or twice a week, will no doubt be as frequent and quick as it is with the interior.

In a letter to the honorable Civil Governor from this office, sent in March, it was recommended that a wharf of strong but simple proportions be built at Legaspi for the exclusive use of the ships of the Civil Government and the military. It was suggested that engineers be sent down to study the shore conditions and the plan and make estimates on the proposed work, which was done, it having been recommended that a sum of about $25,000, gold, be spent for this purpose. It is hoped that this wharf will

be in operation before long. Private parties charge enormous sums for the use of their wharfage facilities and they are, further, of very poor construction. Although they are very long, they are so constructed that only one ship can tie up to a wharf at a time, and the Government ships are often obliged to anchor off on the bay awaiting opportunity to occupy a wharf and unload. Time and money will be saved by the construction of this suggested wharf—or pantalan, as it is called—in the very near future here.

ROADS.

The principal roads are from Legaspi, the port town, to Libon, the last town on the border of the Province of Ambos Camarines, about 31 miles long, and from Tabaco, an important seaport and the best harbor of the province, to Libog, on the south side, 10 miles, and Tabaco to Tivi, on the north about 11 miles.

The first road traverses the interior in a direct line, along which all the towns are situated except Jovellar, at right angles half way up and in a very isolated position; and the other road runs along the coast, also taking in all the towns from Legaspi north. From Legaspi to Libog there is nothing that can be called a road, such road as there was having been destroyed in the volcanic eruption of some years ago. One goes by horse to Libog, following the beach.

The condition of the first-mentioned road varies in different parts, all of it being passable for all kinds of vehicles. A small part of it may be called very poor, especially from beyond Ligao to Libon. There are some very good bridges on this road, all being in excellent condition. About five miles of this road are in excellent condition. Large sums of money have been spent on this road in order to preserve it in good condition, but the heavy rains and the heavy traffic make this a difficult problem.

The other two roads are in passable condition, but have received no attention, the roads being naturally well drained and keeping in good condition, only small parts of them being bad. All the bridges on this road are bad.

The supervisor proposes that a regular organization for road maintenance be put on the roads, the same to be divided into sections with a section gang in charge of each section. This is an absolutely necessary step if the roads are to be kept in good condition. The recent rains have emphasized what has already been said

in this connection as to the maintenance of a regular organized force.

Surveys for a road between Ligao and Tabaco, a distance of 17½ miles, and another between Guinobatan and Jovellar, a distance of 9 miles, were made in December, 1903, and January and February, 1904. An estimated cost of the roads was arrived at, amounting to nearly 230,000 pesos. A request for the appropriation of this amount from the Congressional relief fund was made to the Commission. The first aspect as to favorable action was very encouraging to the provincial board, but up to the present the appropriation has not been made. There is the greatest possible necessity for these two roads in the sections in which it is proposed to open them. Good administration demands that Jovellar be brought out of its isolation, and the potential agricultural wealth of the territory to the north of the Volcano Mayon calls for development and the means for easy access to the trade centers such a road there would provide. There is absolutely no roads nor trails there that are passable, even for animals, much less for vehicles. These two sections are probably the richest hemp districts in the province. There are enormous areas of hemp there that are not worked at all. Both are through mountainous countries, and that is where the best hemp is produced. It is a well-watered country, suitable for homes and settlements. Such hemp as is produced there is brought out on the backs of men. In the recent operations against the ladrones the heaviest fighting and the most difficult campaigning was in the vicinity of Jovellar. Because of the impassable nature of the country, the ladrones felt themselves almost immune from attack; they hovered around the district where a road ought to be and where it is proposed to put one, and it is certain that had there been a passable road there they never could have maintained themselves there nor been as bold as they became. Only the loyalty of the people of Jovellar saved that town from being an easy capture for the ladrones.

TRANSPORTATION.

In the last fiscal year the cost of cartage from Ligao to Legaspi, 22 miles, has varied from 19 pesos per load of 9 piculs (137 pounds each) of hemp to 6 pesos per load. In the first part of the year the relatively high price of carts was due to the fact that the people, having been recently released from living in restricted areas on account of the operations against ladronism, went into the hills and

turned out an enormous quantity of hemp fiber, overtaxing the transportation facilities of their sections. As the volume of hemp to be transported fell, and, also, because of improved condition of the roads, the cost of transportation also fell.

Passenger vehicles are exceedingly scarce here, and very high in price. As a matter of fact, a stranger in this province is at a considerable disadvantage in the way of securing vehicles for passenger transportation to the interior towns. It costs 25 pesos to go from Legaspi to Guinobatan, about 14 miles, taking about three hours and a half, returning the next day. With the immense traffic that goes over this road, both freight and passenger, it is very clear that a small railroad here would find constant occupation and reap large profits.

There now runs over this road a triweekly stage, which eases the situation considerably and is an institution that the people would not be willing to part with now that they have it. Further progress is natural to expect in the way of a railroad. The stage carries the mails back and forth, which has resulted in an improvement in facility of communication that is highly appreciated. The Bureau of Posts is to be congratulated on the efforts made to facilitate mail service to the towns, there now being a post-office in every town except Libon on the road to the interior, of the greatest utility to the towns. There are also post-offices on the coast route and on the island towns, though transportation to these is not so complete as with the interior.

All sorts of transportation vehicles are needed such as would be needed in any other region where the roads are comparatively bad. American four-wheeled wagons have taken the place of carabao carts in several instances, and are much easier on the animals and liked by the natives. They would no doubt sell well, as it costs as much for the roughly made carts, perverting all known laws of physics in their construction, as for a modern wagon that would last equally as long and be equally as serviceable.

A photograph of the kind of cart in use for transportation of hemp, and even for passengers, is sent.

The roads are continually being destroyed by these carts. They all travel at one time, forming a long, continuous line, exerting pressure over only two narrow strips of the road where the wheels pass, and thus cutting ruts in the road that the rains soon wear into small ditches, which cost immense labor and money to repair.

An electric standard-gauge railway is projected from Legaspi to Polangui, a distance of 25 miles, to be constructed first to the town of Ligao and later extended to the limit mentioned. Also, a branch of this same line is to be constructed from Ligao to Tabaco, a distance of nearly 20 miles. The prospects of this road, should it be constructed, are certainly bright. It would surely be of immense material benefit to the province, and it is the desire here to further its construction in every way.

Carabaos, the only animals used for heavy draft work, have slightly increased in number during the past year, due to calving of the cows and importations, chiefly from the Province of Sorsogon and the Island of Burias. The average price of carabaos is 150 pesos per head. No insular carabaos were brought here, although request was made for some. They were not shipped, probably due to fear that they would introduce disease here.

The mortality among horses still continues to a regrettable extent.

The use of narrow-tired wheels on freight-carrying carts is prohibited on the important roads of the province, and resolutions were passed by the provincial board making clear this prohibition, defining the roads, and sending the same to the various towns to be posted on the provincial buildings for the information of the public. The municipal policemen have generally done the actual work of turning out of the roads such carts as infringed these provisions, and they were fined by the town presidentes. This measure has been very beneficial to the roads, and if it were not for the periodical heavy rains, which always produce washouts and destroy expensive repairs from time to time, the roads would now be in a most satisfactory condition.

The road fund as it now exists does not yield a sufficient amount to properly maintain the roads or to make improvements. A road tax should be created which would effect an inflow into the road fund of a sufficient amount to properly care for this vital feature in the production and distribution of wealth in the province—such, for instance, as a law imposing a tax equivalent to five days' value of the labor of a man, the average value of a day's labor to be fixed by the provincial board. It has been demonstrated time and again that the people of the province are anxious to do all they can for the improvement of the roads, and a road tax would not be onerous to them. In two towns, after the presidentes had requested the provincial board to allow them to order the people out to work

on the roads, such request having been denied, the people themselves voluntarily went to work and repaired the roads. In several of the semiannual meetings of the presidentes resolutions have been passed requesting that a compulsory road law be enacted, and care was taken to make it apparent that this was practically unanimous with the wishes of the people themselves—that is to say, the people want the good roads and are willing to turn out and work or to contribute something toward this end, though this, to give practical results, should be a matter of statutory provision. The presidentes asked for three days' work by each adult, but would have made it five did they not feel that propositions, to insure results, should be made as moderate as possible.

Certain it is that millions could be spent on roads in this province and justified as proper administration and as road building, to give good results, engulfs enormous sums of money, ample funds should always be at the disposal of the province for carrying on the good and important work in this direction.

To make a flying visit to all the towns of the province would take about fifteen days, and cost about 225 pesos for fare only, calling for, as means of transportation, a carromata and horse, a riding horse, and a baroto (boat) or—which would add about 200 pesos to the trip—a launch.

COAL: THE RELIANCE OF MODERN-DAY TRANSPORTATION.

On the Island of Batan, about 20 miles from Legaspi, coal deposits of extensive character were long known to exist and had been worked for some forty years or more by the Spaniards. In May, 1903, the matter of investigation by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, with a view to determining whether the coal known to be in Batan was valuable for use on interisland transports, was taken up. One-half the island was for the present declared to be a civil reservation, pending the time when the military authorities could take the matter up with Washington and have it declared a military reservation. This last feature of the question has not yet been decided. There is no real mining, as such, going on in the island. At the first the old diggings in the hillsides left by the Spaniards were experimentally worked and sufficient coal taken out to test the product and see whether it would serve on the transports. It having proven satisfactory,

investigations are now being made with drills to determine the extent and continuity of the coal seams. The prospects for a valuable supply of coal are excellent. It is believed that where mines are opened in the reserved half of the island the full product will be required by the Government, and the work will all be under Government supervision. However, there is plenty of coal outside the reservation, which commercial companies could exploit.

The work on the mines has furnished continuous employment on the island for about 50 natives. There is a detachment of about 20 United States soldiers on the island. The natives are paid 20 pesos per month and receive their food free.

If the extent of the deposits of coal turns out as it promises, the supply that may be expected from the half of the island open to commercial companies is estimated at 200,000 tons a year for two hundred years.

The island has been visited by the examiner of titles from the Court of Land Registration, and the people told to get their titles to their land registered before the expiration of the six months' period allowed after the warning. As they are very simple people and are not very clear as to what their rights and privileges are and how they should be protected, special consideration is requested for them.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the recent drought, that lasted into the greater part of the first half of the fiscal year, the total value of agricultural products has diminished. The value of the entire crop of hemp produced will probably reach 8,000,000 pesos, or not more than about half the value of the hemp produced during the preceding year. This is due to the fact that at the time of the assembling in the towns of the inhabitants of the country districts large areas of hemp were left unreaped, and rotted before the people were allowed to go back into the hills and take up their work again, and because at the same time in which these events occurred the drought prevailed, which caused great mortality among the plants. It is thought that for the coming year the conditions will be somewhat better, but, generally speaking, it will take from three to four years for the return of the hemp fields to their former excellent and flourishing condition. New planting to replace death of parent stalks is necessary; and if this is not undertaken the

hemp fields will always be in a somewhat decadent condition. The time that will elapse between the planting and maturity of the new plants—three years—represents the period during which the condition of the hemp fields will be one of less vigorous growth and production than is characteristic of this province.

The somewhat unusual condition now exists of a surplus of hemp workers, which is due to the scarcity of the product this year. In ordinary times there is always much more work in the hemp fields than there are hands to accomplish it.

Another cause of the poor condition of the hemp fields is that of the fires that destroyed the product of many large areas during the time when the people were all out of the hills and living, in accordance with orders of the provincial government, within restricted zones near the towns. The unfortunate state of things necessarily caused the abandonment of the hemp fields to the unchecked ravages of all occurrences inimical to a successful harvest.

The principal crops of the province, besides hemp, which is overwhelmingly in advance of any other, are rice, coprax—which is the dried meat of the cocoanut—and many tropical vegetables produced only for home consumption. The coprax produced is worth about 100,000 pesos annually.

The rice fields are very generally being put under cultivation, and it is thought that in the year just closed a crop greatly in excess of the crop for many years previous has been reaped. For the coming year, barring accidents, the crop will be greater still. A stimulus was given to rice raising during the period of living in restricted areas near the towns by the people in compliance with orders. At the present time, all along the main road from near Legaspi to Libon, are to be seen flourishing areas of rice under cultivation.

As an illustration of the rice raised this year may be presented the facts, as near as they can be got at, relating to the towns of Albay and Legaspi: Presumably—in the land measure of the people—there were about 200 pisosones of land, equal to about 350 hectareas, which produced about 10,000 cavanes, in bulk, of rice. This rice, having the husk on, weighs about 80 pounds the cavan. Unthreshed it is called "palay," selling for about 3 pesos the cavan. Threshed, for sale in the market, the product must be stated at half the quan-

tity at double the price per cavan, sale now being made by weights, or 125 pounds the cavan.

The value of a unit of hemp—which is the picul, weighing 137½ pounds—at the port of Legaspi is 17 pesos, Philippine currency, subject to fluctuation. The present price is less than it was last year at this time. Ordinarily the payments are made in Mexican, Philippine coins being scarce in the market. The diminished price is due to the stringency of money, as the companies are calling in loans on account of the delicacy of the financial situation, the circulating medium being about to undergo a radical change, which has its effect on the amount offered for abaca or hemp. But the demand for the product is as great as ever, this industry enjoying the peculiar advantage of never being in excess of the uses that call for it, no matter how abundant the crop may be in this province.

The cost of transporting a picul of hemp over 15 miles of good road, in carts, is about 1 peso.

There is no rotation of crops practiced, but, in spite of this, the reproduction year after year of abaca does not seem to exhaust the soil, which is no doubt due to the fact that the soil accidentally receives a large amount of fertilizer from the decay of the vegetable refuse deposited after the working up to the plant into fiber, and also to the fact that large trees are grown among the abaca as shade, which are deciduous, shedding their leaves at just the proper season for the benefit of the abaca, and the rotting on the soil of these leaves also furnishes it with nourishment. Manure as such is not used.

An interesting feature in connection with agriculture in this province, and especially with the raising of hemp, is that it appears that the ideal and much-sought-after solution of the differences between labor and capital, as to that part that labor should enjoy in the profits of capital, has been reached here. The universal custom in this province is to give to the laborers during the crop season half the market value of all the hemp harvested by them in compensation for their work on it. So that, as labor receives its full share of the benefits of capital, there is no lack of economical impulse to work, and the fullest possible crop is produced. The only time in which the laborers in the field are paid a daily wage is during the period of the growing crops, when only the preservation and weeding of the fields are the points to be attended to.

Probably the largest single holding of hemp land here is one of

10,000 hectareas. Almost the whole area of the province which is devoted to hemp raising—possibly one-third of the gross extent of 586,239 hectareas—is held by petty proprietors in fee simple, which conduces greatly to the prosperity of the region. The Province of Albay is generally considered to be one of the richest in the Islands, which is due in great part to independent ownership in small holdings of the soil and the intensive cultivation of hemp carried on under the stimulus of the greatest possible return from one's own land. Houses have been constructed on all the little holdings, and the mountains of Albay are very generally inhabited.

Such land here as is uncultivated is most suitable to the growth of hemp, and it would be better to extend the hemp area than to introduce other kinds of plant growths here. However, market gardening should be more largely practiced. Coffee and corn might be raised as staple crops; but the product would neither be so easily derived nor bring such valuable returns nor meet such a ready and certain sale as the hemp. There is plenty of room for the planting of more hemp, and it should be put in. The whole Island of Catanduanes is an overgrown wilderness that could be made to flourish with cultivated growths.

The value of a hectare—equal to about 2½ acres—of cleared land, is about 250 pesos. Uncleared land is worth from 40 to 50 pesos per hectare. The way land is cleared here is to chop down the large trees and set fire to the rubbish as a whole, thus consuming the bushes in the process. This costs about 25 pesos for labor on a hectare. In a hectare are set about 10,000 stalks of hemp, which are now worth about 2 pesos per hundred stalks were the planters willing to sell them, which they are not. Information on this point was given to the Bureau of Agriculture this year.

A good deal of weeding is necessary the first year; but, as the hemp grows and spreads, it kills off the weeds, and after the third year there is very little weeding to be done. The product is obtained at the end of three years if grown from the stalks. If grown from the seed it takes a year or so longer.

The entire product of such a piece of land would be from four to five piculs, of which, afterwards, the half belongs to the laborers. The product is yielded at its best every eight months, but many people here cut their hemp—that is, reap the product—every six months.

If one wishes to reap the whole product of a hectare of land

in one week's time it can be done by the employment of three men, giving the product ready for transportation at the end of that time.

To conduct the hemp from a field hidden away in the mountains about three miles to the town it costs about 2½ pesos per picul, it being carried on the backs of men. This is very much higher than the cost of transportation from the town 15 miles upon the main road to the port town, which costs about 1 peso per picul.

AGRICULTURAL PESTS.

The hemp plant seems to be immune to pests of any sort, so that the appearance of immense swarms of locusts which swept over the province during the latter part of the first half of the fiscal year only affected the rice plants and the cocoanut groves as being vulnerable to their attacks. It was at the end of August that the locusts appeared, and the locust board had to undertake and continue the fight against them until about the end of October, when there were only sporadic and negligible incursions from them. Many millions of these insatiable devourers of plant life were caught and destroyed. For this service those engaged—the poor and needy of the towns affected by the pest—were paid in rice of the Congressional-relief-fund shipment here, something like 150 sacks of rice being distributed on this principle of exchange, at 8 to 10 chupas of rice per bag of locusts destroyed. A chupa contains a little more than a pint, dry measure.

In some provinces it appears that money of the Congressional relief fund was spent for the purchase of galvanized-iron sheets to be used in a method broadly suggested for the successful capture of these locusts; but in this province no such iron was bought, the locusts having been captured, first, by placing in the supposed beds of the young locusts a chemical substance called fungus, supplied by the Bureau of Government Laboratories, which, by development, acquired properties destructive to them; later, by open sacks swished through the air against the flight of locusts, and, also, by the people going out in the fields and destroying the young wherever found before they could fly.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Those used here are, for hemp, the universal bolo and a rough instrument with a toothed knife for extracting the fiber. Many

of these were sent to the St. Louis Exposition. An up-to-date machine is much needed for the more speedy and economical extraction of this fiber, as the result would be a greatly increased product. As it is, there is an immense amount of short waste fiber that serves for nothing but fertilizer, after it rots where it is allowed to lie in the fields. It has been suggested that this waste fiber would make up into a very superior kind of writing and wrapping paper.

In rice cultivation nothing but a hand-made wooden plow is used. There is room in this industry for the sale of American-made plows.

Threshing machines, for separating the rice grains from the stalks, are needed.

TRADE.

The principal kinds of trade in this province are the buying and selling of hemp in the island towns and its exportation from Legaspi to Manila; similarly with rice, except that this is brought in through Manila; and the supplying of the various—but for the most part primitive and simple—wants of a population of about 250,000 persons by stores the stocks of which are always general in their make-up. There is an immense lot of trading on a minor scale in the markets, or plazas, chiefly in articles for consumption as food.

Though it is not possible, because of lack of statistical information, for this office to give a trustworthy estimate of the total volume of trade of all kinds carried on in the province per year, still, considering the three most important articles of trade—viz, hemp, rice, and dry goods—it is but natural for us to suppose that the general volume of trade effected in this province must amount to more than 20,000,000 pesos per year. The wealth and the varied traffic of the province resting on its production of hemp, fish, and a few simple and primitive manufactures, whence purchasing ability is derived, the exports and imports of the province can be very nearly fixed by arriving at the value of the above-named items of commerce, which is calculated as follows: Hemp, per year, 15,000,000 pesos; fish, 2,000,000; manufactures, 2,000,000. Of this, almost all the hemp is exported, and, possibly, one-third of the manufactures, making a total of somewhat over 15,000,000 pesos' worth of exports per year, though this year it was much smaller owing to the great interruption of trade caused by the stagnation

in the abaca, or hemp, industry for six months of the year, due to political causes—that is, the living of the people in restricted areas during the operation against the disturbers of the peace of the province.

More than 500,000 sacks of rice are imported annually, worth about 3,000,000 pesos as sold, and merchandise, possibly to the same amount, is imported, making a total importation of 6,000,000 pesos.

The new money has effected a most favorable change in trade conditions in this province, and if it were more plentiful trade would be correspondingly increased, as it has caused a smoothness in business intercourse that is very gratifying and helpful to trade after the severe and unpleasant friction with the complicated fiscal system in operation only a short time ago. Of course, there still remain the Spanish-Filipino currency to trouble and retard trade, and, for the good of all the people, one single medium of exchange can not too soon become the prevalent order. The good sense of the people will no doubt aid governmental measures to this end. Although they were very much wedded to the old Mexican coin, and have a somewhat similar affection for the Spanish-Filipino currency, still, the new money, by the simple lubrication of the frictional parts of trade machinery, has come to be a general favorite and has caused the old moneys to lose their hold on the affections of the people.

Almost the entire importation of manufactured goods is from Germany, which country is apparently thus far the leader of the nation of the exportation of goods to the Orient. As it makes no difference to the customers where the goods that are sold are made, it is hoped that soon the bulk of the importation will be from the United States, as certainly should be the case under the new order of things.

LEGASPI AN OPEN PORT.

As conducive to this it is suggested that the port of Legaspi be made an open port of call for the ships of all nations. With the immense volume of hemp exported from this province, a very large percentage of it going to the United States, it can be confidently asserted that lines of steamships would be immediately placed in operation from San Francisco and New York to Legaspi direct. The same is true of English, French, and German ports.

This direct trade would give to the province, by return into the circulation and to the benefit of trade, the large amount of money now spent for freight to Manila. Manila unduly profits at the expense of this province. Immense sums that of right ought to be kept here are spent there for payment of freights both ways and intermediate profits on goods that under the present conditions must first be landed and handled there. With direct shipping and receiving of goods, banks would be opened in Legaspi, commerce would take on increased activity and in new directions, and more good would be effected to the people and trade of the province by this one step than could be done by any other single measure that could be suggested as a means for the improvement of industrial conditions. Direct lines to America and Europe from ports of Albay Province are not unreasonable to wish for and expect, as the fertile and fruitful soil yields an immense quantity of a commodity that the world must have, enough to sustain its own commerce, which makes the trade that will call the steamships, as a measure of economy for both sides.

It is recommended, and sincerely hoped that the recommendation will meet with the approval of the honorable Commission, that the port of Legaspi be thus thrown open to the commerce of the world.

FISHERY.

The fisheries of the province are an important source of its wealth, and the larger part of the inhabitants of the coast and island towns are devoted to it as an industry. Possibly all the fish caught here is consumed in the province, the total value of the product being about 2,000,000 pesos per year.

Though the waters of the province abound in fish, still the catch is neither so certain, constant, and large as it should be under the very favorable circumstances of abundance of supply. The extraordinary spectacle is offered here of an immensity of fish in the sea, a very universal demand for it as a good product, and what might be called a scarcity of the article in the markets, selling at a rather exorbitant price at all times. Fish of any species here costs about 25 cents, gold, per pound. What the industry needs, no doubt, is organization. If a regular dependable supply could be kept in the markets of all the towns every day it could certainly be all disposed of and would better the living situation. As it is now, in towns 5 or 6 miles from the coast the fish that is sold

is principally salted. Rapid means of transportation are needed for the conveyance of this perishable product to the interior, and it is hoped that one or other of the various railroad schemes proposed will be realized for the great benefits that will accrue to trade by ease of communication. Fish is also brought in from the neighboring Province of Sorsogon, and there is a lake at the head of the province, forming part of the boundary between it and the Camarines, where large quantities of fresh fish are caught, and this supply is then brought down to the interior towns to be sold.

The high price of this product is due to other reasons than the relation between supply and demand in a mere quantitative sense, because both these factors in trade in this line have been constant and equable for years, the demand being universal and the supply immense; it no doubt finds part of its explanation in the scarcity of meat, live stock of all kinds being exceedingly few in number in the province. Fish and meat are sold at about the same figure per pound.

It was understood at one time that the United States Fish Commission intended to send an investigating party to these Islands to gather scientific and practical information as to fish that inhabit these waters, which would no doubt result in great benefits to the industry as a whole. It is hoped that this may be done in the near future, as some interesting and useful data would thus be gathered in connection with this valuable food element, which is such a prime necessity in the houses of the poor and a general favorite on the tables of the well-to-do.

MANUFACTURES.

These are very insignificant, both in variety and quantity of output. As is well known, this is not a manufacturing province, relying entirely on agriculture as a producer of wealth; but still there are certain little industries in the way of manufactures that are carried on here that furnish occupation for several hundred persons, principally women, and there is no doubt but that certain manufactures could be introduced here with profit. These mines above ground would be a valuable addition to the industrial life of the province.

Chief among manufactures is the weaving of cloth, called sinamay, from the hemp fiber. This is done in a very expert manner by the women, and possibly as much as 100,000 yards per year

are woven, worth somewhat less than that figure in money. Some of it is exported, but the most of it is consumed at home for the making of the ceat-shirts of the men—the only outside top covering the large majority of the men wear—and waists for the women.

In this connection, of manufactures from hemp, a new manufacture that could be introduced with profit would be the making of paper from the residue of the hemp fiber, said by many experienced people to be a product unexcelled for this purpose; and the supply is inexhaustible.

Rope and cordage are not made here, but they might very well be, as this province is the chief source for the material from which they are made, and the freight on the finished product to Manila would no doubt be less than on the raw material, as the bulk would be less. But if Legaspi were made an open port this branch of manufacture would no doubt be started and the product shipped direct to America and Europe.

The next important branch of manufacture here is that of the large, simple mats, made of cellular, soft, pithy stalks of a species of cactus, these mats being called "petates," which the native spreads on the floor of his house and sleeps on, it being both bed and bed cover. These are made in more fanciful, finished, and neat style in the town of Malilipot.

In the town of Tivi there are large and extensive deposits of red clay, which material is made up into large earthen jars and pots of all kinds, loaded into boats, and brought to Tabaco and Legaspi harbors for sale. This is quite an industry. The manufactured article is very crude in appearance and simple in form, but goblets and vessels with cooling properties for holding water could be made up in very neat shapes and decorated in attractive designs were the business handled in a skillful manner, and would no doubt then be an industry worth considerable to the province in the way of returns.

White clays are also found in Tivi, which could no doubt be worked into statuary and used for decorative and other purposes. Some of these were sent to the St. Louis Exposition. Tivi as a town is noted for its splendid mineral springs and gushing hot-water jets, or geysers on a small scale, product of the eruptive processes of the formidable Volcano Mayon. These springs, or baths—the water only being drunk for medical purposes—have most valuable healing properties, and many malignant types of skin diseases are

cured by simple immersion persevered in for a short period and coupled with internal washing out of the system therewith by repeated drafts of the water.

In the town of Manito there are also valuable red and white clay deposits. Tree gums that make up into fine varnishes are found, some in Manito, others in Tivi, and also in the interior of the province.

Soft, pithy woods of various kinds are found, much lighter even than cork; some of this was seen in the town of Manito, supposed to have come from the woods in the vicinity. There are also a host of other curious natural products to be encountered, which could be turned to scientific and general commercial uses were the matter looked into intelligently by competent and interested exploiters of trade and sources of wealth.

Broad-brimmed, curiously shaped hats are made from fine rattan, called bejuco, interwoven over a supporting substance, and also from plaited, peeled bamboo. Hats of very superior appearance and make are made up here from sinamay cloth. Long strips of the cloth, neatly colored or white, are made up, and then sewed into overlapping component layers to make the hat. It becomes a very elegant-looking article of apparel, and one is worth about 5 pesos. Hats are made in the town of Tabaco from a fine straw, resembling Panama straw, that are beautiful in shape and elegant in workmanship as is the real Panama hat. One was sent to the St. Louis Exposition.

All this work is done on a very minor scale, but were they manufactured as a regular thing in the towns where most the industry is characteristic, and spread throughout the province, or even exported, there would be a large demand for the product. Straw hats of excellent fiber and shape are also made.

Little, decorative, and large useful baskets are made from the spine of the individual leaves of the cocoanut branches. They are very beautiful and cheap, but the product is quite rare in the markets.

A very paying industry is the manufacture of ilang-ilang perfume from the flower of the tree of that name, which grows quite abundantly here. In the town of Guinobatan there is a still for the extraction of this perfume, and the manufacturer there sent a bottle of his product to the St. Louis Exposition.

From this province were sent a large number of articles, of as

varied an assortment as possible, for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. The time of the collection, however, was one of disturbance politically and interruption commercially here, so that it was difficult and slow work bringing together a representative collection.

Continuing manufactures, there are the simple drinks of tuba and its stronger-spirited or alcoholic-distilled offspring, vino (called "beno"), got from the juice of the tender middle shoot of the cocoanut palm. There are any number of little stills all over the province, chiefly owned by Chinamen, where this product is got out. It is probably all consumed in the province, but, nevertheless, drunkenness is very rare on this or any other account.

Fish nets are manufactured in great variety and extent in the coast towns, and also fishing tackle of superior quality. Fish lines that would make the American angler's heart happy are to be found in the town of Libog. Very handsome fishing rods are made from the bamboo that grows here.

Manufacturers as such are awaiting the coming in of outside capital for development. Profitable ventures could be put in operation, but the great volume of the energy of the people is turned toward agriculture, and they only manufacture the most primitive and homely necessities; whatever they want can be brought in and bought very cheaply. The thing to be done is to develop a few already well-defined lines of industry, and use the excellent native talent in the way peculiar to the workmen for manufacture of a few articles on a large scale, that could be sent out of the province and also meet with a ready sale in this very province as well as in others and in the United States. It is certain that the mats and the earthenware and the hats and the paper and the cordage could thus be developed as standard manufactures for the swelling of the bulk of the business of the province and the variation of the mechanical skill and interests of the people, and the consequent broadening of business, increase of personal property, and increased happiness of the population.

SOCIAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL.

The population of the Province of Albay, including both mainland and adjacent islands, numbers some 240,000 souls, which is an estimate, as the figures of the census taken here by the United States Government in the six months from January to July, 1903,

are not yet available. The Chinese is the only foreign race that figures to any extent in the make-up of the population. There are 3,000 or 4,000 of them in the province. As is well known, they form the bulk of the merchant-trading class, all the tienda business being in their hands. They quickly spring up in new places where there is any recognizable sign of business opportunity. They outdo the native every time in this wide-awake capacity for storekeeping, and, at any rate, time and usage have given them such a hold on business of this kind that there is no competition in it from others than his own fellow-tradesmen. The native calmly leaves it all to the Chinese and takes to some other means to make a living. The Chinese are the great middlemen, the commercial brokers, for the Filipinos. The Filipinos themselves are at the two extremes, the hemp plantation proprietor—that is, the producer—and the professional man at one end and the laborer of all grades at the other.

The element in the population next prominent in number is the American, which, as it has been largely increased by the military, now numbers some 700 representatives. There are about 50 or 60 civilians, the larger number of whom are representatives of the Government in one capacity or another, and a few of whom are business men.

The settlement of the military in a permanent post in Albay, called Camp Daraga, has been the great feature of the year in the effect it has had on the general conditions and the society of which they now form a part. A description of the post follows, as is warranted by its importance:

Daraga is a town 1½ miles distant from Albay toward the interior. However, the camp, as it is popularly called, is situated entirely within the town of Albay, touching on the limits of Daraga. It is an eight-company post, consisting of two battalions. The regiment is the Fourth Infantry. There are about 600 officers and men in the post, which is commanded by Col. P. H. Ray. It embraces an area of about 200 acres, all of which is not yet cleared. The conditions have been found to be very healthy, being considered more healthy than most posts in the United States. There is an excellent supply of water. There have been erected about 45 buildings, and it is the intention to construct 65. This construction work has been done almost entirely by Japanese labor. It has a water system, pumped from a spring near Daraga into a reservoir

that is being built on the hill, the water being piped in the post. The houses are built on American plans and of American lumber, and will no doubt serve as models of simple American architecture to those of the natives who might like to construct similar houses. It has been found that these buildings are equally as cool as the native houses, being roofed with rubberoid. This is the only permanent station of regular troops on the east side of the Island of Luzon. The behavior of the troops has been excellent in every way.

The post is a central point of diversion for the people of the nearby towns, and the evening concerts of the band help to destroy the dullness of life in these simple localities.

It was about the 1st of June, 1903, that it was decided to make this a permanent post, and in the early part of the fiscal year the work of construction was begun. The troops that were formerly at Nueva Caceres, Province of Ambos Camarines, and at the towns of Sorsogon, Bacon, and Bulan, Province of Sorsogon, have almost all been brought in here, and by the 1st of August the whole of the troops will be here.

The relations between the civil government and the military have been and are most cordial, and there has been no friction of any kind between the military and the citizens, which is a matter of gratification to both representatives of the different spheres of authority.

American ideas, in home and social life, get a good introduction through the presence here of a number of American families, as represented by the Army officers and their wives and children. But their presence is especially gratifying to the few Americans who were here before and who found the opportunities for social intercourse with Americans so limited as to feel continually the strangeness of their position and, for that reason, the dullness of life here.

The society as it exists here is a great, plastic mass, ready to respond to all such external forces as might be brought intelligently to bear on it for its proper development. It lends itself readily to imitation, in which we find one of the surest signs of progressiveness in a people. The avidity with which American ideas are absorbed will soon produce a fundamental change in the character of the people, and it is safe to predict that the little ones who are now the object of the especial care of the schools and in whom American methods and the spirit of American institutions

are finding ready lodgment are going to give an impetus to the country in the next generation, and in accordance with American standards, which it has not felt in hundreds of years before. Education and intercourse naturally are the chief means of promoting goodwill and understanding among peoples, and, as these are the methods adopted here, they are doing their full share in the development of these desirable attitudes of heart and mind. The people themselves, as a matter of fact, demonstrate their hearty appreciation of American principles, institutions, and ideals by the efforts they make to have their children educated in accordance with these standards, many of them having sent their sons to the United States to receive such education as will be most thoroughly representative of all that is characteristic of America as a people and as a nation. Very thoroughly is the deep solicitude of the Government for the interests of the people appreciated here, and the utmost confidence is felt in all measures adopted by the Government for the regulation of public concerns. Free from apprehensions as to the high consideration in which their interests are held under the new order of things, their energy is not diverted into unwholesome channels, but the full current is turned into the development of personal and business interests, and a widespread prosperity in the natural result. Lawbreakers are looked on with the greatest intolerance by the people; and if the unsettled conditions of four years ago caused to be left and brought over into peaceful times an element of lawlessness that was to be the thorn on the flower of peace that had blossomed, its removal was sure to be speedily brought about, as it really has been, under the new system, the spirit of the people themselves contributing to the ultimate harmony of things. This mutual sentiment of the Government and the people—that law and order should prevail even in the remoteness of the hills—could not fail to crystallize into the adoption of measures for the cutting off of this troublesome excrescence, thus leaving the people free to the fullest enjoyment of the benefits of the new-found inheritance into which they had been adopted under the American Government.

The aspect of society—the people as a whole—therefore, is very encouraging, and full remuneration has met all measures of the Government for its improvement. Here class distinctions are not marked. If the universal differences in station produced by the contrast between wealth and poverty, gentle birth and low

birth, exist, they are rather less distinguishable here than in many other countries of equal or higher enlightenment and modern attainments. There is very little arrogance exhibited by the rich toward the poor. The country is primitive, and needs and encourages all its best men without regard to social status. If there ever was in existence here a system of repression of intellectual advancement, it disappeared with the coming of the American Government, which has put a premium on intelligence and rewards liberally all those who adhere to the standards of progress.

It is very gratifying to state that, even among the very poor and ignorant, woman is respected and life is morally pure. This condition is the more gratifying to state in view of the crowded condition under which the people live and the freedom with which both sexes meet in the homes and fields and on the highways of living and labor; for among the lower classes the woman is as universal a worker as the man, and yet there is exhibited toward them a certain gentleness and respect which is certainly apt to be lost under such conditions. All through the mountains we find little settlements and scattered houses wherein it is safe to say there is present an observance of the canons of morality and a prevalence of the natural forms of social etiquette and of hospitality that is most admirable.

The principles by which cohesion and concert of action among the people are secured are, of course, founded on tribal affiliation, here as everywhere else in the Archipelago, and this, no doubt, operates to the general disadvantage. But within the districts where each tribe predominates, meaning, generally, distinct provinces, the impulse all being one way, there is no lack of public spirit for the promotion of public interests. The people here are all of one tribe—the Bicols—and therefore tribal distinctions and jealousies can not operate to retard the interests of the province. There are only a few Igorrotes in the hills—around the town of Malinao—and they are very peaceful, and are not, further, of the kind of tribes that interfere with government and existing conditions for ambitious motives; they desire no other emoluments and distinctions than free life in the hills, devoting themselves to agriculture.

The mass of the people—the lower classes—show a spirit of intolerance toward strangers from other parts of the Orient; but

this really is but a superficial attitude, and a good illustration of what provincialism means. The Chinese have forced their way in and have become a necessary element of the population in an economic sense, for they are very useful factors in the community, ministering to the diverse material needs of the people. The complacency with which he is viewed is due largely to long settlement among the people.

Gambling is a vice so general and withal so mild in its effect as a producer of disturbances and of the breaking of police regulations that it occupies a peculiar position in the catalogue of violations of the law. It is a vice that is very undermining to the moral tone and economic prosperity of any community, but in these Islands its outward aspect is not that abhorrent, turbid evidence of a social disease that produces as a consequence of its presence violent quarrels, shootings, suicides, and mental and material ruin among the people, as usually is the case in the western world. It is a means of diversion that has grown up among the people and taken such deep root that it must be exterminated gradually. It should be regulated in a severe manner, looking toward its extinction as a vice. It can hardly be banished at a word by prohibitory measures.

The great need of the people is means of diversion. If there were proper transportation facilities so that troupes of actors, exhibition enterprises, circuses, and so forth, could conveniently travel and exhibit in the different towns at seasons, there would be abundant remuneration to the proprietors for the amusement afforded.

The character of the people is made up with a very large vein that carries what may be named love of diversion, which is exhibited in the frequency of balls and dances and the avidity with which wedding and baptism celebrations and town fiestas are attended. The first two are the means in the private life of the people offered as outlets for the gratification of their love of amusement; the second is the only public means at their disposal. There are no other public channels into which it could be conducted and held, and the satisfying of it made another source of wealth, as an added element in the universality of interests which constitute every highly organized form of society. The life of the native is very narrow as it is. There is enough money and a sufficient responsiveness of spirit to enterprise here to make possible the

broadening of living conditions by the introduction of new forms of diversion among the people.

As an instance of the eagerness with which the people seize opportunities to divert themselves may be mentioned the great celebration of the Fourth of July this calendar year 1904. This was held in the capital at Albay and in the neighboring town of Legaspi. Popular sports were offered for the amusement for the people during the day; stands had been erected in the public plaza; there were present large gatherings of school children, who sang patriotic airs in English, recitations by young men and girls advanced in English, ordered by Father Juan Calleja, the parish priest of Albay, who spoke in English; there was a barbecue and a public dinner; a speech from the governor, and a ball in the governor's residence at Legaspi. People came from all over the province to take part in the festival. Of course, the moving cause in this was the patriotic sentiment among the people, but it is safe to say that had it been anything else than a celebration where joy was to be unconfined and the dance brought on not half the number would have attended.

Crime is not especially prevalent among the people, and the percentage of criminals—taking out the extraordinary number of bandolerismo cases the last year and considering only those confined in the provincial jail, there being very few confined in the municipal jail—is only about 1 per 1,000 of population.

The leading social characteristic of the people is a love for amusement. He who will properly supply the means for the gratification of this fulsome tendency will receive high compensation in the shape of profitable returns for his trouble.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted.

R. F. Santos,
Governor of the Province of Albay.

The Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

AMBOS CAMARINES.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES,
Nueva Caceres, December 31, 1903.

SIR: In compliance with the law, I have the honor to transmit the following report for the period ending December 31, 1903:

Having been honored with the appointment of governor of this province to succeed Hon. Governor Ross upon his promotion to the office of supervisor of fiscals, I arrived in this city on June 29, 1903, and, having taken possession of the office on July 7, I had the immense satisfaction of seeing that everything had been cleared for the compliance with my first duties by the labors of my two worthy predecessors and the valuable coöperation of the no less worthy members of the provincial board, particularly that of the provincial secretary, Señor Enrile, all of the work connected with the administration of the province commended to each one of these gentlemen being in a flourishing condition.

When I began my labors there were 41 duly organized municipalities in the province, but this number was subsequently reduced by an act of the Philippine Commission to 35 through the consolidation by annexation of six.

During the calamitous period covered by my report I personally visited nearly all of the pueblos, and, although a most enviable condition, as to peace, good order, and tranquillity everywhere reigned, I was pained to observe that the majority of the inhabitants were plunged in the greatest misery as the result of the presence of malarial fevers which appeared in all of the pueblos of the province in epidemic form scarcely had the cholera subsided. The situation was aggravated by famine which existed principally among the laboring classes consequent upon the failure to plant rice—the only crop raised by a large part of the pueblos of this region—that had been unable to grow the highly prized hemp since the rinderpest carried off their work animals three years ago. This deplorable state of affairs caused such an increase in mortality as to paralyze

agricultural work because of a shortage of hands. To such an extent did this prevail that, in spite of the great improvement in the public health since the latter part of 1903, there is still a considerable number of convalescents in the pueblos, and unfortunately a few deaths caused by relapses which are due to insufficient nourishment.

In order to alleviate these evils in a measure, the provincial board voted an appropriation of $1,500, Mexican, from provincial funds as a first relief to suffering families in exchange for labor performed on the different wagon roads of the province, and at the same time, upon the recommendation of Dr. Shannon Richmond, the president of the provincial board of health, an order for medical supplies was placed in Manila that on several occasions sent them here, where they were distributed gratuitously among the sick under my personal supervision and with the assistance of Dr. Richmond, who accompanied me in my visits in order to put into practice measures calculated to arrest the evil. The success which attended our efforts I have the satisfaction of believing was due to the energy and activity with which the municipalities performed their share of this humane labor.

So many repeated misfortunes producing consequent misery and hardship have had the effect of once more chastening the spirit—long suffering and patient—of these peoples, but have been unable to in the least influence normal conditions as to the peace and good order enjoyed by the inhabitants, for, though it is true that some crimes against persons and property have been committed, nearly all have been of no more importance than those which were wont to occur in these parts in times comparatively prosperous.

During my recent visits I traveled in nearly all parts of the province without arms or guides and everywhere found nothing but kindness and good will on the part of all classes of society. And this is because the people of this province, content with the civil government established in this Archipelago, have full confidence in the honor and justice of the American Government and people, and do not doubt that in the future their prosperity will be looked after and their rights and interests safeguarded. In this conviction they confidently expect a bright future for the Philippines under the wise control of the Government that rules their destinies; for this reason all are devoting themselves to their usual pursuits without in the least hindering the workings of the Government, eager

to achieve success in recuperating, in so far as possible, the prosperity lost to them as a consequence of past disturbances and recent public calamities, and are willing at any cost to maintain complete peace, so necessary for the success of their patriotic purposes. I can assure you this opinion is shared by all who have had an opportunity to follow, step by step, the course of events in this province.

THE CONSTABULARY IN THE PROVINCE.

Upon taking charge of the government of this province I found that there was a captain of Constabulary, Mr. Harry A. Porter, and three lieutenants, Mr. John Arthur, Señor Deogracias Buenaventura, and Señor Simeon Lara, with 148 men, including noncommissioned officers, distributed among five detachments, to wit, Nueva Caceres, Indan, Buhi, Iriga, and Tigaon.

Nothing of importance occurred during July, August, and September, during which time I frequently visited nearly all of the pueblos in the province where there were detachments, accompanied by Capt. Harry A. Porter. The greater part of this time the Constabulary at Tigaon, Iriga, and Buhi, together with the volunteers of Nabua and the two last-mentioned pueblos, exercised the greatest vigilance over the ladron bands of this province and Albay who frequently appeared in the outlying places and barrios of the pueblos of Buhi, Iriga, and Bato. On October 9 they had a fight with a band of ladrones near Buhi, and during the entire month a hard campaign was waged against the bandits under the leadership of Tito Saculo. One ladron was killed.

At Ragay there were also some expeditions which brought about one encounter with Avila's band, but without results; in November and December other expeditions were made to the hills of Ragay, Labo, and Guinayangan, also without satisfactory results.

Upon the pacification of the Province of Albay the work of the Constabulary diminished, but toward the end of December strenuous efforts were made to run down the ladrones under the leader Avila. Excellent services were rendered by the new senior inspector, Lieut. Richard Griffiths, who succeeded Captain Porter, and by Second Lieutenant Fawcett in following the trail of the perpetrators of the robbery of the provincial treasury on a clew furnished by the provincial fiscal, they having captured the robbers, one of whom, Mariano Villar, was killed.

The efficiency and loyalty of the Constabulary in this province are worthy of special mention, all of the inhabitants having the greatest confidence in them. The majority of the Constabulary located at Nueva Caceres are on duty at the provincial building and act as guards of the provincial jail.

TOPOGRAPHY AND HYGIENE.

With the exception of epidemics that appear from time to time and whose ravages are felt throughout the Islands, the Province of Ambos Camarines, both on account of its topographical situation and the customs and manners of its inhabitants, as well as the influence of a mild climate, is a healthy place. If the mortality was greater during the period covered by this report than usual it was on account of the causes already mentioned.

Nueva Caceres, the capital, situate on the banks of the Bicol River, with a population of 18,052 inhabitants and a territorial area of approximately 12,000 hectares, now includes the old pueblos of Camaligan and Canaman, which are annexed to it. It is the headquarters of the provincial government, the Court of First Instance, department of education, and the provincial Constabulary force. It has some important buildings constructed of solid materials, such as the provincial building, the municipal building, the Episcopal palace, the Paulist seminary, Santa Isabel school for girls (conducted by the Sisters of Charity), the Cathedral, the San Francisco and Peña-Francia churches, and several handsome private buildings on the principal streets of the town. There are the public primary schools and a normal high school where English, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, etc., are taught. It is a municipality of the first class.

The province is at present divided into four districts—Bicol, Rinconada de Iriga, Lagonoy, and Daet, formerly called Camarines Norte. The first includes Nueva Caceres, Pili, Milaor, Minilabag, San Fernando, Pamplona, Pasacao, Libmanan, Sipocot, Lupi, Ragay, Magarao, Calabanga, Tinambac, and Siroma; the second, Bula, Baao, Nabua, Bato, Iriga, and Buhi; the third, Tigaon, Sagañay, Goa, San Jose, Lagonoy, and Caramoan, all of which are situate north of Mount Isarog; the fourth, Daet, Indan, San Vicente, Labo, Paracale, Mambulao, and Capaolonga. All of them are municipalities of the third class except Nueva Caceres, which, as I have already said, is of the first class, and Daet, Nabua, and Iriga of the second class.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In spite of the fatal epidemic of malarial fever which lasted from May to September, the schools have made greater progress than ever. The largest enrollment for 1902 was 2,400, and at the end of December, 1903, it reached some 7,000, a figure which is constantly increasing.

It has been demonstrated at Nueva Caceres that the provincial school is exceedingly popular and has given the most satisfactory results. The principal, Mr. Crone, and his assistants have won the regard of the scholars on account of their treatment of them and their untiring efforts to advance the interests of education. The attendance at the primary and secondary schools is growing daily due to the assiduity and tireless energy of the division superintendent, Mr. Freer, and the American teachers in diffusing a knowledge of the English language.

In view of the great attendance at the public school of Daet a provincial high school has been established there under the supervision of Prof. W. A. Wedgworth, which obviates the necessity of poor scholars desiring to continue their studies having to come to Nueva Caceres. The municipality of Daet has contributed greatly to the establishment of this school by giving up the Casa Tribunal, which was adequately prepared for the purposes of the school at the expense of the municipal funds. Moreover, it has greatly contributed to the development of education in other ways, for which reason I regard Daet as one of the pueblos where education is most advanced.

Nearly all of the pueblos are clamoring for American or duly qualified Filipino schoolmasters to teach English, but unfortunately their number is too small to cover all of the pueblos. Moreover, there are six or seven municipalities that formerly had American teachers that are now without them, they having left for America or for other provinces. It is a pity that children who have learned a certain amount of English will have to forget it.

For this reason I desire to recommend an increase in the number of teachers in order that pueblos having relatively a large number of school children may be provided with teachers. I am quite sure that the attendance at the public schools will continue to increase unless the malarial fever puts in its appearance again, it having arrested the spread of education more than any other cause.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal sources of wealth in this province, as in the rest of the Archipelago, prior to the year 1900 were undoubtedly agriculture and stock raising. The former consisted, in the majority of the pueblos of Ambos Camarines, especially those of the district of Bicol, of rice produced in sufficient quantities to permit of exportation to other provinces, but unfortunately the rinderpest carried off about 95 per cent of the work animals, and planters have since then been unable to cultivate more than a fifth part of the fields. This produced a scarcity and consequently an increase in the price of this staple and brought about a crisis that the farmers at the instance of the Government endeavored to overcome by plowing and sowing their fields, making the most extraordinary efforts along this line, but a long-continued drought which lasted more or less during the past three years brought failure and made more difficult still the deplorable situation of the rice planters. When the savings of the planters were exhausted and the laboring classes were without work, except such as they could find to do in local improvements and in the line of industry and commerce, famine began to make itself felt so that the people were compelled to emigrate to other pueblos of the province and to Albay to make their livelihood in the hemp fields. At first it was thought that the situation could be remedied, but all hope was lost with the appearance of the cholera epidemic, subsequently followed by malarial fevers, which caused a great many deaths among the impoverished people of the pueblos.

However, notwithstanding these deplorable conditions, the government, under my charge, in compliance with orders received from the superior authorities and upon its own initiative, knew how to meet them. I consider it unnecessary for me here to repeat the sanitary measures adopted to arrest the evil, it being sufficient, in my opinion, to say that in order to remedy, if not completely at least partially, the effects of the famine, energetic measures were adopted to compel the pueblos of the province to plant rice, corn, sweet potatoes, and other food plants of quick growth, and that nearly all of the pueblos responded so that the results obtained if not completely satisfactory, owing to the ravages of the crops by a plague of locusts, were considerably so.

In the face of all these misfortunes the people have never lost courage. Such pueblos as Siroma, Calabanga, those annexed to

the latter, and Magarao, Pili, Bula, Bato, and Minalabag, formerly exclusively rice producing, have recently turned their attention to planting hemp and cocoanuts, and if this movement does not result in failure this province will soon reach the level of its neighbor, Albay, as regards the production of this highly prized textile, especially when it is taken into account that Ambos Camarines has the advantage in having an immense amount of land very well adapted to the cultivation of hemp.

The experiment made with Japanese rice, 200 sacks of which were ordered sent here by the honorable Philippine Commission, did not give the desired results in view of the fact that the seed scarcely grew in the seeding plats, making transplantation impossible. This may be due to the fact that a different process is employed in Japan for the cultivation of this cereal that the natives of this province do not know, or perhaps it may require a certain season and climate for its development. On the other hand, the vegetable seeds sent by the Bureau of Agriculture have given good results, and I have hopes that the plants will grow well here, especially in land not subject to overflow.

As there are immense tracts of land that are uncultivated owing to the scarcity of draft cattle, their owners are daily becoming more hard pressed for money with which to purchase the animals that the Government has so liberally offered to sell at cost price. The idea has suggested itself to me of organizing an agricultural bank in the province with private capital, subsidized, if possible, by the Government with Congressional relief funds, in order that these landowners may raise the necessary amounts upon their property to be able to reëstablish their estates; loans to be made at a moderate rate of interest. I can do no less than to recommend so laudable an idea to the Government for its consideration.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

During the short time I have been in office the health of the province has been fair, but few cases of cholera accompanied by deaths having been recorded in the municipalities of Nueva Caceres, Nabua, Baao, Iriga, Magarao, and Daet. The malarial fevers were effectually combated by the sending of adequate medicines and the relief furnished in rice to the different pueblos in exchange for labor. Deaths resulting from the fevers may be attributed as a rule to want of care, which is very necessary in this sickness during the period of convalescence.

Local boards of health have been organized in the following pueblos: Nueva Caceres, president, Señor Candido Amador; Daet, president, Señor Narciso San Agustin; Iriga, president, Señor Epifanio Villafuerte; Tigaon, president, Señor Victorino Guinto; Goa, president, Señor Francisco Imperial; Buhi, president, Señor Adriano Trinidad.

The balance of the pueblos should also have boards of health, but a lack of funds has prevented them from attending to this important branch of the administration.

Vaccinations.—According to figures furnished to this office by municipal presidents, 83,000 persons of both sexes were vaccinated during the year.

The province has some 88 demented persons, for whom there is no asylum.

The leper hospital is in charge of Señor Julio Tuason, a practicante in medicine, and contains some 25 patients. There are some 75 others scattered throughout the province who might be better off in the hospital, considering its conditions.

The town of Nueva Caceres and adjacent pueblos, on account of their low situation, are periodically subject to floods and therefore unhealthy. During the rainy season the majority of its streets and all low places are often under water for several days at a time.

To these unhealthy conditions must be added the lack of good drinking water, all that for domestic purposes being taken from the river, which is not as clean as might be desired. If it is wished to improve the water-supply system it will be necessary to lay a pipe line from the upper part of the pueblo.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The preservation of public buildings and provincial roads demands that they be immediately repaired and the expenditure of appropriations made for the purpose. During the short period that I have held the gubernatorial office the following public improvements were carried on at the expense indicated below:

Wall, 2 feet 5 inches thick and 85 feet long, built on the premises of the provincial building; cost, $2,167.99.

Repairs to provincial jail; fixing furniture; whitewashing and repairs to roof; cost, $507.16.

Work on road and bridge between Nueva Caceres and Quipayo; cost, $2,013.65, Mexican, and $3,698.82, Congressional relief funds.

Construction of 25,970 feet ditching and repair of two bridges, 8 and 10 feet, between Nueva Ecija and Iriga; cost, $2,762.11, provincial funds. For repair 5,000 feet road and six bridges, 8 to 50 feet, and nipa roof for one 45-foot bridge on same road; cost, $3,697.02, Congressional relief funds.

Repair of 5,280 feet road between Nabua and Iriga; cost, $428.18, Congressional relief funds.

Repair of road between Iriga and Buhi, 1,500 feet; also with Congressional relief funds.

Clearing highway between Lupi and Ragay; cost, $98.75, Congressional relief funds.

Improvement and dredging Bicol River to allow passage of three steam launches making daily trips; distance, 6 miles; cost, $1,280.38, Congressional relief funds.

All of this work was done under the intelligent supervision of the provincial supervisor, Mr. Edward P. Shuman, and several efficient foremen, both Americans and Filipinos.

COMMERCE, NAVIGATION, AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

The commerce of this province consists in the exportation of hemp fiber, which is produced in nearly all of the pueblos to take the place of rice, which can not be cultivated on account of a lack of draft cattle. The production of hemp is becoming more important every day.

Copra, ilang-ilang (in small quantities), split bamboo, pearl shells, balate, lumber, firewood, and gum mastic are also shipped out of the province.

Between the month of June of last year and the same month this year 174,708 piculs of hemp, 45,670 piculs of copra, 18,265,140 pieces of split bamboo, and pearl shells, lumber, gum mastic, balate, and cocoanut oil in considerable quantities were shipped out from the port of Daet.

Nueva Caceres shipped 218,676 piculs of hemp, 36,283 sacks of copra, 502 tins of cocoanut oil; Lagonoy district, 193,850 piculs of hemp and other articles. This port imported rice in large quantities, anisette wine, flour, and other foreign manufactured articles.

During the same period of time Daet imported 54,750 piculs of rice, 8,500 arrobas of native liquors, 145 quintals of flour, and a large quantity of other merchandise.

Nueva Caceres imported during the period mentioned 358,971 piculs of rice, 19,540 tins of petroleum, 6,793 sacks of salt, 5,833 sacks flour, 6,097 demijohns anisette, and a considerable quantity of other merchandise.

Several steamers call from Manila twice a week at the ports of Lagonoy, Daet and Nueva Caceres, besides other vessels carrying freight.

The ports of Pasacao and Ragay are also visited by vessels of all descriptions.

There are three steam launches at present navigating the Bicol River that carry freight and make two or three trips a week.

The lack of dredges to deepen the channel and bar at San Miguel Bay makes it impossible for large vessels to make Nueva Caceres.

There are wagon roads connecting nearly all of the pueblos, but some of them can not communicate with the provincial capital except by very bad roads scarcely suitable for vehicles or horses. This is especially true of the towns in the districts of Daet and Lagonoy.

FORESTRY WEALTH.

The Tinalmud mountain chain extending through the districts of Ragay, Lupi, Sipocot, and all of the southern part of the province contains forests where the following valuable species of woods predominate: Aranoja, mangachapuy, duñgol, ipil, calantas, tindalo, and barayong; and as of the second group, palo-maria, batitinan, molave, narra, lanaan, banoy, malanijat, and baticuling.

In the central chain—that is, the foothills of Mount Isarog, lying within the districts of the pueblos of Bato, Bula, Nabua, Baao, Minalabog, San Fernando, Pamplona, and Libmanan—the following species predominate: Anajaoan, hapnit, ogao, carogcog, teadean, woods generally used for building purposes; and also molave, narra, mangachapuy, barayong and batitinan, that are woods of considerable value on account of their good quality. There are also the woods such as taloto, malapaya, matanguaco, polotan, putat, tabog, and ubad, which are of so inferior a quality as seldom to be utilized.

The forests of Caramoan, Siroma, and Tinambac are rich in the most highly prized species, such as molave, narra, mangachapuy (yellow), tindalo, batitinan, and guijo. Though not in abundace doñgon, malasinero, barayong, and yacal are also to be found. The district of Daet also contains the best class of timber in its forests.

In its mangrove swamps firewoods of the following species are found: Tanogan, bacanan, culasi, langaray, tongag, dayon, and pagatpat.

In the district of Lagonoy on the spurs of Mount Isarog narra is cut in good-sized lengths. The following woods are also lumbered to quite an extent: Lauan, anajaoan, danlog, teadean, catmon, bulala, and on a small scale guijo, carogcog, palo-maria, barayong, balnot, aga, anabe, barin, betis, camagsa, balete, bagtugnin, buluy, butihan, hanaya, hinguio, magney, malobago, mayquidit, napus, nito, olas, oyango, pandan, piña, saba, samorong-pula, samorong-puti, tanag, tindoc, and all kinds of bamboos, of which the variety known as malapayo yields the balao oil, are to be found in the forests of Ragay, Lupi, and Sipocot.

Many medicinal plants are known. Samo in abundance, calingog or wild cinnamon, the wild fig, hagonoy, macabuhay, ditá, anunana, and many others.

FORESTRY STATISTICS.

Consumption in the province, 138,955 cubic feet, valued at $7,767.87; firewood, 6,959 square meters, valued at $1,114.31. Shipped to Manila: Lumber, 103,351 cubic feet, valued at $13,184.24; firewood, 1,086 square meters, valued at $217.25. Free cutting, 343 cubic feet, valued at $1,901.35; making a total of 242,649 cubic feet, valued at $22,853.46, and 8,044 square meters of firewood, valued at $1,331.56.

POSTAL SERVICE.

There are eleven post-offices in the province—Nueva Caceres, Libmanan, Pasacao, Pamplona, Calabanga, Magarao, Iriga, Nabua, Tigaon, San Jose, and Daet.

Mails leave Nueva Caceres twice a week for all post-offices in the province except Pasacao and Pamplona, where they are sent once a week. Mails for Daet leave by every steamer.

The mails are carried by the municipalities with the exception of Nabua, Iriga, and Daet.

To Nabua and Iriga they are carried by the launch *Bicol*.

During the year 1903, 1,249 sacks of mail were received by the Nueva Caceres post-office and 835 sacks dispatched. Number of registered letters, 1,016; number of registered packages, 553.

Nueva Caceres is the only money-order office. Number issued in 1903, 1,597; number paid, 248.

ELECTIONS.

The last elections in the 35 pueblos of this province were held on the first Monday of this month. Protests from 23 pueblos were received, which the provincial board set right. The majority of the protests against the results of the elections arose from party questions of small importance and had relation to irregularities on the part of electoral boards.

The provincial board devoted most of its sessions during the month of December to the settlement of these questions, more than 45 sessions having been held and 13 reëlections ordered.

In said elections 6,140 duly qualified electors voted; 33 pueblos swore in their municipal officers.

Revenues and expenditures of the provincial treasury of Ambos Camarines during the year 1903.

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
REVENUES.		
Balance in cash December 31, 1902	₱1,094.38	$30,151.49
Registration of property	251.25	108.92
Supplies sold to municipalities	381.69	2,045.09
Industrial tax	9,914.70	40,949.07
Cedulas	534.94	38,084.00
Stamps	385.69	2,279.03
Cart taxes	40.64	1,165.55
Land tax	20,766.76	42,622.03
Municipal tax	1,188.06	5,733.31
Forestry tax	8,661.51	9,580.24
Revenues (internal)	450.08	643.92
Sales for nonpayment land tax	350.60	594.26
Total revenues	44,020.30	173,956.91
EXPENDITURES.		
Payments to municipalities	838.08	102,072.56
Roads and bridges	2,092.43	9,569.17
Repair of normal school	7.20	150.00
Supplies	4,493.85	4,846.15
Expenses of court and jail	2,616.44	4,152.89
Transportation	3,390.09	775.31
Rents	167.77	1,200.00
Costs of sales for nonpayment land tax	726.60	594.26
Repairs to buildings	2,519.05	611.43
Provincial board of health	1,441.88	2,467.96
Salaries of employees	13,175.18	27,381.44
Traveling expenses	851.25	4,018.85
Volunteers	----------	1,827.50
Commissions, sales of cedulas	----------	26.70
Inoculation of locusts	55.00	----------
Balance in cash December 31, 1903	11,645.48	14,262.72
Total expenditures	44,020.30	173,956.91
Balance in cash December 31, 1902	1,094.38	30,151.49
Total revenues during the year	42,925.92	143,805.42
Total revenues during the year	44,020.30	173,956.56
Total expenditures during the year	32,374.82	159,594.18
Balance in cash December 31, 1903	11,645.48	14,262.72

GENERAL.

During my term in office all matters, both municipal and provincial, have been adequately administered, and I can say that no complaint has come to my knowledge before or after my recent official visit to the pueblos, which demonstrates the satisfactory conditions of the province. The provincial board has made but one investigation of a municipal president—that of Moises Sayson, of Bato, on the charge of neglect of duty upon the occasion when his pueblo was invaded by the ladrones last July—which fact I mentioned in my telegram of the 14th of the said month. In this case the board was regretfully compelled to suspend this officer and recommend his removal.

In all of the branches of the provincial government I have observed that all employees have discharged their duties with integrity, probity, loyalty, and in good faith, they being worthy of the confidence reposed in them by the Government, and it is a source of satisfaction to me to here set forth the high qualities that adorn these officers and to acknowledge the debt of gratitude owed them by the province I govern.

Respectfully submitted.

JUAN PIMENTEL,
Governor of the Province of Ambos Camarines.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

REPORT OF THE ACTING PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF AMBOS CAMARINES,
Nueva Caceres, July 15, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following report as the acting governor of the Province of Ambos Camarines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Hon. Juan Pimentel, the provincial governor, having been appointed an honorary commissioner to visit the exposition at St. Louis, I was appointed acting provincial governor on April 28, 1904, and assumed the duties of the office on May 12, 1904. Under date of December 31, 1903, Governor Pimentel submitted a full report for the calendar year ended that day, in accordance with

the law then in force, and consequently in this report I shall not reiterate details fully covered in his report, the conditions not having materially changed since his report was made.

COMMERCIAL.

The exports of the province are hemp, coprax, and bejuco. Of these hemp is the only product exported in any considerable quantity. The imports are rice and articles for general domestic consumption, the chief article imported being rice. The culture of hemp and other products of the province could be greatly extended were it not for the lack of means of transportation. Transportation and commerce are so interdependent that they must exist together or not at all. The income from the road tax is hardly sufficient to keep in repair existing roads. New road in this province costs at least ₱6,000 per mile, and the project of adequately supplying new roads is so vast and expensive that it can not be considered. The question before us then is, What, if anything, can be done to ameliorate existing conditions until such time as capital can be enlisted to build railways?

The Bicol River runs through the central portion of the province, from the Albay line to the Bay of San Miguel. On its banks and its tributaries and estuaries are situated fifteen municipalities, which can all be reached by barato, or canoe, which is practically the only means of communication they now have. One small stern-wheel boat and a small launch now navigate the river proper, but during the dry season it is difficult and dangerous. I think with the expenditure of a sum of money comparatively small as compared with the building of roads this river and its tributaries and estuaries could be made navigable for river steamers at all seasons. Were this the case the province could then devote its available funds to the work of building roads from the river into the country, thus opening new areas to cultivation and increasing the productiveness of the province. This work, however, should be undertaken by the Insular Government, and your attention is respectfully called to its urgency and necessity. A tramway to be operated by animal power is now being built from Mercedes, the port of Daet, to the municipality of Daet. It is believed that this will prove successful and will be the beginning of improved means of transportation.

ECONOMIC.

The economic condition of the province is poor, but may be said to be very slowly improving. The great scarcity of animals for agricultural work is the principal cause of the present condition. In Camarines Norte and the partido of Lagonoy, where hemp is the principal product, the people are in a fairly prosperous condition. In the central portion of the province, where rice was formerly the principal product, the people are very poor. The number of carabaos is slowly increasing. The disease that has been killing the carabaos has recently reappeared in two places in the province, but in each case was promptly checked by means of inoculation. The surra has recently reappeared and is rapidly reducing the small number of horses which survived the previous epidemic.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, have been as follows:

Receipts and disbursements.

	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
RECEIPTS.		
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, July 1, 1903	₱4,261.40	$29,900.16
Land tax:		
Provincial	19,435.34	22,812.84
Municipal	24,312.64	29,419.10
Registry of property	366.25	25.08
Miscellaneous provincial revenue	3,548.30	2,336.83
Industrial tax	24,920.67	23,669.96
Cedula tax	12,635.10	26,162.37
Stamp tax	969.32	721.76
Cart tax	454.96	323.73
Miscellaneous municipal taxes	3,357.13	3,972.86
Total	94,261.11	139,344.69
Receipts from Insular Treasury by warrant		
Forestry taxes refunded	14,967.33	
Payments to volunteers refunded	2,219.66	
Exchanges of currencies	76,832.13	47,830.79
Total receipts	188,280.23	187,175.48
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salaries of officials	19,087.65	3,946.69
Salaries of clerks and permanent employees	15,219.69	4,198.49
Provincial grounds and buildings	3,052.26	270.10
Furniture and office supplies	7,154.81	327.81
Miscellaneous	26,045.23	9,703.93
Expenditures for roads and bridges	5,740.56	2,763.12
Exchanges of currencies	42,454.47	86,982.03
Transferred to municipalities	54,709.83	51,055.26
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, June 30, 1904	14,815.73	27,928.05
Total disbursements	188,280.23	187,175.48

The receipts are sufficient for the ordinary provincial expenses, but there is not sufficient surplus for needed public improvements.

There has also been received from the Congressional relief fund ₱14,983.80 and Pfs. 4,743.77, which has been expended in road and bridge work and in building temporary schoolhouses in the municipalities which needed them the most.

A provincial school building is badly needed, and it is hoped that aid for that purpose may be had from the Insular Government.

The new revenue law will probably not materially change the revenue of the province.

INDUSTRIAL.

No manufactured articles are exported from the province. About 60 per cent of the area of the province is forest land and nearly all of the timber valuable, but the difficulty in transportation from the forest to tidewater restricts the output.

POLITICAL.

The municipal elections were commented upon in the report of Governor Pimentel, and I will not touch upon that subject. There have been no disturbances of consequence. On the border of the province between Tayabas and Ambos Camarines a band of ladrones has long existed, but the Constabulary prosecuted a vigorous campaign against them and their leader is believed to have been killed. At all events they have given no trouble for several months. On the Albay border a similar band still exists and it is hoped that the Constabulary will succeed in capturing them. One Jose Raldon, coming from the Province of Tayabas, appeared in the central part of the province in the month of May and attempted to organize a force, but without success. He only gathered about him a few ignorant workers in the hemp fields. As a rule the municipal officers in the municipalities in which this man attempted his work were active and efficient in giving information and the Constabulary were at all times advised of his approximate whereabouts, although they were unable to capture him. He has since returned to Tayabas.

CONCLUSION.

The provincial officers are zealous and efficient in the performance of their duties and it gives me great pleasure to report that

all departments of the government in this province, both insular and provincial, are working in perfect harmony, and nothing has occurred to disturb the pleasant relations, both official and social, that exist between the several officials.

Very respectfully,

J. Q. A. BRADEN,
Acting Provincial Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ANTIQUE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE,
San Jose de Buena Vista, July 15, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904:

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The government of the Province of Antique has within its scope 11 municipalities, that being the number to which the 21 pueblos that formerly made up the province were reduced by virtue of the provisions of Act No. 961. They have a total population of nearly 134,000 inhabitants.

The consolidation of the municipalities has increased the extent of territory governed by each of the municipal presidentes, but it has also resulted in offering a better opportunity for the selection of capable men to harmonize the opposing interests of the consolidated pueblos and to solve the many problems of municipal administration.

As a consequence of this fusion we are glad to be able to state that we now have better municipal officials who have so far shown that they have a better knowledge of their powers and duties than their predecessors, and hence the municipal governments have been more properly conducted along legal lines. This being the case, the action of the provincial government has not met with delays or oppositions to any great extent, and the civil government inaugurated in this province on April 13, 1901, has steadily improved. At the present time the province has no interpreter, the provincial board has also abolished some clerical positions, and the provincial jail has been placed under the custody of the Constabulary.

The financial condition has not been as good as it should owing to the scarcity of products brought about by the series of misfortunes to the province and because the taxpayers were unable to meet their obligations until the last quarter of the fiscal year. However, the appointment of municipal treasurers as deputies of the supervisor-treasurer in their respective municipalities under the

provisions of Act No. 999, will, it is believed, bring about an improvement in the financial condition of the province and relieve it in the future from financial stress.

CONSOLIDATION OF MUNICIPALITIES—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The proposition of consolidating the municipalities was not as a general rule well received by a majority of the officials of the pueblos, as they harbored the fear that with the fusion those pueblos that were not selected as the seats of the new municipal governments would be entirely neglected, as the officers of the newly organized pueblos, however great their activity might be, would be unable to look after the needs of the many barrios included within the jurisdiction of the new municipalities. It is my opinion, however, that something has been gained by this change; a better class of municipal officers has been selected to administer the new municipalities, as a general rule, and they have demonstrated that they are men of a higher intelligence and of a more extensive knowledge of their duties than the officials of the old pueblos.

The success of this measure would have been more complete if the municipal police had been furnished with more and better arms and placed under the supervision of the inspectors of Constabulary in so far as discipline is concerned, but left entirely under the control of the municipal presidentes in all other things, the latter being under the direct supervision of the provincial governor. I strongly recommend this measure in the interests of the pueblos themselves. On the other hand, it is believed that the administration of the pueblos should be left entirely in their own hands, and that responsibility should be exacted from them for faults committed. It is logical if such responsibility is exacted from them that they should be given an opportunity to comply with their duties—among these, to preserve good order and public safety—but an unarmed municipal police force can not hope to obtain the respect of malefactors and enemies of the public order—its services can be of little or no value for safeguarding the interests of the pueblos—and it simply becomes a decorative appendage of the municipality. That the municipal police have not demonstrated up to now that they are a disciplined force and for this reason it is believed dangerous to trust them with rifles, is a question that can be solved in the first place by the bonds exacted from municipal officials, and in the second place by the senior

inspector of Constabulary of the province, who can detail an officer properly to discipline the members of the municipal police force. With an efficient corps in each one of the pueblos some of the detachments of Constabulary could be reduced, thus saving useless expense to the Insular Government.

MALEFACTORS SURRENDERED—PARDONS FOR SAME.

The Province of Antique can pride itself upon being one of the most peaceful provinces of the Archipelago. It has enjoyed an Octavian peace since the Bantolos were captured and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in January, 1903. These individuals had been a source of trouble for a long time to the central part of the province. Santos's band and other ladrones also surrendered to me about the same time, manifesting their willingness to live within the pale of the law. More recently the notorious bands under Ompong and Agustin, numbering 230 men, presented themselves with their arms on June 22, 1904, at Pandan. They had been a nightmare to the pueblos of the northern part of the province, especially Pandan and Sebaste, the field of their depredations. With the presentation and capture of the bandits mentioned it can be assured that there is now no gang of bandits in this province with the exception of one under Bitoc, which has found refuge in the fastnesses of the forests of Capiz near the Pandan and Culasi Hills. This band operates usually in Capiz.

These outlaws presented themselves, trusting that they would not be molested by the Government for their past misdeeds, and I would suggest that they be pardoned, believing that the arrest and prosecution of any of them for past offenses would be sufficient to make all the rest return to the hills and under the spur of hunger to renew their operations against the neighboring pueblos. I believe that it would be preferable to relegate to oblivion the past actions of these men if their prosecution would jeopardize the tranquillity of our province.

DANGERS TO PEACE.

In spite of the fact that we are enjoying complete peace here, the great fear is that disturbances may grow out of the religious strife between the followers of Aglipayans and those of the Roman Catholic churches, as there has been a recrudescence of the hostile feeling between them during the past fiscal year. This strife is

not the result of the desire on the part of either of them to have the ascendancy over the minds of the people, but is due to the intervention of the friar element, which, aside from its religious character, is here considered as a political and social evil, the mere presence of which embitters the minds of the masses and produces general ill feeling. In Bugason a friar named Vaquering produced such a state of affairs upon his arrival in that pueblo; the same thing is passing in Pandan, where there is another friar. The friar Domingo was recently received in Dao with a shower of stones, and it can be safely asserted that any other pueblo will receive friars in a like manner should it have the misfortune to be visited by them. The mere reason that there is not an enlightened Filipino in the Islands who is in favor of having the friars here is in my humble opinion sufficient motive for the Government to adopt measures to prohibit the entrance of this prejudicial element in the Archipelago in the same manner as the entrance of Chinese into the United States is prohibited. Without the intervention of the friar the religious contentions between Aglipayans and Roman Catholics were of no importance whatever.

RICE—ITS QUALITY.

The financial condition of the province was seriously affected by a series of calamities which destroyed nearly all agriculture since 1901. During the year 1903 the cholera epidemic and fevers made their appearance in the month of May, and were at their height during the season of sowing, for which reason less than one-half of the plantations was set out, and of what was sown, which did not grow well on account of the drouth lasting from the latter part of July to the beginning of August, one-third was badly cultivated, due in the first place to the fear of the people to go out in the fields during the cholera epidemic and in the second place to the lack of carabaos. On the top of all of these misfortunes it happened that during the harvest season in December it rained so hard that the quality of the rice was spoiled, so that the Antique article is not at present well received in the market. There is, however, a sufficient stock of this cereal in the granaries of the planters to feed all of the inhabitants of the province until some months after the next harvest. As there was but little sale, although we do not fear famine we will, however, suffer from a lack of money. Fortunately, the end of the fiscal year appears to smile upon the farmers, the rains from April to July having been very favorable to the crops, so that if

they continue to fall as they have done up to the present time brighter prospects may be cherished of an abundant harvest during the coming fiscal year.

HEMP IN PLACE OF SUGAR—OTHER PRODUCTS.

Uutil 1896 sugar was the principal product of this province, but subsequent to this date the destruction of machinery during the revolution and more recently the death of draft animals have contributed to the decline of the sugar industry, which may be said to have received a death blow, ruining the sugar planters and producing a monetary crisis in the province, which was aggravated by many calamities like locusts and rats in 1902 and the beginning of 1903, besides the epidemic diseases. At the present time the production of sugar is almost nothing. Many of the planters, profiting by this severe lesson and encouraged by the high prices for hemp, decided in 1902 to plant hemp instead of sugar. The former grows well throughout the entire province, especially so in the pueblos of Pandan and Culasi. During the past fiscal year large plantations of this textile plant have been made in Pandan and Culasi as well as on smaller scale throughout the other pueblos of Antique, with the exception of San Jose de Buena Vista, whose lands are not suitable for its cultivation. It is certain that after five years the Province of Antique will figure as one of the hemp-producing provinces of the Archipelago.

The principal product of the province is rice, which is grown in sufficient quantities not only for local consumption but also for shipment to Iloilo, Capiz, and Mindoro, even during bad years.

While hemp grows luxuriantly in the interior, even on the sides of the mountains, cocoanuts are best adapted to the seacosts, and it is expected that in ten years from the present time one of the principal products of Antique will be copra.

Cocoa and coffee grow well in all of the pueblos of the province; the cocoa of Barbaza, known commercially as "Antique cocoa," is much sought after and brings a high price in the market of Iloilo. However, the production of these two articles is scarcely sufficient to satisfy local consumption at present. I have greatly wondered why it is that cocoa and coffee, being of a quality superior to that of Lipa, are not grown in quantities sufficient for export. This is a problem which I shall submit to the consideration of the municipal officers and try to get them interested in encouraging the people of their respective pueblos to take up this very profitable business.

The province also produces the mongo and a large variety of vegetables and small fruits with might be made an element of its wealth if we had rapid and easy means of communication with the large centers of population in the Island of Panay.

THE NEGRITOS.

Besides the Christan population there is a certain number of Negritos or Ætas, who live on the sides of the mountains and in the neighborhood of streams. Their number is approximately 500 souls, including men, women, and children. They are savages, but could be grouped together under a suitable government of their own.

Besides these there are mountain tribes who number over 2,000 in all of the municipalities of the province. These people have no connection whatever with the Christian population, have superstitious beliefs, and hide themselves in the fastnesses of the most inaccessible forests.

Their grouping, if possible under a separate government, would be more advantageous to their own interests and to those of the province. They should not be subjected to any sort of taxation for some years.

Before finishing this report I regret to state that insuperable difficulties have prevented me from sending photographs which it was my desire should accompany it, but the lack of a camera has made the realization of my wish an impossibility. For that reason I consider my report incomplete.

Finally, I have the satisfaction of saying that as a general rule the employees of this government are efficient, and I am complying with a duty in stating that the officials are perfect gentlemen who have extended to me valuable assistance in carrying on the public administration.

Efficiency can only be obtained by experience, and the people of Antique, as time goes on, are demonstrating that they are beginning perfectly to understand the liberal institutions of the American people. The partisans of education are each day more numerous, as is eloquently shown by the great increase in attendance at the public schools.

Respectfully submitted.

L. FULLON,
Governor of the Province of Antique.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BATAAN.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BATAAN,
Balanga, July 12, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Provincial Act, as amended by Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, accompanied by ten photographic views:

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The principal articles of commerce in this province include sugar, lumber, fresh and salt fish, and, in a relatively unimportant amount, rice. During the period embraced by this report the principal article of commerce was fish. Of rice there has scarcely been sufficient produced to cover the necessities of the inhabitants of this province. With relation to sugar, the production of this article, which constitutes the basis of the commercial wealth of the province in general, has been very much less than last year, due, according to the general opinion, to the competition of foreign sugars entering the Philippine market.

Lumbering to a certain degree has been profitably carried on. It may be stated that this industry and fisheries are the only two which have increased in commercial importance adding to the provincial wealth. It is worthy of note, however, that the lumber output at Mariveles has during the period of this report been very limited, due to the fact that the naval reservation at that place occupied the majority of the best forests constituting the source of revenue of the pueblo. However, by virtue of the recent provisions of the superior authorities, the larger part of these forests has reverted to the municipality as a consequence of the reduction of the naval reservation, and the pueblo's revenues have thereby been increased.

Nearly all of the commerce of this province with the outside world is carried on by river and sea transportation, but as none of the pueblos is provided with wharves transportation is both difficult and costly, causing great harm to business in general as

well as to private interests. In order to give life and vigor to commerce and industry the construction of wharves is as urgently necessary as the building of roads, ports, and public buildings. Among the roads most needed are one from Balanga to Bagac and another from Orani to Olongapo, crossing the mountains in a straight line. From a commercial as well as from an administrative and political point of view the construction of said roads would be of utility and benefit, and it is highly desirable that the necessary appropriation for this work be made from the Congressional relief fund.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The series of disasters which has afflicted this province during last year and the second six months of the fiscal year—among them the cholera, the rinderpest, the locust plague, and several fires in the pueblo—has profoundly affected its economic condition. These untoward events, though passed, have left their natural consequences and brought about the poverty now felt, but, thanks to the rice donated by the Government to this province, the situation has been alleviated and will continue to improve so long as this article of food is distributed among the laborers on public works in Bataan.

The initiative taken by several residents of this province in making plantations of hemp, and maguey, which grows abundantly in the forests, promises in the not far distant future to be of great benefit to the inhabitants.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

In spite of the disasters mentioned, taxes have been paid with a fair degree of regularity, but few taxpayers being insolvent last year as compared with this. The fact that the majority of the taxpayers are delinquent at present is perhaps due to the last harvest being what was left of the destruction caused by the locusts that desolated this province. The demand at this season for rice and sugar being almost nil is also a reason for this.

Since the arrival of Treasurer E. R. Yundt to this province taxes have been collected with comparative ease. The provincial treasury is well able to meet the ordinary expenses of the province, and has just repaid to the Insular Treasury, in spite of the disasters referred to, the ₱5,000, Philippine currency, loaned to it.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Fishing is an industry which has been followed by the inhabitants of nearly all of the pueblos, that in the majority are coast towns, by means of weirs located on the seashore and also by nets handled by squads of men in vessels of large and small draft. This industry brings large and sure returns, as the majority of the fish is transported in the same boats or by steamer direct to Manila or adjacent provinces, where it is sold at a good price. In some pueblos, like Orion, warehouses are located where the fish is salted and dried, to be afterwards sold in Manila and the nearby provinces. It is a business yielding constant returns, interrupted only by stormy days.

In some parts of this province fish hatcheries are located where the species named in the vernacular *bangus* is propagated in great abundance, being an article of general consumption. The *bangus* fish are caught by the natives of Bagac and Morong in nets made of the sinamay textile and transported in earthenware jars on the shoulders of bearers to the different pueblos of the province. This method of transportation is the only practicable one on account of the ruggedness of the country and bad roads. Some of these fish hatcheries are supplied from Manila, where the fry is brought from Taal, Batangas.

Salt making is also an industry in the majority of the coast towns, which take advantage of the fact that large areas of land are subject to the overflow by the sea. The majority of these coast pueblos are also engaged in the cultivation of *bacauan,* a small tree which grows abundantly on marshy land subject to overflow by the sea, much sought after and esteemed for firewood. All of the industries mentioned have been self-supporting rather than gaining during this period.

The cultivation of indigo on a small scale has been carried on in a few pueblos of this province, but it appears that at present it is no longer so or that its importance is insignificant.

The principal, most important, and productive industry of the province is undoubtedly that of sugar obtained from cane. Large plantations of cane exist in all of the pueblos, and there are many sugar mills operated by animal power, water, and steam, though these latter are very few. There are no refineries. As already stated, the importance of this product has diminished rather than increased.

Another industry which may be said to be derived from that of sugar making is the distillation of alcohol from molasses. However, in the entire province there is only one distillery, located at the provincial capital, and its profits have diminished on account of the competition of foreign spirits. A few primitive stills formerly existed in some of the pueblos, but they have all disappeared with the exception of one operated in the municipality of Orani. In this latter pueblo a soap factory is in operation; the raw materials are brought from Manila. Its output nearly satisfies the local demand. Two potteries for the making of clay cones used as packages for sugar also exist. The ancient methods of manufacture used by this industry demonstrate that it was introduced from China, all of the tools having Chinese names.

A plant for the distillation of ilang-ilang perfume is running in the municipality of Samal, lately consolidated with Orani. The flowers are gathered from trees scattered in different places where the virgin natural wealth of the soil produces this product in abundance.

The manufacture of nipa roofs is carried on exclusively in the municipality of Orani, the raw materials used being the leaves of the *nipal* or nipa palm. The output is consumed in that province, but at certain times two-fifths is sold in the adjacent provinces.

The lumber industry is relatively untouched, and it would be a praiseworthy act to encourage it, for the immensity of the lumber wealth of the virgin forests of this province is incalculable. One of the principal means of favoring this industry would undoubtedly be to provide easy means of communication between the lumber centers and the mills. It has been the lack of roads which has held back the development of this industry in Bataan, and it may be stated that, in spite of the enormous timber resources of the province, owing to lack of transportation they have as yet remained untouched. Brigandage still exists in the province, though it is infrequent and has been relegated to the hills and isolated pueblos, where there are a few marauding bands. Fortunately, thanks to the services rendered by the Insular Constabulary and municipal police, this evil tends to disappear rather than to increase. Its existence at the present time, in connection with the other evils from which this province has suffered, has had the effect of discouraging the inhabitants and of delaying

the time when public tranquillity shall have become an accomplished fact.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Compared with last year education has felt a great and favorable influence, although the attendance of children of both sexes in the public schools is not entirely satisfactory. It is only at Balanga, Orion, and Orani that the attendance is large; in these pueblos the progress in the English language, which to a certain point in remarkable in comparison with the other pueblos, and that made in the elements of arithmetic, geography, and history has been noted.

The small attendance at the other public schools in the province may be attributed to the lack of American teachers and to the want of a compulsory school law which shall oblige the attendance of all children between 7 and 12 years of age not only in this province but throughout the Archipelago. The need of such a law is apparent from the apathy of heads of families with regard to the education of their minor children or wards.

The great interest taken by Hon. Tomás del Rosario in securing the establishment in this provincial capital of a secondary school and a school of arts and trades has resulted in the province having secured a high school where many young people who are unable to broaden their knowledge in the educational centers of Manila can to-day continue their studies to their own satisfaction no less than to that of their parents, who can send them to this provincial capital at a much less expense.

In case the provincial treasury is unable to bear the expense occasioned by the establishment of a college or school of secondary instruction or of arts and trades, it will be necessary to appeal to the Insular Treasury under the conditions prescribed by law for such cases.

The provincial government is at present directing its efforts to enlightening the non-Christian or Negrito tribes in this province and giving them the experience necessary to establish local popular government. The provisions of section 1 of the act of the Commission relative to this matter has been put into practice, subject to the restrictions of sections 2, 3, and 4 of the said act, with some show of success.

Crimes and acts of violence have been very rare, as is proven by the records of the Court of First Instance of this province and of

the justice-of-the-peace courts, demonstrating that the people respect the law and know how to comply with their duties. There are at present but 14 prisoners in the provincial jail at this capital serving sentences for minor misdemeanors. Civil suits are likewise very few, indicating good faith in the transaction of business and the fulfillment of contracts during the year 1903 and the first six months of 1904. In the Court of First Instance in 19 cases judgment was awarded, 72 were dismissed, 17 are pending, and 4 were disposed of by prohibition.

Since the latter part of April, when I took charge provisionally of the office of governor of this province, I have observed that the force of Constabulary here is an excellently disciplined corps under the skillful management of Senior Inspector Capt. H. Knauber. His temporary transfer to the Province of Cagayan has apparently wrought no change, as Inspector Clarke has continued the untiring pursuit of the few bandits still marauding in the hills, thus contributing greatly to the maintenance of order and public tranquillity. The work of Messrs. Heartt, Baltazar, and Rodriguez, inspector of Constabulary, clerk of the court, and president of the municipality of Mariveles, respectively, in capturing Artemio Ricarte is of incalculable benefit, and these gentlemen have made themselves deserving of the reward which they received.

I have also observed that all of the employees—insular, provincial, and municipal—with whom I have come in contact by virtue of the office I hold temporarily comply with their duties with good sense, judgment, and intelligence, and the tranquillity of the province is due to this valuable combination in connection with the ability of the people to understand and their earnest efforts to adapt themselves to the new institutions that the Government of the United States has given them in the ample autonomy which they enjoy in municipal and provincial government. These conditions have firmly established a state of peace and order that neither the public disasters which for years have afflicted the province nor any other causes have been able to shake, and it is this spirit which has operated greatly to diminish all sorts of crimes and conflicts so frequent and inevitable during the calamitous periods of transition.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARO PASCUAL SEVILLA,
Acting Governor of the Province of Bataan.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

BATANGAS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BATANGAS,
Batangas, September 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the conditions prevailing in the Province of Batangas:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

I have just visited the 15 municipalities which to-day constitute the 22 pueblos formerly existing in this province. I have stopped in each of them sufficient time to hold popular meetings and give public lectures and to interview the most influential people in each locality with the end in view of inculcating in all of them a love for work, for education, and for peace, the only roads leading to prosperity and true progress. I have in each instance endeavored to show the importance of agricultural improvements, local industries, and the development of education, and departing as much as possible from politics, in view of the fact that politics is the subject of endless intrigue and conjectures for the future on the part of certain elements, while I believe that the leaders of the Filipino people, if truly anxious conscientiously and with sincere patriotism to labor in the interests of their fellow-citizens, ought to concentrate all of their efforts, energy, and intellectual power to bring about the reconstitution, improvement, and stability of prevailing conditions without bothering themselves a great deal about the future, for the future will take care of itself, being but a natural development of the present. I have devoted all of the time necessary to inspect and carefully examine the divers manifestations of the life of a municipality. I have unreservedly placed myself at the disposition of everyone having some complaint, protest, claim, or suggestion to make, and the general impression which I have received is that the pueblos of this province, with very rare exceptions, are in a really satisfactory state. In the first place, because of their zeal in the compliance of their duties

and the perfect harmony and fraternal assistance which prevails between the provincial and municipal officials as well as between the civil and military elements that are bound by the closest ties of sincere regard, as is demonstrated by the petitions sent through me to the superior authorities by those municipalities no sooner do they become aware of a prospective transfer of a military post or station; because of the good disposition generally shown by taxpayers of all sorts in their willingness to share municipal and provincial burdens that the exigencies of progress impose; because of the great enthusiasm animating all classes in favor of the dissemination of popular education, and, above all, because of the indomitable energy and heroic love of work made so patent by the people of Batangas that it is impossible for us to fail to see it—in the rude struggle for existence the natives of this province are well fitted to survive. Nothing terrifies them, nothing discourages them. If, year after year, their lands are invaded by clouds of locusts, one and all, including the smallest child, hasten to exterminate them; if their animals are carried off by the rinderpest they, confiding in the strength of their arm, with a piece of iron, with their own nails, they rend the earth and wrest from it the nourishment they require; if nature denies them the rain of heaven, torrents of the sweat of their brows fertilize their desert lands; with an indomitable and invincible spirit, with head erect, proud of their self-reliance during this struggle against the cruelties of nature, they only bend the head to kiss and bless the generous hand of America and render to it unconditional adhesion and infinite acknowledgment for the splendid gifts that it has showered upon the people in days of sorrow, misery, and hunger. In general terms, complete peace prevails—a peace undisturbed by a single symptom of religious strife, the disastrous consequences of which history and experience teach us consist in making deep dissensions, enervating energy, and constituting an eternal obstacle to real progress. It can be affirmed that there is not officially one single active Aglipayan in any part of this province; so that if any slight incident does sometimes occur it is due to questions of a personal character which originate rather more from the idiosyncrasy and individual manner of conduct of the actors in such events than from uncompromising sectarianism. With regard to the prohibition of funerals when the body is carried in an open casket, which gave rise to so much talk in the sensational newspapers, this

is a technical problem of the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Health, which I presume will soon have the last word said about this matter. On the other hand, in the hearts of the inhabitants of this province there is day by day taking deeper root a profound love for peace and good order which they unanimously recognize as the only true, solid basis of their regeneration, welfare, and progress, all of them feeling consequently a hatred no less profound against the criminal disturbers of the peace. And here we have a great question.

This scum of past period of turbulence is nothing more or less than an aggregation of incorrigible criminals, monstrous abortions of evil—jailbirds, in short—the residue left by the revolutionary wave when the storm had subsided under the influence of the magic wand of peace. These people have not an atom of anything resembling a political ideal nor do they even possess the madness of the dreams of an Utopia. There we find a hotbed of crime and a blindness that leads to annihilation. They are the prey of remorse, and, being outcasts among their own people, they rove over the mountains like veritable wild beasts. No other measures are possible with them except that of extermination. In the pueblos the inhabitants are active in the pursuit of these wild beasts, and whenever they are in reach they do not hesitate to hunt them down.

AGRICULTURE—LOCUSTS—RINDERPEST.

This is essentially an agricultural province, and formerly, during the period of its greatest splendor, it owed everything to agriculture, as all of its sources of wealth emanated from it. I believe that it can be affirmed without great risk of falling into error that the Batangas region has in the past demonstrated the highest capacity for agricultural production, due as much to the marvelous perseverance of the inhabitants in their labors as to its soil of great variety and inexhaustible fertility. In better times Batangas was truly one great model farm where it appeared that nature had made a magnificent display, a most dazzling exhibition of all those products made in the mysterious and innermost recesses of its sacred bosom. But the blast of misfortune and calamity was felt, and that enchanted Eden was changed into something like a desolate and lugubrious paramo. Ten years of locust plagues, the loss of its most valuable product—coffee; the rinderpest, which exterminated all of the draft animals; the destruction left in the wake of the war; and two years

of drouth left this province almost in the throes of death. However this year, thanks to establishment of peace and the generous protection of the American Government, and the imponderable activity of its inhabitants, its condition is slowly but surely improving. This year there was a new invasion of locusts, believed to have come over from Mindoro, but the people, encouraged by the succor extended to them by the Civil Commission, which placed 1,000 piculs of rice at their disposition for this purpose, and the indefatigable zeal of the provincial and municipal authorities, have been able to exterminate in the short period of two and one-half months nearly 15,000 sacks of young locusts, thereby succeeding in saving all of their plantations. There was a new outbreak of the rinderpest from January to June which caused the death of 56 horses, 54 cattle, 75 carabaos, and 1,595 hogs, the disease being specially severe in Lipa, where in two months it killed off 50 animals. It is a sight to see the poor farmers doing the work of animals because of the scarcity of the latter. However, from data at hand, all of the pueblos have this year cultivated larger areas of land than during former years, some of them, like Taal and Bauan, having increased their sowings to four times more than in other years. Lipa, San Juan, Santo Tomas, and Batangas have increased theirs to double, while in the balance of the pueblos the increase has been from one-third to one-half over that of former years; and, thanks to the timely and copious rains, if no other disappointments overtake the farmer it is everywhere expected that an abundant crop will reward their efforts. All the farmers are exceedingly anxious to substitute their old crops, which are always at the mercy of the weather, of the innumerable plagues, and the lack of draft animals, with other and new ones not subject to such contingencies. The mind is comforted and faith in a prosperous future is renewed in the contemplation of the extensive plantations of hemp, maguey, cotton, oranges, cocoanut trees, pineapples, mulberry trees for the cultivation of the silkworm, ilang-ilang, cocoa, and even a few coffee trees. However, it is impossible to get along without the cultivation of rice, the basis of our food, and sugar cane, and for this reason it is necessary seriously to think of the manner of replacing the cattle and carabaos lost through disease by other means and methods for tilling the ground, such, for instance, as steam plows, and this is a problem at present in the minds if the largest landholders, to which I have the honor to call

the attention of the Government. Such new and progressive methods and the much-wished-for agricultural mortagage-and-loan bank to prop the unfortunate farmers who have been fleeced by usurers and suffered other calamities are the only solutions of the problem which will save our agriculture from its present condition of anguish.

In all the labors connected with this important branch and many others of a divers and general character which weigh upon the provincial board, nearly the entire work falls upon the shoulders of the provincial secretary, Mr. Caedo, a model functionary on account of his high endowments and upright character, who, at the head of his efficient force during nearly four years, has daily performed in an assiduous and most worthy manner an immense amount of work. In a very few months, aside from the multiple and unforeseen work connected with the provincial board and the provincial board of health, he has been able to complete with the most brilliant success the work connected with the new board of revision, extermination of locusts, relief boards, reorganization of municipal police, electoral census, construction of the high school, convention of presidents, with several governmental investigations, interrogatories to the municipalities relative to road taxes and the maintenance of roads, to agricultural and industrial production, statistics, reports, surveys of barrios, etc., besides the immense accumulation of records, reports, circulars, and the great mass of documents received from the different Bureaus of the Government.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

With the exception of three or four municipalities that on account of their small size have suffered financial straits, all of the rest have their treasuries in a condition of brilliant prosperity, being free from the anxieties of a prospective deficit, while some may be even said to be swimming in the abundance of a copious surplus. Thanks to the wise measure adopted by the Civil Commission relative to the redemption of delinquent personal-registration taxes of former years by five days' work, this tax has been collected with more regularity and much less trouble. Much the same thing may be said with regard to the land tax; some errors having been corrected, excessive assessments reduced, and, all of the complaints of property owners having been attended to by the new

board of revision, these taxes, formerly so odious and looked upon with so much aversion, are now paid, relatively speaking, with general satisfaction, especially so as the people have become convinced that these taxes are the pillars which sustain the public works (schools and roads) that modern civilization, which America has brought to us in its highest development, demands. Such is the prosperity of some municipalities like Lipa, Batangas, Taal, and Bauan that they have permitted themselves the luxury of renouncing the one-fourth of 1 per cent which corresponds to them for general expenses in order to somewhat alleviate the hardships that the landowners have had to bear. If the financial condition of the municipalities continues in this wise we hope that in less than two years the most populous of them at least will have their own markets like that of the provincial capital, municipal buildings, and public schools, and, if local exigencies demand it, their own nonsectarian cemeteries. With this purpose in mind we have joined our efforts to those of Mr. Blanchard, our most worthy treasurer, who has been four years in the discharge of his arduous duties with the most pronounced efficiency, he being distinguished as an official of exceptional merit, great intellectual powers, and a philanthropic heart. He is a perfect paragon of a treasurer.

According to data existing in the office of the provincial treasurer there has been collected, for personal-registration certificates or cedulas, ₱52,456.65 and $20,465.51, Mexican; land tax, ₱41,175.20 and $13,025.57, Mexican; industrial tax, ₱18,592.11 and $4,880.51, Mexican; fisheries, ₱5,059.97 and $3,520.33, Mexican; concessions and others, ₱6,598.22 and $8,239.40, Mexican; municipal licenses, ₱11,086.43 and $3,784, Mexican; cattle, $2,692.40 and $4,073.37, Mexican; fines, ₱1,840.25 and $,1,041.03, Mexican; registration of property, ₱212 and $11.50, Mexican.

CONSTABULARY AND MUNICIPAL POLICE.

As I have already indicated, there is a lofty public spirit of courageous solidarity to exterminate and annihilate the criminal disturbers of peace and order which is strongly in evidence. The brilliant and energetic corps of Constabulary and Scouts greatly contribute to its maintenance and development. I might say in like manner, but not to so great an extent, the same thing is true with regard to the municipal police of recent organization in this

province. The head of the Constabulary corps in this province is the young and courteous Capt. Chas. E. Manison, whose prestige is great in the corps, as in less than two years he has cleaned the extensive and troublous Island of Mindoro of ladrones, captured over 70 rifles, and is a worthy successor of the never-to-be-forgotten Captain Griffith because of his activity, energy, and tact displayed in the discharge of the delicate duty of exercising control over the municipal police. If evidence is desired to prove the existence of that lofty spirit to which I have referred, it is only necessary to recollect the events which occurred in Santo Tomas, Tanauan, Lipa, Rosario, Bauan, and Nasugbu, where defenseless rustics and unarmed *tenientes de barrio,* defying the ire and facing the vengeance of savage *tulisanes,* availing themselves of a thousand artifices and stratagems—as strength they had none—were successful in capturing the enemies of good order and the infamous deforciants of their persons and property. How often has such bravery met with death, kidnaping, and with martyrdom! The sad situation of these poor rustics who are, so to speak, between the sword's point and the wall, is worthy of the most humane attention and gives rise to many bitter reflections better suited to a sociological article than to an official report. The municipal police of Santo Tomas, Tanauan, Lipa, and Taal, who are provided with good arms and uniforms, labor to the extent of their power under the orders of their worthy presidents and the direction of the Constabulary inspector; and they have captured many rifles, revolvers, and other arms from the bandits, the police force of Santo Tomas being especially remarkable on account of the many successes which have crowned its efforts. With the exception of those pueblos that on account of their proximity to Cavite and Laguna suffer from time to time from the deplorable effects of brigandage, the other pueblos of the province enjoy the most perfect tranquillity, especially Batangas, San Juan, Bauan, Taysan, Ibaan, Lobo, Calatagan, Calaca, Tuy, and Balayan, from where not even the least disturbance has been reported to me. There are Constabulary posts at Batangas, where the headquarters is situated, at Lipa, Tanauan, Tayabas, Taal, Calaca, and Tuy, and of Scouts at Nasugbu, Bayuyuñgan, Talisay, Ambulong, and San Juan. I think that a good system of telephones uniting all of the pueblos would add to the rapidity of action and efficacy of operations of the Constabulary and Scouts.

In order the contribute somewhat to the extermination of brigandage, the greatest desire guiding all of my actions, I have proclaimed to all of the municipalities that I will pay out of my own pocket from 5 to 10 pesos for each revolver and from 10 to 20 pesos for each shotgun or rifle presented to me, as I believe that in order to be successful the principal thing to be done is to deprive them of their arms, and I am already obtaining some results. I shall consider myself fortunate the month when the 375 pesos I receive from the province are all used for this purpose, for I shall have returned its money to the province in the form of added tranquillity and welfare by annihilating those accursed instruments of disorder and crime.

HIGHWAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

There are two great wagon roads—one from Batangas to Calamba, passing through San Jose, Lipa, Tanauan, and Santo Tomas, and another starting from the same point and running through Bauan, Taal, Lemery, Calaca, Balayan, Tuy, and Lian.

I was over these roads during the rainy season (June and July) and found them in the best possible state of preservation, thanks to the incessant industry of the supervisor, Mr. Westerhouse, a most expert engineer and a veritable prototype of indefatigable activity, who may be said to always have an eye on the roads in order immediately to repair any damage that the elements might cause. I would make bold to petition the Government that it deign to fix its attention upon the roads uniting this provincial capital with Ibaan, Tayabas, Rosario, and San Juan. The supervisor is making superhuman efforts to repair these roads, but in a provisional manner and by sections, so to speak, as a lack of funds does not permit him to undertake a definitive and lasting work such as has been done on the other wagon roads. And as it is this part of the province that is precisely the least cultivated and where the greatest misery and poverty reign, the rinderpest and other diseases and calamities having been more cruelly and harshly felt in this region than in any other part of the province, I believe that the Government would be performing a work of charity if it would grant an appropriation to construct a good wagon road from Batangas to San Juan, passing through the pueblos mentioned. This part of the province, moreover, does not expect to get the benefit of the advantages of the railroad, as it is off the

proposed line. It is also by all means necessary that work on the wharf at Batangas should begin soon, this being a concession promised some time ago.

What would be truly the renaissance of the province is the laying of a line of railroad. This would act as a revivifying fluid, generating new habits of activity in diffusing itself through all of the organisms of this impoverished region. It would awaken new energies and at the same time attract new elements of life. All of these immense benefits we expect from the promises that from the highest spheres of the Government have been received in our hearts as a consoling blessing which will bring forth love and eternal acknowledgment of the magnanimity of the American nation.

A mail service is in regular operation and very well organized.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Batangas counts 2,612 scholars in the three schools of the town and the fifteen in the barrios; Bauan 1,037 in two schools in the pueblo and sixteen in the barrios; Lipa 1,227 in two schools in the pueblo and eight in the barrios; Nasugbu 783 in one school in the pueblo and five in the barrios; Taal 632 in two schools in the pueblo and eight in the barrios; Cuenca 623 in one school in the pueblo and one in the barrio; Balayan 456 in one school in the pueblo and four in the barrios; San Juan 444 in one school in the pueblo and four in the barrios; San Jose 350 in one school in the pueblo and two in the barrios; Rosario 183 in one school in the pueblo and one in the barrio; Calaca 150 in one school in the pueblo and one in the barrio; Santo Tomas 143 in one school in the pueblo and six in the barrios; Lobo 68 in one school; Ibaan 60 in one school—which makes a total of 9,368, and if to this is added one high school, one of arts and trades, and another of agriculture in the provincial capital, and the intermediate schools in Lipa, Bauan, Taal, Balayan, and Tanauan, and the night schools in all of the pueblos where the entire municipal governments, including presidents and justices of the peace and the most prominent people in the town attend, is taken into account, an approximate idea of the magnificent level reached by this most important branch of the Government will be had, which is greatly to the honor of the superintendent, Mr. Buck, who carries forward his sublime mission

of diffusing popular education with veritable fervor and the zeal of an apostle. He is one of the most valuable Americans and has the greatest affection for this country. He is a living example of the value of self-help, and for that reason better than anyone else he is capable of Saxonizing our children in the fullest and highest acceptation of this word. Nearly all of the presidents are assisting him to the extent of their ability in this noble work, and in connection with this matter I would state that the president of Batangas has distinguished himself in the extreme in this work.

Batangas is, on the other hand, a model municipality from every point of view—admirable because of its resourceful initiative, and meriting mention among all the rest in the province because of the fact that it appropriates ₱6,000 for educational purposes from its general funds. The president and other municipal officers of Tanauan have renounced the privilege of receiving the maximum of their salaries in order to maintain the barrio schools with the money thus saved. At Bauan the president and councilors are canvassing the barrios in order to raise a small contribution so as to get funds with which to maintain the rural schools. The municipality of Santo Tomas is also engaged in the work of raising voluntary subscriptions for the construction of schools. The president and headmen of San Jose distribute monthly prizes among the students. Lipa, not to be outdone, has made donations of supplies and land for school purposes and has raised subscriptions in its barrios for the same purpose. San Juan and Nasugbu have done the same thing. In fact, all of the pueblos, is spite of the general crisis through which this country is passing, are willing to go to any sacrifice when the interests of education are involved. Carried away by this general and widespread enthusiasm prevalent among all of the inhabitants, I have instituted many prizes in different pueblos on my own account in order to encourage the scholars. The provincial treasurer maintains a few poor students. In this provincial capital a school of agriculture and classes in manual training have begun operation, and we trust that the results from these centers of learning will give a new course to education, making it of a more practical character.

Besides the official establishments there are some Catholic schools and a few colleges connected with the Manila centers of learning—San Juan de Letran and Liceo de Manila.

PROVINCIAL JAIL—JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The provincial jail is a handsome building uniting good sanitary conditions with perfect security. It is situate in an isolated place outside of the town and is swept by the salubrious sea breezes. Some of its departments are used as barracks by the Constabulary detachment in this provincial capital, they having guard over the place. When I took charge of the provincial government one of my dearest wishes was to improve the situation of the unfortunate prisoners. They are now uniformed, which fact to a certain extent is a safeguard against the formerly frequent jail breaks; they are provided with plates, cups, and other necessary utensils. The jail is provided with a good infirmary under the charge of the municipal doctor, and also with a department for women. The prisoners are taken out on public works under the immediate inspection of a deputy of the provincial supervisor with six armed guards, and all sorts of precautions are taken to avoid escape. There are at present 150 of them, of which number 86 are awaiting definitive sentence, but we hope that within a short time this number will diminish owing to the activity, which is really admirable, that the provincial fiscal, Mr. Diego Gloria, assisted by a personnel which though small is capable and diligent, is displaying in the preparation of causes and the interest he is taking in their prompt disposal when court next opens. He is an official who deserves all sorts of praise, being active, upright, and inflexible in the compliance of his difficult duties. He has been nearly four years zealously serving the Government in the laborious task of prosecuting crime.

The justice-of-the-peace courts are not, as a general rule, badly administered, and up to the present time not a single case of prevarication has been recorded. However, I adhere to the suggestions so often made by various entities relative to the making of radical reforms in this important branch of the administration of justice, such, for example, as the aggregation of the present municipalities into districts presided over by justices of the peace who are learned in the law and will be able better to discharge the duties of their office. They should be well remunerated.

PUBLIC HEALTH—INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The public health could not be better, according to data furnished by the efficient provincial department of health. There

has been a very large increase of births over deaths, and no epidemic disease has presented itself for some time past. Nearly 38,000 vaccinations have been made, Dr. Roxas, president of the municipal board of Lipa, having especially distinguished himself in this work. Malarial fevers have diminished—in fact, they have almost disappeared—this being attributed to the fact that former large tracts of untilled lands have been plowed up and drained. There are municipal boards of health established in all of the pueblos, there being one doctor, eight licentiates in medicine and some practicantes, and eleven pharmacies to attend to the sanitary needs of the province. Dr. Losada, one of the most distinguished Filipino physicians, is at the head of the provincial board of health. He is a man of superior education and graduated at the head of his class in the University of Manila, afterwards completing his educational career in the most famous schools of Europe. In all of his official acts a most unusual anxiety to organize the different branches of the board of health in this province as perfectly as possible has been noted. Owing to all of these favorable circumstances relative to the excellent sanitary conditions of the province, a notable increase in the population has been observed; in less than a year it has amounted to 5,100 inhabitants. These eloquent figures bring comfort to our soul and make us hope that within a short time we shall have recuperated the 100,000 inhabitants that an overwhelming series of terrible misfortunes and calamities took away from the formerly wealthy, flourishing, and populous Province of Batangas.

CONCLUSION.

Honorable Sir, I have reached the end of my modest report, written very hurriedly and without any pretensions, but only with the desire to comply with a duty that the law demands of me. It will be noted that it is rather of a descriptive character and very sparing in its recommendations. As a matter of fact, there are many and serious problems floating before our vision that look upon us with the scrutinizing gaze of an implacable sphinx; but in these critical moments of transition through which we are passing and in the midst of the vacillation of the policy of experiment in which we are hovering, it would be an excess of folly and of arrogance to offer a definitive solution, after scarcely five months, a time insufficient to have appreciated the importance of many

things with nothing more to base it upon than dogmatic formulas and the luminous abstractions that the science of sociology and that of political economy might inspire in the obscure recesses of a private office. Perhaps this report may also be accused of indulging too much in personalities; but in dealing with the officials of the various departments which make up the provincial government, which I believe is the best way of giving an idea of the condition of the province, it is perforce necessary to speak of the main wheel which transmits the power and is the mainspring of the governmental machine. Therefore, no course is left open but to examine it, for upon its good or bad qualities the general workings of the government depend. It is unnecessary for me to assure you that in everything concerning the personnel of this government I have been guided by the most strict and dispassionate impartiality. Finally, the requiring of reports from officers of the administration is one of the most efficacious procedures of the American system. It is a most efficient manner of keeping them alive at all times to the importance of the compliance with their duties, and it obliges them further to concentrate all of their energies, attention, powers, and activity in carrying out the charge intrusted to them by popular vote or by the confidence of the Government.

Respectfully submitted.

GREGORIO AGUILERA SOLIS,
Governor of the Province of Batangas.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BENGUET.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BENGUET,
Baguio, P. I., June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the period ending June 30, 1904, the general prosperity and contentment of the people of the Province of Benguet and the conditions of the province.

CLASSES.

There are three distinct classes of people to be considered in the government of this mountain province, namely, the natural heir of the country, the Igorrote; the white resident who adopts this as his home; and the tourist or visitor, the "stranger within our gates."

GOVERNMENT.

The local government of the townships of the province is entirely in the hands of the natives, under the supervision and inspection of the provincial governor. This gives the native a sense of responsibility, to which, I am pleased to report, he is now, in every township, responding willingly and with pride not in himself but in the prosperity of his section.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The public improvements in the towns consist of tribunals and roads. New buildings for public use are being erected in many towns, in others old ones are being repaired, and in all towns road work is continuous. The natives themselves, in every township, passed an act requiring fifteen days' work from all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 60 on public works in their respective townships, and, in consequence, the footpaths are gradually becoming ridable trails and the old trails are assuming 2-meter proportions in width and being changed from impassable grades to easy ones. However, owing to the precipitous character of this mountain province, it will be some years yet before the bicycle tourist will find much pleasure in a wheeling trip through Benguet. Two

years ago one could not ride to half the towns in the province; now one can ride a pony into every barrio. In their town government the Igorrotes are very considerate and just, and, on the whole, conduct the business of the town intelligent and wisely.

PEOPLE.

Most estimates of the Igorrote are based upon observations, made on the trail, of the *polista* class, but, as with most peoples, there is here, also, another class—a higher, richer, cleaner class—whose individuals think and study somehow and from somewhere glean valuable information, and to this class all other classes render implicit faith and obedience. All of these natives are satisfied and contented with our American Government, which protects them in their rights as men and in their property interests, and which gives them ready access to courts of justice, making them feel that, in their home province at least, they are accorded equal rights with all other men.

PRODUCTS.

That they are prosperous will be shown by the following comparative table of products and possessions:

Article.		Quantity.
1901.		
Cattle	number	1,961
Coffee	cavanes	697
Rice	do	2,120
Gold	ounces	38
1902.		
Cattle	number	3,045
Horses	do	516
Coffee	cavanes	852
Rice	do	3,043
1903.		
Cattle	number	4,437
Horses	do	670
Hogs	do	4,753
Goats	do	326
Coffee	cavanes	1,447.5
Rice	do	3,487.5
Gold	ounces	226.2
Camotes (sweet potato)	cayabanes	1,161,564

A "cayabane" is more than one-half bushel.

COFFEE.

Two years ago all the native officials and the Igorrote chiefs were instructed to advise their people to plant coffee, with the result

that now, in every barrio in Benguet, there are young coffee trees which will soon begin to bear, and as a consequence Benguet will take a prominent if not a fore place in the Archipelago in the production of coffee.

INFLUENCE OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Owing to the public works being carried on by the Insular Government in Benguet Province, the Igorrotes have plenty of money with which to go to the coast and buy stock, according to their ambitions, for the Igorrote is never a rich man (or *bocnong*), no matter how much money he may have, unless he has animals to show for it. So the ambitious convert their hard-earned cash into hogs or cattle, and possessors of such may take a place among the counselors of their race. This traditionary custom will make these people wealth producers instead of consumers, and, as they have a thorough appreciation of the protection of property afforded them by our American Government, they will become valuable allies in pushing our methods of progress still further over the mountains among our natives not yet wholly tamed.

INSPECTIONS OF ACCOUNTS.

The inspection of township accounts by the provincial governor in May showed every township in a prosperous condition, with enough cash on hand for all legitimate expenses, and most of them with comparatively handsome balances with which to start further improvements next year. In every case the cash was in the hands of the presidente, and counted out correctly to the cent.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

As there are sixteen towns in Benguet and no money can be paid out of their treasuries without the approval of their governor, there is required a system of auditing these accounts each month and settling them promptly. This keeps the head of the province in perfect touch with all his territory, as this monthly report not only shows the cash account but also the public-labor account of the different towns, the deaths, births, marriages, and divorces, and to that official, at least, is worth all the labor involved, though it be no small portion of his many duties.

DUTIES LESSENED.

But while the office work of the province has increased and the necessity for careful, watchful work among the Igorrotes has become more apparent, the duties and obligations resting upon the provincial governor and the white residents of the province have materially lessened and become more pleasant through a division of responsibility with the judge and officers of the Court of First Instance of the Mountain District, with headquarters at Baguio.

WHITE CITIZENS.

There are many white citizens here—squatters, they may be called—having good success with vegetables, who are waiting for young coffee plants to come to bearing age, expecting then to reap the fruits of their labor, but the greater number of white residents are prospectors who are searching for gold.

GOLD.

There is no longer any doubt but that Benguet is a great field for low-grade producing ore, but the prospector is looking for the high-grade spot which he thinks is sure to exist in such a field. Several old miners and men of experience are content to settle down on their present discoveries and by development open them up to a distrusting world. The fact that the Igorrotes washed out 226 ounces of gold last year is proof conclusive that these men are not being led by a will-o'-the-wisp, and it is safe to predict that as soon as transportation is available for heavy machinery several strong corporations will establish extensive mining plants in this mineral district.

BENGUET ROAD.

Within the past year the Benguet road, through the indomitable perseverance and extraordinary energy of Maj. L. W. V. Kennon, United States Army, the officer in charge of this construction, has been pushed from Dagupan to a point about 8 miles from Baguio, over which wheeled transportation is available. From this point connection with Baguio is made by a good mountain trail over which one may safely pass on horseback or be carried in chairs by the Igorrote carriers. The opening of this route to and from Baguio affords the public a glance at and gives a hint of the stupen-

dous amount of work necessary, as well as money required, to put into effect this great engineering plan. Upon the opening of this road as a transit line the annoying trouble incident to *polista* (Igorrote carriers) service will cease. But until then the visitors to these "delectable mountains," the "enchanted ground" of the Philippines, must maintain their souls with patience, with the further assurance that the provincial authorities will do all that they can consistent with their official obligations to assist them in securing transportation, and they will be accorded a cordial welcome.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM F. PACK,
Governor of the Province of Benguet.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BOHOL.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF BOHOL,
Tagbilaran, August 20, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the report corresponding to the fiscal year ending June 30 last, regretting that I am unable at present to send with it any photographs of interest to the Government for the reason that there is no photographer in any part of the province who could provide the provincial board with these pictures.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

In looking back over the history of the Island of Bohol during the past three years the peace and tranquillity in which the natives have lived are strongly in evidence, and I do not hesitate in also saying the same thing with regard to their complete submission to American sovereignty. This submission is without a doubt the result of the policy of conciliation adopted by the honorable Commission in these Islands which, adhering strictly to the instructions of the late President McKinley, has developed a system of government which has satisfied the most radical Filipino ever in arms against America. In this work of pacification the military have contributed largely, as well as the American employees and teachers, the provincial officials, and the native municipal authorities, who have been successful in inculcating the masses of the people with the real purposes of the American Government upon its acceptance of responsibility for these Islands.

The people of Bohol, convinced of the just purposes of the Government of the sovereign country, have not hesitated to place their entire confidence in it and in its promises of securing the welfare of the inhabitants of these Islands and of teaching them the secret of self-government.

Moreover these people understand that the basis of the progress of any country is tranquillity, and for this reason have made secure

the tranquillity of this province. Should any malcontent attempt a disturbance of the public order he would immediately be denounced to the authorities, and if necessary the people themselves would take up arms to help to restore peace—a peace which they desire at all costs to preserve for their greater felicity.

As a matter of fact the natives of this province are by nature a peaceful lot, and were it not for a few outsiders living in their midst the Constabulary force would be superfluous.

The provincial employees comply with the duties imposed upon them by law, make justice prevail, and follow a line of conduct in their relations with the people which adheres most closely to the strictest morality.

In the same manner the municipal officers have always given a true interpretation to the laws, have diffused education, contributed to the advancement of agriculture, directed the action of the police and the collection and distribution of taxes, and have guaranteed public order and personal security.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The only thing which can be feared that is capable of disturbing the tranquillity of this province is that the bad people camping in the mountains of the neighboring Island of Cebu might pass over to those pueblos which are of easy access, for the reason that their inhabitants, being accustomed to live without fear or anxiety of any sort, give themselves up entirely to the delights of a relatively happy and tranquil existence, neglecting everything connected with the security of their persons and property until surprised by the depredations of these people of evil lives, and by the robbery of their carabaos and cattle. But such occurrences are so rare, owing to the active work on the part of the local police in each district, that it is not apprehended that it will be necessary to call upon the Constabulary for help or intervention in order to arrest their growth.

It is so notorious as to be proverbial in this province that in a pueblo where many people of the neighboring island reside morality and order are, if not a chimera, a myth.

The pueblo of Ynabanga, notorious for the murders and bloody quarrels which frequently occur either in the pueblo itself or in the various islets within its boundaries, the majority of whose inhabitants are Cebuans, is a good example of the result of the

poison which is characteristic of the blood or the result of the evil customs of those people.

The balance of the pueblos adjacent to the Island of Cebu will result in becoming contaminated if, as in the pueblo of Ynabanga, the Cebuan population should multiply in them. If the powers of the provincial governor should include that of being able to expel, without the necessary investigation, or at least to impede the avalanche of people of suspicious origin to his province, the undersigned would not be the first to take such measures, as prior to this time and a long time prior his predecessors in the government of this peaceful, industrious, and cultured Province of Bohol would have done so for the good of the public order, the morality and security of the inhabitants.

It must not be interpreted from the above that it is my desire to attribute all of the virtues to the masses in this province, in the midst of which—though in an embryonic state, if I may be permitted to use the expression—it is true there are bands of persons who if not actually discontented with the present state of affairs have a propensity for revolting against the Government and its representatives. Fortunately, however, the social grade of people constituting these bands is the rudest and most ignorant, under the leadership of a few ex-revolutionists who call themselves the defenders of the people's interests and who surreptitiously labor against the local and even the provincial authorities that in their judgment may be an impediment to their work, which they have called that of regeneration, when in reality it merely tends to an exploitation of the ignorance of deluded people.

In order to deal these people a severe blow, especially the leaders who call themselves their defenders, this provincial government is counting upon the efficacious coöperation of the presidents of some pueblos in accumulating data and proofs which will be sufficient to take a decided step in the matter.

In the meanwhile I improve the opportunity afforded by my visits of inspection to the municipalities of the province to tell the people, who are gathered together to show their respect for the Government I represent, among other things what the true intentions of certain persons are in organizing these bands of ignorant people—no other than to satiate their voracious ambition to accumulate wealth under the pretext of patriotism and at the cost of all sorts of sacrifices on the part of those unfortunate

people who allow themselves to be deceived and then be abandoned to poverty and misfortune after the ends of their self-constituted "redeemers" are satisfied.

So great was the fear harbored by the people that in the near future there would be another uprising in this province, that before my visit of inspection to the pueblos the municipalities of Bilar, Batuan, Carmen, Sierra Bullones, and others were little less than deserted because their inhabitants, frightened by the cost to them of the late insurrection, had so little confidence in the continuance of peace and tranquillity in this province that they did not dare to reconstruct their old homes in the towns but preferred to continue living an almost nomadic life in the density of the forests.

TERRITORIAL SUBDIVISION.

The old territorial subdivision of the pueblos of this province was so well regulated that the influence of the Government extended to the farthest boundaries of this province and the natives were easily afforded all of the protection to which they were entitled.

The difficulties encountered by the said municipalities consisted solely in that they were unable to give due attention to their needs on account of the smallness of their revenues, for which reason the honorable Philippine Commission adopted the political measure of consolidating the pueblos as a means of mutual support but without altering their old boundaries, so as to avoid the useless expense to the provincial treasury, and for the purpose of respecting, as was just and advisable, their traditional habits, time-honored customs, love of native land, and that enviable sympathy mutually professed by people born in the same pueblo. But the policy adopted by the provincial board of this province of supporting vicious petitions from the wealthy natives of some of the barrios asking that they be organized as independent, new municipalities, and of others to be annexed to another pueblo, has offset the benefits of this political measure of the Philippine Commission, for instead of securing a good administration to the pueblos it has proved an obstacle to it, and instead of improving the financial condition of the same it has resulted in making it worse than what it was.

The municipality of Ubay, in a written petition presented by it to the provincial board, asks that it be consolidated with another pueblo in view of the fact that its present revenues would not any longer permit it to live as an independent municipality. In the

same manner the municipalities of Loon, Cortes, Corella, and Sierra Bullones presented petitions setting forth their desire to be consolidated with the municipalities of Maribojoc, Tagbilaran, Baclayan, and Carmen, respectively.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In the last annual report for the fiscal year 1902–3 ex-Governor Clarín set forth the eagerness with which children of both sexes in this province studied the English language.

The method of instruction—different from that of the Spaniards—put into practice by the American teachers has been very successful, and for this reason has won the regard of the people of Bohol, who, desiring to respond to the generous efforts of the Government of these Islands for the education of the Filipinos in order that they may become free citizens capable in the future of forming an intelligent people able to govern themselves, have put up school buildings in each of the barrios and pueblos which, though constructed of light materials, combine the necessary conditions as to sanitation and adequacy. In these barrio schools children of both sexes are taught their first letters in Spanish by Filipino teachers paid by the residents of the barrios, in view of the fact that the smallness of the revenues of the municipalities of this province has not permitted them to comply with this obligation. However, some of these teachers receive a part and sometimes one-half of their monthly salaries, as in the case of two or three municipalities whose finances are in a better condition than the rest.

All of the barrio teachers have received preliminary instruction in English, as well as in the methods which they must follow in teaching in their respective schools, at the normal school situate in this city which is open two months in the year—from the 15th of May until the 15th of July. Classes are open for this purpose every night except holidays. The results of the work done by the normal school are very satisfactory to the teachers, who return to their respective barrios with the laudable purpose of educating their scholars in those matters taught them during the two months mentioned.

In view of the great interest demonstrated by the citizens of this province in the education of their children in the English language, and the figures furnished by the division superintendent of schools of Bohol to the provincial board showing an enrollment at the

normal school of 555 teachers, which did not include teachers in the pueblos of Mabini, Carmen, and Ubay, and an enrollment in the secondary school of 157 students of both sexes, and the fact that there is no school building in this locality with a sufficient capacity to accommodate the above number of students or adapted to school uses, the members of the provincial board of Bohol passed a resolution asking the Insular Treasury for a loan of ₱20,000 to be expended in the construction of a building to be used as a provincial high school, said sum to be returned to the Insular Treasury without interest as follows: On the 1st day of December, 1905, ₱4,000; on the 1st day of December, 1907, ₱4,000; on the 1st day of December, 1908, ₱4,000; on the 1st day of December, 1909, ₱4,000; the building in question to be constructed on plans to be drawn by the Chief of the Bureau of Architecture, approved by the General Superintendent of Education and the Secretary of Public Instruction, and under the supervision of the provincial board.

The inhabitants of this province being convinced of the benefits to be derived from education and of the importance and utility of the study of the English language, have not ceased in their purpose to have their children educated by American teachers, as the successful results which crown the efforts of these teachers have led heads of families in pueblos where no American teachers are detailed to complain that they had not been given a competent teacher for the education of their children. During my visit of inspection to the pueblos of the north and interior of this province I found that petitions had been filed with some of the municipal councils with regard to this matter, and I was asked by the latter that American teachers be provided in order to satisfy the just desires of the citizens. In view of this I addressed an official letter on June 11 to the General Superintendent of Education asking for 20 additional teachers for schools that have been under the charge of the Filipino teachers up to present time, as these latter are, in the majority, of meager education and therefore unable fully to comply with the desires of fathers of families with regard to the education of their children.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Notwithstanding the straightened circumstances in which the natives of this province, who are humble and submissive people, have been living during the past three years; notwithstanding the

fatal and mournful consequences of the war, rinderpest, and other calamities which have weighed upon them, taxes of all descriptions—property, industrial, commercial, and others—though not paid punctually either because of lack of funds or because the taxpayers live at a great distance from the municipal building of the pueblo and are not aware of the presence of the provincial treasurer or his deputies in the municipality, have been collected with fair regularity, bringing into the treasury of this province an amount more than sufficient to cover all of the obligations which the provincial government has to meet.

From January 1 to May 31 of the present year the following provincial revenues from various sources were collected:

Kind of tax.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Industrial tax	₱6,719.93	$6,672.25
Personal cedulas	7,624.00	21,860.26
Sale of stamps	429.67	492.85
Land tax	4,441.44	8,467.06

As may be seen from the above table the largest source of revenue to the province is the personal-registration tax or cedula; an equally large amount, if not larger, should be collected from the land tax, but this will not have the importance which would be desired until the pueblos burned during the revolution shall have been completely rebuilt, as at the present time the houses built to replace those burned during the revolution are so small and poor that they scarcely deserve the name, while the agricultural lands that are so fertile and yield such large returns when properly cultivated, if not actually abandoned by their owners in view of the impossibility of tilling them, are assessed upon a very low valuation.

Taking the collections for the year 1903 as a basis it can be safely estimated that the following collections will be made for the province during the following months of 1904:

Kind of tax.	June, 1904.		July, 1904.		August, 1904.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
For industrial taxes	₱1,101.34	----------	₱1,577.31	$430.26	₱1,000.00	$1,500.00
For personal-registration certificates or cedulas	2,552.00	$5,752.60	1,571.00	2,499.97	1,000.00	1,500.00
For sale of stamps	83.70	----------	150.13	5.37	50.00	50.00
For taxes on carts	----------	----------	9.00	3.30	----------	30.00
For land taxes	13,037.41	1,763.73	764.87	0.45	10,000.00	----------

Kind of tax.	September, 1904.		October, 1904.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
For industrial taxes	₱1,000.00	$1,000.00	₱2,000.00	$2,000.00
For personal-registration certificates or cedulas	3,000.00	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
For sale of stamps	150.00		150.00	
For taxes on carts			150.00	
For land taxes	700.00		2,000.00	

Kind of tax.	November, 1904.		December, 1904.	
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
For industrial taxes	₱200.00	$200.00	₱1,500.00	
For personal-registration certificates or cedulas	500.00		2,000.00	
For sale of stamps	75.00		75.00	
For taxes on carts				
For land taxes	2,500.00		1,500.00	
For forestry taxes			1,000.00	

Among all the taxes and imposts above specified the cheapest and easiest to collect is that of personal-registration certificates, not so much on account of the punctuality in payment but because of the undeniable success of the system of collecting same which is very different from that followed in the collection of other taxes by the provincial treasurer or his deputies. The municipal treasurers are the persons authorized to issue cedulas in their respective municipalities.

Of the efficiency of these municipal officials I think it is unnecessary for me to speak, in view of the fact that Act No. 1097 regulates their appointment and employment.

The disbursements of the provincial treasury for traveling expenses of deputies of treasurers represent a respectable sum which the Government might save if, instead of collecting other taxes and imposts in accordance with the system followed up to the present time by employees of the provincial treasury, this duty were delegated to the municipal treasurers.

If this were to be done as suggested the journeys made at present by the deputies of the provincial treasurers which, having to last two weeks or more every half year in each municipality, causing the provincial treasury an expense of thousands of dollars, would take but very little time, inasmuch as the duties of the provincial treasurer or his deputies would be limited to examining the books and accounts of each municipal treasurer and to take up the money corresponding to the province.

When the present system of collecting taxes, which, besides being very costly to the province, offers other objections that it would be superfluous to enumerate, is done away with, the extravagance of the office of the provincial treasurer in connection with the number of employees would cease and thereby cause a saving to the provincial government, which needs money to carry out several works in project which it has been unable to even commence under present conditions.

PUBLIC WORKS.

This important branch of the administration which, as you are aware, can contribute to the advancement of commerce and the development of industry and agriculture in this province, thereby making the beneficent influence of the administration and of the Government felt and even develop civilization—for all these things are dependent upon good means of communication, which draw together the pueblos and make more close their social bonds as well as allowing them commonly to participate in their industry, arts, and sciences, and even their prosperity, and furthermore which tend to give them that unity which is the result of a similarity of habits, wants, and customs through the frequent intercourse which commercial relations establish—is in a state of neglect, especially the roads and bridges from Tubigon to Guindulman in the northern part of the Islands. I will not speak of the roads and bridges existing between Loboc and Sierra Bullones or Ubay, as the survey party which the honorable Philippine Commission was pleased to send to this province in response to the petition made by the provincial board in February, 1904, has already commenced its work of surveying and of investigating the probable cost of a road across the island.

With regard to the roads in the southern part of the province, though in a bad state of repair, they are passable for vehicles, but I can not say the same thing with regard to the bridges, as since this government was constituted the provincial board has only been able to repair one bridge in the pueblo of Loay and two in that of Calape. As to the bridges in the pueblos of Dimiao, Valencia, and Garcia-Hernandez, the repairs of which correspond to this provincial board, they were made by the inhabitants of the pueblos mentioned who, understanding the necessity of having good highways of communication, were not patient enough to wait until the provincial government had the time to repair same. All of

the other provincial bridges except those above mentioned are completely ruined.

The present system of constructing and repairing roads and bridges is, in theory, good and worthy of the Government which rules over the destinies of these Islands—a Government that in the enactment of laws draws its only inspiration from the principles of equity and justice. However, the experience that this provincial government has acquired during the years of its existence has demonstrated that this system in practice does not produce the results that the Government purposes to obtain, for it finds insuperable difficulties which it is unable to overcome on account of the insufficiency of the appropriations made for this purpose, owing to the magnitude of the public work the province has to perform. For this reason I am taking the liberty to suggest that the following system be adopted, which in my opinion would give better results:

(1) That the money collected for the construction and repair of bridges and roads be declared municipal funds and be expended for this purpose by the president and the municipal council under the direction of the provincial supervisor and with the knowledge of the provincial board.

(2) If it is found that these sums are not sufficient properly to perform the obligations of the municipal government, a law should be enacted compelling all male citizens without exception who are able to work from the ages of 18 to 50 years to labor upon the construction and repair of bridges and roads for a period of two days each year or to redeem such labor by the payment of ₱1.

(3) This assistance that able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 50 years give in the construction and repair of bridges and roads of this province will cease when they shall have all been constructed and repaired, the maintenance of which shall be done with the funds set aside for this purpose from the amount collected for the land tax.

(4) In order to avoid a corrupt administration of these funds, which under the Spanish Government made this tax hateful to the Filipino people, it should be provided that all work undertaken shall be carried on under the direction of the provincial supervisor who shall ask, in writing, the municipal president of the pueblo in whose jurisdiction the work is to be done for the number of laborers necessary; without this form of petition of the provincial

supervisor the municipal president shall be unable to make use of this help from the people.

(5) As above stated this labor can be redeemed by the payment of ₱1, which sum shall go into the municipal funds as a road tax, a receipt therefor being given in each instance signed by the president and treasurer of the municipality.

The undersigned believes that with the adoption of this system the provincial and municipal bridges and roads, which at present are in a deplorable state, as above described, will soon be repaired and constructed.

PORT.

The channel of the port of Tagbilaran, capital of this province, offers unsurpassable conditions of security to vessels, as it is well sheltered from the winds. The improvement of this highway of navigation would certainly contribute to the progress and development of the commerce of this island, as sailing ships and steamers instead of having to pass round the Island of Panglao, which is very dangerous on account of the strong current and the banks and reefs existing there, where a good many sailing ships and steamers unable to stand the fury of the elements have been wrecked, will prefer to make use of this channel, even though they are obliged to pay for the privilege, as it is a very much shorter road, offering no danger of any sort, besides being a sure place of refuge in case of storms.

From an administrative standpoint the work for the improvement in question may be considered as public work, as it will serve to facilitate transportation and shorten the highways of communication.

The obstacles in the way of a free passage for ships through the channel referred to are to be found only in the isthmus uniting the two pueblos of Tagbilaran and Dauis and the point of land called Totolan on the northern side of the Island of Panglao, in the jurisdiction of Dauis, where the water is very shallow, though beyond there is a depth of from 8 to 10 fathoms.

These obstacles which compel steamers to anchor 4 miles from the wharf occasion expense to the Government and to merchants in that it is necessary to lighter goods from ship to shore or vice versa in small cascoes and other light-draft boats.

With what I have stated above the necessity of improving the port referred to is demonstrated. This improvement I believe

would not greatly increase the appropriations of the Insular Government, as I estimate that with $5,000 the channel could be made free for navigation in less than one year.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

The stagnation in agriculture, owing to the lack of its principal factor—the carabao; the ravages of malarial fevers in many pueblos of this province, the victims of which if they do not succumb last through a convalescence of nine long months, during which time it is impossible for them to devote their energies to any sort of work; the adoption of a new currency which has caused disarrangement of business; the taxes; high prices of domestic and foreign products, the domestic owing to their scarcity and the foreign on account of the heavy customs duties; the scarcity of work, and the commercial crisis—all of these have produced the lamentable economic state of this province. The remedy for this evil afflicting the Philippine Islands is in the hands of the Government which rules over the destinies of the inhabitants of this Archipelago.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The commerce of this province, like that of others in the Archipelago, is languishing. All of the merchants complain that their sales are small, their expenses large, and that bankruptcy stares them in the face.

La Sociedad Mercantil, of the pueblo of Jagna, found when it balanced its books for the past fiscal year that it had a loss of ₱8,000.

Imports are ten times as much as exports. Sailing ships and steamers leave the ports of this island, some with a small amount of hemp and others entirely empty, and return here with cargoes of rice and textiles which it takes them months to unload.

But I need not dwell on this particular. The clamor is general, and the chambers of commerce of Manila will have informed you already of the present state of commerce in these Islands.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

This province, though it has not advanced in industry because the natives have made no efforts to perfect themselves in this art, produces however, if not a great deal, sufficient to cover their necessities.

The principal industrial products of this province are the following:

Saba sinamay.—This is manufactured in nearly all of the pueblos of the province, especially in those of Baclayon, Loboc, Dimiao, Valencia, Garcia-Hernandez, Jagna, Duero, and Sevilla. It is estimated that throughout the province 35,000 pieces (of 3 varas to the piece) of sinamay are woven weekly. The majority of this product is exported to the adjacent provinces.

Piñay sinamay.—This fine product of industry is manufactured only in Tagbilaran. Owing to its scarcity it costs ₱4 a piece.

Ugpac.—This textile is manufactured of the fibers of hemp. It is used for the lining of skirts and for making nets. This province, besides consuming a great quantity of this article, makes shipments of it to neighboring provinces.

Cotton.—The natives manufacture cotton napkins, tablecloths, and skirts. Formerly quite a large quantity of these products was shipped to other provinces; however, at present the natives have nearly given up this industry.

Ticog mats.—These mats are manufactured in Talibon in fairly large quantities for consumption within the province and shipment to the neighboring ones.

Buri mats.—The buri mat is made in many of the pueblos of the province, but not in sufficient quantities even to supply the local demand.

Baliw mats.—The products of this industry are consumed only in the interior of the province.

Saguran.—This product is manufactured in the pueblos of Alburquerque, Loboc, Cortes, Calape, Tubigon, and Ynabanga. A portion of this product is shipped to other provinces.

Fisheries.—Fish weirs, nets, and other devices are used for fishing and providing the markets of this province and even those of the neighboring ones.

Hats.—Hats are also manufactured of bugang, ticog, buri, amorsecos, cane, and straw.

There are many other small industries out of which the natives make a living.

AGRICULTURE.

From this veritable fountain of wealth nothing can be hoped at present if the deplorable system of cultivation followed in this province is not improved. It is a vicious system because it does

not allow the best results to be obtained from such a climate as we have in this country combined with the advantages which might be obtained from the proper distribution and utilization of irrigation.

Owing to the defective system of cultivation used in this province and the lack of carabaos, I take the liberty to suggest to the honorable Philippine Commission the advisability of introducing into these Islands the system of cultivation in vogue in the United States of America, as well as agricultural tools, which would without doubt result in encouraging farmers. Many of them who possess many hectares of land have said that they would form companies to pay for the said agricultural tools if they were imported here. It is sad to see large tracts of land which prior to the rinderpest were cultivated now in a state of complete neglect.

In order to improve the condition of the farmers of this province, who, even had they the proper tools, would not obtain great benefits as the result of their work because of the lack of the culture necessary to enrich the ground and make it fertile, I would take the liberty, honorable Civil Governor, to suggest the necessity that this provincial board shall, with the consent of the honorable Commission, send three young men, at least, to Manila to acquire modern knowledge of the art of cultivating the grounds, so that after their studies are finished they may instruct their coprovincials in the knowledge that they have acquired, as without this means progress and advancement in agriculture can not be obtained; and agriculture is the source of wealth in every country and of every government, as with progress and advancement in agriculture industry and commerce would also develop. Furthermore, to cultivate the ground with profit one must work more with his head than with his hands.

And therefore taxes would not be so oppressive to the farmer if he were able to take out of the ground, by means of the knowledge and methods above indicated, the greatest possible advantage, and the tax which he to-day finds excessive would seem to him insignificant.

Hemp.—Hemp is cultivated in the pueblos of Garcia-Hernandez, Jagna, Duero, Guindulman, Anda, Candijay, Mabini, Loboc, Carmen, Sierra-Bullones, Balilijan, Antequera, Calape, Tubigon, and Ynabanga. The cultivation of this fibrous plant is increasing in this province due, first, to the good price at which it is quoted

in the markets, and, second, to the loss of carabaos; moreover the cultivation of hemp yields better returns than that of cereals to the farmer. During the past year this province produced over 20,000 piculs of hemp, and, taking into account the amount of land planted to it at present, in two or three years it will produce triple or quadruple this quantity. The class of hemp produced in this province is equal to that of Leyte.

Corn.—As the cultivation of this grain does not require much preparatory working of the ground, the carabao being not altogether necessary, it has greatly increased, for, where formerly this province produced 100,000 cavanes, to-day more than 200,000 are harvested.

Sugar.—The cultivation of this plant is deficient in this province. During the past year, according to the information furnished by municipal presidents to this office, only 1,193 piculs were produced by the 13 pueblos where sugar is raised.

Maguey.—This plant grows well on different kinds of land in this province. Very few of the natives, however, avail themselves of its fibers.

Copra.—During the past fiscal year the province did not export a single picul of copra, when formerly it exported from 60,000 to 70,000 piculs. I can not explain the cause of this phenomenon. The cocoanut trees yield abundantly, but the fruit when the size of an orange falls to the ground, which is sad to see.

Tobacco.—There are no large tobacco plantations in this province, but from 4,000 to 5,000 quintals a year being gathered.

Sheep and goats.—In this province very few people are engaged in wool raising, owing, possibly, to the ignorance of many of the farmers of the profits from this business. What few sheep are raised are for their mutton. The same thing may be said with regard to the goat, which some natives keep only for their milk.

Cattle, carabaos, and horses.—Stock raising is without doubt the most solid basis of agricultural prosperity, because manure is a great fertilizer and a sure source of wealth. Moreover, the present price of stock, not only in the markets of Manila, Cebu, and other provinces of the Archipelago, where these animals bring twice as much as they do here, but also in the markets of this province each cow used for breeding purposes costs ₱50 and the largest bulls ₱80; each head of carabao suitable for plowing ₱100 and each carabao cow from ₱60 to ₱80; carabao calves from ₱20 to ₱40;

good horses cost from ₱150 to ₱200 and the best from ₱250 to ₱500. At the present prices stock raising would be a very profitable and sure business. This province has extensive plains which are adaptable for stock raising. Before the war and the rinderpest this province supplied the markets of Manila, Cebu, and adjacent provinces with cattle and horses.

At the present time the number of cattle and horses raised, even in those pueblos where stock raising is the principal pursuit of the people, is very small. At least 80 per cent of the cattle have died from the rinderpest. The municipalities of this province have passed ordinances strictly forbidding the slaughtering of cattle, even those used only for breeding purposes and of carabaos which are still useful for draft purposes.

Respectfully submitted.

SALUSTIANO BORJA,
Governor of the Province of Bohol.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

BULACAN.

PROVINCE OF BULACAN, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Malolos, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the Province of Bulacan for the fiscal year 1903–4:

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

During the fiscal year 1903–4 not a single act against the sovereignty of the United States has been committed by any of the inhabitants of this province, an eloquent proof of its adhesion to the constituted government.

The condition of public order in the province is an enviable one, the inhabitants enjoying complete tranquillity and being engaged in their usual pursuits.

Considering the spirit of the inhabitants of this province and the good sense with which the alluring promises of the Government are being worked out in the labor of regenerating the Filipinos leading to the goal of their aspiration, I believe and may say am convinced that it would be impossible for the uncompromising element—the enemy of the progress of the Philippines—to use its arts and be successful in winning sympathizers in this province.

Proof of this is found in the fact that Ricarte's profusely distributed proclamation found no echo in this part of the Islands. On the contrary, all of the pueblos of Bulacan, upon learning of it, stood ready to repel the least movement calculated to result in a disturbance of the public order in their respective districts.

An instance of this is the pueblo of Bulacan. When Leon Villafuerte, most likely one of the followers of Ricarte, had scarcely begun the organization of a handful of unwary men at Guiguinto, the police of that pueblo fell upon the band at its meeting place and completely broke up the gang; some of these men were captured, as well as three rifles, several bolos, and some articles of wearing apparel. Although it is true that in a small barrio near the bay of this same pueblo two secret-service men were murdered, it can

not be taken as a stain upon the edifying conduct of the police, for the reason that it was not an act of rebellion against the Government but simply the result of the enmity existing between one of the secret-service men and the perpetrator of the crime.

The municipal police of Angat, assisted by the Constabulary, no sooner learned of the existence of a band of thieves in its district, which lies close to the hills, than it went out and fought them, capturing some of their number together with a few rifles and documents. This gang probably came over from the Province of Cavite or Batangas, whence it had been expelled.

The inhabitants of Paombong working with the municipal police of that town, were also able to catch some *tulisanes* and capture their rifles. These robbers had been committing depredations in the vicinity for some time and preyed upon the river traffic between this province, Malabon, and Manila.

In short, I have observed that all of the pueblos in Bulacan have endeavored to avoid any disturbance of the public order within their respective jurisdictions and have tried to live up to the laws, showing for each other that mutual respect which all good citizens should have for one another.

Although the consolidation of the municipalities was a matter of serious preoccupation, apparently, to many people, it was carried out without difficulty or opposition when its obvious advantages and beneficent results were made manifest; after this, with the people referred to, the idea of opposition to the measure was substituted by that of winning out in the municipal elections under the consolidated government.

The municipal governments work very satisfactorily. I have observed that municipal officers are fully cognizant of their duties and powers by virtue of their office, as is borne out by the regularity with which the councils hold their meetings, the resolutions passed, and their efforts on behalf of the prosperity of the pueblos. I may say that I am fully satisfied with the progress made by the municipal governments. The municipalities are to-day united by telephone.

The political conditions of the province being such as I have described them, I am sure that the inhabitants are marching on the road of progress, and it is a source of great satisfaction for me to state in this report that they have thus shown their good sense and loyalty to the constituted government.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The development of education in this province has been remarkable, as has been proven by the opening of the normal school in this capital and the selection of a number of advanced students as teachers in the public schools of the pueblos. Some of the children are so advanced in their studies that they are able to read English fairly well, can converse a little, and understand the explanations given them of their lessons in that tongue. I am sure that in the not far distant future the spread of education in this province will have reached the extent to be desired on account of the excellent methods employed by the teachers, and more especially of the zeal displayed by the division superintendent of schools, as well as the interest shown by the inhabitants in general and the support lent by municipal councils in the enactment of ordinances tending to favor the cause of education.

Some of the pueblos have built schoolhouses in the center of the town, among them Malolos, Bulacan, and Paombong. Many towns have started to build houses of strong materials for this purpose, including nearly all of the pueblos and barrios where there are a considerable number of children of school age.

The report of the General Superintendent of Education shows an enrollment of 9,712 and an average daily attendance of 6,720.

AGRICULTURE.

Thanks to the extraordinary efforts of the provincial board for the extermination of locusts and the efficient assistance of the inhabitants of the province, the crop of 1903 was saved from destruction by that plague. Although the crop was not a large one, owing to the fact that large areas of land were left uncultivated through the lack of draft cattle and that the season was unusually dry, I believe that there is a sufficient stock of rice in the province to last until the next crop.

There is also a fairly large stock of sugar which is not moving on account of a lack of demand and low prices. In spite of this fact it is observed that the farmers of the province have returned to the cultivation of the cane which they had given up for rice on account of the latter requiring less capital and much less care.

Some of the pueblos of this province, particularly those lying close to the hills, are planting cocoanuts, maguey, and the famous

ilang-ilang tree. The desire of the inhabitants of Bulacan to widen the field of their agricultural labors is everywhere manifest.

Notwithstanding all this, the old methods of farming have undergone no change, the same rudimentary ones being still followed.

I believe that it would be advisable for the Government to give practical demonstration of the use of modern agricultural machinery, especially steam plows, in this province in order to change the present primitive practices. I also think it advisible to make a study of the province with a view of furnishing it with an adequate system of irrigation, which I think could be easily done by using the waters of the Angat River that could supply all of the pueblos of the south and east, those of the Quingua River for the pueblos of the west, and those of the Bulo River at San Miguel for the pueblos of the north. As this province is essentially an agricultural one a good system of irrigation would be highly beneficial and would place agriculture in a flourishing condition beyond the uncertainties of weather conditions.

The lack of capital has been a serious setback to the proper development of the agricultural resources of this province, and I can do no less than reiterate my recommendation contained in the report for 1902 relative to the establishment of agricultural banks by the Government or private citizens where property owners can borrow money on real-estate security.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

As indicated in the preceding section of this report, the Province of Bulacan is essentially agricultural, and there is but little commerce, and that conducted on a small scale, principally in unshelled and shelled rice and in sugar. In spite of the crisis through which the province has passed, business has increased somewhat during the fiscal year 1903–4.

There has also been a small increase in the manufacturing industries of a few pueblos, which consist in the making of cane hats and baskets; buri mats; textiles of jusi, piña, and silk, and cane and rattan furniture. On the other hand, the rice mills and distilleries have done very little or no business.

With the opening of the branch line of the Manila and Dagupan Railway to Cabanatuan the prospects for better business are bright.

It is my desire, and I believe, that with the whistle of the locomotive crossing the northern part of this province commerce and industry will receive a great impetus.

Summing up, the commerce and industry of this province at present can not be said to be in a very bad condition.

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

The province is financially in a highly prosperous condition. Bulacan in this respect can be compared to the richest and most important provinces of the Archipelago. The work of collecting the taxes has been so thoroughly done that the province has responded to the call of the Government, even though at a sacrifice, on account of the crisis through which it has passed, and thus the obligations of the administration have been met and all of the improvements planned have been carried through.

The economic condition of the province is due not only to the financial condition of the province but also, and largely, to the intelligent administration of Mr. Richard W. Goodhart, the provincial treasurer.

The province was able to meet all of its obligations during the fiscal year without going into debt, and is now building a provincial house out of an appropriation made for this purpose.

I have the honor to accompany this report with a statement of the financial condition of the provincial treasury.

The financial condition of the municipalities of this province is excellent, and I am sure that their estimates of expenditures for the present year (1904) will be covered without difficulty.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the fiscal year just passed many public works have been completed in the province, among them the construction and repair of bridges and roads, both municipal and provincial.

The province has good roads and bridges, and the facilities for transportation between the pueblos are ample, with the exception of the municipality of San Miguel, the road to which place the province is unable at present to put in order and practically reconstruct on account of the great cost of the work.

Work on the construction of the new provincial government building is quite advanced and I hope will be finished very soon.

A detailed report of the work done by the province in this line

is attached to this report. The same was furnished by the provincial supervisor.

HEALTH.

The health of the province during the last fiscal year has been satisfactory, it having been observed that the municipal boards of health and municipal councils have taken great interest in all matters relating to the sanitation of the pueblos and have enforced the ordinances of the provincial board of health.

I am very well satisfied with the results of my inspection of the sanitary conditions of the pueblos. Though it is true that the smallpox broke out in an epidemic form in one or two of the pueblos of the province, there have been comparatively few deaths.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The pueblo of San Miguel is surrounded by lands of such fertility that it is undoubtedly the greatest rice-producing pueblo in the province.

Northeast of the pueblo there is a large area of rice land which is completely under water during the season of heavy rainfall. Owing to this fact this land can not be cultivated during a portion of each year, and nearly every season the rice crops are destroyed by water.

It would for this reason be of great utility to construct a canal capable of draining this land and that could be used for navigation. Such a canal should start at the Salangan River, pass under the bridge at Garlang, and thence in a straight line to Finac de Camdaba.

There can be no doubt that if this work were to be put through it would be of great benefit and give positive results to San Miguel, increasing its crop of rice more than 25,000 cavanes. San Miguel would also benefit by having water connection with Pampanga, Bulacan, and Manila, and the Salangan road would be saved from destructive washouts.

Great benefits would also be derived from the building of a canal between the river running through the barrio of San Vicente and the Atlag River.

In the first place the river flowing through Malolos would be cleansed by the building of this canal, and it would serve as drainage for the rice lands situate to the northeast of the town on

the road to Quingua and would serve as a means of navigation for small boats coming from surrounding towns, which could bring their products to the new market recently constructed here. The present state of the river is filthy and insanitary, especially during the dry season, on account of its shallowness and lack of current.

If these recommendations and the one relative to the system of irrigation made in another part of this report were to be approved and the work done, this province would see the realization of one of its dearest hopes.

Respectfully submitted.

PABLO TECSON,
Governor of the Province of Bulacan.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISOR.

The most important piece of work from an engineering standpoint has been the construction of the Hagonoy drawbridge and the Malolos-Hagonoy road.

The Hagonoy drawbridge, now under construction, consists of a circular center pier 14 feet in diameter, resting well below river bottom on foundation of 25 to 30 foot wooden piles cut off well below low water level and 12 to 30 foot concrete piles extending into the pier. The pier consists of a thin sheet-iron shell filled with gravel concrete (1 cement, 2 sand, 4 washed gravel). The weight of the pier is estimated to be 90 tons. On this pier rests a small turntable purchased from the Manila and Dagupan Railway Company and a cast-iron rack cast in Manila. The turntable is rim bearing and the rollers run on a circular rail partly embedded in concrete. Yacal beams were used to properly strengthen the top of the turntable to sustain the estimated weight of the drawspan, which is 100 feet long between end bearings and estimated to weigh, unloaded, 25 tons (500 pounds per linear foot). Of course, only one-half of the live load is expected to be carried by the center pier. The level load was estimated to be 1,500 pounds per linear foot, which is very high for the location, but considering the possible deterioration and weakening of any part through neglect a high factor of safety was used.

The drawspan is a combination which resembles a Howe truss

in the web members but differs from it through the inclined top chord.

This style of truss was adopted on account of its low center of gravity, which greatly adds to the stability.

The inclined tower post was used solely on account of its better appearance from an architectural point of view. The difference of stresses through inclination is very small.

The ends of the drawspan will rest on cast-iron rollers which, running up a slight incline on the timber approach pier, will give the necessary end-lifting effect. The approaches to the drawspan rest on five 3–pile trestles, well braced, and are each 60 feet long. To save embankment and still allow small crafts to pass under the closed drawspan they are on a 4 per cent grade.

All piles are to be incased in concrete to above the highwater line to prevent attacks of the teredo which occasionally is found in the vicinity of this bridge. The lumber used is Oregon pine except the loading beams, keys, and turntable strengthening, which are of yacal. All timber is to be painted with carbolineum, which has proven to be an effective preventive against white ants, providing it is properly applied and renewed every two or three years. The cost of this preservative as compared with other paints is in favor of paint, but the results obtained are greatly in favor of carbolineum.

The turning device for this bridge consists of a rack 13 feet 6 inches in diameter, 2-inch pitch and 4 inches high, in which engages a pinion connected to a horizontal gear by a vertical shaft. The pinion of this gear has a squared shaft on which fits a key, which if worked with a lever enables one man to move the bridge.

The locking device is the simplest and was secured with the turntable. Suitable arrangements will be made to close the approaches to prevent accidents when the bridge is open. A draw protection is contemplated and will be put in after completion.

The total cost of this bridge when completed will be ₱14,000; ₱10,500 of this were appropriated by the municipal council, which put the planning and building of this bridge entirely under my supervision.

The ₱3,500 not accounted for above are a debt of the town to the Insular Government for supplies, to be paid as soon as the amount is available.

THE HAGONOY ROAD.

This road runs through a very fertile part of the province and connects the towns of Malolos and Hagonoy, running through the town of Paombong. The road is about 4½ miles long and the entire length of it runs on an embankment, in some places 10 feet above the surrounding country, this height being necessary on account of the annual flooding of the entire country through which this road runs. During the last heavy rains this has proven inadequate, and parts of this road were under water.

The embankment was built last year, and, for reasons given in previous reports on this road, under the most adverse conditions. Nearly all of the material had to be hauled with bancas from the dikes used to separate the rice fields. The embankment was packed partly by the rains that fell last year and partly by rolling, and finally a layer of first-class gravel from 7 to 12 inches deep was put on in thin layers. This has made a very good road out of a trail formerly only passable during part of the dry season, and then under difficulties only. Eight wooden bridges were constructed in 1902 which have done very well. Eleven stone-arch culverts were built at the same time the road was constructed. Ten of these are 3 feet 6 inches in diameter and one 12 feet. Material used was Meycauayan stone, the best available.

This road cost ₱28,078.77, the greater part of which was paid in rice.

PROVINCIAL BUILDING.

The original plans for this building were selected from competitive designs submitted.

These plans were changed considerably after acceptance, and finally the contract for the building was awarded to B. W. Cadwallader & Co. The contract price is ₱36,075.

The building is located near the Malolos railway station on land which though apparently low is quite as high as any land in Malolos. The water is dammed there occasionally by the high railway embankment. This will be remedied shortly.

The structure rests on a stone foundation 132 by 117 feet, 5 feet high, and is built of Oregon pine excepting the floor, which will be of guijo and yacal laid alternately.

The building is one story high and has a veranda roof supported by ornamental hard-wood posts around the entire outside. Two

inner courts provide light and air for the corridors inside. The offices are 16 feet 6 inches high, and there is plenty of room for any enlargement that can be anticipated for the next few years. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet iron and has a decorative ventilator tower. A large pediment in front cased in hard wood will add greatly to the appearance.

The framing is a combination of American and native practice, some of the posts running into the ground (these are spliced at their lower end with molave). Others are mortised into a sill bolted to the foundation. All connections of the trusses are bolted.

Partitions have 4 by 4 inch studding and are sheathed on both sides, offering great lateral resistance, which is almost entirely lacking in native construction. All plumbing will be modern, and the building will be lighted by electricity and be supplied with electric fans. For this purpose specifications for a small electric-light plant were prepared by this office and contract was awarded to Henry D. Woolfe for a sum of ₱6,313.90. This electric-light plant also was designed much larger than needed at present, but as a provincial high school is contemplated this was taken into consideration.

The San Rafael bridge is a timber bridge consisting of two 38-foot King rod trusses supported on pile trestles. The stringers of this bridge rest directly on the bottom chords of the trusses, and the floor is spiked on diagonally. Creosoted Oregon pine was used.

Schoolhouses were built by this office in Malolos and Paombong. In the former town also a large market shed was constructed. The construction of these was undertaken upon request of the respective municipal councils.

The greatest drawback to all work was the question of transportation, which was somewhat relieved through the purchase of Chinese horses by the province. These have done exceptionally well.

The question of unskilled labor has never been of any concern here, there always being plenty available.

It is almost unbelievable, but nevertheless a fact, that there are hardly any natives here that can handle a shovel or spade properly. This is pure and simple ignorance. It seems that if some shovels, or for that matter all tools, could be secured slightly smaller than usually used in the United States better results could be obtained.

The use of the wheelbarrow was given up almost entirely and a two-wheeled cart was secured with which one native does exactly four times the amount of work that he can do with a wheelbarrow.

As a whole the laborers can be considered satisfactory if properly managed, but it is very difficult to secure a good, competent foreman.

Some furniture was manufactured, among it 500 school desks for barrio schools. These were sold for ₱2.50, which was 60 per cent of the lowest bid received. Lumber being cheaper, they can now be sold for ₱2.20.

A great deal of supplies was sold to the municipality, entailing a great amount of work on this office.

The amount of all supplies purchased during the past year by this office was ₱43,990.70 and $4,001.12, local currency.

Ten thousand piculs of rice were handled and accounted for.

All public work done is mentioned in inclosed tabulated report.

Some work was done which would usually not be considered very good, but lack of funds made anything better impossible; so the best possible with the funds available was done.

I would suggest that experiments be made in these Islands with oiled roads. From reports in engineering papers and unofficial information I made it a point to get, it seems that the climate and other conditions are very favorable for the successful introduction of this system of improving highways.

Recommendation in this connection was made to the provincial board, but only a very small appropriation was secured for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

H. THURBER,
Supervisor of the Province of Bulacan.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Statement of receipts and expenditures.

Item.			Philippine currency.	Local currency.
CREDITS.				
Expenditures for provincial purposes, general:				
	Philippine currency.	Local currency.		
Salaries of officials	₱8,189.54	$9,653.44		
Clerks and permanent employees	11,292.87	11,716.53		
Provincial grounds and buildings	22,812.88	578.03		
Provincial school grounds and buildings				
Furniture and office supplies	25,165.41	2,478.95		
Miscellaneous	12,201.87	9,302.80		
			₱79,662.57	$33,729.75

Statement of receipts and expenditures—Continued.

Item.			Philippine currency.	Local currency.
CREDITS—continued.				
Expenditures for roads and bridges:	Philippine currency.	Local currency.		
Salaries and wages temporary foremen and laborers	₱3,357.66	$3,184.26		
Materials and transportation of same	7,487.89	2,238.86		
Tools and implements	3,813.18	95.21		
			₱14,658.73	$5,518.33
Loans repaid			10,000.00	
Loans to municipalities				
Exchange of currencies			21,122.60	96,778.82
Miscellaneous—				
Transfer to Congressional relief fund			808.89	
Transferred to municipalities			129,253.37	99,195.61
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, June 30, 1904			73,564.55	326.85
Total credits			329,070.71	235,549.36
DEBITS.				
Balance on hand, provincial and municipal, July 1, 1904			4,228.58	36,379.11
Land tax, provincial			55,937.50	40,398.10
Land tax, municipal			59,784.17	43,533.26
Registry of property			274.60	145.43
Miscellaneous provincial revenue			23,862.61	3,648.92
Joint provincial and municipal taxes:	Philippine currency.	Local currency.		
Industrial	₱36,088.09	$41,816.46		
Cedula	33,345.50	14,779.76		
Stamp	612.73	813.66		
Cart	470.52	371.98		
			70,516.84	57,781.86
Miscellaneous municipal taxes			19,813.30	28,315.10
Total			234,417.60	210,201.78
Receipts from Insular Treasury by warrant:				
Internal revenue refunded			22.05	247.32
Forestry taxes refunded			7,787.09	
Loans, transfer from Congressional relief fund			832.90	
Appropriations for general expenses				
Loans to municipalities repaid			600.00	1,725.20
Exchange of currencies			85,411.07	23,375.06
Total debits			329,070.71	235,549.36
SUMMARY.				
Provincial revenues:				
Balance on hand July 1, 1903			3,452.88	22,291.95
Received from all sources during the year			196,364.46	98,431.62
Disbursed			126,252.79	120,396.72
Balance on hand June 30, 1904			73,564.55	326.85
Municipal revenues:				
Balance due municipalities July 1, 1903			775.70	14,087.16
Municipal revenues collected			128,477.67	100,738.63
Municipal funds transferred			129,253.37	114,825.79
Balance due municipalities June 30, 1904				
EXCHANGES.				
Paid in exchange:				
To Insular Treasury			8.75	96,778.82
To municipalities			21,100.58	
To the general public			13.27	
Total			21,122.60	96,778.82
Received in exchange:				
From Insular Treasury			85,411.07	9.63
From municipalities				23,350.43
From the general public				15.00
Total			85,411.07	23,375.06

Balances of cash on hand in the municipal treasuries of Buacan Province on June 30, 1904.

Municipality.	General fund.	School fund.	Total fund.
Malolos	₱5,276.19	₱5,867.33	₱11,143.62
Baliuag	4,322.22	5,457.62	9,779.84
Hagonoy	10,291.04	4,598.43	14,889.47
San Miguel	1,930.59	4,561.29	6,491.88
Quingua	4,815.17	3,531.80	8,346.97
Bocaue	2,583.27	3,176.96	5,760.23
Polo	4,947.22	2,712.53	7,659.75
Bulacan	1,970.06	6,878.80	8,848.86
Calumpit	1,844.98	2,868.40	4,713.38
Meycauayan	4,024.99	4,858.15	8,883.14
Santa Maria	187.28	1,600.80	1,788.08
Angat	[1] 293.97	751.78	1,045.75
Paombong	2,179.37	1,448.95	3,628.32
Total	44,666.35	48,312.84	92,979.19

[1] A credit balance of ₱3,932.30, Philippine currency, appears on the books of this office in favor of the municipality of Angat, which when transferred will increase the cash balance of that municipality to ₱4,978.05.

Approved:

RICHARD W. GOODHART,
Treasurer of the Province of Bulacan.

CAGAYAN.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAGAYAN,
Tuguegarao, August 10, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following report:

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The Province of Cagayan is situated in the extreme north of Luzon. It is bounded on the north by the China Sea, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Province of Isabela, and on the west by Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The undersigned, in making his tour of inspection of the municipalities of this province in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Provincial Act (No. 83), has once more been convinced that the enviable peace and tranquillity which have always reigned in them and that the unshaken support of their inhabitants of the constituted government still exist.

The recent elections were the cause of deplorable dissensions between the partisans of the many candidates for municipal offices, as is usually the custom in each municipality. During my tour of inspection and visits to each one of the municipalities I have endeavored to unite these elements, making them understand that where peace and harmony is lacking progress is impossible, and that party spirit should disappear once the causes that gave rise to it no longer exist, and that it was the duty of each and all of them to coöperate for the welfare and prosperity of their pueblos.

In my opinion the causes which have brought about the critical situation through which this province, formerly so rich, is passing, are many. I shall touch upon them when I treat of the subject of agriculture. Owing to these causes some of the municipalities of the province are in quite a bad condition as regards their

financial state. If things continue as they are, the municipalities of Gattaran and Pamplona will be unable to remain independent entities, and it will be necessary to annex them to other municipalities.

With regard to the administration, although the number of employees is small I believe that it is sufficient. Thanks to the activity of the provincial treasurer and his knowledge of the necessities of each municipality, he has been able satisfactorily to arrange this point when approving the estimates of municipal revenues and expenses.

In my visits to the municipalities my attention has been called to the small salaries paid municipal teachers, which are insufficient for their most pressing necessities. As these salaries are not enough for them to live upon, it is impossible for the schools to be attended to as they would be if the Filipino teacher's salary was such that it would be unnecessary for him to seek other employment in order to be able to live. It is true that some of the municipalities will be unable to pay larger salaries; but could not this deficiency be corrected and the situation of the municipal teachers referred to, who are as worthy of consideration on the part of the Government as any other, in view of the important mission intrusted to them by society—the education of the youth—be improved by having the provincial treasury contribute a few thousand dollars for this purpose?

The largest salary is paid by the municipalities of Aparri and Tuguegarao and amounts to ₱35, which sum, taking into account the great cost of living here, is insufficient for a poor teacher with a family. Now, if it is impossible for a teacher to live on ₱35 a month, how do those who receive ₱20, ₱12, and ₱10 live? Even with those small salaries some of them might be able to get along if they were allowed to remain in their own towns, but by following the system which has been introduced, in this province at least, of placing Filipino teachers in pueblos away from where their families live, it is impossible for them even with ₱40 a month to make a decent living. Owing to this practice some teachers have been obliged to resign.

Another great defect which I have noted in nearly all of the municipalities is that they are not provided with all of the laws promulgated up to the present time amending many sections of

the Municipal Code; hence the number of errors to be found in many of their resolutions. In view of this fact I would recommend that you be pleased to order the proper parties to furnish all of the laws amending sections of the Municipal Code to the municipalities.

If this province can be proud of anything it is perhaps of its morality. What are called houses of prostitution are unknown here, and the number of crimes recorded in the annals of the courts is insignificant in comparison to other provinces.

The only vice whose deplorable results are truly regrettable is that of cattle stealing. Unfortunately, it is quite common among the lower classes, who in not a few instances receive the support of prominent men in the pueblos. There are strong suspicions that these cattle thieves are protected by influential persons in the pueblos who no doubt share in no small part of the proceeds of their robberies. These suspicions are founded on the fact that many men of good standing and reputation in the pueblos have often been known to defend cattle thieves from the action of the police and give bonds for their release when captured. With regard to this point, I am thinking of transmitting to the honorable Philippine Commission, through your good offices, a report suggesting the measures which I believe should be adopted to put a stop to this evil.

HEALTH.

The Province of Cagayan is surrounded by a triple mountain chain of exuberant vegetation and has a milder climate than the other provinces. However, malaria is a very common disease here, though in very easily yields to treatment. Among the poor people its consequences are most serious, either because of their inability to pay for proper medical assistance or on account of the bad sanitary condition in which they live and the insufficiency of their food.

The smallpox broke out afresh about the month of May in the pueblo of Aparri, but, thanks to the energetic methods adopted, it was at once localized and stamped out.

Bronchitis, diarrhea and enteritis, consumption, and chronic rheumatism are common diseases here, though they do not cause many deaths. There is no doubt that one of the great factors favoring the development of these diseases and their fatal con-

sequences is to be found in the manner of living among the natives of this province, particularly the poor and working classes.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONDITIONS.

In dealing with this topic I must inform you that all of the municipalities of the province are provided with so-called municipal police, which in many pueblos are insufficient, especially in Aparri and Tuguegarao, considering the population of these towns and the extent of territory they cover.

With regard to its organization the municipal police leave much to be desired. For this reason the provincial board passed a resolution at a session held June 22, 1904, to petition the honorable Philippine Commission by telegraph for the appointment of an officer of Constabulary temporarily to take charge of the instruction and organization of the police in all of the municipalities. But as regards their administration and mobilization, I believe that they should be under the control of the municipal presidents, as otherwise the latter would find themselves without a force to maintain order in the pueblos in certain cases, and it would be a restriction of their authority to have to be subordinate to any deputy of the Chief of Constabulary. And, moreover, these deputies are to be found in only a few of the pueblos of the province.

It is impossible for the municipal police as at present organized to comply as they ought to with their duties, as the majority of them are ignorant, uneducated men without a knowledge of the duties expected of them; consequently it becomes absolutely necessary that they should be reorganized and trained. I must call your attention, honorable Sir, to the necessity of increasing the number of police, at least for the present, in the pueblos of Tuguegarao and Aparri, but according to information received from the municipal presidents of these towns it is impossible for them to maintain a larger number of police with municipal funds, for which reason it would be advisable that these pueblos be assisted for a while with provincial funds in order that the number of police absolutely necessary for the security of order and property may be employed.

It is also very necessary to increase the number of police in the pueblos of Tuao and Mauanan, in the district of Itaves, as

these pueblos are always in danger of the depredations of the Calingas. These people are very fanatical and believe that it is necessary to sacrifice a Christian in order that the crops may grow well. They believe that the same thing is necessary at harvest time.

Owing to this fact, three men fell victims to this strange belief of the Calingas last month, and as the latter always take advantage of the obscurity of the night it was impossible to learn who the authors of these crimes were.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Besides the municipal school there are at this provincial capital a normal school, a provincial school, and a school of arts and trades. Municipal schools are also established in nearly all of its barrios.

Besides these centers of learning there are others, such as the Colegio de San Jacinto, managed and administered by the Dominican friars, where primary and secondary instruction for the degree of bachelor of arts is given; degrees of mercantile expert and agricultural expert are also given by this college. Lastly, there is another college established here known as the "Asociación Católica," under the management of the parish priest assisted by the Asociación de Damas Católicas, which is exclusively for girls. A careful and complete course of teaching is given in this school, which includes in its curriculum the study of English.

As will be seen, the province has a number of educational institutions where fathers of families can send their children, which accounts for the enthusiasm of the young people of Cagayan for education and the fact that these different schools I have just enumerated are filled with students eager to learn.

It is a great satisfaction for me to be able to state that within three years, owing to the efforts of the American teachers, the schools throughout the province will be under the direction of native teachers. This is explained by the enthusiasm and progress made by the young people of Cagayan in the study of the English language, they having demonstrated an aptitude and facility for learning it rather uncommon.

Unfortunately, the other pueblos of the province are not as well provided at present with educational facilities as Tuguegarao. A great deal of neglect of education has been noted in them. Some of

the pueblos have not yet seen a teacher since the organization of civil government. For this reason on the occasion of my visits of inspection I have earnestly requested the presidents and councilors of all the municipalities to give all of their attention to this important matter, and they have all promised me, in their own names and in representation of the people of the barrios, that they were disposed to lend me their assistance, the people of each one of the barrios or of several adjacent barrios promising to construct school-houses providing that they were furnished school-teachers.

For this reason I repeat my recommendation to you contained in my telegram, so that you may interest the honorable Secretary of Public Instruction in order that at least each one of the pueblos of the province may be provided with a teacher. By so doing the advancement of education will be assured and at the same time we will have satisfied the aspirations of the young people of this province and lifted the majority of the boys and girls living in the barrios from the lamentable state of ignorance in which they at present are.

HIGHWAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

At the present time the only highway of communication which can be used in the province is the Rio Grande de Cagayan. But this river offers the great objection that from the beginning of September until March it is unnavigable even for the smallest steamers and other light-draft vessels. During these six months of the dry season between the pueblos of Alcala to Tuguegarao there are three or four places where navigation is impossible on account of the shallowness of the stream. This obstacle could be easily overcome by dredging. The entire river could be made navigable throughout the year if this were to be done, and the business of the province thereby greatly benefited.

In order to pay for the cost of this work every vessel might be taxed a small amount, and thus this very important improvement could be carried out without expense to the province.

Land transportation or travel is almost impossible, even during the dry season, on account of the bad condition of the roads. During the rainy reason freighting is entirely impossible, while travelers find the roads extremely difficult and dangerous. In order to place them in good condition the province would have to expend an

enormous amount of money, which it will be unable to do for a long time to come. The only work now being done by the province in this connection is the construction of some bridges in order that travelers may avoid the danger from alligators in fording streams. The province has already built 32 bridges and has 5 others under construction. According to information furnished by the provincial treasurer, about ₱20,000 have been expended up to date in the construction and repair of bridges.

AGRICULTURE.

Nearly all of the inhabitants of this province are engaged in agriculture. Tobacco, corn, rice, and, in one or two pueblos, cocoanuts, are the only products gathered in the province.

Thirteen pueblos derive their principal source of wealth from the cultivation of tobacco; they also raise corn. The balance of the pueblos cultivate rice.

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*) belongs to the family *Solanaceæ*, genus, *Nicotiana*, and gives one crop a year. Since the year 1901 to date the production has been very small, due to various causes: (1) The lack of draft animals which were decimated by the rinderpest and other diseases; (2) to the freshets and floods which inundate the lowlands used for tobacco cultivation, which causes a delay in planting and does not give sufficient time for the proper development of the growth of the plant; (3) to the discouragement of the planters in view of the fact that the Government of the sovereign country has failed to extend its protection to this product, and to the low price for it in the Manila market.

It is absolutely necessary that the Government take some interest in the inhabitants of this province, formerly so wealthy, and to-day threatened with famine. Never before in their history have they been in such sore straits or experienced the want that they are now feeling. As above indicated, in the majority of the pueblos tobacco only is grown, and the proceeds of the sale of this product are not sufficient to cover all of their necessities. In order to do away with the poverty felt by these unhappy pueblos I can see but two means. The first, that the Government extend its protection to tobacco by lowering export duties and opening up new markets. At the present time the pueblos have only the Manila market, and are obliged to sell in this province to two or three houses that

have the control and therefore fix a price which is extremely low but which they know the planters will be obliged to accept unless they wish to die of hunger. Second, to endeavor to make them cultivate other crops besides tobacco which will bring them in more profit. This latter method, however, requires a great deal of time, and the condition of the inhabitants of this province will not brook such delay.

The seven other pueblos of the province are engaged in the cultivation of rice, and I have been informed by the municipal presidents of the pueblos of Claveria and Sanchez Mira that they will gather sufficient of this article to provide for the necessities of the entire province, but the difficulty of communication between these pueblos and the others of the province makes it impossible to distribute this article.

To bring the rice down from these pueblos to Aparri and then take it up the Rio Grande it is necessary to employ carts and boats. From Sanchez Mira to Aparri it is impossible to transport this article all the way either by land or by water, as both methods of transportation have to be employed. At present in order to place 100 cavanes of rice in Tuguegarao from Sanchez Mira it costs not less than ₱150; so that if a cavan of rice in Sanchez Mira and Claveria is sold at from ₱3.50 to ₱4 it is impossible to dispose of it in Tuguegarao and other pueblos for less than ₱7 or ₱8 a cavan, which is the price of Saigon rice.

To facilitate transportation between Sanchez Mira and Aparri there is an easy and commodious means which could be utilized to the great advantage of the entire province and without costing it a great deal.

During the time of the Spanish Government work was started on a canal connecting the Linao River with that of Abulug. The pueblos of Sanchez Mira and Pamplona took part in this work, which cost the Spanish Government scarcely anything. The canal was almost finished when the revolution broke out, and as nobody has taken any interest in it since the canal is filled up and without water.

If it were to be reopened the shipment of rice to all the pueblos of the province would be very easy and the price of this staple article would be materially cheapened.

I think that this is the most important work for the province

to undertake, and one which should be speedily completed. As I have stated, it would not cost the province a great deal if it carried it out, as from information obtained from the presidents of the pueblos of Sanchez Mira and Claveria, as well as that of Pamplona, all of the inhabitants of the said pueblos are disposed to give their labor free, as they are persuaded of the great benefits which would redound to them upon the completion of the work.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The financial condition of the province, as may be seen from the annexed table, is sufficiently satisfactory. After paying all general expenses there is a surplus of ₱15,125.66 and $29,700.88, Mexican, an amount almost equivalent to the surplus for the year 1903.

All of the land tax has not yet been collected owing to the extension of time granted to September 30. It is my opinion that not all of the taxpayers will be able to pay this tax even during that month because of the scarcity of money in the province. Cagayan has always been the best province in the payment of taxes, but at present the planters are so poor, owing to the causes above set forth, that many of them in order to pay the land tax have been obliged to mortgage their lands or sell their tobacco at a very low figure, the latter method being the one usually followed.

In view of the surplus which always exists in the funds of this province, it would be very advisable that two or three small dredges be provided to make the Rio Grande navigable during every season of the year. This would greatly favor the development of business in the province and would largely increase its wealth.

BATANES ISLANDS.

A municipality situated in Basco and another one in Calayan (Babuyanes Islands) were organized by Mr. Thomas R. Manus, an American, deputy of the provincial treasurer, who was commissioned for the purpose by the provincial board.

With regard to the administration of these islands, their condition is similar to that of other pueblos of the province with the difference that in several of their towns there are schools presided over by Filipino teachers. I believe there is no one there capable cf teaching English.

The financial condition of these municipalities could not be better, as they have sufficient funds on hand to make them self-supporting.

The principal business of these islands is that of stock raising and the cultivation of onions and garlic.

I have been unable as yet to inspect these municipalities, as it is impossible for steamers to reach them at this season of the year. However, I shall endeavor to visit them during March or April, the best season for navigating in these waters.

In order to complete this report I have thought it advisable to append several tables dealing with the subjects indicated by their titles.

If this ill-constructed report and the recommendations therein contained are well received by you, honorable Sir, the aspirations of the undersigned will have been fulfilled and the welfare of this province assured.

Respectfully submitted.

P. GUZMAN,
Governor of the Province of Cagayan.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Financial condition of the province of Cagayan.

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Balance road and bridge fund, June 30, 1903	₱411.52	$1,677.66
Balance general fund, June 30, 1903	19,859.84	24,059.45
Total provincial funds, June 30, 1903	20,271.36	25,737.11
Balance road and bridge fund, June 30, 1904	12,539.09	205.82
Balance general fund, June 30, 1904	2,586.57	29,495.06
Total provincial funds, June 30, 1904	15,125.66	29,700.88
Disbursed June 30, 1903, to June 30, 1904	49,287.94	28,724.66
DEBITS.		
Total balance June 30, 1903	20,271.36	25,737.11
Received during year	37,557.20	40,786.69
Balance account of exchanges	6,585.04	----------
Total	64,413.60	66,523.80
CREDITS.		
Disbursed during year	49,287.94	28,724.66
Balance account of exchanges	----------	8,098.26
Total balance June 30, 1904	15,125.66	29,700.88
Total	64,413.60	66,523.80

NOTE.—This table was furnished by the provincial treasurer.

Public expenses incurred in provincial administration of Cagayan.

Municipalities.	Police.	Schools.	Salaries of employees.
Tuguegarao	24	₱12,092.09	₱10,884
Enrile	9	288.25	2,844
Solana	10	1,420.00	3,372
Tuao	11	600.00	3,504
Mauanan	6	346.50	1,938
Piat	7	475.00	2,388
Santo Niño	5	75.00	1,944
Iguig	6	1,424.10	2,139
Amulung	10	750.00	3,648
Baggao	9	100.00	3,000
Alcala	10	384.00	3,576
Gattaran	7	528.00	1,836
Lal-loc	11	2,650.42	4,344
Camalaniugan	11	240.00	3,978
Aparri	29	2,000.00	12,528
Abulug	11	1,164.00	4,076
Pamplona	10	1,058.25	2,856
Sanchez Mira	7	----------	2,304
Claveria	11	695.00	1,769
Peñablanca	7	----------	2,460

NOTE.—As the provincial treasury has not yet received the estimates of revenues and expenses of the municipalities of Basco and Calayan they do not appear in this table.

Courts.—The expenses of the courts and their personnel are paid with insular funds.

Jails.—Expenses incurred in the maintenance of prisoners are paid out of provincial funds, consequently same are included in the table of the financial condition of the province.

Political and social condition of the Province of Cagayan.

Municipalities.	Inhabitants.	Number of voters.	Number of students.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.		
						Cholera.	Smallpox.	Other diseases.
Tuguegarao	14,303	618	490	527	168	85	460	301
Enrile	5,381	151	296	213	66	14	114	65
Solana	7,843	383	388	363	84	----------	218	189
Tuao	7,154	110	498	265	64	12	40	84
Mauanan	3,365	73	----------	7	----------	----------	1	----------
Piat	4,407	125	293	153	14	5	19	----------
Santo Niño	3,557	96	----------	103	50	----------	28	----------
Iguig	4,076	276	----------	255	43	53	----------	88
Amulung	6,552	384	655	241	60	----------	----------	96
Baggao	3,552	114	----------	90	49	----------	15	85
Alcala	6,437	510	192	368	128	38	10	88
Gattaran	2,410	166	----------	40	----------	31	10	----------
Lal-loc	6,773	185	266	270	39	214	7	----------
Camalaniugan	6,333	149	87	224	86	371	37	117
Aparri	18,014	413	615	900	171	381	----------	414
Abulug	7,670	153	741	336	65	257	38	335
Pamplona	3,860	244	208	66	35	82	----------	----------
Sanchez Mira	4,710	141	----------	176	20	72	----------	37
Claveria	4,878	89	----------	141	50	26	----------	17
Peñablanca	4,970	280	90	146	27	76	51	103
Basco	8,588	116	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Calayan	----------	23	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

EDUCATION.

Schools.—There are only 24 schools in the entire province. Some pueblos have two or three schools, counting those in the barrios, while others have none at all.

Teachers.—There are 49 Filipino teachers, distributed throughout the different pueblos of the province.

MORALITY.

Jails.—There is only one jail in the entire province, situate in the provincial capital.

Number of prisoners.—At present there are 55 prisoners in the provincial jail.

ANNUAL MORTALITY.

According to data furnished by the provincial board of health, the annual average of deaths for the province is 25 per 1,000.

CAPIZ.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAPIZ,
Capiz, August 1, 1904.

SIR: Owing to the provisions of Act No. 1044, this report which I have the honor to submit embraces a period of one year and a half from January 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

At the beginning of 1903 the conditions in the province were the same as those prevailing during 1902. There was famine in many of the pueblos, though somewhat relieved by the wages paid by the provincial government for work on the Sapian, Pilar, and Banga wagon roads.

Conditions as to health at the beginning of the said year had greatly improved, the cholera having passed the period of greatest mortality notwithstanding the fact that it still claimed numerous victims, with 71 per cent of deaths among those attacked during the first months of the year.

The poverty and misfortune suffered by the province greatly affected the provincial revenues during the first half of the fiscal year—to such an extent that the provincial board was obliged to appeal to the honorable Philippine Commission for a loan of $7,500, gold, with which to pay its general expenses, the employees of the province having received no money for three months.

The storm which swept over Capiz on June 2, 1903, aggravated the unfortunate situation of the province and was particularly disastrous to agriculture and property. Its effects are still felt in the production of copra, hemp, and tuba.

In spite of the lack of carabaos the farmers made use of every imaginable means for getting in their plantations of rice and corn, but at a time when the crops promised to be quadruple those of 1902 clouds of locusts from Masbate and Concepcion appeared in this province and desolated the plantations, destroying more than one-fourth of the standing crops. This occurred in the month of

July, and was followed by a prolonged drouth and the appearance of certain worms known to the natives by the name of "tagustus," and great swarms of rats that destroyed another quarter of the crops, so that the amount actually harvested was half what it would have been without these evils. In spite of everything, however, the rice crop for 1903 was double that of the previous year.

In spite of the calamities above described the spirits of the inhabitants of this province did not flag. On the contrary, the farmers redoubled their efforts and so far overcame all difficulties in their way that famine did not claim the number of victims that it did in 1902, and during the last four months of the year, when the harvesting of the rice crop commenced, every danger of famine completely disappeared. The crop was so abundant that in some of the pueblos, like Dumalag, one-half of the ears in bearing were left in the fields for lack of labor to gather them. The harvest was equally abundant in other municipalities, such as Dumarao, Dao, Jamindan, Mambusao, Sigma, and Panitan.

An evidence of the abundance of the crop of corn and rice was seen in the prices at which these products were quoted that year in comparison with the year before. Shelled corn was worth ₱3.50 a cavan in 1902; this year it brought ₱1.25. Rice sold for ₱4.50 a cavan in 1902, while last year and at present it is quoted at ₱1.75 a cavan in the pueblos of Dao, Dumalag, Mambusao, Jamindan, etc., and at ₱2.25 in this provincial capital.

The taking of the census and the sending to America of two native students of this province served not only to assuage the distress of the inhabitants of this province but also as a patriotic stimulus which encouraged them to hope for a brilliant future for these Islands. The misfortunes through which the farmers passed and the many obstacles which their perseverance and tenacity overcame will undoubtedly contribute in the future to the greater material prosperity of this province.

The activity of the Constabulary and the efficient help rendered by the people of the pueblos, resulting in the complete disappearance of brigandage in this province, gave the farmer an opportunity to devote himself freely to his agricultural labor without fears of any sort, and this fact was one of the principal things which contributed to the very gratifying result of the crop of 1903.

At the beginning of 1904 the revenues of the provincial treasury were greatly increased as a result of the large harvest, so that now the provincial government has sufficient funds on hand to meet its

most pressing obligations, the difference between collections for the fiscal year 1903–4 and the fiscal year 1902–3 being truly remarkable. (See table hereunder.)

Education during the year has made satisfactory progress, the attendance at the special schools of carpentry, gardening, and the normal schools as well as the public schools being double what it was last year.

I have above set forth the general conditions of the province, and in the following sections will endeavor to demonstrate by statistics the increased revenues of the province, its trade, and the great development of other branches of the administration, such as public instruction, public improvements, etc.

Financial conditions.

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
PROVINCIAL REVENUES.		
Balance July 1, 1903	₱171.68	$3,263.49
Collections during the fiscal year	65,441.27	29,769.62
Expenditures	58,993.99	32,287.55
Balance June 30, 1904	6,618.96	745.56
MUNICIPAL REVENUES.		
Balance July 1, 1903	511.94	1,753.02
Monthly taxes collected	33,438.51	22,379.44
Municipal funds transferred	32,852.90	24,097.65
Balance of municipal funds on hand June 30, 1904	1,097.55	34.81

At the end of 1902 there was a balance of cash on hand in the provincial treasury of ₱171.68 and $3,263.49, local currency; on the same day in 1904 there was ₱6,618.96 and $745.56, local currency. As may be seen in spite of the many disbursements made by the provincial treasury during the past fiscal year, the balance on hand compared with the balance for 1902 is more than double without counting the land taxes, the collection of which has been postponed.

This state of comparative prosperity is due to the increase in agricultural products and the activity displayed by the municipal presidents in assisting municipal treasurers in making collections.

At the time of the collection of taxes for personal-registration certificates it was noted that the majority of the taxpayers of the poorer classes preferred arrest and five days' imprisonment with hard labor on public works of the municipalities to the payment of the 2 pesos corresponding to each certificate.

This is due to the fact that the pay of the ordinary laborer in this province is from 20 centavos to 30 centavos a day, so that

by working out this tax at the rate of 40 centavos per day I found that the poorer taxpayers gained a great advantage. In order to avoid this in the future and that the municipal revenues should not suffer, it would be well to amend the law providing for fifteen days' imprisonment instead of five. It is well to state that nearly all of those persons delinquent in the payment of this tax were well able to pay it had they desired to do so and were they not addicted to indolence.

Statistics of the number of cases and deaths from Asiatic cholera in the Province of Capiz from the time of its appearance until the month of December, 1903.

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
1902.		
September	1,142	762
October	2,441	1,513
November	2,527	1,547
December	1,589	1,238
1903.		
January	645	455
February	224	165
March	184	142
April	263	204
August	4	3
September	238	152
October	95	76
November	61	38

Percentage of deaths, 1902, 25 per cent; 1903, 71 per cent.

Statement of products shipped out of the province during the fiscal years 1902–3 and 1903–4.

[From statistics taken from custom-houses at Capiz and New Washington.]

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
July, 1902–June, 1903:		July, 1903–June, 1904:	
(1) Rice ... cavanes	2,540	(1) Rice ... cavanes	20,866
(2) Copra ... piculs	11,457	(2) Copra ... piculs	12,851
(3) Tobacco ... bales	112	(3) Tobacco ... bales	173
(4) Sugar ... piculs	9,289	(4) Sugar ... piculs	2,800
(5) Cocoanuts ... number	13,997	(5) Cocoanuts ... number	2,800
(6) Cocoanut oil tins	377	(6) Cocoanut oil tins	.....
(7) Nipa wine, barrels (150 liters)	1,698	(7) Nipa wine, barrels (150 liters)	2,036
(8) Nipa ... piculs	420,808	(8) Nipa ... piculs	484,349
(9) Hides ... number	1,865	(9) Hides ... number	.....
(10) Hemp ... piculs	11,557	(10) Hemp ... piculs	23,834
(11) Sinamay (native textile) ... cases	1,110	(11) Sinamay (native textile) ... cases	7,058
(12) Pineapples ... sacks	41	(12) Pineapples ... sacks	75
(13) Bayones ... packages (50 each)	1,630,352	(13) Bayones ... packages (50 each)	551,316
(14) Mats ... packages (25 each)	678	(14) Mats ... packages (25 each)	301
(15) Nigui (dyewood)	65,300	(15) Nigui (dyewood)	740,700
(16) Lumber ... boards	337	(16) Lumber ... boards	100
(17) Firewood ... pieces	846,354	(17) Firewood ... pieces	135,900
(18) Fagots	2,051,550	(18) Fagots	351,474
(19) Mother-of-pearl shells	6	(19) Mother-of-pearl shells	.....
(20) Bonga nuts ... sacks	17	(20) Bonga nuts ... sacks	987

Analyzing the foregoing it is at once observed that the amount and quality of shipments during the past fiscal year exceed those for the previous year.

No. 1 shows a difference of 18,320 cavanes of rice in favor of the past fiscal year. All of this product has been shipped from the port of Capiz which corresponds to the municipalities of the district of Ylaya, of the eastern part of the province, the same as the port of New Washington corresponds to the district of Aclan or the western part.

According to information furnished by persons who held office during Spanish rule in Capiz and whose duties were such as to make them familiar with the facts, the amount of rice shipped from this province during the period embraced between the years 1884 and 1890 reached enormous quantity of 1,000,000 cavanes per year, to say nothing of the amount consumed locally. At the present time, according to information furnished by the municipal presidents, the entire crop for this year will scarcely reach 300,000 cavanes, which is hardly sufficient for local consumption. It appears anomalous that in spite of this scarcity and that the crop of rice was not sufficient to cover the local demand, 20,866 cavanes should have been shipped out of the province during the past year, but this is explained if it is borne in mind that at the beginning of 1903 rice was worth 4 pesos a cavan, while the Saigon rice sold in this market at ₱6.60 a picul, the pueblos of the western part or in the district of Aclan being large consumers of this rice. Besides this the poorer people fed almost entirely on corn, sweet potatoes, sube, gabe, mongos, cadyus, and other tubers that they had planted in great abundance, following out the strict orders of the presidents who stimulated this class of work in compliance with the wise instructions contained in the circular letter of Hon. Governor Taft relating to the measures which were to be adopted in order to avert famine in the provinces. The imperious necessity of substituting the labor of the carabao by that of man has given the profitable result that the agriculturalist has come to understand that lands can be cultivated with a hoe and spade and the use of manual labor so as to yield satisfactory results. Men and women who have used this class of labor have experienced that their sacrifices were compensated by mother earth with sufficient returns to satisfy all of the their most pressing wants.

Another discovery made by the farmer during those days of

trial consisted in his finding out that corn, which used to be sown but once a year, can be made to yield as much as four crops a year. Corn will yield abundantly in this province providing there is not too much rain.

Moreover the loss of carabaos has compelled the farmer to vary his crops. At present he appears to be devoting his special attention to cocoanuts, hemp, maguey, cocoa, and coffee.

No. 2 shows 11,459 piculs of copra shipped during the fiscal year 1902–3 against 12,851 piculs for the past fiscal year, showing a small gain for the latter.

If it had not been for the storm which passed over this province in June, 1903, the cocoanut plantations would have been of much greater importance, as in the past few years, especially since 1901, many thousands of new trees have been set out, a large portion of which will come into bearing in 1907. The 1,394 piculs in favor of the fiscal year 1903–4 do not signify an appreciable increase in this production, on account of old stocks held over in warehouses. We might rather consider it as a decrease due to the storm of 1902, which had the most disastrous effects on cocoanut plantations, many trees having been uprooted, while most of them had the fruit shaken down by the violence of the wind. The nuts gathered during the months following the storm were shrunken and full of milk, but lacking in oily substance. If to this is added the low price of copra in the Manila and Iloilo markets it will be easily understood that large stocks of this article are held in the warehouses for better prices. This is the case to-day in Calibo, Ibajay, and New Washington, the districts which are the largest producers of copra.

The cultivation of cocoanut is extending day by day throughout the province. Six years ago this palm was cultivated on a large scale only in the pueblos of the district of Aclan. In the district of Ylaya—that is to say, the eastern part of the province—rice, sugar, and nipa wine were produced only. At the present time, however, all of the pueblos, realizing the importance of copra, and being in a measure obliged from a lack of carabaos to cultivate this plant, have lain out large tracts of land to cocoanuts. The following statistics from the custom-house at Capiz relative to the copra shows the importance that the cultivation of cocoanuts has assumed in the pueblos that formerly did not produce a single picul of this article. The copra shipped from Capiz in 1902 amounted

to 9,661 piculs, while in 1903 102 piculs were shipped. So that of the 11,457 piculs of copra exported in the fiscal year 1902–3, as shown by No. 2, 9,661 were shipped from Capiz, the port for the eastern part of this province, and 1,796 from New Washington. In 1903–4 the opposite of this took place. Of the 12,851 piculs shipped only 102 were shipped from Capiz, the balance being shipped from New Washington. These figures are significant and indicate the commercial movement of the two custom-houses corresponding to the two regions into which we might divide the province, for while in 1903 New Washington shipped 12,560 piculs of copra and Capiz only 291, on the other hand Capiz shipped 20,866 cavanes of rice to make up for the loss of its crop of copra.

No. 3 shows an insignificant amount of tobacco shipped. This product that in 1884 or 1885 figured as one of the most important articles produced in this province—dating from the time of the royal decree of the Spanish Government which declared the State monopoly on tobacco broken—was cultivated to a considerable extent in the pueblos of the district of Aclan, but since that time it has almost disappeared, for the reason that in order to successfully grow the plant the land needs to be carefully cultivated, and this can not be done without the aid of carabaos. This is the reason why many who formerly engaged in growing tobacco have given it up.

No. 4 shows 9,289 piculs of sugar shipped in 1902–3 against 2,800 piculs for 1903–4. These figures are insignificant considering the importance of this crop during the years 1895 to 1897, when the shipments exceeded 250,000 piculs and there were sugar estates like that of Jaboyana, in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Pilar, which produced in the year 1896 50,000 piculs, besides others like that of Rosario, Cabug-cabug, Aranguel, Langtañgan, Carmen, Curilang, Binontucan, Dulañgan, and six more in the jurisdiction of Pilar and Pontevedra, all of which were provided with steam machinery for sugar making and whose annual production fluctuated between 10,000 and 20,000 piculs for each estate. All of these sugar mills were destroyed with the exception of those of Lantañgan and Curilang by the revolutionists in 1897 and 1898. The sugar lands lying within the municipalities of Pilar and Pontevedra are so fertile that they are superior to those of Concepcion and Oriental Negros, their product reaching 100

piculs per hectare and having the great advantage over those in other provinces of being near good anchorage grounds where steamers drawing from 12 to 15 feet of water can lie; besides this they are surrounded by a plentiful supply of excellent timber. These rich lands are to-day in a state of neglect owing to the fact that their owners can get no funds from the banks with which to purchase the carabaos necessary for their cultivation. In time all of these fine properties will fall into the hands of the foreign merchants established in Iloilo, as they are all mortgaged for sums advanced on the crops of 1897 and 1898 when the revolution broke out and the entire crops were lost. A few weeks ago the beautiful estates belonging to Señor Álvaro Alcántara and brothers at Cabug-cabug, Carmen, and Rosario were foreclosed by Mr. Wichof, of Iloilo, to whom Messrs. Alcántara owed a few thousand pesos, Mexican. The value of these estates is approximately ₱100,000. The establishment of mortgage-and-loan banks would save the situation for these planters and would place this province in a position to compete with Negritos in the production of sugar, as wages here are one-half what they are in the Island of Negros.

Nos. 5 and 6 show the number of cocoanuts and the amount of cocoanut oil shipped. During the past fiscal year the shipments have been insignificant compared with the previous year. The reasons for this have already been explained in our remarks relative to copra.

No. 7 shows that in 1902–3 1,698 barrels of nipa wine (15 arrobas each) were shipped, while in 1903–4 2,036 barrels were exported.

The difference of 338 barrels in favor of the past fiscal year is very small considering that formerly 500,000 arrobas of this wine were annually shipped.

Part of the distilled spirits made by the ten distilleries of this province is consumed in the interior of the province. The majority, however, is in the warehouses awaiting higher prices than the ruling one of ₱2.40 an arroba.

The only distillery which has shipped out any wine is that of Ayala & Co., of Manila, which has three distilleries in this province. It is also the only house that has produced distilled spirits to any extent. It fixes the price for nipa wine in this locality on account of being the largest manufacturing concern and having command of the market here.

No. 8 (nipa): During 1902–3 420,808 pieces of woven nipa were shipped, while the figures for 1903–4 show 484,349.

This product represents the industry of the poorer people inhabiting the nipa swamps. It consists in weaving the nipa around a section of cane in pieces 2 or 3 feet wide by 4 or 5 feet long which are used for roofing houses.

The market price here is from ₱2.50 to ₱4 per thousand.

No. 9 (hides): With the disappearance of the cattle and carabao herds of the province shipments of hides have fallen off a great deal.

No. 10 shows 11,559 piculs of hemp exported in 1902–3 and 23,834 piculs in 1903–4. As will be seen, the difference for this fiscal year is double that for the one before in spite of the disastrous effects of the storm to this plant. It must be borne in mind that the fiber of hemp is used largely in sinamay textiles as well as in other sorts known by the name of birang textiles. It is also used in the manufacture of rope in this province, while a large portion of the hemp is shipped to Iloilo overland for the looms of that province—as, for instance, all of that produced in the municipality of Tapaz which the merchants of Iloilo come down to buy every week and take away with them at the rate of from 30 to 40 piculs on each market day, which is Friday.

During the last three years hemp plantations have become very important, the largest producers of this textile plant being the pueblos of Tapaz, Jamindan, New Washington, Libacao, Malinao, Ybajay, and Taft. Their prosperity is constantly on the increase because of the high prices brought by this fiber in the Manila market. The balance of the municipalities of the province are making experiments in the cultivation of hemp, and within four years Sigma, Pontevedra, Pilar, Mambusao, Calibo, and Dumarao will produce large quantities for shipment, their present production being consumed locally.

No. 11 shows that 1,110 boxes of sinamay were shipped in 1902–3 against 7,058 boxes for 1903–4.

The increase for the past fiscal year of 5,948 boxes indicates the great importance of this home industry, the benefits of which are enjoyed by the women, and it can be stated that the relative prosperity enjoyed by the municipalities in the district of Aclan, where the rice crop was almost nothing, is due to this industry, and it is an admirable example of the result of the hard work of

these women of that district. They have, by their industry during hard times, borne the family burdens, and in the pueblos of Ylaya—that is to say, the eastern part of the province—the women are engaged in weaving bayones (a species of burlaps), mats, and hats, many having lately learned this art from the women of Calibo, so that there is now scarcely a house without a loom for making these articles. Sinamay is sold at the following prices: For ordinary pieces of hemp fiber, from ₱0.50 to ₱2 each when woven with piña (fiber of pineapple plant), jusi, or silk; the sinamay sells for ₱4 to ₱15 a piece. These textiles are highly prized in the Province of Luzon, and a part of the products of the looms of Capiz is taken by the inhabitants of that island.

No. 12 refers to pineapples exported. The number is so small as scarcely to deserve attention.

No. 13 (bayones): On 1902–3 1,630,352 packages (of 50 each) were shipped, against 551,316 during the past fiscal year.

This is another one of the home industries followed to a large extent in the pueblos of the eastern part of the province, especially in Capiz, Panay, Yuisan, and Pontevedra. Of the 1,630,352 packages shipped in 1902–3 231,300 packages passed through the custom-house of New Washington and 1,399,053 through that of Capiz.

Of the 551,316 packages shipped during the past fiscal year 31,500 passed through New Washington and 519,816 through Capiz. As may be seen from these figures, the industry in both of the districts of the province is quite a large one.

The great falling off in the shipment of bayones is due to a shortage in the sugar crop in the Provinces of Iloilo and Negros, where these burlaps are sold. Many families find a means of livelihood in this industry whose welfare depends upon the price of sugar, which regulates that of the bayones. One hundred of these sacks woven of buri are worth at present ₱3, a good price in comparison with the ₱2 that they brought until very recently.

No. 14 (mats): The making of mats is a new home industry. They are woven of the tender leaves of the nipa palm and bring ₱20 per hundred in this province, while in Iloilo they bring ₱30.

No. 15 relates the nigui (species of dyewood). This product is the bark of a tree used for dyeing purposes. It is shipped only from New Washington and grown exclusively in the district of Aclan. During 1902–3 65,300 packages were shipped, against

740,700 during the past fiscal year. These figures indicate the importance of this product in the market, which it is hoped will constitute a source of wealth to that region, especially the municipality of New Washington, where it is grown extensively.

No. 16 (lumber) shows that there were 337 boards shipped in 1902–3, against 100 boards in 1903–4.

As this province has no sawmills, shipments of lumber will amount to but little in spite of the fact that it has an abundance of very valuable timber.

No. 17 (firewood): Shipments of firewood have fallen off owing to the low price of this article in the Manila market. New Washington, Pontevedra, and Pilar formerly shipped a considerable quantity of this article.

No. 18 (fagots): During 1902–3 2,051,550 pieces were exported, against only 251,474 during the past fiscal year. The falling off in shipments of this article is due to the same reasons as set forth in regard to firewood.

No. 19 (mother-of-pearl): Pearl diving in the Bay of Bataan has been started by Mr. Alonso, a resident of Manila, who has a small sloop and the necessary apparatus there. This business has just been started.

Last we have the shipments of bonga nuts, which are relatively of so small importance as hardly to deserve attention.

The above is a detailed account of all of the shipments made of products of this province during the past fiscal year. It is gratifying to see that the most valuable articles are being shipped in larger quantities, and we harbor the hope that in the future this trade will increase year by year.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The many deplorable vicissitudes through which this province passed from 1901 to the beginning of 1904, and the presence of the cholera which lasted until December last year, resulted in a small attendance at the public schools, but since January all of the primary day schools have been well attended, and the same thing may be said with regard to the night schools, the normal schools, and the industrial and agricultural institutions.

During the first months of 1902 the municipalities, having more funds than during the previous fiscal year and with the assistance of rice donated by the Central Government, gave their best attention

to education, constructing schoolhouses where there were none or repairing those that were in bad condition.

During the first quarter of 1904 the attendance at the public schools has considerably increased, some barrios, like Lactuban, of this city, having schools where more than 200 children attend. The school referred to is presided over by a Filipino teacher, and there are other primary schools in this province which have not been large enough to accommodate all of the scholars. It is hoped that attendance during the year 1904 will be ten times as much as during 1903 owing to the special interest taken by the provincial government and the municipalities in the development of education in this province.

The following statement indicates the condition of education during the year 1903:

School statistics for the Province of Capiz for the fiscal year 1902–3.

Number of pueblos in the province	34
Estimated number of children of school age in the province	50,000
Number of English schools—day, night, and secondary	13
Number of teachers in the normal schools	9
Number of night schools	3
Number of pueblos without English scholars	26
Number of American school-teachers in the province	10
Number of Filipino school-teachers in the province	15
Number of pueblos having American teachers or superintendents	8
Number of schools taught by Filipino teachers under American inspection	15

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Number of children enrolled:	
Primary day schools	975
Secondary day schools	27
Industrial school	None.
Night schools	132
Normal schools	20
Total number of scholars enrolled in the province	1,154
Per cent of the population of school age	5

School statistics, etc.—Continued.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED—continued.

Number of children attending the primary day schools	722
Number of students attending the secondary school	24
Number of students attending the industrial school	None.
Number of students attending night schools	81
Number of students attending the normal schools	18
Total number of students in all of schools of the province	845
Average attendance per each American teacher	85
Average attendance per each Filipino teacher	(?)
Municipal funds from the industrial tax set aside for primary day schools of the province	₱10,000

ROADS, WAGON ROADS, AND BRIDGES.

During the past fiscal year work has been more actively prosecuted on roads and bridges, first by the supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Thornton, and at present by his successor, Mr. Chapman. With the balance of the loan of $25,000, gold, and the 5,000 piculs of rice granted to this province out of the Congressional relief fund, the important wagon road connecting this provincial capital with Panay, Pontevedra, and Pilar will soon be finished and give the town of Capiz easy access to the rich country in the eastern part of the province, where there are twelve large sugar estates, four of which are operating at the present time. The others have been completely neglected by their owners since their mills were burned down by the revolutionists in 1898. These estates are all provided with sugar mills of from 6 to 12 horsepower, which if repaired could immediately begin operating. This office has been informed that the planters, being encouraged by the great improvement wrought by the construction of this wagon road and the complete disappearance of brigandage that formerly infested that part of the country, will soon begin work again if successful in securing sufficient carabaos to till their lands. One of these planters is Mr. Wichof, of Iloilo, who recently acquired two estates in that district. The road started at Pilar with Pontevedra as its objective point has at present been carried as far as the boundaries of Libacao, which is very close to Pontevedra. After the bridges have been built on this road the entire distance will be ready for travel. At the same time that the work was commenced at Pilar the work on the

road between Capiz and Panay and from thence to Pontevedra was also started, the work on the latter section being nearly completed, as but three bridges are lacking.

In the year 1902 the work of rebuilding the old wagon road between Capiz and Calibo passing through the municipalities of Yuisan, Sapian, Jimeno, Balete, Madalga, Banga, and a branch road to New Washington was started. This is a wagon road of great commercial importance, as it will facilitate communication between the two most important regions of the province, which are the eastern part, known as the Ylaya district, and the western part, called the district of Aclan. The municipality of Sapian being on the boundary between these two regions, a wagon road should be constructed from that point to Mambusao in order to connect the two districts of the province. (See the annexed map.)

During this year the wagon road between the municipalities of Capiz, Yuisan, and Sapian was finished. Two bridges are now being built on the road from Sapian to Jimeno, four out of seventeen having already been constructed. If the contractor complies with his agreement before the end of the year 1904 the entire road will be opened up, and there will be free and easy communication between the eastern and western part of the province.

A large force of laborers under the direction of an American superintendent is finishing the work on the road between Calibo and the important port of New Washington. This new road will soon be opened to traffic.

The road referred to which should have been built with municipal funds by Calibo and New Washington was built in accordance with the resolution of the provincial board out of the Congressional relief fund on account of its great importance to the trade of both towns, as all of the copra, hemp, and sinamay from Calibo will pass over this road as well as all of the rice consumed in that region and brought to New Washington from Manila.

The provincial board, understanding the necessity of uniting the consolidated municipalities of Tangalan and Macato, now the municipality of Taft, and that of Calibo, started work in October of last year at Tangalan repairing the road between Tangalan and Macato, and has now finished that section, which is about two-thirds of the entire distance. The road as far as Calibo will be finished in a short time. As may be seen from the map the roads already repaired are marked with a red line; roads under con-

struction where bridges have not yet been put in are designated with red dots above a red line, while the old roads upon which no work has been done are traced out with red dots only.

It would be very advantageous to the prosperity of this province if the old roads, the majority of which need only bridges, were to be put into a state of good repair, as communication between the municipalities is very difficult, especially in the interior, but at the present time the provincial board can not undertake this work and will be unable to do so until the roads under construction are all finished.

I would also state that the funds destined for this purpose will soon give out, and it will be a great pity to have to leave the work incomplete, losing the fruits of so much labor. If these roads are left without the necessary bridges being put in the people will go back to the old trails and leave the roads to become converted into thick forests of cogon, the bridges now finished being also lost. It would be desirable to have the Bureau of Engineering look over this work when our funds give out and undertake the completion of the bridges and most necessary sections of wagon roads in order that the work done by the province may be utilized and communication established between the eastern and western regions.

The wonderfully luxuriant vegetation of these Islands is well known, and the ease with which the cleanest roads can become converted inside of a few weeks into thick forests of cogon would make it desirable, in view of the difficulty of the provincial board to overcome this obstacle, for the Philippine Commission to enact a law obliging the inhabitants resident in the municipal districts through whose jurisdiction a new road passes to look to its maintenance within their district under a penalty not to exceed ₱25, or imprisonment not exceeding two months, or both, for each day's failure to labor on the said roads when required to do so by the councilor of the district, unless a reasonable excuse which shall be acceptable to the municipal council can be given for such failure. Persons exempted from labor in connection with the extermination of locusts by the law of the Commission might be also exempted from compliance with this proposed road law.

With such a law the provinces would be able to better their roads, as the only expense which the provincial board would have would be to construct and repair the bridges and culverts.

Before leaving this subject I must express the profound gratitude of the inhabitants of this province to the honorable Philippine Commission for its having sent the party of engineers that is at present working on a survey for the railway between this province and Iloilo, all being convinced that the said line will be a regenerating force to these regions and will convert them into productive fields of all of the varied products of the Philippines.

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE OF CAPIZ DURING THE YEAR 1903.

One of the most remarkable events in the political history of this province was the taking of the census of 1903.

For the preparation of the municipal maps, owing to the errors contained in some of them due to the lack of expert personnel in some of the municipalities, it was necessary to engage two draftsmen, who were of great help in correcting and making up said municipal maps as well as the general map of the province.

One hundred and eighty-two enumerators, 34 special agents, and 3 special enumerators of non-Christian tribes were appointed.

All of them discharged their duties with enthusiasm in spite of the prevalence of the cholera, which made the work dangerous in places remote from the town. However, with the greatest valor and patriotism, the work was carried out to the satisfaction of General Sanger, Director of the Census, all of the data having been turned over to him on the day fixed for the termination of the census. At the beginning the enumerators found great difficulty in the way of filling out Table No. 2 relative to agriculture, as many of the inhabitants believed that the enumeration of the domestic animals, such as chickens, pigs, cattle, and carabaos, was being done by the Government for the purpose of taxation. In this connection the following incident took place in the municipality of Loctugan: When the enumerators started to take the census of this place they were surprised to see that the majority of the poultry, pigs, and other domestic animals had disappeared, and in spite of all their questioning the natives persisted that they had died of the plague, but it happened that a rural enumerator of that district, having gone one morning to enumerate that inhabitants of a certain barrio followed by his dog, found a place where a great number of pigs, cocks, and hens and other animals were hidden, through the barking of the dog, and being surprised at this he investigated and found out that their owners had hidden

them, fearing that the Government was going to impose large taxes on these animals. The enumerator, after having explained the purpose of the law and published the proper notices, had no difficulty in afterwards filling out Table No. 2.

The special agents appointed for the municipalities of Tapaz, Jamindan, Madalag, Libacao, and Malinao, together with the special enumerators for the non-Christian tribes, met with great difficulties in enumerating the latter on account of their being nomads and the facility with which they changed their habitation from the mountains of Capiz to those of Antique and Iloilo, the central mountain chain of the Island of Panay dividing these three provinces. This fact made it materially difficult to get a complete enumeration of these tribes. However, although the figures obtained are not exact, it can be assured that they are the most approximate ever obtained of these tribes. Such were the difficulties found by the enumerators and skillfully overcome by them.

It is my duty to pay tribute in this report to the memory of Señor Eugenio Alcala Delfin, justice of the peace of Pontevedra and enumerator of that district, who died a victim of cholera and who until the day before his death carried his enumerator's portfolio and discharged the duties of his office. He left a widow and several children.

STORM OF JUNE 2, 1903.

The oldest inhabitants in this provincial capital state that it is many years since they recollect having experienced so destructive a storm in this locality or having seen such disastrous effects as those produced by that of June 2, 1903.

This atmospheric phenomenon began with heavy rains accompanied by light gusts of wind about 7 p. m., everybody thinking that it was but a passing rainstorm. But about 11 o'clock at night, when the majority of the residents of this locality were about to retire, the wind blew with such force that everybody feared for the safety of their homes. From that time until 2 o'clock in the morning the fury of the cyclone increased, and even houses of strong materials with galvanized-iron roofs and masonry walls, such as that inhabited by the writer of this report, threatened to come down, for such was the force of the wind that the houses shook like a hammock and the galvanized-iron sheets from the roof were

flying about like bits of paper. The storm was of such strength that wooden partitions, balconies, and doors were drawn from their fastenings, and there were even houses built of strong materials, like that of the provincial fiscal, the headquarters of the captain of the port, and others, that on the day following the storm were mere skeletons without roofs or walls. The greater part of the furniture of the customs officer was blown into the river, together with the galvanized-iron roof and attic of his house.

Had the southern wind lasted an hour longer the ruin of this provincial capital would have been complete, as all of its houses would have been wrecked.

Of course, it is unnecessary to state that houses built of mixed materials—that is to say, of boards and nipa and of cane and nipa—suffered greatly, not more than 10 per cent having escaped destruction, those remaining being unroofed and otherwise seriously damaged.

In the country the destruction was even more complete, the houses of the natives being piled up in a miscellaneous mass of timber, cane, and nipa. Many carabaos, cattle, goats, and sheep perished during the storm, during which there was a strong shock of earthquake lasting some seconds.

With this report I send some photographic views taken the day after the storm.

The photograph marked "No. 1" is a view of the corner of Rizal Street, showing a house built of strong materials considerably damaged; behind same are to be seen warehouses used as stables by the quartermaster, which were blown down.

View No. 2 of the buildings on the left bank of the River Capiz shows a number of houses with galvanized-iron roofs torn off.

View No. 3 is a view of the same bank of the river a little farther down, showing the house of the provincial fiscal and that of Lawyer Altavás completely unroofed.

View 4 is the back part of the municipal building.

No. 5 is a view of the provincial building, showing part of the roof blown away and the fencing around the garden completely blown down.

No. 6 is a view of Valencia Street, showing the destruction wrought among the nipa houses.

No. 7 is a view of a country place, showing a fish hatchery and a house of mixed materials completely destroyed.

Such, honorable sir, were the most notable events which occurred in the province during the year 1903 and during the present year to the end of June.

The undersigned would have desired to illustrate this report with more photographic views, but the fact of his not having a good camera, and that it was only within the last few weeks that he was able to get one, is the reason why this desire could not be realized, but he hopes in a short time, during his visits of inspection to the municipalities of this province, he may be able to get some good views of the most interesting and notable things in this province with which to illustrate his subsequent report.

Respectfully submitted.

S. JUGO VIDAL,
Governor of the Province of Capiz.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

CAVITE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, June 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report required by Act No. 1044, Philippine Commission.

DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The Province of Cavite is situated on the southern shore of the Bay of Manila. On the east it is bounded by the Provinces of Rizal and Laguna. On the south by the Province of Batangas, the boundary line being in the main the crests of the Sungay and Tagaytay mountain ridges. On the west it is bounded by Manila Bay and the China Sea.

It is a Tagalog province, and according to the last census the population by towns was as follows:

Amadeo	3,771
Alfonso	3,692
Bacoor	10,998
Bailen	2,505
Caridad	4,917
Cavite	4,495
Cavite-Viejo	6,173
Perez Dazmariñas	3,074
Imus	12,970
Indang	11,978
Magallanes	3,503
Maragondon	7,201
Mendez-Nuñez	3,741
Naic	9,235
Noveleta	2,362
Rosario	6,608
San Francisco Malabon	9,673
San Roque	6,158
Santa Cruz Malabon	8,801
Silang	5,643
Ternate	2,460
Corregidor	703
Carmona	2,609
Total	135,243

Under the provisions of Act 947, Philippine Commission, these twenty-three towns were consolidated in December, 1903, into eleven municipalities as follows:

Caridad, Cavite, and San Roque, known as Cavite; seat of municipality at San Roque.

Imus and Bacoor, known as Imus; seat of municipality at Imus.

Amadeo and Silang, known as Silang; seat of municipality at Silang.

Alfonso, Bailen, and Mendez-Nuñez, known as Alfonso; seat of municipality at Alfonso.

Magallanes and Maragondon, known as Maragondon; seat of municipality at Maragondon.

Naic and Ternate, known as Naic; seat of municipality at Naic.

San Francisco and Santa Cruz de Malabon, known as San Francisco de Malabon; seat of municipality at San Francisco de Malabon.

Cavite-Viejo, Noveleta, and Rosario, known as Noveleta; seat of municipality at Noveleta.

Indang, Carmona, and Corregidor, not consolidated.

The area of the province is about 510 square miles. In general terms it measures nearly 30 miles from east to west and nearly 20 miles from north to south.

There are numerous rivers rising in the slopes of the Sungay and Tagaytay ridges, all flowing in a general northerly direction. From the shore of Manila Bay to the crest forming the southern boundary the ascent is very gradual. The first few miles southward from the coast are nearly level, giving a fine stretch of rice land from Maragondon on the west to the Zapote River on the east. There must be more than 50,000 acres of nearly level rice land, with dikes for retaining the water. A considerable part of this land is irrigated and is capable of producing two good crops per year.

The gently rolling table-land just to the south of the level rice lands is admirably adapted to the cultivation of sugar. In former times, when sugar could be raised at a profit, its cultivation was one of the main industries of the province. There are many cane mills in the province, the motive power in most cases being the swiftly flowing streams from the mountains. Many of these mills are now in a dilapidated condition, but some are in active operation. The southern part of the province is closely wooded, with many scattered fields devoted to the cultivation of mountain rice,

corn, and various vegetables. Formerly this section produced much coffee, and the coffee towns were the richest of the province. For several years past, however, the coffee trees have been afflicted with a scale or blight that in large part has destroyed the fruit-bearing power of the tree. Some coffee is still raised, but not enough to be of material consequence. The trees are still standing, and the crop last year was greater than that of the year before, making the owners entertain hopes that the trees may in time regain their productiveness. I have corresponded with the Agricultural Bureau on the subject, but their reply seems to indicate that as yet there is no known remedy that will kill the blight without at the same time killing the tree.

This section also produces some cacao and coprax.

But the main hope of that section of the province lies in its hemp. Formerly hemp was scarcely grown at all, because the people found the cultivation of coffee and cacao more profitable. But the blight which attacked the coffee tree and the locust which ate up the rice crop made the people look around for some new means of livelihood. The result has been that there has been extensive planting of hemp. The hollows and sheltered rolling lands, which abound in the southern part of the province, are admirably adapted to the cultivation of hemp, which requires for its best growth moist, fertile land sheltered from storms.

It requires about four years for hemp to mature. This year there was a considerable increase over last year, and next year there will be a large increase over this year. The cultivation of hemp, at present prices, is extremely profitable, and the quality produced in this province is equaled in few provinces and excelled by none. I think within two years hemp will be a great source of wealth to the people of the mountain section of the province. Its culture is very profitable and it seems a pity that so much of the money derived from its sale should go to the merchant who buys it, and relatively so little to the laborer who produces it. When it could be sold in Manila at ₱25 per picul the market price at Indan was only ₱10.

The difference represented a fine margin of profit for the middlemen (mostly Chinos).

The Province of Cavite under normal conditions is very rich. Its resources are almost entirely agricultural, all of its soil is fertile, most of it is capable of cultivation. Some of it, notably the fine

region lying south of Alfonso, is of extreme fertility and will produce in abundance almost any crop that may be planted.

The great financial hardship that has come upon the province consists in the fact that its cash income was derived largely from only two sources, coffee and sugar, both of which are practically dead for reasons explained elsewhere.

Broadly classified the principal occupations and means of livelihood may be stated as follows:

(1) Fishing, engaged in by all of the towns along the coast, embracing Bacoor, Cavite-Viejo, San Roque, Caridad, Naic, and especially Rosario and Santa Cruz de Malabon. The Manila and Cavite markets afford ready cash sale for all of the fish caught. Many fish are sent to the interior towns of the province. As an all-around industry fishing employs many people of the province, and is quite profitable.

(2) Work in the United States Naval Arsenal at Cavite gives steady employment to more than 2,000 men, and the private shipyards at Canacao and San Roque employ several hundred more. The rate of pay at the naval yard ranges from 50 cents, Conant, for boys to ₱4, Conant, for the more skillful mechanics. These wages are far in excess of what were ever paid in days of the Spanish Government, and enable those employed to have comforts in the way of food, etc., such as they have not previously enjoyed. Much of the work at the shipyards is under the supervision and direction of American foremen. The naval authorities are well satisfied with the quality and amount of work performed by the native employees. The total pay rolls amount to many thousands of dollars monthly, and sustain in comfort all those employed, as well as their families.

(3) The cultivation of rice occupies a large number of people. The level land extending along the coast from Maragondon on the west to the Zapote River on the east embraces more than 50,000 acres. This was formerly nearly all friar land. At that time Cavite raised more rice than was needed for consumption in the province. As previously explained, a large part of this land is irrigated, and is capable of producing two crops per year. The rice crop last season was the best that has been gathered since the advent of the locusts in 1900. The crop was not as large as it should have been, however, for a considerable proportion of excellent

rice land was not planted at all. The natives are accustomed to put the blame of short crops on presence of locusts and the scarcity of carabaos. This will account only in part for the fields which might have been tilled but were not. In my opinion there are other reasons, elsewhere discussed, which more adequately explain the lack of agricultural activity.

(4) The cultivation of sugar was formerly a profitable source of revenue to many and one of the most important industries of the province. There is a stretch of rolling land connecting the level rice lands near the coast with the mountain ridges along the southern border. This region is admirably adapted to sugar culture. Some of this land is irrigated. All of it is fertile; nearly all of it is well adapted to sugar culture. Many cane mills were erected along the water courses. Some few are in operation now, but the cultivation of sugar is not sufficiently profitable to induce many to engage in it. In the vicinity of the barrio of Buenavista, jurisdiction of San Francisco de Malabon, there is quite a large area of sugar land under cultivation; and there are scattered fields elsewhere in the province. But under present conditions I do not think there is any prospect of increase in the sugar crop, which formerly was the main source of wealth. With a material reduction in the American tariff on sugar it is probable that sugar would become again the leading industry of the province.

(5) The hemp of the southern part of the province is yet an infant industry, but one capable of almost indefinite development. This year it brought quite a little ready cash to that part of the province, and within one or two more years will fully replace coffee as a source of wealth. In this same district several thousand maguey plants have been set out as an experiment, and efforts are also being made to see whether cotton and rubber can not be successfully grown.

The foregoing five items comprise the main sources of wealth and of livelihood in the province. There are, of course, other subsidiary sources. The fruit crops (especially of mangoes, which are very fine and abundant) bring in a good deal of money, and other smaller industries, such as transportation by boat and by land, manufacture of hemp cloth, etc., serve as employment to many.

The foregoing fairly represents the means of livelihood of the people of the province. There are no mines, and no forests of valuable timber.

The main sources of wealth are almost entirely agricultural. The two that are most in need of development and improvement are the culture of rice and of sugar. There seems to be no hope of any considerable development in the production of sugar until there is such modification of tariff laws as will provide a more profitable market for the product.

The culture of rice has fallen off very much. Formerly this province produced sufficient rice for its own consumption and had a surplus to sell. Now it is a buyer of rice.

Last summer during the rice planting months of July and August it was unusually dry. Locusts were plentiful in every part of the province. Many fields of early rice were totally destroyed. This no doubt discouraged many from preparing the soil. In the months of September and October the rainfall was abundant, and a large crop of late rice was planted, especially around Naic. The heavy rains of December served to mature this crop in good condition, and the yield was an excellent one. The locusts disappeared in November, so that the damage done was much less than in former years.

Two crops of rice can be grown annually on the irrigated rice land of the province. There is an excellent crop now growing on some of the irrigated lands, especially those around Naic. This crop will be harvested during July and August and another planted during September and October. A considerable part of this irrigated land is not under cultivation for the early crop. I can attribute it only to the fact that the average Filipino laborer does not see the necessity of planting another crop when he has just reaped a good one.

The agricultural laborer lacks initiative and lacks ambition. Necessity not ambition drives him to work.

Under the Spanish rule this land was all cultivated under a sort of feudal system. A pressure was brought to bear upon the laborer that made him stick to his work.

Now that the pressure is removed and each erstwhile laborer is possessed of his own vine and fig tree, and is at liberty to supply his own initiative, it is often the case that ambition is lacking.

With reference to the outlook for the present rice crop it is better than for years past. In the southern part of the province a large area has been planted in mountain rice, and the recent heavy rains have put it in excellent condition. Thus far the locusts have not been sufficiently numerous to do much damage. As the mountain

crop is an early one it is not likely that the locusts will materially damage it, and the southern part of the province should have a better yield than for a long time past. The abundant rains have also permitted early preparation of the ground for rice in the level district of the province. Unless some untoward event happens the rice crop of the province will be better than for several years past, and should be sufficient for the maintenance of the entire population.

PROVINCIAL JAIL AND PRISONERS.

The provincial jail is located in the lower part of the provincial building. It is sufficient to accommodate 100 prisoners, though more than that number have sometimes been confined there.

Owing to the crowded condition of the jail the Commission on October 26, 1903, passed an act giving authority to the province to send to Bilibid, while awaiting trial, such prisoners at it may desire, paying for their daily keep a sum to be agreed upon with the Warden of that institution.

Under this authority the province has from time to time sent prisoners to Bilibid, paying 40 cents, Conant, per day. The cost of keeping them in jail here is but 25 cents, Conant, per day. Therefore the excess cost of keeping a prisoner in Bilibid amounts to 15 cents, Conant, per day. Owing to the large number of arrests in this province under charge of bandolerismo the number of prisoners to be maintained has always been large.

On February 15 of the current year there were 197 criminal cases awaiting trial, of whom 115 were confined in the provincial jail, 67 were out on bond, and the remainder were confined in Bilibid. There were 53 prisoners in confinement awaiting trial on June 30, 1904, and 28 are under bond awaiting trial.

The maintenance of the provincial prisoners is a heavy drain on the funds of the province. The most serious drain, however, is that arising from the maintenance in Bilibid at provincial expense of those prisoners who have been convicted but who have taken an appeal to the Supreme Court. Under the law these prisoners must be sent to Bilibid, but their keep while there is at provincial expense. For about six months the province has had 58 such prisoners awaiting action by the Supreme Court. The monthly expense of maintaining them amounts to nearly ₱700. This, of course, is additional to the expense of maintaining in the provin-

cial jail those prisoners who are awaiting trial. I do not know whether prisoners in Bilibid awaiting action by the Supreme Court are required to work. Presumably they are. If they are required to work, the prison gets the benefit of their labor, and they should be able to earn their own living.

The cost of the maintenance of prisoners is a serious problem in this province and threatens to become a burden too heavy to be met from provincial funds. I should be glad if some method of relief can be devised.

On August 24, 1903, at the request of the provincial board, and by direction of the honorable Civil Governor, the provincial jail was placed under the control of the senior inspector of Constabulary.

A detachment of Constabulary sufficient for purpose of guard is quartered in the same building, and it is unquestionably more satisfactory to have Constabulary as guards than to have a selected civil guard without opportunity for instruction and discipline. The province, moreover, is thereby relieved from the additional expense.

In my opinion the most unfortunate thing about the present management of provincial prisoners is the fact that they can not be required to work prior to conviction. When it is considered that most of the prisoners who fill the provincial jail belong to the lowest criminal class, and that prior to confinement in the jail their cases have already been acted upon by a justice of the peace and sufficient cause found to show a probability of guilt, it seems a pity that they must be maintained in idleness, sometimes for months, before a session of the court can pass upon the case. The average ladrone does not look upon idleness in prison as much of a hardship. The terrors of prison life would be greatly increased if it meant hard work from the moment of incarceration.

I inclose a tabulated list, marked "C," of action taken on prisoners during the past year, showing number of convictions, 223; number of acquittals, 188; number where action was withdrawn, 152.

Of the convictions no fewer than 173 were for bandolerismo. I think it very probable that with improved conditions and the clearing up that has already taken place this class of criminals will be not nearly so numerous during the current year, and is already showing a steady decline.

ROADS.

As a rule the soil of Cavite Province is a rich loam. There is no gravel soil anywhere within the province. Rock is scarce and can be found only in the bottoms of river beds. As these river beds are usually at the bottom of deep ravines, it is a difficult matter to obtain the rock, and even then most of it is too soft to be suitable for road building. A little gravel may be found at a few points along some of the streams, but it is scarce and often inaccessible. The foregoing facts make it apparent that the building of good roads in the province is both difficult and costly. Of course where it has no hard surface material, a road goes to pieces very rapidly during the rainy season. The torrential storms quickly ruin any road that is not well built. A road that is in excellent condition during the whole of the dry season may become absolutely impassable within ten days after the wet season opens.

All road building ought to be with a view to permanency, and this will require that its surface be covered with gravel or crushed stone. Very few of the roads of the province have any such surface dressing. The work of supplying it will be both slow and costly. Still, it should be undertaken and continued as rapidly as possible.

The cost and the difficulty of constructing and maintaining good roads are gone into somewhat fully with a view of showing the entire inadequacy of the resources at present available for the road fund.

At best the total annual income of the provincial road fund will not exceed $6,000, gold, per annum. This amount will scarcely suffice to pay running expenses and provide material necessary for repairing bridges.

But for the fact that the province received a loan of ₱50,000 and a gift of 7,000 piculs of rice for road work the roads would have become impassable. In order to get the roads into any sort of satisfactory shape it will require an annual expenditure, in cash or its equivalent, of ₱50,000 for many years to come. As there is no possibility of the province being able to provide any such sum from taxation, I see no other possible solution except by the enactment of a road law requiring of each able-bodied male inhabitant a certain number of days' work each year—say, five—or payment of a fine to the road fund of 50 cents for each day that

work is not performed. Such a law was formerly in force in the days of Spanish rule, but the number of days then required was fifteen. I understand that the law finally became very unpopular, but it was more through abuses of the law than through its legitimate application. Unless some such law is put into force the roads will deteriorate instead of becoming better, and will finally become impassable during a considerable part of the year.

In addition to the roads already constructed or provided for, one leading from Naic to Santa Cruz is much needed. The province has not the means of repairing this road and will not have for a long time to come. This is much to be regretted, because a number of well-constructed bridges on the roads are going to ruin because of lack of repair. The only practicable means of transportation with the country in the vicinity of Naic is by water. When the weather is stormy that part of the province is completely shut off. They should have a road, and the sooner work can be commenced the less expensive it will be.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The assessed valuation of the lands and improvements of the province according to the assessment as established by the board of tax revision of 1903 was $5,889,755, gold. There were many and continued complaints from the people of the towns of the southern parts of the province that their assessment had been enormously increased, and that no representative of that part of the province had been a member of the board of tax revision, and that the law governing said revision had not been complied with. These complaints, in large part, were well founded, and the Commission on April 5, 1904, passed an act constituting the provincial board as a new tax-revision board.

In accordance with the said Act No. 1106, the provincial board, after visiting the towns where the complaints had arisen, adopted a scheme of equalization which reduced the assessed valuation of the property of the province to about $5,178,716, which action has proven generally acceptable and satisfactory. The value under the old assessment of 1902 was $4,349,288.

If all of the land tax were collected, the total provincial income from that source would be about $19,420, gold, of which one-third would go to the road funds.

The cedula tax amounts to about ₱40,000 per year, and the

industrial tax to about ₱10,000 per year. One-half of these taxes is carried to the provincial fund, making a total income, including road fund, not exceeding $30,000, gold.

The province owes to the Insular Government $2,500 borrowed for general purposes, and 50,000 pesos, Mexican, borrowed for the road fund.

The cost of maintaining prisoners is one of the serious drains on the general fund of the provincial treasury.

It is with difficulty that the yearly expenses of the province can be kept within its income. As a rule the improvements on the land, especially town properties, are undervalued, many pieces of property are not assessed at their actual valuation, and the assessments as fixed by local boards are subject to so many local influences that it would be well for the government, a full year in advance of the next general assessment, to appoint a provincial assessor, of known honesty and ability, who should devote an entire year to carefully revising and adjusting the existing assessments, going for this purpose from one town to another in succession. Considering the large number of separate pieces of property to be valued, a full year will not give more than the time required. He might be required to work in conjunction with the local board of assessors, any differences arising to be adjusted by the provincial board. He should not be a resident of the province, in order to avoid local influences more readily, and his character should be above suspicion. I regard this matter as of extreme importance in order that, once for all, an approximately accurate basis of assessment may be obtained.

FRIAR LANDS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

More than one-fourth of all the friar holdings of the Archipelago are to be found in the Province of Cavite.

These lands embrace a stretch of fine level rice lands extending from Maragondon on the west to the Zapote River on the east, including all of the municipalities of Naic, Santa Cruz de Malabon, San Francisco de Malabon, and Imus, and parts of Perez Dasmariñas, Noveleta, Rosario, and Bacoor. In all, approximately 125,000 acres are included in what are termed the friar lands.

As already stated, much of the rice land is diked and capable, under irrigation, of producing two good crops of rice per year.

Some fine irrigated sugar lands are also included in the tracts surveyed.

A number of valuable and costly improvements are included. Some of these are in the nature of hacienda buildings, but the most valuable consist in huge stone dams and irrigating canals, ditches, etc.

There is a magnificent sugar district around the barrio of Paliparan, some 6 miles from Silang. Unfortunately there is nothing doing in the sugar business now, owing to the general paralysis of that industry.

About 3 miles south of Paliparan there is a fine stone dam some 80 feet in height controlling the waters of a river formerly used for irrigation. There is an irrigating tunnel more than 6 feet high and more than half a mile in length cut through the solid rock, with three air shafts to the surface of the ground above.

The tunnel debouches on the northern side of the hill into a cut through the solid rock. The sides of this cut near the mouth of the tunnel are nearly 40 feet in height, but constantly lessen in height until at a distance of some 2 miles from the mouth of the tunnel the water was distributed through irrigating mains and ditches over a magnificent stretch of gently rolling sugar land, and over a large area of fine rice land farther to the north. The water does not now flow through the tunnel owing to a leak in the dam, but the whole system can again be put in operation at trifling expense. This irrigating system belonged to what is known as the Imus hacienda. There are may other valuable improvements in the way of stone dams and irrigating canals. There are several fine stone bridges built as a part of the improvement of the estate and not connected with the public roads.

Among these are two magnificent stone bridges, each nearly or quite 100 feet high, between the barrios of Buenavista and Quintana. These bridges were built for convenience in connecting parts of the hacienda separated by deep ravines, and afforded means for transportation of the sugar to the main depositos.

At Paliparan, Buenavista, Palauit, Tres Cruces, and many other points there are magnificent stone dams, some of which are more than 60 feet high, storing the water and turning it into the various irrigating canals.

Some of these canals and larger irrigating ditches are in need

of repair, but in great part the system is in operation now, and adds greatly to the value of the lands of the province.

It is not possible for me to give an accurate estimate of the total cost of the irrigation improvements of the province. At the time they were built labor was cheap, and the cash expenditure was probably small. But at the present rate of wage the cost of such a system would be many hundreds of thousands in gold.

Under the control of progressive companies these fine estates would increase many times in value and productiveness. Under such cultivation as is given by the ordinary laborer working on his own account, a considerable part will remain uncultivated, and improvement of present conditions will be slow. This will be so because the ordinary laborer will not promptly adopt improved methods of agriculture and because his efforts are likely to be confined to providing for his present necessities. Without at all interfering with the individual liberty of action guaranteed by the law, every effort is being made through the presidents and other municipal officials to secure greater agricultural activity and to increase the area of ground under tillage.

War and insurrection, continued through several years, followed by loss of work animals, drought, and plague of locusts have all served to break in on the agriculture of the province.

I am glad to be able to report that I believe the present prospects to be better than for several years past and much better than a year ago.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

The two main church parties, Aglipay and Roman Catholic, are of nearly equal strength in the province. The main strength of the Aglipay faction is to be found in the towns along the coast. The towns in the southern part of the province are largely Roman Catholic.

The separation of church and state is a lesson not yet thoroughly understood by the mass of the people. It sometimes happens that the acts of a municipal council can be understood only by taking into account the animosities engendered by religious strife. It is probable that this will wear away in time. The principal bone of contention at the present time seems to be the possession of the churches, convents, and cemeteries. Once this question is definitely and permanently settled by the courts, the main cause of existing dissension will be removed.

SCHOOLS.

Perhaps nothing else that the Government has undertaken for the improvement of the people has met with more enthusiastic support than the public schools.

The attendance has gone rapidly forward and has been limited only by capacity and number of schoolhouses available. Attached, marked "B," is a report from the division superintendent of schools, Mr. S. A. Campbell, showing an increase in enrollment from 3,454 in March, 1903, to 7,739 in March, 1904, or an increase in enrollment in one year of 117 per cent.

About January of the present year the province received an appropriation of 10,000 piculs of rice from the Congressional relief fund for the purpose of providing schoolhouses in such towns and barrios as were not already provided with them. Many of these are already finished and are now in use. Others are in course of construction. By the close of the current year all towns and large barrios of the province will be provided with adequate school buildings, and the result will no doubt be a large increase in attendance.

The division superintendent, Mr. S. A. Campbell, has undertaken the inauguration of a practical course in carpentry and mechanics in connection with the provincial high school. This has apparently met with interest and success. I believe it to be a step in the right direction as giving the pupils a practical instruction that will later be of use to them in earning a living.

It can not be doubted that the practical illustration in the workshops at the Cavite Naval Station has gone far toward imparting an interest in carpentry and mechanics that would not otherwise exist. When the pupils see the ordinary laborer satisfied with 80 cents per day while the skilled mechanic, who works no harder, obtains more than four times as much it is an eloquent argument in favor of learning how, so as to get on the rolls of the skillful.

Later, if means and opportunity permit, the division superintendent desires to establish in a small way, in connection with one of the secondary schools of the province, a branch that will instruct in scientific horticulture and agriculture. Such instruction would be of great importance in a province whose wealth consists almost entirely in agriculture. These practical schools ought to be encouraged in every way possible so that the people

may see that education leads up to the practical affairs of life as well as to such professions as those of the lawyer, doctor, journalist, etc.

LOCUSTS.

During the summer of 1903 the province suffered greatly from depredations of locusts, which were numerous and persistent. Many fields of early rice were completely devoured. The abundant rains from September to December, inclusive, were sufficient to mature the late crops. On August 8 the provincial locust board was organized. The people were active and persistent in their efforts to destroy the locusts. Many different methods were employed, but for the fully grown insect the closely woven fish net, placed on a wide-spreading forked handle, such as is used by natives in catching minnows, was found to be the most efficacious.

According to reports of the agricultural members submitted weekly there was an aggregate of more than 5,000 cavanes caught and destroyed.

In November cooler weather and heavy rains set in. It was noticed about this time that many dead locusts were found, and a small white worm or maggot nearly as large as a grain of rice could be found embedded in the body. Shortly after this the locusts completely disappeared. Before December 15 there was not one to be found, even in places where recently there had been myriads of them.

This year no locusts appeared until about June 6, when they were reported as being in one or two barrios of Alfonso, whence they spread to Naic and Maragondon. Some have also been reported at San Francisco de Malabon. No damage of consequence has so far been done by them. It is my belief that an excess of rainy or stormy weather accomplishes a great deal in the way of their extermination. The heavy rains in June have prevented their spreading, and at this writing they are reported as no longer found in the jurisdiction of San Francisco de Malabon or Alfonso, and only in small numbers in the jurisdiction of Naic and Maragondon. If the summer should be one of continuous, heavy rains, it is probable that they will everywhere disappear. At present they are mostly in the loctone stage, and the people are making vigorous efforts to suppress them.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Act 781, the provincial board on June 24, 1903, adopted resolutions providing for the organization of a municipal police force and fixing the pay of policemen and number of guns for each town.

In its action taken at that time, before my appointment as governor, the provincial board seems to have been guided by the belief that it could secure a considerable loan from the Insular Government to be used by the province in the maintenance of the municipal police. This anticipated loan could not be granted. The towns were not able to properly maintain the number of police prescribed, and this fact resulted in considerable modifications.

The pay of the police was reduced. In some cases the amounts available for their pay was increased by a system of voluntary contributions. In some cases only a few policemen were maintained on the pay rolls; the extra guns were kept in the presidencia, and at night or in active service the police force was augmented by volunteers selected by the municipal president.

Recently an officer of Constabulary was assigned to the province for the express purpose of having command of the municipal police and improving their efficiency. There have been no desertions from the police force during the year and no guns have been lost.

One policeman was accidentally killed by another and two were killed in fights with ladrones during the year.

Several towns, now barrios since the recent consolidation, have been protected only by police, and it can not be doubted that in many ways they have rendered good service. Neither can it be doubted that the system is faulty in that their instruction and discipline is lax and difficult of improvement.

In the early future considerable reductions will be made in the number of policemen required to be maintained by some of the towns with a view of making better provisions for the remainder.

LADRONE CONDITIONS.

For generations past the Province of Cavite has been notorious for its ladrones. They existed in large numbers prior to the outbreak of the insurrection against the Spanish Government. In the subsequent insurrection against the Americans many of the ladrone

leaders became officers of the insurrecto army. When the insurrection was closed in 1901, several of these leaders did not surrender, but remained in the field with their arms, and returned to their former occupation as leaders of the ladrone bands. In this way they were able to retain a large number of guns and revolvers. After civil government had been established there remained in the field large bands of well-armed ladrones who continued to give trouble. During the insurrection the people had been accustomed to maintain the insurrecto troops by means of contributions of money and supplies.

This system of contribution, whether voluntary or not, was continued with reference to the ladrone bands which remained in the field. It has been extremely difficult to break up this "contribution" system, because ladrones always threatened, and frequently executed, dire vengeance against those who demurred.

It would probably have been better if the establishment of civil government in this province had been delayed for a time, and if the prerequisite had been demanded and insisted upon of having the province completely cleaned up, and all arms surrendered, prior to organization of civil government. This would have been easy of accomplishment at that time, for it would have put the onus upon the people and their leaders. They were all anxious for the prompt establishment of civil government. The leaders easily would have been able to bring in all of the guns and to accomplish the surrender of all armed bands had the establishment of civil government depended thereon. As it was, however, the newly established civil government found it necessary to deal with numerous ladrone bands possessing at that time some 300 guns or more. The capture of these guns has been a difficult matter. It has gone steadily forward, however, and I believe it may now be said that there are fewer guns and less ladrone activity than at any time since the close of the insurrection.

One reason of the difficulty in catching the ladrone bands is on account of the terrene of the province. Its deep and almost inaccessible ravines and its extensive jungles afford secure hiding places, at the same time rendering it difficult for troops to move from one point to another. There are hundreds of miles of roads and trails in the closely wooded jungles where at any point a ladrone is hidden from view by a plunge of a few steps into the brush. Pursuit is impossible, and escape is easy.

Under such conditions as these I believe the use of the bloodhound would be not only justified but would be found to be the best means of entirely and permanently clearing out the ladrones from the jungles. Their use is provided for in many parts of America in tracking criminals, and this is a country comparatively open and where reliable information regarding criminals may be obtained from every citizen.

In this country, where people are preyed upon by the ladrones, where information is so difficult to obtain, and where escape is so easy, I believe a few hounds would prove of great value. From such inquiry as I have been able to make from those having practical experience, I believe they would prove especially valuable in tracing stolen horses and carabaos. When ladrones steal horses or carabaos, their first effort is to take the animals so that their trail may intermingle with the trails of others. Afterwards it is not possible for human kind to follow the stolen animals. If, as claimed, dogs can be successfully used for this purpose, a few practical object lessons would go further toward cleaning out carabao thieves than a whole regiment of troops. Another difficulty encountered is that of securing information. Through fear, and frequently through favor, the people shield ladrones and refuse to give necessary information. In several instances during the past year the ladrones have wreaked a brutal vengeance upon those suspected of giving information. This of course has the effect of acting as a deterrent on others. Sometimes ladrones have maltreated natives found acting as guides for troops. Frequently this has been urged by natives as the reason of unwillingness to bring in information; viz, that they would be expected (very naturally) to act as a guide, and that this would make them subject to ladrone vengeance after they had returned to their houses.

Early in the year I went over those parts of the province most infested by ladrones, visiting nearly all of the many barrios and sitios. Some of these were found to be in isolated spots in the mountains or forests. Frequently they consisted of only a few small scattered huts, almost inaccessible, and at a considerable distance from the nearest detachment of troops. It was impossible to furnish adequate protection to all of these small barrios or sitios. It was equally impossible to provide school facilities for the children. Moreover, these small barrios and sitios were often lodging places

for ladrones prowling in the vicinity. Even if there were no ladrones in the country, the conditions were very unfavorable for the development and improvement of the people living in these detached sitios. Their children could not go to school, and there could be no progress.

In view of these conditions and under the general authority contained in Act 781, the Commission on February 28 authorized, with the approval of the honorable Civil Governor, the removal of the people living in some of these isolated points to the towns, or to a larger barrio, where better protection and educational facilities were afforded.

This was done in a number of instances, care being taken to select those where it was apparent that improvement must result. The effect has been distinctly good. No hardship has resulted. The people concerned soon recognized the necessity for, and the benefit of, the change. In a few instances the people of barrios voluntarily requested permission to move. In parts of the province where this has been tried ladrones have since given no trouble whatever. In a few cases people have been permitted to return to the barrios in order that they might be nearer to their work in the fields.

Where ladronism is as extensive as it has been in this province for generations, it will require time and constant activity for its complete extermination. Much has been accomplished. Several bands of a year ago have been completely broken up. Two of the principal leaders have been inactive, so far as this province is concerned, for several months past. The attached list, marked "C," shows the number of convictions for bandolerismo during the past year to be 173. These represent members of various bands, carabao thieves, etc., who have been captured and punished. At the present time there are two principal bands that give trouble in the province, possessing not more than 15 guns each.

For some weeks past these two bands have been inactive, but the troops have not yet been able to break them up or to effect their capture.

In September, 1903, the Constabulary headquarters established in Imus a bureau of information under Captain Crame of the Philippines Constabulary. By means of native spies he was able to obtain much valuable information and to make many important arrests.

His work has resulted in great good, and the improvement at Imus and vicinity (then the worst part of the province) is marked. I regard the information bureau as by odds the most effective means of cleaning up the country that has been tried.

It requires, however, a special ability in that line. The officer must be able to speak Spanish and the native language as well. A suboffice under Lieutenant Ramos at San Francisco de Malabon also did important work. I inclose a synopsis, marked "D," showing the work accomplished by these two offices, and the one recently established at Alfonso. In some cases Captain Crame has been able to establish that certain well-to-do natives living in the towns were secretly conniving with ladrone bands and assisting in their maintenance. In return the ladrones acted as a sort of guard for the stock of their protectors, neither stealing it themselves nor permitting it to be stolen by other ladrones. The arrest and punishment of such men is a most important step. The tao who carries a gun in the jungle is not nearly so important as the "principale" who lives in comfort in the town and profits by the misdeeds of the ignorant.

In Spanish times Cavite was known as the "mother of ladrones." This bad reputation has oftentimes served to bring upon the province the sins of others. Hardly a scrap takes place with the local gangs of adjacent provinces wherein the published accounts do not represent the escaped bandits as "fleeing to their lair in Cavite." If misdeeds of ladrones of other provinces occur around some barrio whose location is a little hazy, the matter is soon settled by the published accounts locating the disturbance in Cavite. "When once a dog has a bad name everybody gives him a kick." This province has sometimes been credited with fights which took place miles without its borders.

Cavite has had many ladrones, and some of them remain, but the province is nearer to being clean now than at any time since I have known it.

Very respectfully,

D. C. Shanks,
Governor, Province of Cavite.

The Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

EXHIBIT A.

LIST OF THE PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, PROVINCE OF CAVITE.

Governor, David C. Shanks; secretary, Daniel Tirona; treasurer, Arthur S. Emery; supervisor, Elmer O. Worrick; fiscal, Francisco Santamaria; president provincial board of health, Mariano Felizardo.

Alfonso.—Justice of the peace, Lorenzo Angeles; auxiliary justice of the peace, Fidel Madlansacay; municipal president (acting), Lorenzo Angeles; treasurer, Lucio Torres; secretary, José Escober; president board of health, Reymundo Jeciel. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Narciso Mójica, Santiago Belostrino, Juan Abinante, Macario del Mundo, Severino Llamado. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Balbino Crusillo, Doroteo Panganiban, Modesto Dimapilis, Roman Mabituin, Bartolome Angat.

Cavite.—Justice of the peace, José A. Reyes; auxiliary justice of the peace, Nicolas Nava; municipal president, Catalino Nicolas; vice-president, Hugo Adorable; treasurer, Antonio Garduño; secretary, Albino Santos; president of the board of health, Pedro Lucas. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Ramon Maceo, José Rivera, Teodoro Plata, Teodorico Gomez, Rafael R. Bautista. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Juan N. Santos, Manuel Arce, Valentin Giron, Catalino Santos, Marcelino Reyes.

Carmona.—Justice of the peace, Januario Loyola; auxiliary justice of the peace, Teodoro Quiamson; municipal president, Juan Papa; vice-president, Segundo Anulat; treasurer, José R. S. Agustin; secretary, Marcelino Clarito; president board of health, Mamerto de Leon. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Perpetuo Mapanoo, Demetrio Tenedero, Ignacio Mapanoo, Evaristo Dias. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Ruperto Loyola, Jorge Mapanoo, Martiniano Reyes, Ignacio Quiamson.

Corregidor.—Justice of the peace, Simeon de los Reyes; auxiliary justice of the peace, Juan Canoy; municipal president, Juan Medina; vice-president, Teodorico Javier; treasurer, Eugenio Tanjoco; secretary Mariano Aguilar. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Gervasio Garrido, Pedro Peliñas, Vicente Magtíra, Ciriaco Alejo. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Tomas Aguilar, Nicasio Crisóstomo, Gabriel Camilo, Lázaro de Guia.

Imus.—Justice of the peace, José Elices; auxiliary justice of the peace, Segundo Francisco; municipal president, Pantaleon Garcia; vice-president, Epifanio Gomez; treasurer, Antonio Javier Centeno; secretary, Celestino Aragon; president board of health, Regino Mota. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Cayetano Topacio, Epifanio Paredes, Ignacio Bella, Nicolas Gonzales, Gil Ignacio, Genaro Galvez, Blas Rivera, Plácido Campos, Gregorio Bautista. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Felipe Reyes, Cecilio Camantigue, Sixto Sapinoso, Elias Guinto, Justo Narvaez, Alipio Locso, Nicolas Rivera, Felipe Tirona, Guillermo Tirona.

Indang.—Justice of the peace, José Pio de Roda; auxiliary justice of the peace, Numeriano Salazar; municipal president, Eugenio Salazar; vice-president, Marcelo Baza; treasurer, Benito Ocampo secretary, Mariano Peñaflorida; president board of health, Esteban Abutin. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Juan Mójica, Ambrosio Mójica, Gregorio Mójica, Francisco Pio de Roda, Gervasio del Rosario. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Feliz Ruíz, Pio Mójica, Anacleto Peñaflor, Victor Hilagan, Gabriel Espineli.

Maragondon.—Justice of the peace, Vicente Riego; auxiliary justice of the peace, Francisco Espineli; municipal president, Florentino de Guia; vice-president, Clodualdo Bello; treasurer, Ladislao Afable José; secretary, Hugo Arca; president board of health, Ambrosio Arca. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Joaquín Angeles, Eusebio Panganiban, Gabino Alvarez, Quirico Ogot, Valentin Anglo. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Pastor Belugan, Jose Riego, Teodoro Mojica, Ciriaco Angeles, Agapito Espineli.

Naic.—Justice of the peace, Nicolas Guevara; auxiliary justice of the peace, Jose de Leon; municipal president, Ciriaco Nazareno; vice-president, Valentin Olano; treasurer, Hilarion Somonte; secretary, Valentin Nigoza; president board of health, Miguel Garcia. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Simeon Arenas, Apolinario Ramos, Pedro Papa, Pedro Valenzuela, Sixto Velazco. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Daniel Montoya, Guillermo Buenaflor, Braulio Alejo, Jose Aatañgan, Jose Tolentino.

Noveleta.—Justice of the peace, Victoriano del Rosario; auxiliary justice of the peace, Benito Santi; municipal president, Andres Ner; vice-president, Pascual Alvarez; treasurer, Feliciano Alarcon; secretary, Benigno Santi; president board of health, Andres Mala-

jab. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Mariano Alvarez, Celedonio Santamaria, Mariano Punzalan, Baldomero Aguinaldo, Agustin Encarnación. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Claudio Tirona, Silvestre Legazpi, Ignacio Rodriguez, Roberto Punzalan, Severino Abueg.

San Francisco de Malabon.—Justice of the peace, Jose Ma. del Rosario; auxiliary justice of the peace, Domingo Colmenar; municipal president, Benigno Sarayba; vice-president, Ponciano Polido; treasurer, Casimiro de la Cruz; secretary, Andres Castañeda; president board of health, Antonio Ramirez. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Segundo Colmenar, Estanislao Arnaldo, Ciriaco Montano, Eduardo Imson, Adriano Soriano, Pio Fojas, Antonio Brosas. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Andres Columna, Gil Potente, Agustin Angquico, Santiago Montano, Mariano Deseo, Macario Solis, Tomas Estacion.

Silang.—Justice of the peace, Pedro Laviña; auxiliary justice of the peace, Gregorio Ermitaño; municipal president, Primo Villanueva; vice-president, Leoncio Ramos; treasurer, Isaias Benjamin; secretary, Nicolas Madlansacay; president board of health, Inocencio Cariaga. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1905): Lino Velazco, Juan Montano, Agustin Toledo, Teodoro de la Rea. Councilors (term expires January 1, 1906): Fausto Montoya, Francisco Reyes, Pedro Bayot Ambat, Domingo Villanueva.

EXHIBIT B.

REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, JULY, 1904.

CAVITE, *July 12, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: At your request I submit the following report to you on the school work of Cavite Province for the last year.

Accompanying the general report covering statistics of attendance, buildings, finance, and so on, I have also given a general summary of conditions as I see them and append reports in full submitted to me by Messrs. P. F. King and S. K. Mitchell, principals, respectively, of the vacation normal institute and of the provincial high school.

ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE.

The school year opened June 20, after a vacation lasting ten weeks. The prospects are very bright for a good year, but in

making up a report of attendance, of pupils' enrollment, and so on, it will be necessary, in order to arrive at any conclusion in regard to advances made and changes that have taken place, to compare the month of March, 1904, with March, 1903. It will be seen by accompanying statistics that the province has gained a great deal during the year in these respects. Below is a comparison of the enrollment and attendance in the different branches for the month of February, 1903, and February, 1904; of March, 1903, and March, 1904; and of December, 1903, with March, 1904:

Branch.	February, 1903.		February, 1904.		Increase.	
	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.
Day school	2,888	1,886	6,052	4,367	3,164	2,481
Night school	290	206	659	460	369	254
Teachers' class	63	63	102	93	39	30
Total	3,141	2,335	6,813	4,920	3,672	2,765
Per cent of increase					116	118

Branch.	March, 1903.		March, 1904.		Increase.	
	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.
Day school	3,240	2,358	6,971	5,035	3,731	2,677
Night school	256	190	658	506	402	316
Teachers' class	58	54	110	103	52	49
Total	3,454	2,602	7,739	5,644	4,185	3,042
Per cent of increase					117	116

Branch.	December, 1903.		March, 1904.		Increase.	
	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.	Enrollment.	Attendance.
Day school	4,530	3,700	6,971	5,035	2,441	1,335
Night school	408	325	658	506	250	181
Teachers' class	77	73	110	103	33	30
Total	5,027	4,078	7,739	5,644	2,724	1,546
Per cent of increase					52	37

As you will observe, the enrollment for March, 1904, is 7,739, and average attendance 5,644. For day schools the enrollment is 6,971, and, taking 26,857 (figures given in Official Gazette) as the school population, I find that this province has increased from 16 per cent last September to 26 per cent in the month of March. This new school year will witness even greater changes.

Cavite Province, as you know, has always been given a bad name. A short time ago conditions were declared too bad to risk an election. The papers have been full of the doings of the Cavite ladrones.

I shall not discuss the truthfulness or the reverse of these reports and conditions, but it is obvious that if the people are opposed to American government and customs that the schools will suffer thereby. In view of the situation, I think the province is doing remarkably well, and that the teachers, American and Filipino, of the province are to be congratulated for good work done.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

The teaching force at present consists of 20 American teachers, 7 Filipino teachers paid by the Insular Government, and 88 Filipino municipal teachers.

Cavite has 14 municipal teachers receiving ₱489.50; Imus 16, receiving ₱390; Noveleta 14, receiving ₱245; and Malabon 12, receiving ₱261.

These are the largest towns, have the largest corps of teachers, and pay, on the average, the best salaries. The other towns have fewer teachers. Altogether there is paid ₱1,901 per month to municipal teachers; that is, an average of ₱21 per month per teacher; or, in other words, ₱22,812 per year, and an average yearly salary of ₱259.

There are 55 public schools in operation in the province and 2 schools to which teachers have not yet been assigned.

While attendance, and more particularly regular attendance, has been emphasized, the matter of instruction, subjects, and methods are also received considerable attention, and this important phase of the work will compare favorably with any I know of in the Islands.

BUILDINGS.

This province hitherto has suffered from lack of buildings. In March 14 buildings were rented. The following towns had buildings of their own: Cavite, Imus, 2; Carmona, Mendez Nuñez, Magallanes, Indang, Corregidor, Noveleta, 7; San Francisco de Malabon, 2; Silang, 2.

School was held in the convent in two towns; in the municipal building in one. Forty-two schools were in operation in March. The gain has been made in barrio schools.

Through the help of the Insular Government in giving 10,000 piculs of rice for schoolhouses in the province, the matter of buildings will be adjusted. Plans have been drawn and contracts let for 55 new buildings. When these are completed and teachers

appointed, there will be 79 schools and 120 Filipino teachers in this province, all housed in suitable buildings owned by the Government.

The buildings being erected with the rice fund might be divided into three classes:

1. One and two roomed buildings with earth floor, bamboo lattice-work walls, frame of timber, and nipa or cogon roof. I inclose a picture of a typical school of this class put up in a barrio of Silang under supervision of Mr. H. J. Hawkins.

2. Two and three roomed buildings, board floor raised 3 feet from ground, bamboo lattice-work frame, nipa or cogon roof.

3. Four to six roomed frame buildings, board floor raised 3 feet, nipa or iron roof.

The majority of buildings belong to class 1. The second and third class buildings are fewer, cost more, and have been placed in large and important barrios, and where a large and successful school has been carried on in past months under adverse circumstances in church buildings, theaters, rented houses, and so on.

At the time of writing 18 of these buildings have been finished, and with two exceptions already have large and successful schools within their walls.

One town built a school for itself last February. This was the town of Imus, which in some six weeks built an excellent frame school, 30 by 60 feet, at a cost of ₱1,779. I inclose a picture of this building.

FURNITURE.

Most of the schools of the province lack furniture; that is, to be more definite, desks and seats for the pupils.

The barrio schools that have recently been built with the rice fund have been provided with bamboo benches, which is a help and a necessity where earth floors are the rule, but in all rented buildings and in schools with board floors many of the pupils sit on the floor. This is unhealthy, to say the least, and is not subservient of the best order of teaching. Some of the towns are having desks made, notably Cavite, which has just had sittings for 100 children made at a cost of ₱280. Some towns can not afford this, however, and I hope some provision may be made whereby in these municipalities some of the rice fund may be appropriated for this purpose.

MUNICIPAL AND BARRIO SCHOOL ORGANIZATION.

The position of the American teacher is becoming more and more that of a supervisor. For example, Mr. Eichenberg, of Imus, has a programme of work for the week as follows: One day, Dasmariñas; one day, Malagasang and Bucandala; one day, Anabó and Tansang-Luma; one day, Alapan and Binacayan; one day, central school.

The programme of the day for the municipal schools is as follows: 7.30 to 11.30 a. m., session for pupils; 3.30 to 4.30 p. m., session for Filipino teachers; 6.30 to 8 p. m., night school for adults.

A programme of studies includes: English, conversation and reading, arithmetic; geography; History of United States and Philippine Islands; nature study; and, in addition, music, physical culture, and drawing.

The Filipino teacher is proving reliable, willing, and capable and every year sees him advanced, in English and other branches, in responsible positions, in better salary.

Filipino teachers are in charge of eight schools in the province with no more supervision than that given to American teachers. Some of these schools are among the best in the province; a responsible position seems very often to bring out the best there is in some of the teachers, and it has been surprising what some of them have accomplished in building up and maintaining a good school.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools are more successful than any other branch of the work. There are now eleven schools running in the province and a demand for more. These eleven are paid by the Insular Government. There are, besides, a number of private classes conducted by teachers and paid for by the pupils. This is most encouraging, since if the older and more influential people are interested enough in learning English to pay for instruction they will undoubtedly influence the children to attend school and get this advantage while young, free of cost.

The normal institute and provincial school are two important parts of the educational work, and for this reason I present the report in full.

I wish to add my appreciation of work of American teachers in this province since I have been here. Everyone seems to be

interested in the work and to have but one purpose—that of making their school and their work the best and to have their lives and influence count for as much as possible with the people for whom they are working.

This report would not be complete if I did not mention the cordial relations existing between this department and the provincial board. Each and every member gives all assistance in his power, which is a great deal, and this is appreciated by both teachers and superintendent very much. This harmony and coöperation count very much and is a happy augury for the future well-being and prosperity of the schools and all departments of the province.

Yours, respectfully,

S. A. CAMPBELL,
Division Superintendent of Schools.

Governor D. C. SHANKS,
Cavite, Cavite Province, P. I.

REPORT OF NORMAL INSTITUTE OF CAVITE PROVINCE APRIL 4 TO 29, 1904.

The normal school opened on Monday, April 4, at 7.30 a. m., in the municipal school building in Cavite. No time was lost in beginning work at the appointed time since most of the work of organization had been completed the week before. Following the records of the previous normal institute and from recommendations submitted by the American teachers of the province in regard to Filipino teachers, this work of organization was a comparatively easy matter. Following the plan of last year we divided the student-teacher body into four classes, A, B, C, and D, in the order of their ability. In making this division teaching ability counted for most. Programmes of work having been distributed in the different rooms and the teaching staff of eight American teachers having been assigned their work, we began our daily sessions on the morning of the first day.

The three lower classes had work in the following subjects: Arithmetic, geography, reading and object lessons, drawing, physical culture, nature study, civil government, and music.

Class A substituted history of the United States for civil government and English composition for reading and object lessons. They also studied hygiene. These changes and additions were made for

the purpose of preparing this class for the civil-service examination. All the work in arithmetic and in reading and object lessons in the three lower classes consisted solely of methods of teaching these subjects. No text-books were provided in these subjects.

Nature study was something new to a great many. The work in this subject was not as clearly outlined as one would have wished, but still a beginning was made. What with the simplicity of treatment, the native teachers will be able to take up the work in their schools in an intelligent manner. In this nature-study work we had the good fortune of having with us for several days Dr. Coulter, who discussed the nature of the work, the purpose it serves, and besides taught several introductory lessons in the subject.

We began our work in music with the object of preparing the native teacher to take charge of the singing in his school. Besides the teaching of several songs much technical work was done. Much was accomplished in this subject, especially with Classes A and B. The way the students took hold of this work was surprising.

Work in physical culture was so conducted that at the close of the institute any student could take charge of a class and lead in the exercises. As a help in next year's school work an outline of exercises is in the possession of each teacher. Drawing as a subject of study was new to most of the students. Sufficient of the principles of perspective were given to insure fairly accurate representation of straight lines and curves in different positions. There was much work in rapid sketching from natural objects.

In civil government a text-book was used, namely, Civil Government in the Philippine Islands.

Most of the work in geography dealt with the Philippine Islands. No text-books were given to students.

In all class work note books were kept by students. The object in not giving text-books was to dispel the erroneous idea that books are absolutely necessary in class-room work.

Several lessons in making of lesson plans were given to Class A. As a help in their regular school work an outline to be used in the preparation of lessons was given to them.

The enrollment on the second day was 117. On the third day all had matriculated, swelling the number to 119. During the session three left on account of sickness and two entered the provincial school.

There was in connection with our work a practice school consisting of two classes of very young pupils. This school was under the supervision of an American teacher. Subjects taught in this school were number work, English, reading, conversation, writing, nature study, and physical culture. On the morning of the second day Classes A and B were each divided into two divisions. One division of Class A observed the work in the practice school from 7.40 to 9.10. From 9.10 to 10.30 one of the divisions of Class B observed. The class work for next morning was assigned to different numbers of these divisions. The next day each of these same divisions came at its appointed time, and those to whom the class work had been assigned did the teaching. The following day new divisions observed and were assigned the class work next morning. This work was continued after this fashion until the close of the school.

The teacher in charge of this kept records of each teacher's work. These records were presented to the division superintendent. Although all the native teachers had not the chance to teach in the practice school, still every one had the advantage of observing the work both of the American teacher and the native teachers.

Our morning session extended from 7.30 to 11.30. As a part of our work, teachers' meetings had been planned for; so all there was to be done was to fix the hour of meeting and assign work. Two afternoons of the week were given to native teachers and two to American teachers. In these meetings papers dealing with problems of school work were presented and discussed. The following are a few of the subjects discussed in the American teachers' meetings: Attendance, punctuality, night schools, teachers' class, school reports, the provincial school, etc. Among the papers discussed in the Filipino teachers' meeting the following may be mentioned: "Regularity of attendance," "Should municipal teachers forfeit salary for absence," "Punctuality," "Preparation of teachers," etc., "Responsibility of Filipino teachers," by the division superintendent. The division superintendent was in charge of these meetings.

The social side of life was not neglected. As soon as we were well started in our class work committees were appointed to make arrangements for entertainment. As a result a stereoptican lecture was given by the division superintendent. A phonograph concert served to entertain on another occasion. Every Friday night there

was dancing in the high-school building, and on the last day of school there was, in addition to the dancing, the commencement exercises of the provincial school.

In general these gatherings were well attended both by Americans and Filipino teachers. These social meetings were a source of much enjoyment and served as a common ground of meeting between Americans and Filipinos.

All classes, with the exception of Class D, covered a great deal of ground. The work seemed to be beyond the grasp of the great majority of the latter class. In contrast to the work of Class D was that of Class A. This class took hold of the work with the proper spirit, was very responsive at all times, and took an intelligent interest in all the work. In a less degree the same can be said of Classes B and C.

The only real disappointment was with Class D. The step from grade D to C was too great. I think that in their recommendations to the division superintendent some of the American teachers made assignments to Class D from the basis of the work in the Class D of the previous year, ignoring the fact that the standard of Class D pupils of the year before had risen considerably. So new students were entered who were much below this standard. The result of course was natural. This did not happen in Classes B and C for the reason that with few exceptions there were no new students in these classes.

During the session there were few absences and but four cases of tardiness.

Too much can not be said in praise of the teachers' meetings that were held. The teachers gained very much from these discussions.

Last but not least was the active interest and attention to duty of the American teaching staff.

I respectfully submit the above report.

P. F. KING, *Principal.*

REPORT OF PROVINCIAL SCHOOL, JULY 12, 1904.

The provincial school is held at present in the building formerly occupied by the Hospital de San Juan de Dios. This building was considerably injured during and after the war. It has, however,

been cleaned, repaired, and repainted inside by the provincial board, so that it makes a very suitable schoolhouse. We shall have shortly available 7 recitation rooms, a special room equipped with tables for the class in science, and an assembly room to be used also as a study hall, for which the board is providing seats.

A course of study has been planned and is being followed. It is based on the suggestive course sent out by the General Superintendent, but is more advanced. It includes mathematics through plane geometry, three years of Spanish, three years of Latin, four years in history, five years of English, and four years of science (botany, geology, physics, chemistry, physical geography; physiology is completed before the high-school course is begun). No Greek is offered. The work in English includes composition and rhetoric, and during the last three years of the course will be read the list of classical works recommended for entrance to college in the United States.

The school is divided into two departments, the high school and the intermediate school. Two classes are pursuing the work of the first two years of the high-school course. There are four classes in the intermediate department. The fourth year of the intermediate will this year complete geography (text-book, Natural Advanced Geography), arithmetic (text-book, Milne's Standard Arithmetic), a course in elementary grammar and composition, physiology, and a brief preliminary course in botany.

The first year of the intermediate begins geography, is reviewing the four fundamental operations in arithmetic, is reading Arnold's Second Reader with work in conversation, very elementary grammar and composition, and has simple work in nature study and physiology.

All classes in the school study music and drawing.

Following is a detailed statement of the number in each class in school:

High school.

Second year	16
First year	25

Intermediate.

Fourth year	22
Third year	34
Second year	40
First year	46

The following figures show the growth of the school since its beginning in June, 1902:

	Boys.	Girls.	Tota .
June, 1902	33	2	35
March, 1903	56	9	65
July, 1903	70	20	90
March, 1904	125	37	162
July, 1904	149	33	182

Fifty-five new pupils have been admitted this term. Thirty-five pupils of last year have not yet returned. As the majority will return, the enrollment will then be more than 200. The number of girls now attending is smaller than last year. This seems to be due to the unwillingness of the parents to allow them to be away from home unless they are in the care of some relative or friend of the family. This difficulty could be probably obviated by the establishment of a girls' dormitory which would be in charge of a teacher.

Attendance of towns.

Town.	Men.	Women
San Roque	25	13
Cavite	15	9
Caridad	15	1
Imus	21	3
Bacoor	5	2
Cavite Viejo	6	1
Binacayan	3	1
Rosario	17	--------
Noveleta	6	--------
Silang	5	--------
Dasmariñas	3	1
Indang	4	--------
Mendez Nuñez	3	--------
Malabon	15	1
Santa Cruz	1	--------
Maragondon	2	--------
Ternate	1	--------

The list of attendance by towns shows that the school draws well from the towns at this end of the province with the exception of Bacoor, Cavite Viejo, and Santa Cruz.

Bacoor has been a town hostile to the American primary school, and as the primary school is the feeder of the secondary school, our quota from there is small. Cavite Viejo has not had an American teacher during the past school year. This might partially explain the small representation.

From the southern part of the province, the representation is

small on account of the distance. But all the towns of importance have pupils in the school except Naic, Alfonso, and Magallanes.

Occupations of parents.

Carpenters	12
Mechanics	14
Fishermen	15
Tailors	5
Clerks, officials of municipality, etc	21
Platero	2
Musician	1
Fireman	1
Laborers	5
Doctors, teachers, justices of the peace, etc	14
Storekeepers, traders, etc	37
Farmers	27

It is worth while to consider how far the provincial school attains at present the American ideal of a popular school, i. e., one which draws from all classes of the people. As the children in the barrios have not had the opportunity till now to a great extent to attend school, the most of our pupils come from the población.

From the occupation of their parents, it is seen that most of them are men either of education or property. About one-fifth of the pupils come from the families of doctors, teachers, or officials of a municipality, all of whom have been educated in Spanish schools. These certainly belong to the best class of Filipinos. Storekeepers, farmers, and fishermen furnish more than one-half of the pupils. These are men of property who may or may not have received a Spanish education. Judging from the fact that the great majority of pupils in the school know no Spanish, it would seem to be a new class which is forcing itself up by virtue of its money, but which did not receive much opportunity for education under the Spanish system. About one-sixth describe their fathers as carpenters, mechanics, or laborers. These seem to be a class lower still in the social system. But of the lower classes we have few or none. On the whole, the school is attended by people belonging to the upper and middle classes.

The accessibility of Manila, with its big, well-advertised schools, helps to keep down our enrollment, as wealthy parents believe, perhaps rightly, that their children will receive greater opportunities there, particularly in the Liceo de Manila and the Ateneo Municipal.

Twenty-five pupils take woodwork and mechanical drawing in addition to the common branches.

The prejudice against manual labor is not so great here, and the course will be successful if the parents and pupils come to see that it will open the way to a "carrera." They do not see much advantage in going to school to become a simple carpenter, however.

There will be twenty-one candidates eligible for the scholarship examination for the United States next March. Twenty other pupils will be excluded by the age limit. Twenty-five others would be eligible to try the examination except in United States History, but the most of them would also be excluded by the age limit.

SYDNEY K. MITCHELL, *Principal.*

EXHIBIT C.

Number of convictions by the Court of First Instance of Cavite for offenses detailed below during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904.

Abduction	1
Bandolerismo	173
Murder	9
Robbery	4
Assault with bodily injury	3
Theft	11
Vagrancy	9
Rape	1
Illegal use of prohibited arms	3
Misapplication of public funds	1
Gambling	19
Sleeping on post	2
Cowardice and desertion of post	1
Robbery in a band	1
Desertion	1
Criminal attempts against the authorities	1
Falsification of public documents	2
Insurrection	1
Total	243

Number of acquittals by the Court of First Instance of Cavite during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904.

Abduction	4
Bandolerismo	119
Murder	7
Homicide	2
Insurrection	1

Number of acquittals, etc.—Continued.

Robbery	2
Theft	2
Assault with bodily injury	2
Rape	3
Illegal use of prohibited arms	4
Faithlessness in the custody of prisoners	2
Estafa	3
Falsification	1
Gambling	11
Lending aid and comfort to ladrones	1
Coercion	1
Violation of oath of allegiance	1
Violation of Act 761	3
Treason	1
Illegal detention	5
Resistance to the authorities	13
Total	188

Number of cases dismissed by the Court of First Instance of Cavite during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904, giving nature of each case.

Bandolerismo	52
Murder	1
Homicide	2
Robbery	10
Theft	14
Rebellion	1
Insurrection	2
Withholding information relative to the whereabouts of bandits	3
Assault with bodily injury	3
Vagrancy	15
Attempted rape	1
Rape	11
Abduction	4
Illegal use of prohibited arms	5
Faithlessness in the custody of prisoners	5
Prevarication	2
False testimony	8
Estafa	1
Injuries	2
Violation of the Municipal Code	1
Deliberate and willful delay in the administration of justice	1
Gambling	5
Libel	2
Total	152

EXHIBIT D.

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES CONSTABULARY,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Imus (Cavite), P. I., July 17, 1904.

SENIOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this subdivision from September 1, 1903, to May 25, 1904:

Captures made:	
Persons charged with different crimes	359
Sentenced	141
Acquitted	98
Carabaos	130
Ponies	15
Revolvers	32
Tercerola	1
Rifles	6
Ammunition	3,831
Poniards	3
Returned to owners on proving ownership:	
Carabaos	7
Turned over to provincial supervisor of Cavite, P. I.:	
Carabaos	123
Ponies	15

ALFONSO (CAVITE), P. I., *July 27, 1904.*

SENIOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this subdivision from May 27, 1904, to July 15, 1904:

Captures made:	
Persons, charged with different crimes	29
Waiting trial	24
Sentenced	5
Carabaos	24
Pony	1
Revolver	1
Bolos	2
Poniard	1
Returned to owners on proving ownership:	
Carabaos	21
Turned over to municipal treasurer:	
Carabaos	2
Cow	1
Pony	1

SAN FRANCISCO DE MALABON, CAVITE, P. I., *July 26, 1904.*

SENIOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this subdivision from March 4, 1904, to July 15, 1904:

Captures made:	
Persons charged with different crimes	64
Waiting trial	52
Acquitted	12
Carabaos, males and females	23
Guns	2
Revolvers	7
Bolos	2
Ponies	4
Returned to owners on proving ownership:	
Carabaos	8
Ponies	2
Turned over to provincial supervisor of Cavite, P. I.:	
Carabaos	15
Ponies	2

CAPT. WINFIELD S. GROVE,
Superintendent Division of Information, P. C., Manila, P. I.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CAVITE,
Cavite, September 26, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with Act No. 1044, Philippine Commission, and your circular letter referring to the same, I have the honor to state, in the way of a brief supplemental report, that the season for the rice crop has been very favorable, and the amount of ground under cultivation has been greatly increased. The rice crop is now in fine shape and the prospect is for a yield larger than for several years past.

There has been a large increase in the ground under hemp cultivation. Within a short time hemp will be the leading industry of the province, and will fully replace in value the coffee crop which has been destroyed by the blight. There is a considerable increase in the sugar acreage this year, especially around the barrios of Buenavista and Palauit in the jurisdiction of San Francisco de Malabon, and Paliparan in the jurisdiction of Imus. There is much fine sugar land in the province, and with a little encouragement in the way of tariff reduction sugar would soon become again the principal industry of the province.

Of the former ladrone leaders neither Felizardo nor Montalon has given trouble in the province during the past six months, and there has been very little ladrone activity. The province has been more quiet than at any time since I have known it. The hard rains have done a great amount of damage to the roads and seems to me to indicate clearly the necessity for supplementary action of some kind to enable the provincial supervisor to keep the roads in any sort of condition.

Very respectfully,

D. C. SHANKS,
Governor, Province of Cavite.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

CEBU.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF CEBU,
Cebu, September 13, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to send you herewith my annual report, which, in accordance with the provisions of a recent enactment relative to its submission, I have made to embrace the period between the 1st of January, 1903, and June 30, 1904. I regret my inability to have sent it in time, due to the fact that I but recently returned to this province, toward the end of last July, and that it was impossible for me to take up the work until a few days after on account of peremptory and urgent business connected with my taking possession of this office for the second time.

Owing to the lack of time and to the deficiencies of the personnel of my office, whose time was taken up with other matters, I have been unable to enlarge upon the data and information, specially that which refers to the industry and agriculture of this province, contained in this report.

For the sake of clearness and convenience I have thought it advisable to draft this report so as to deal separately with each subject.

In spite of its many defects I trust that it will merit your approval as the product of my desire to comply with a duty.

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION.

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE.

The census of this province was taken in compliance with a law promulgated for that purpose, and work thereon was started on March 2, 1903, and finished about the end of April.

The results of the enumeration show 653,727 inhabitants distributed among 57 municipalities and 725 barrios.

The following were employed in this work: One district inspector, 57 special agents, 28 special enumerators, and 517 district enumerators.

From the above figures it can be seen that this district gave the

greatest amount of work to the inspector, who was obliged to supervise the labors of a great number of enumerators.

Nothing remarkable occurred during the taking of the census except some slight difficulty which was encountered in the enumeration of the districts which include the Pardo de Guadalupe Mountains owing to a few marauding bands of *pulajanes* at that time lurking in that region.

It was also necessary to use persuasion in order to overcome the misgivings of the rural population, who suspected that the purpose of the census was the creation of new taxes.

REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES.

As a measure of economy the following sixteen municipalities were annexed to others: Mabolo, Pardo, Consolación, Compostela, Sogod, Alcoy, Nueva Caceres, Santander, San Sebastian, Alcantará, Ronda, Santa Fé, Madridejos, Cordoba, Santa Rosa, and Poro.

The entire number of municipalities was reduced to 41, classified as follows: Municipalities of the first class, 5; municipalities of the second class, 5; municipalities of the third class, 17; municipalities of the fourth class, 14.

The municipalities of Cordoba, Poro, Santa Rosa, Consolación, and Santa Fé protested against the consolidation, alleging that their municipal appropriations had always been sufficient to cover their expenses.

The municipalities where some progress has been noted in the way of municipal improvements and educational facilities are the following: Carcar, Dumanjug, Dalaguete, Ginatilan, Toledo, Bantayan, Bogó, Carmen, Danao, and Liloan.

CONVENTION OF MUNICIPAL PRESIDENTS.

On June 3, 1903, there was a convention of 28 municipal presidents, at which the following resolutions were passed:

(1) That a recommendation be made to the provincial board that it solicit firearms for the municipalities, the same to be supplied to them upon their furnishing bonds in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 9, and that the presidents and councilors be authorized to carry and use firearms without the necessity of putting up bonds.

(2) That an amendment of Act No. 676 be recommended in view of the fact that this law is too much of a restriction of the autonomy of the municipalities and of the municipal presidents,

and that instead of so great a restriction the presidents and municipal councils be authorized to consult the provincial fiscal with regard to municipal ordinances and resolutions, and that in case of their disagreement with the opinion of the fiscal they be empowered to carry such ordinances and resolutions into effect upon their own responsibility.

(3) That a recommendation be made to the provincial board to the end that it may obtain the approval of the superior authorities of those recommendations indorsed by the provincial board upon which no action has yet been taken.

(4) That a recommendation be made to the provincial board asking that it make application to the proper authorities for 10,000 cavanes of rice to be delivered to the municipalities for distribution and sale to the townspeople, and that persons employed on public works be paid either in money or rice after the proper measures shall have been adopted for the carrying out of all of the public works needed by the province, or at least the wagon roads under its charge.

(5) That a recommendation be made to the provincial board asking it to secure one dozen stud jacks for this province, to cross with native mares in order to raise mules.

(6) That a requisition for a dozen horses also be made, and if they prove useful for agricultural purposes that a further order be placed.

(7) That a recommendation be made to the provincial board asking that it solicit the prohibition of the importation of playing cards.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

General elections were held in all of the municipalities in the month of December, 1903. Of the election returns submitted to the provincial board 35 were approved and 6 disapproved because of essential irregularities.

The following were partially annulled:

The election of the president of Naga because of his being under the legal age.

That of a councilor of Bantayan because of irregularities.

That of a councilor of Bogó because of his being under the legal age.

The changes made in the personnel of municipal offices during the period embraced by this report were as follows:

The municipal president of Cebu, Señor Florentino Rallos, was

suspended August 10, 1903, for violation of the law and falsificación. The result of the trial was that the majority of the board (treasurer and supervisor) recommended reinstatement, and the minority (the governor) dismissal. The Civil Governor, in consideration of the report of the minority, decided in its favor—that is to say, in favor of dismissal.

The municipal treasurer of Cebu, Señor Timoteo de Castro, was suspended August 10, 1903, for defraudation. The trial resulted in that the majority recommended his dismissal and the board was so instructed by the superior authority.

The vice-president of the municipality of Cebu, Señor Filemón Sotto, while acting president was suspended on December 23, 1903, for disobedience. The trial resulted in that the majority of the provincial board (the treasurer and supervisor) recommended reinstatement, and the minority (the provincial governor) dismissal. In view of the report submitted, the honorable Civil Governor decided in favor of dismissal, but taking into account the fact that the official suspended had ceased to hold office it was impossible to carry out this determination.

The president of Tuburan, Señor Bonifacio Alburo, was drowned during the storm which occurred on the 2d of June, 1903.

The president of Alegría, Señor Agustin Carriaga, died a natural death in June, 1903.

During this period five councilors of the municipalities of Consolación, Carcar, Nueva Caceres, Santa Rosa, and San Francisco also died.

Three councilors of the municipalities of Cebu, Dumanjug, and Tuburan and the vice-president of Ginatilan resigned and their resignations were accepted by the provincial board on justifiable grounds.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The following is a statement of the municipal police force in this province:

Lieutenants	13
Sergeants	33
Corporals	66
Police	520
Total	632

In some of the municipalities the force is well organized, but it is very important that it should everywhere be properly armed, even if only temporarily, so long as there is danger from parties of armed bandits. In order that this establishment may be really effective and subserve the purposes for which it was created, uniformity in its organization and discipline is necessary in order that there may be an organic unity which shall be a guaranty of public order. To this end this government had the honor to transmit to the honorable Civil Governor, under date of April 8, 1903, a recommendation which included the draft of a law relative to the reorganization of the municipal police, which was accompanied by a report of its present condition.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

This force was organized about the middle of 1903 when there were signs of renewed activity among the *pulahanes*. Capt. Robert H. Page, former senior inspector of Constabulary in this province, took charge of its organization and was successful in bringing it up to a fairly good level.

Along with the report sent to the honorable Civil Governor on May 26, 1903, detailing conditions in Cebu as regards brigandage, the draft of a law bearing upon the reorganization of which force was included.

The volunteers were disbanded at the beginning of 1904, although some municipalities have still kept up this organization to date. The disbandment was effected owing to the complete extermination of the *pulahanes*, though shortly afterwards their successors, an association called the *Capio-an*, which was split into separate groups, gave some signs of life, though it did not demonstrate a great deal of activity.

The services rendered by the volunteers during the period of their organization were important and valuable, they having been the principal factor in the extermination of the *pulahanes*. There was not one single case of disloyalty or infidelity.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Everything has been done by the municipalities within their limited resources to secure a good mail service, but without avail, for the reasons already set forth in last year's report of this government, in which a radical change in the postal service was

recommended. During the last few months it appears that the Bureau of Posts has put a part of these recommendations into practice, and although it is true that the municipalities are still burdened by having to pay postage on official correspondence, they do not, as formerly, experience so great a delay in transmission.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

Provincial board.—Between January, 1903, and June, 1904, the provincial board held 214 sessions and acted upon 1,082 separate matters. It also made 8 formal investigations, each of which lasted from one to five sessions, the most important being those held with regard to the suspension of President Rallos of the municipality of Cebu and to consider the election returns of the said municipality.

In both of these investigations, as well as in that of the case of Vice-President Sotto, who was suspended while acting president of Cebu, there was a deadlock between the members of the board, who were utterly unable to come to an agreement. The public, though divided in its appreciation of this matter, either through favor or party spirit, some favoring reinstatement and others the dismissal of Presidents Rallos and Sotto, in the same manner as some favored the candidacy of Rallos whilst others favored that of Rodriguez (the present president) as regards the elections, was unanimously in accord in that the members of the provincial board did not seek their inspiration in the spirit of the law nor in that of impartiality and the public welfare, but were blinded by prejudices growing out of their own personal and deep-rooted opinions, by passion or friendship, in deliberating upon and judging these cases. Under similar circumstances opinions are, as a general rule, the results of systematic opposition.

As the resolution of the board, or the majority of the board, relative to suspensions of municipal officers is not definite, as its action is limited to making recommendations in the premises, no deplorable consequences can follow to the public interests in case that the board is in such a condition, as the determination of the matter is left in the hands of the Civil Governor; but in those matters which, like municipal elections, the resolution of the board is final and can not be appealed from, such a state of affairs is of the most lamentable consequence for the reason that the interests of the public are left unprotected.

We are not in favor of the centralization of authority, but experience has demonstrated that in similar cases, where the autonomy of an institution becomes an instrument for the enforcement of arbitrary provisions, it is more preferable to restrict it than to preserve it. In view of this fact the following amendment is recommended:

All matters the final determination of which corresponds to the power of the provincial board are subject to appeal to the Civil Governor whenever a difference of opinion exists among the members of the provincial board, and the resolutions of the majority shall have no effect so long as the result of the appeal is not known.

Office of the provincial governor.—During the period covered by this report 2,324 reports, communications, and resolutions were drafted by this office, as shown by the records.

Eight memorials relative to different matters were written.

Charges against 5 municipal officials were investigated.

Since Act No. 676 of March 12, 1903, came into effect 206 resolutions adopted by municipal councils have been received for revision; 105 have been revised, while the balance are pending revision.

Provincial jail.—During the past fiscal year three men have held the office of warden of the provincial jail through resignations.

About the middle of the year 1903 the custody of the jail was turned over to the Constabulary upon recommendation of the provincial board, as the result of which the provincial guards who had the custody of the building were disbanded. The grounds upon which the majority of the board made its recommendation to the Civil Governor relative to the custody of the jail were the escape of some prisoners, but in view of the fact that there have been jail breaks since the Constabulary took charge, no doubt it is convinced that the defect was not to be found in the body who had the custody, but in the condition of the jail itself, and for this reason the undersigned several times asked that the building be repaired, but without avail until the senior inspector of Constabulary insisted upon it.

The records of this jail show the following data for the period covered by this report:

Number of prisoners entering the institution	392
Released	130
Deaths	5

Among this number but 28 were women.

PERMITS FOR THE USE OF FIREARMS.

Permits authorized by the Civil Governor according to the records of this office were as follows: For the use of revolvers, 47; for rifles and carbines, 2; shotguns, 4.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The general condition of the province is peaceful and fairly tranquil in spite of the fact that there are outbreaks of brigandage from time to time.

The *pulahanes* and the *capioanes,* two aggregations of brigands, were in evidence during the time embraced by this report.

The first was organized in 1902 under the leadership of Roberto Caballero. Its field of operations was in the neighborhood of the mountains of San Remijo up as far as Barili on the west coast and from Carcar to Tabogon on the east coast. It was exclusively a religious and fanatic aggregation when first started, but afterwards split up into armed bands owing to its having been continually hounded down. These bands were exterminated toward the latter part of last year by the good work of the municipal police and local volunteers organized for the purpose, who captured the majority of the leaders. Nothing is known at present of the whereabouts of the leader, Roberto Caballero, who is supposed to be dead or to have gone to another province. In my reports of April 14 and May 26, 1903, more detailed information is given with regard to brigandage.

The second association, the *capioan,* was split up into small bands of from three to six men each, who marauded in the immediate vicinity of the central mountain chain of this island about the beginning of last year, it having been impossible for them to extend their field of operations owing to the enmity and persecution of the *pulahanes;* these two organizations have had a few skirmishes upon occasions when they have met. The *capioanes,* composed almost entirely of cattle thieves, dates back to the time of Spanish rule, its leaders, Adoy and Quintin Tabal, having devoted their entire time to robbery and pillage for many years past, although the certificates of membership sold by them denote political ideas against the constituted government.

These are the bands at present existing in this province, they having somewhat increased as a result of the extermination of the

pulahanes with whom they are far from comparing in importance for they number only a few proselytes and their field of action is limited to the mountains of Pinamungajan and Naga in the south and those of Balamban and Mandaue in the north. They do not dare generally to go beyond these boundaries as the ground is less thickly wooded and does not offer them as secure a lurking place. Once in awhile these bands coalesce, but when pursued and harassed they immediately disband, each individual member seeking refuge in the most inaccessible part of the mountains. For this reason their capture is a very difficult feat, as they will not leave their hiding places so long as there is the least danger.

The following are the most important events which have occurred in connection with the exploits of bandits during the period covered by this report:

Several times during the year 1903 large bands of robbers entered the towns of Tuburan, Aloguinsan, and Borbon. The police force of these pueblos, being inadequately armed, were unable to make a stand in the face of a large party, even though the latter might be very insufficiently provided with firearms. However, the police of Tuburan offered resistance, intrenching itself until reënforcements arrived. The bandits were unable to inflict any harm.

During the same year and at different times the bandits entered the following barrios: Lambusan, Luyang, and Victoria of the municipality of San Remigio, Punay of the municipality of Aloguinsan, Cabcaban of the municipality of Barili, Monte of the municipality of Danao, and the hills in the vicinity of the municipality of Toledo.

Small bands entered the following barrios in the period embraced between January and June, 1904: Cogon of the municipality of Cebu, Tangob of the municipality of Pinamungajan, and Casili of the municipality of Consolación.

All of these barrios are completely defenseless and the majority of them too remote from the town to be able to depend upon prompt assistance, notwithstanding in some the residents and volunteers resisted and repelled the attacks of the bandits.

As a result of the events above recited some houses were burned and seven residents, among them two *tenientes de barrio,* were killed; on the other hand four bandits were killed.

Working independently, they succeeded in kidnaping five men,

who were carried off to the hills of Danao and who subsequently made good their escape. They also committed two murders in different municipalities.

The most notable exploits performed by the police and volunteers of the several municipalities during the time covered by this report are as follows:

Aside from the insignificant encounters had with bands of robbers there were twelve skirmishes of some importance, as a result of which several prisoners were taken and eight bandits killed, among them three leaders and one self-styled general.

Twenty-five armed bandits were captured in different municipalities, two of whom bore the title of general, one that of captain, and another of lieutenant. A reward of 100 pesos, Mexican, was offered for the capture of one of these generals named Rufo Daclan. Besides these many apprehensions of bandits and their abettors were made by the police and the volunteers.

During the period referred to three leaders accompanied by members of their bands surrendered, together with their arms, in different municipalities. A so-called general named Martin Cabuenes, one of the principal chieftains of the *pulahanes,* also presented himself.

The Constabulary force of this province, at times supported by the police and volunteers, had several sharp engagements with bands of robbers and were uniformly successful in dispersing them.

About the middle of May, 1903, a force of Constabulary under the command of Lieutenant Walker in an expedition to the mountains of Carcar and Aloguinsan had to lament an unfortunate surprise. Being unacquainted with the country through which they were passing and owing to a lack of caution on the part of the lieutenant in command, they were surprised and routed by the bandits, the said Lieutenant Walker having been killed, some of his men wounded, and several rifles lost. This band was engaged a few days afterwards by Colonel Taylor and a force of Constabulary, municipal police, and volunteers from Carcar and was severely punished, having suffered many casualties.

The most important capture made was that of the chieftain Bitó with all of the men under him, in the hills around the municipality of Naga. This capture was due to the efforts of Capt. H. P. Neville and Lieut. M. Luga of the Constabulary.

Between January, 1903, and June, 1904, eighty men were tried for *bandolerismo* in the Court of First Instance of this province.

Besides several other measures taken for the extermination of *bandolerismo* volunteer forces were organized in the municipalities and a reorganization of the municipal police was effected. But in spite of recommendations made and of the fact that the municipalities put up proper bonds, it was not possible to secure better arms for these local forces. Had they obtained them they would have had the means of extirpating *bandolerismo,* and the pueblos would have been encouraged to hunt down the roving bands of robbers in their several districts, being certain that in case of reprisals or vengeance on the part of the latter they would have had sufficient arms for their defense.

By giving the pueblos sufficient arms properly to defend themselves greater responsibility can be exacted from them for the misdeeds committed within their respective jurisdictions by organized bands of robbers. Were this done there would be no necessity for keeping detachments of Constabulary in the towns and these forces could be employed in scouring the hills and in establishing two or three detachments in those places generally selected by the bandits for their retreat which are too remote to be reached by the municipal police. Recommendations to this effect have been repeatedly made.

The system of espionage inaugurated by myself in the municipalities gave the very best results, as the efforts of the secret-service men resulted in the majority of the captures made.

The policy of conciliation also had considerable influence in the extermination of the *pulahanes,* which sect lasted but one year in spite of its having started its existence in a flourishing condition.

The *capioanes,* who succeeded the *pulahanes,* can be exterminated in a comparatively short time if sufficient activity is shown in hunting them down and a little tact and prudence is exercised in the work.

Complete details of the events above related are to be found in my reports sent to the honorable Civil Governor on April 14 and May 26, 1903, and the 12th and 27th of February, 1904.

Hereunder will be found a statement of firearms furnished to the municipal police. The majority are Remington shotguns, but of so inferior a class that they have resulted in accidents to the men handling them, the barrels being very liable to explode.

Statement of the firearms in some of the municipalities on March 29, 1904.

Pueblos.	Winchester repeating shotguns.	Revolvers (several makes).	Remington shotguns.	Remington rifles.	Krag carbine.
Asturias	1	3			
Aloguinsan	3				
Bantayan		3			
Barili	4	19	3	10	1
Bogo		1	9		
Badian		1			
Balamban		2			
Carcar		29		10	
Catmon			10		
Carmen			4		
Cebu		68			
Danao		2			
Mandaue		8	4		
Naga		16			
Opon		1	4		
Pinamungajan		5	5		
Tuburan		2	6	10	
Toledo				9	

FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The agricultural crisis afflicting these Islands has necessarily deeply affected them in a financial way. This is the reason that the municipalities have been scarcely able to obtain sufficient revenues to attend to their most pressing necessities.

The estimate of municipal expenditures for the year 1903 amounted to $302,401, it having been cut down as much as possible in order to make it balance with the estimated revenues.

The distribution made of this amount is as follows:

Salaries of employees and office supplies	$76,027.16
Police, payment of salaries and supplies	82,952.00
Education, salaries and supplies	45,804.74
Public works, salaries and supplies	44,982.45
Board of health	18,525.50
Postal service, salaries and supplies	6,425.00
Rent of buildings	7,243.00
Contingent expenses	7,110.00

It will be seen from the above table that the majority of the expenses of municipal administration consist in the payment of salaries and wages, the purchase of office supplies, and the maintenance of the police force. However, there are several presidents, secretaries, and treasurers of municipalities who receive salaries much lower than those fixed by law in order to help out the municipal budgets.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE MUNICIPALITIES.

Public works, which in view of the deplorable state of wagon and local roads should receive the largest appropriations, have been the least benefited in this distribution. So true is this that there are several municipalities that did not make any appropriation whatever for this purpose. It is therefore not surprising that the majority of the highways of communication by land have not been repaired nor kept up since the establishment of the present civil government.

Several pueblos are even lacking in municipal buildings of their own, as out of 41 municipalities in this province only 21 of them own their own municipal buildings, and of these 6 are in bad repair.

The municipalities that have set aside the largest appropriations for municipal improvements are as follows:

Municipality.	Amount.	Per cent of total appropriations.
Bantayan	$1,389	35
Bogo	2,356	31
Mandaue	958	32
Ginatilan	1,206	27
Barili	2,456	26
Carmen	665	24
Cebu	28,161	20

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The report of the provincial treasurer for the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, shows the following data:

Item.			Philippine currency.	Local currency.
DEBITS.				
Cash balance, provincial and municipal funds, July 1, 1904			₱16,034.94	$39,703.37
Land tax:				
Provincial			28,328.02	28,793.05
Municipal			37,769.55	28,390.39
Registration of property			105.50	49.75
Various taxes			6.00	
Total assessments, provincial and municipal:	Philippine currency.	Local currency.		
Industrial	₱38,317.50	$30,020.21		
Cedula tax	51,545.14	98,052.86		
Stamps	2,511.26	2,033.31		
Carts	1,049.84	767.31		
			93,423.74	130,923.69
Various municipal taxes			22,424.72	71,368.87
Total			198,092.47	309,229.87
Various funds			1,917.45	776.63
Forestry tax fund			1,521.51	
Profit on exchange			.03	
Appropriations for general expenses, Congressional relief fund			35,489.25	26,747.02
Debts paid to municipalities			227.27	500.00
Sales of property			217.58	1,041.20
Exchange of currency			71,035.08	72,388.60
Total debits			308,500.64	410,682.57

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
CREDITS.				
General provincial expenses:				
Salaries of provincial officers	₱14,251.26	$9,187.64		
Clerks and permanent employees	14,253.35	14,339.49		
Provincial lots and buildings	641.43	3,446.80		
Building and land of provincial school	1,223.32	870.00		
Furniture and office supplies	9,730.75	777.22		
Various	33,039.93	20,324.09		
Total			₱73,140.04	$48,945.24
Road-and-bridge fund:				
Salaries and wages of foreman and day laborers	38,164.10	35,495.76		
Materials and transportation of same	643.60	1,393.93		
Tools and instruments	9,101.20	33.16		
Total			47,908.90	36,922.85
Loans to municipalities				250.00
Exchange of currency			65,784.63	80,841.95
Various			90.90	15.46
Transferred to municipalities			102,508.44	182,604.11
Balance of cash, provincial and municipal, June 30, 1904			19,067.73	61,102.96
Total credits			308,500.64	410,682.57

PROVINCIAL PROPERTY.

Value of office building and land	₱50,000.00
Value of instruments, tools, and carts	23,404.86
Value of means of transportation	150.00
Total	73,554.86

Summary.

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
PROVINCIAL REVENUES.		
Cash balance July 1, 1903	₱14,313.20	$25,941.91
Received from all sources during the year	181,064.62	202,092.03
Payments	186,924.47	166,931.08
Cash balance, June 30, 1904	8,453.35	61,102.86
MUNICIPAL REVENUES.		
Balance due municipalities July 1, 1903	1,721.74	13,761.46
Municipal revenues collected	111,860.74	176,267.35
Municipal funds transferred	102,968.10	190,028.71
Balance due municipalities June 30, 1904	10,614.38	.10

The figures above set forth show that salaries and expenses of provincial employees absorbed the majority of the revenues. Although the construction and maintenance of provincial roads and bridges caused an expense of $5,642.51, gold, and $24,912.83, Mexican, during the second half of 1902 and the first half of 1903, it could not be said that they have been properly attended to, inasmuch as only one-third of the provincial highways has been put in order and a very limited number of bridges constructed.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS.

The roads repaired during the time embraced by this report with provincial funds consist of the highway between the municipalities of Cebu and Carcar on the south and to Carmen on the north.

It is impossible for me to give figures as to the extent of the repairs made in view of the fact that they do not exist in the office of the provincial supervisor, and that Supervisor De Lano failed to send a report to the provincial board as he had been directed to do.

No repairs have been made to the bridges along these roads and for this reason they are at present in a very bad condition, especially on the road to Carmen. The provincial board in the latter part of 1903 planned to repair some of these bridges, especially those on the road from Liloan to Compostela on the River Cotcot, and on that between Danao and Carmen through a mangrove swamp, as at the places mentioned the road is almost impassable; but the proposition of the provincial board has not been carried into effect, I do not know for what reason.

The roads repaired with the 10,000 piculs of rice received from the Insular Government for the relief of the famine-stricken pueblos are situate in the municipalities detailed in the following table:

Municipality.	Amount of rice (pounds).	Value.	
		Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
Opon toward Córdoba	35,062	₱1,407.14	$469.20
Barili toward Aloguinsan	99,382	4,075.30	1,232.50
Argao toward Sibonga, Argao toward Dalaguete, Argao within the town itself	272,536	10,857.37	3,723.10
Sibonga	45,024	1,739.64	664.30
Dalaguete toward Boljoon, Dalaguete within the town itself	128,322	3,857.99	2,004.80
Boljoon toward Nueva Caceres, Boljoon toward Dalaguete, Boljoon within the town itself	74,074	1,088.32	170.39
Oslob toward Nueva Caceres, Oslob within the town itself	158,739	6,519.99	1,988.00
Ginatilan	52,150		2,646.00
Puente de Naga	133	7.31	

The pueblo most benefited, as shown by the above statement, is Argao, which figures as having received 272,536 pounds of rice, equivalent to ₱10,857.37 and $3,723.10, Mexican. It was not because it was in a worse condition than the other municipalities that it was given this preference, as the provincial board set aside only 1,000 piculs of rice for the repair of its road, but through the influence exercised by its municipal president over the mind of the provincial supervisor, Mr. De Lano, it was able to obtain a larger

quantity of rice than that assigned to it without the prior consent of the board, which did not lend its approval until the amount had been expended and it felt in view of the circumstances that it was forced to do so.

There were other municipalities better entitled to this relief and other roads that had greater need of being repaired on account of their importance—such, for example, as the road from Barili to Aloguinsan, which was not completed through lack of rice, and without which communication between the two pueblos even on horseback is difficult.

From the foregoing it may be judged that the distribution was not equitably made in accordance with the purposes that led up to the donation of this rice.

Nor is it possible to give the extent of road work done with this rice for the reasons above set forth—that is, that there are no data in the office of the provincial supervisor.

The road across the island from Carcar to Barili, which it was proposed to open at the expense of the Congressional relief fund, had to be suspended in its construction on account of the $56,000 fund appropriated for the purpose having become exhausted, although there is only a stretch of 5 kilometers that remain to be done in order to reach Barili.

With regard to the wagon roads across the island which place the pueblos of both coasts in communication, they are of the greatest importance for the prosperity of this province. For this reason it was recommended that three roads, equidistant, should be built across the island as follows: From Carcar to Barili, from Naga or Minglanilla to Toledo, and from Sogod to Tuburan. The opening of the first and last named was approved, and an appropriation of $234,000 was made, no action having been taken with regard to the second. In view of the fact that the road from Sogod to Tuburan is of less importance than that from Minglanilla to Toledo, I recommended on December 29, 1903, to the honorable Philippine Commission, in a report made to that body, that the appropriation made for the former should be transferred to the latter, but the Consulting Engineer to the Commission did not support my recommendation in his report, on the grounds of the costly and difficult work connected with the opening of a road from Naga or from the immediate vicinity of the city of Cebu to Toledo and of its proximity to the wagon road across the island from Carcar to Barili, he having considered only the location of this

road and failed to take into account the interests of the province, which would be more greatly benefited by a road passing through the center of the island. The provincial board has lately, in view of these considerations, recommended that the appropriation made for the road from Sogod to Tuburan be transferred for the construction of a road between the city of Cebu and Toledo. This recommendation did not have the desired results.

As regards the general condition of roads and bridges at the present time, they are in a very bad state. Since the establishment of the present régime the entire length of road from Carcar to Danao on the east coast has twice been repaired and once partially repaired, while the road from Carmen to Bogo and along the west coast has not been repaired at all at the expense of the provincial government.

It is with reason that those pueblos complain of the neglect of the provincial board in not paying proper attention to the maintenance and repair of their highways of communication. They have repeatedly petitioned this government for aid in order that their interests might be adequately protected. In support of their just demands I have on several occasions brought the matter up before the provincial board in order that an appropriation of provincial funds might be made for this work, suggesting that an equitable distribution to road and bridge funds be made to all of the pueblos of the province in view of the fact that they all pay taxes equally. But these propositions of mine, though not rejected, were laid on the table to be later considered, and one thing and another has served as an excuse to delay action upon same.

FORESTRY PRODUCTS.

As there are no large forests in this province, forestry products are of small importance, being scarcely sufficient to satisfy the local demand.

The following table shows the utilization of forestry products during the year 1903 and from January to June, 1904, and is from data furnished by the forestry inspector:

Product.		1903.	1904.
Lumber	cubic feet	33,326	30,164
Firewood	do	43,696	15,651
Balao	gantas	102	36
Cascalete	piculs	1	75

Total values: 1903, ₱3,357.32; 1904, ₱3,729.65.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE.

During the period covered by this report there have been 208 sittings in the Court of First Instance, there having been sittings twice a day during the months of August, September, October, November, and December. The number of cases brought up are given in the following table:

Criminal causes.

Class.	Number of cases.	Class.	Number of cases.
From January to December, 1903.		*From January to June, 1904.*	
Parricide	3	Parricide	1
Murder	5	Murder	6
Homicide	24	Homicide	8
Bandolerismo	72	Frustrated murder	1
Assault accompanied by serious physical injuries	17	Arson	1
Assault accompanied by slight physical injuries	3	Bandolerismo	8
Sedition	13	Homicide caused by assault accompanied by physical injuries	1
Robbery	17	Homicide caused by reckless negligence	1
Robbery and homicide	2	Frustrated homicide	1
Theft	11	Rebellion	1
Estafa	11	Illegal detention	2
Adultery	1	Assault accompanied by serious physical injuries	10
Illegal detention	7	Assault accompanied by slight physical injuries	3
Arbitrary arrest	12	Robbery	3
Usurpation of authority	1	Theft	9
Assumption of authority	2	Estafa	3
Falsification	5	Attempted homicide	1
Rape	4	Frustrated rape	1
Infidelity in the custody of prisoners	3	Violation of immigration laws	1
Desertion	2	Violation of Act No. 355	1
Attempt to disturb the public order	1	Infidelity in the custody of prisoners	2
Crime against the public order	1	Housebreaking	1
Libel	2	Illegal carrying of firearms	1
Illegal carrying of arms	1	Offenses against persons	1
Slander	2	Corruption of minors	1
Disorderly conduct	2	Slander	8
Abduction	6	Calumny	1
Infraction of municipal ordinances	8	Rape (estupro)	2
Malversation of public funds	2	Total [2]	80
Discharging firearms within prohibited limits	1		
Damages to property	1		
Housebreaking	3		
Vagrancy	4		
Arson	2		
Failure to remit public funds	1		
Illegal cockfighting	1		
Threats	1		
Gambling	1		
Total [1]	225		

[1] There were 67 convictions, 108 causes were dismissed, and 72 are pending.

[2] In the above cases 24 convictions were secured, 17 were dismissed, and 37 are pending.

CIVIL CASES.

On the 30th day of June of this year there were 133 civil cases in the court which had been brought over from former years.

During the period from January to June of the said year judgment was awarded in 10 cases, 2 were dismissed, and 66 are pending.

The above data show the great importance of this judicial district and the advisability of dividing it in order that all matters may be attended to and disposed of in accordance with the best interests of the public.

The same thing may be said with regard to the office of the provincial fiscal, which is truly unable to cope with the immense amount of accumulated work on account of the lack of personnel. It is absolutely indispensable to have an assistant fiscal appointed in order that the work of this office may not suffer great delay.

JUSTICE-OF-THE-PEACE COURTS.

The data are not at hand to be able to estimate the number of matters which have passed through the justices' courts in the different municipalities. It can be stated, however, that in the majority of cases irregularities and deficiencies are noted owing to the ineptitude of the justices. This is not due to a lack of persons who have the necessary conditions and qualifications properly to discharge the duties of the office, but to the fact that the work and responsibility attached to it are not in proportion to the salary. This is the reason of the frequent resignations, especially of those persons who have some business interests to attend to, who are generally the ones chosen for the office because of their being better educated than their fellow-townsmen.

The reorganization of these courts is peremptorily demanded by the interests of the public. If a change is made the system of dividing up the present judicial districts into subdistricts could be adopted. These subdistricts should be established so as to include from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants and classified according to first and second class in case that the presiding justice receives a fixed salary; but this will be unnecessary if the present system of fees is continued. In the classification of these districts the number of cases handled or that are liable to occur in each subdistrict annually should specially be taken into account, the estimate

being based upon the statistics for former years and also the cost of living in the towns included within each subdistrict.

Suspensions and dismissals.—During the time covered by this report but one justice of the peace, Señor Juan Villarosa, of the municipality of Cebu, was dismissed on account of irregularities committed in the exercise of his office.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

There has been a considerable advance made in all of the municipalities since January, 1903, in public education. The number of insular teachers at present in the province is insufficient, so much so that several municipalities are insistently soliciting that some of the said teachers be sent to them.

The total appropriations made by the municipalities in 1903 for educational purposes amount to $45,804.70—that is to say, 15.18 per cent of their total appropriations.

The municipalities which have estimated larger annual expenditures for education than any other item, with the exception of salaries and wages of officers and employees, are the following:

Municipality.	Amount	Per cent of its total appropriation.
Ronda	$1,350	81
Badian	1,346	52
Moalboal	1,450	35
Oslob	708	30
Aloguinsan	516	26
Poro	360	26
Sibonga	2,686	26
Talisay	1,150	26
Toledo	1,199	26
Malabuyoc	442	23
Dumanjug	1,129	22
Asturias	336	16

In proportion to their revenues these municipalities have not only reconstructed and repaired buildings for schools in the center of the town but also have built and are continuing to build schoolhouses in the barrios in order that children living away from the town shall not lose the opportunity of obtaining an education.

The 5,000 piculs of rice given by the Insular Government for the building of schoolhouses has done a great amount of good to

some of the pueblos that, in spite of all of their efforts, saw that it was impossible to build schoolhouses even in the most important of their barrios.

The data obtained by the division superintendent of schools of this province show a steady annual increase in the number of pupils attending the public schools.

June, 1903	3,031
July, 1903	2,411
August, 1903	3,668
September, 1903	4,381
November, 1903	6,788
December, 1903	7,479
January, 1904	16,373
February, 1904	22,172
March, 1904	24,885

The municipality of Ginatilan has the largest number of children enrolled in proportion to its population in the public schools—1,422. There are several municipalities that do not own their schoolhouses, and many that do find that they are in a bad state of repair and that the amount of their revenues is insufficient to make any improvement upon them. However, in spite of these circumstances, there has been no decrease in the enthusiasm felt by the young people for education.

With regard to school furniture and supplies, an equal deficiency is noted, but the municipalities are endeavoring to make an improvement in this regard in so far as their revenues will permit. One thousand American-made desks sent by the Insular Government have been distributed among some of the municipalities of this province.

In the city of Cebu the strides made by education have been remarkable. In June, 1903, the enrollment amounted to 758 students, while in March, 1904, this number was increased to 2,161.

There are at present the following schools established in this city: San Nicolas, Mambaling, El Pardo, Ermita, Cebu Central, Cogon, Tejero, Mabolo, and a separate school for Chinese. All of these schools are under the charge of 3 American and 27 Filipino teachers.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The normal school in this city was established with provincial funds. Since its foundation to date it has made considerable

progress, as is demonstrated by the report of the division superintendent of schools given hereunder:

The school occupies one of the best buildings in the city, for which the province pays ₱200 a month. The growth of this school during the past year may be seen from the following figures:

June, 1903	115
July, 1903	206
August, 1903	249
September, 1903	290
October, 1903	234
November, 1903	378
December, 1903	372
January, 1904	415
February, 1904	476
March, 1904	401

Of this number 170 came from the provinces. Cebu has 135 and Leyte 26. All of those who failed to pass the examination are excluded from this school in order that it may in reality be converted into an institution of high education. The course of study embraces the following subjects, taught by ten American teachers:

First preparatory.—English, language study, elements of grammer, composition and letter writing, spelling, copy books, and supplementary reading; arithmetic; geography; drawing; vocal exercises.

Second preparatory.—English, advanced grammar and composition, Philippine and American history, civics; arithmetic; geography; science, first half year; plant study; physiology and hygiene; drawing; music.

First year.—English literature, narrative and descriptive prose, minor classic prose; principles of arithmetic, commercial transactions, interest, commission, discount, insurance, banking, shipping, and accounts; principles of algebra; botany; history, Philippine Islands; Spanish or French.

Second year.—English literature, lyric and romantic poetry; algebra up to square root, principles of geometry; science, comparative anatomy and animal physiology; history, beginning of civilization, ancient countries of the East; the Mediterranean before the Christian era; Spanish or French.

Third year.—Manual for teachers; arithmetic; general history; physical geography; English; botany; Latin.

We are now ready to commence manual-training work. The Department of Public Instruction has furnished us with a practical teacher and an excellent collection of tools, costing over $1,000. I have great hopes that this practice in connection with education, which has not been so greatly neglected up to the present time, will stimulate industry and improve the community.

We also plan a commercial course as soon as the students are sufficiently advanced to be able to profit by this work.

The Province of Cebu has 100,000 school children. During the past

year the American teachers have established and inspected many barrio schools, thus extending the rudiments of education to many who up to the present have not enjoyed this benefit. This work has been difficult on account of lack of facilities, of school-teachers, of money, or school furniture.

The Filipino teachers have made great progress during the past year. Wherever there is an American teacher (we have now 37 in all) at least one hour a day is used to instruct municipal teachers. In addition to this, one month of each year is employed in the education of teachers. The last course, which commenced March 28 and ended April 22, 1904, was attended by 28 American teachers and 605 Filipino teachers and aspirants, and at least 150 were excluded because they could not be accommodated. The municipal teachers derived great benefit from this meeting, at the termination of which they received their appointments. The salaries assigned to native teachers were out of proportion to the municipal funds and the individual ability of each teacher. It can be stated, however, that the salaries paid to the Filipino teachers are completely inadequate. For the current year we have 233 teachers and ₱33,614.33 for salaries, or an average of ₱12 a month only.

This division also has seven Filipino insular teachers who have started in at salaries of $20 to $25, gold, a month. For the present, owing to the scarcity of good material, only four of these positions are occupied.

The estimate of revenues and expenses for school purposes made by the municipalities during the present year (1904) is annexed hereto as Exhibit A.

This exhibit shows the following figures:

Receipts:	
One quarter of 1 per cent of the land tax	$55,618.22
Appropriated from general funds	6,275.13
Total receipts	61,893.35
Expenses:	
Construction of schoolhouses	14,355.24
Rent of schoolhouses	6,150.00
Purchase and repair of schoolhouses	5,218.79
Salaries of teachers	33,614.33
Supplies	1,083.00
Total expenses	60,421.36
Balance in treasury	1,471.99

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are several private schools in the municipalities of this province, particularly in this city. Since the beginning of the year 1903 in the majority of the pueblos the Centro Católico has been organizing schools which are under the control of the parish

priests and attended to by the several committees or branches of the said Central Católico. As these schools are maintained by the voluntary contributions of the Catholic residents in each municipality, their prosperity depends directly upon the financial condition of the same, so that at the present time these schools are not prospering as their founders would desire that they should owing to the hard times.

Of those existing in this city the Colegio de San Cárlos merits special mention because of its importance. This college is administered by the Paulist Fathers, and the seminary of the Immaculate Conception, managed by the Sisters of Charity, is another notable institution.

San Cárlos College in former years was exclusively a theological seminary, and it was only recently that a course of study similar to that of the secondary instruction given by the University of Santo Tomas was established in it.

The following table shows the number of scholars enrolled in this institution during the present year:

Theological	62
Boarders	107
Day scholars	225
Preparatory school	76
Free primary instruction	110
Total	580

According to information furnished by the director of this college, the total attendance this year is less than last owing to the precarious financial condition of the Islands.

The College of the Immaculate Conception has the following number of students:

Boarders	112
Day scholars	40
Scholars in Catholic school	140
Total	292

The establishment of trade schools is an imperious necessity to the development of industry in these Islands. So long as these schools can not be established it is recommended that women attending the normal school should be taught to weave with modern looms, especially in cotton, and how to prepare the raw material for this purpose, instead of being taught purely ornamental

work. All of the apparatus could be bought by the province. Sewing and cooking might also be profitably taught along with the art of weaving.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The statistics of the provincial board of health show that 19,923 deaths in a population of 667,057 inhabitants occurred in this province between July 20, 1903, and May 31, 1904.

This makes a monthly average of 1,992 deaths and an average of 30 per thousand.

The municipality of Aloguinsan has the smallest death rate, which is 9.29 per thousand, and that of Carcar the maximum of 102.86 per thousand.

The following table shows the civil status of the persons dying during the period mentioned:

	Males.	Females.
Married	203	135
Widowers	63	[1] 100
Single	138	113
Children	5,477	4,771
Unclassified	5,477	4,044
Total	10,760	9,163

[1] Widows.

The diseases which have caused the greatest mortality are the following: Cholera, 5,942 deaths; smallpox, 2,351; intermittent fevers, 814; tuberculosis, 572; beriberi, 364; dysentery, 260; malarial fever, 266.

The reappearance of the cholera which occurred at the beginning of June, 1903, came in a much milder epidemic form than in the year 1902. It is supposed that the contagion was brought over from the neighboring Province of Bohol.

Smallpox is now of an endemic character in this province, and, appearing in a more or less severe form, has claimed a good many victims during the period covered by this report.

There were a few cases of bubonic plague, mostly among Chinamen.

Leprosy, a disease as terrible as it is disgusting, is what is causing the greatest ravages in this province. The total number of lepers in the island is 1,011. Of this number there are 225 in the Government Hospital.

Opon is the municipality where the largest number of lepers is to be found, the figures being 128 out of 18,850 inhabitants. The pueblos of Bolhoon, Dumanjug, and Moalboal, with 7,347, 32,051, and 16,107 inhabitants, respectively, have only three lepers each.

The leper hospital, which is situate within the boundaries of this city, is very dangerous to the people of the town. Having no guards to watch the sick, they are wont to make their escape by night and quietly walk in among a lot of people gathered together for some reason or other. The lower classes, as a general rule, take no notice of this disease nor do they endeavor to avoid contact, being incredulous as to the danger. This perhaps accounts for the rapid spread of this disease.

It is therefore very urgent that this hospital should be transferred to a more isolated place as soon as possible.

Births.—During the same period 19,683 births, which is an average of 32.07 per thousand inhabitants, were registered. Compared with the number of deaths it shows a decrease in population of 240 inhabitants. However, the figures of births are probably inexact, when it is taken into account that in the majority of the municipalities no registration of births is kept other than the parish books.

In none of the municipalities of this province, with the exception of that of Cebu, have there been municipal boards of health established, either because of the lack of doctors or of funds to maintain same.

AGRICULTURE.

KIND AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENT AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural production of the province is represented by the following articles: Sugar, copra, tobacco, and hemp.

Sugar.—Sugar was formerly one of the most important products and the principal factor of trade and commerce in this province. Before the revolution the average annual production fluctuated between 250,000 and 300,000 piculs, while the crop of 1903 was only 110,259 piculs and the present crop scarcely reached 15,000 piculs. It is thus seen that the last production compared to that of the year before shows a falling off of 95,259 piculs, and as compared to the average normal production during the years prior to the revolution it shows a decrease of 285,000 piculs.

So long as the causes which have occasioned its decay exist there can be no hope of a return to its former prosperous state, but on the contrary in a short time it will cease to be cultivated by the farmers even though they are compelled to lose considerable capital invested in sugar mills.

Copra.—In view of the fact that no cattle are necessary for its cultivation, copra is a product which has a good future before it. For this reason cocoanut plantations are becoming more extensive, all available land being gradually taken up. The production of this article in the year 1903 is estimated approximately at 10,400 piculs, and it is very probable that this year's crop will show an increase of one-third, taking into account the production up to date.

Tobacco.—Although this plant requires careful and costly cultivation and is of rather uncertain yield, much depending upon the weather, its quick-growing qualities and its value compared to the area cultivated is the reason that many farmers who have only small holdings which they cultivate themselves prefer to cultivate it in rotation with corn to any other product. This explains why the production of tobacco and corn during the last three years has been steady, though it is only about half what it used to be during normal years before the revolution. This year's crop will be about 10 per cent less than last year, when it amounted to 29,800 quintals. Its quality is also inferior on account of the heavy and abundant rains.

Hemp.—The cultivation of hemp is increasing very slowly owing to the fact that there is very little land in this province adapted for it. The plant does not grow so large here as in Leyte and other hemp-producing provinces. For that reason quite a large area of land is required in order to give a profit to the planter. The falling off in this production for the present year is approximately 20 per cent as compared to last year, when the crop amounted to 10,730 piculs.

Products consumed in the interior are corn, rice, borona, mongos, cacao, coffee, potatoes, and tubers of several kinds.

Corn.—Corn is at present the most important product of this province and that which maintains the farmers through these precarious times. Though it is not an article of export, large quantities are shipped to adjacent provinces, and the natives of Cebu use it as their principal article of food. The lack of draft

cattle makes its cultivation very costly, but this is compensated by the high price it brings. The approximate crop for 1903 was 407,621 cavans, and the prices brought from $4.50 to $5 a cavan. During the present year, to judge by the amount already gathered, it is estimated that there will be an increase of 30 per cent over last. The present price is from $3 to $3.50 a cavan.

Rice.—Rice is gathered in such small quantities that it is scarcely sufficient for local consumption. The cultivation of this cereal prior to the revolution, when there was an abundance of cattle and wages were low, never amounted to much, as the land here is not well adapted to its cultivation. For that reason sugar cane, tobacco, and other crops were preferred because they required less attention and are less costly to raise and, moreover, do not require irrigated lands, which are very expensive in Cebu. It is very probable that with modern methods and tools which would reduce the cost of raising rice its cultivation might become more general and yield at least sufficient to satify the local demand.

With regard to other articles mentioned, such as borona, mongoes, cacao, and coffee, they are raised on a very small scale and are scarcely sufficient to satisfy the needs of the province itself.

Potatoes are only raised in two pueblos of this province, on an insignificant scale.

With regard to other tubers, especially the sweet potato, many have been planted, though not to so great an extent as to make the sweet potato of commercial importance. But each family of farmers has its own plot of ground set aside exclusively for the cultivation of this plant as a preventive measure against the danger of famine. It is due to this precaution that this province did not suffer much from the consequences of times of scarcity.

Maguey or sisal.—I have not mentioned this product among the others for the reason that I thought it more advisable to speak at length in regard to it in this report. This is a plant which until recently was only used to mark boundaries of lands or for the purpose of fencing and to extract the fibers from its leaves which are used in the making of rope. However, the value acquired by these fibers in the market for exportation makes us hope that within a short time its cultivation will become greatly developed.

Being confident that the cultivation of this plant might offer a good future for agriculture, I have suggested to the municipalities during my visits of inspection that they recommend planters

to devote a portion of their lands to the cultivation of this plant, even if only as an experiment, as it might be that their future prosperity would depend upon this product, maguey being easy to cultivate on even the poorest land, and not requiring the use of draft cattle even on the largest plantations.

At the beginning of this year a few crops had already been gathered, and it is estimated that the yield for 1904 will amount to 500 piculs. The fiber is now quoted at from $8 to $9 the picul.

GENERAL CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE.

The continual decadence of agriculture in this island from year to year is remarkable. Nothing is perceived which would offer hopes of its prompt reëstablishment and bring it back to the place where it was before the revolution.

The facts above set forth give painful evidence of its critical situation. All of its important products have suffered a decrease amounting to one-half, more or less, as compared to that period, and it is impossible to prophesy how long this state of affairs will exist. It is true that there has been an increase in some products such as corn, but this does not signify that there is any indication of an improvement, because proportionately a greater amount of labor has had to be employed than ordinarily is the case. I mean to say by this that a farmer who, let us say, with proper tools and animals can cultivate 3 hectares of land to corn, without these things would necessarily have to employ four men to cultivate the same area of ground.

ORIGIN OF THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Various factors have contributed to the ruin of agriculture in this province, the principal one being the results of the revolution, during which large sums of money, represented by large plantations burnt down or neglected, were lost. Besides this there were the warehouses, sugar mills, agricultural tools and implements that were destroyed or burnt, and the draft cattle either died or were stolen, especially during the insurrection against Spanish rule.

Even during normal times there has been a scarcity of capital, so that it has always been difficult to secure loans even at the exorbitant interest of from 20 to 25 per cent and with good security.

Planters and farmers have always, in the great majority, lived on credit, secured not precisely by the nominal value of their lands

but by the value represented by the improvements thereon, the methods of production and the crops, all of which were hypothecated to respond for the amount of the debt and interest thereon.

When all these elements had been lost disaster resulted to agriculture, and as a natural consequence both principal and interest were lost in the majority of cases. Under these circumstances the capitalists, in the impossibility of being reimbursed, lost confidence and will make no new loans upon agricultural property even at the very highest rates of interest.

Another reason for the decay of agriculture is the increase in wages due to the high price of staple articles of food. The present cost of labor is so out of proportion with the value of agricultural products of certain kinds—like sugar, for instance—that it is impossible to cultivate them except at a loss. There were other contributary causes which have brought agriculture to its present state, such as the frequent plagues of locusts, drought, etc., but owing to their transitory character they do not constitute a problem the solution of which requires careful study.

The solution of the problem, therefore, is the result of the following factors:

(1) Lack of capital.

(2) Lack of cattle; and

(3) The high price of labor and the low prices brought by agricultural products.

Perhaps it will be stated that the lack of cattle can be overcome by purchasing new stock when the farmers shall have gotten on their feet again. This is true, but it must be borne in mind that the frequent occurrence of rinderpest and other cattle diseases make the farmer continually exposed to the danger of losing the capital invested in them, and so rather than run this risk he prefers to cultivate his lands in accordance with his present resources and without contracting new obligations which might mean ruin to him.

MEANS OF SOLVING THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

As the causes above indicated are known, it will not be impossible to seek the remedy which shall adequately restore agriculture to its former condition. However, it is necessary that the question be looked at from every point of view and that all of the factors which have contributed to the decadence be eliminated at one time, and not to attempt to eliminate them one by one, as the Government

has done in its experiment of importing draft cattle, which up to the present day has not had the result of improving the condition of agriculture.

As my duties take up almost my entire time, I regret that in this report it is not possible for me to take up and explain what appears to me would work a solution of this problem which on account of its transcendency deserves special attention and careful study. I will therefore leave this matter to be dwelt upon at length at some future day.

Before finishing this part of my report I would say, in passing, that the establishment of a few manufactories whose raw materials can be cultivated in this province would give a great impulse to the development of agriculture—for example, that of cotton mills, whose products are largely consumed in these Islands.

As a raw material, cotton is a plant easily and cheaply cultivated. It does not require the use of draft cattle even when raised on a large scale. If there were a demand for cotton, planters would at once cultivate this plant to lands that are bare and uncultivated, and the profits would not only bring results to agriculture itself but the manufacturer, being able to acquire raw material cheap, could advantageously compete with the foreign product and the consumer could buy the finished article much cheaper than he now does.

ADVERSITIES SUFFERED BY AGRICULTURE.

During the period covered by this report the province was invaded by locusts several times, the last plagues occurring in August and December, 1903, and the beginning of June of this year. The pueblos which most severely suffered were San Fernando, Carcar, Argoa, Bogo, Bantayan, San Remigio, Asturias, Toledo, Aloguinsan, Barili, Naga, and Talisay.

For the extermination of this pest 988 galvanized-iron sheets and 151 sacks of rice were equitably distributed among the pueblos. In all of the municipalities the amount of locusts killed was 1,728 cavanes.

The provincial locust board as well as the local boards were duly organized under the provisions of the law and adopted regulations and took such measures as the circumstances required in connection with the balance of their duties.

The prolonged drought felt about the beginning of the year 1903

and the excessive rains at the end of that year resulted in the loss of many crops, especially the drought, which had a great deal to do with the presence of famine in some parts. In the same manner the storm of June 2, 1903, in the northern part of this island, destroyed many crops in the municipalities of Bantayan, San Remigio, Bogo, and Tabogan.

The famine felt in some of the municipalities was combated with the relief fund of 10,000 piculs of rice received from the Insular Government, which was used for the payment of labor on the roads constructed in the municipalities where matters were at their worst.

The rinderpest is still prevalent and continues its work of exterminating the remnants of the provincial herds.

The commissioner sent down by the Government for the purpose of inoculating cattle with the prophylactic serum in those pueblos where there were cases of the epidemic, met with the most deplorable failure as the majority of the cattle inoculated died, so that the country people have lost faith in these remedies and are resigned to the loss of their cattle, but they will not, under any circumstances, risk the danger of inoculation, for they are convinced that its effects are fatal.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries of this province are in the same condition as that described in my last annual report. With the exception of the city of Cebu, where a few industries of little importance are established, in the balance of the municipalities they are merely of a home character. The fostering of a few manufactories whose raw materials are produced, or could be produced, in this region, would give a great impulse to the financial prosperity of these Islands.

The establishment of trade schools in all of the provinces would constitute an important factor in the industrial development of these Islands, because then the capitalist who desired to establish himself here could find intelligent and skilled labor from these schools, and they would be much cheaper than imported help.

COMMERCE.

The trade of this province is almost in exactly the same condition as during the year 1902, an account of which is to be found in

my report for that period. For this reason I think it is unnecessary for me to enter into details with regard to this matter.

I recommend, however, the prompt completion of the improvements of the port of Cebu, as this would be a great aid to the commerce of the province.

Respectfully submitted.

JUAN CLÍMACO,
Governor of the Province of Cebu.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ILOCOS NORTE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOCOS NORTE,
Laoag, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the Province of Ilocos Norte for the fiscal year 1903–4:

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

During the period embraced by this report this province has, speaking broadly, advanced gradually but steadily under the provincial and municipal laws (Acts Nos. 83 and 82), as is manifested by the growth of public interest in the administration and the development of its material resources. This has been accomplished by an upright and impartial application of the laws governing us and with the assistance of the protection and help extended by the Insular Government.

It is necessary to confess that it at first appeared as if the present constitution were not adaptable to the people of this province or of the Archipelago, in view of their social and political training in the past, and that therefore it would be necessary to labor as we have been laboring in order to bring about harmony between public and private interest, that is to say, an advantageous reciprocity in the relations of the individual with the Government, and there can be no doubt that from the sacrifices of the Government and the efforts of the people born of their natural desire to adapt themselves to existing circumstances, a favorable result has been achieved. So true is this that during the last fiscal year the moral and material prosperity of the province was greater than during the two former years without there having been the least show of opposition to a compliance with public duties and the observance and practice of the ideas involved in existing institutions. The people have not shown themselves indifferent to their material welfare; on the contrary, they are becoming stronger in their

conviction that their institutions are of a liberal character and noble in their purpose, for they have seen their beneficent influence upon their own lives. They have directed their efforts toward the general welfare, bearing the public burdens with docility; they have maintained a good standard of public morality and have favored education and sanitation, and they have taken advantage of peace and tranquillity to direct their efforts toward the greatest possible development of their resources to such an extent that, though their evolution has been somewhat slow and laborious, it has been parallel with the noble desire of the Government to give to them the fullness of their material and moral advancement and hence to their highest possible welfare.

This result was to be expected in view of the fact that the individual and collective workings of the provincial and municipal governments have always been, in so far as practicable, along the lines laid down by existing legislation, guided by the principles of reason and justice. Notwithstanding the efforts of the provincial and municipal officers to secure the highest prosperity and to second the noble and generous desires of the Government in this regard, there have been a few instances of an exceptional character which to a certain degree have been as obstacles in the way, and to these I shall refer further on.

The progress achieved by the province is due not only to the liberal tendency of the existing institutions and the natural desire of the inhabitants of the province to reach a higher and more prosperous sphere but also to the administrative work of the provincial and municipal governments that have displayed the greatest zeal, activity, and energy in the management of public affairs and have endeavored to interpret the law so that the people might derive from it the greatest benefit.

During the last fiscal year the provincial board held 138 sessions and passed 1,159 resolutions. Its meetings have been public, and prior to adopting any resolution a careful examination of the matter in hand has always been followed by conscientious deliberation; all of its resolutions have been enforced. During the former fiscal year the provincial board held 59 sessions, in which it disposed of 406 separate matters. Table No. 1 is a detailed statement of the work of the provincial board.

As may be seen from this table very few sessions were held for the purpose of considering charges against municipal officers, or

the amendment or repeal of municipal ordinances that were defective in the sense of being contrary to the provisions of the Municipal Code.

As was to be expected, a few defects have been found in the workings of the municipal governments, due to the introduction of a new system; one of the hardest things in the world for a municipal official is for him to get rid of old customs and ideas left by the former centralizing system of government adopted in the past rule.

These defects, however, are fast disappearing as the municipal officers are beginning more clearly to understand present institutions, in view of the fact that a large part of the labors of this provincial government is devoted to the work of teaching the municipalities to accustom themselves to the present governmental system.

It is for this reason that the municipal governments are gradually fulfilling their official duties in a more perfect manner and at the same time beginning to understand the spirit of the constitution demonstrating that the people have their rights at the same time that they demand a more energetic enforcement of the law; thus they have succeeded in bringing about a state of general welfare and, comparatively speaking, have achieved great progress.

TAXES AND IMPOSTS.

The respect that the inhabitants of this province have for the law, their growing conviction that it is their duty to bear their share of the public burdens for the support of the government which rules over them, together with the zeal, activity, and intelligence of the officials charged with the collection of the taxes, have contributed greatly to the fact that nearly all the taxes were paid before June 30 last, in spite of the fact that the province had suffered some interruptions in its material development. In dealing with the financial condition of the province I shall speak more at length and in detail with regard to this matter.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the time to which this report refers much greater progress than during former years has been made in the improvement and construction of public buildings, roads, and bridges. The repairs made to the provincial government building, the construction of a high school, the improvement of some bridges, the con-

struction and repair of provincial and municipal roads, as well as the repairs and improvements of many municipal buildings and schools, distinguished the fiscal year just past from former years.

However, the small amount of funds that the province has on hand for road work and the state of neglect, lasting many years, into which the roads have fallen that implies their gradual destruction, will make it difficult, if not impossible, in spite of the great amount of rice furnished for road construction from the Congressional relief fund, unless the financial condition of the province improves, to place them in the state in which they originally were, which we are assured was that of being the best roads in the Archipelago.

RECORD OF THE COURTS.

The native of Ilocos Norte being by nature industrious and a foe of idleness and other vices and owing to his respect for the law and the highly moralizing character of the Government, taken in connection with the efficacy of the laws and the activity, zeal, and intelligence of the officers of the courts of justice, have resulted in that very few crimes have been recorded in this province and the number would have been much less had not the province suffered from the effects of famine at the beginning of the fiscal year. Exhibit No. 2 is a detailed statement of the criminal cases recorded and the nature of the same.

In civil matters many suits have been recorded, though involving small amounts. This is to be accounted for by the fact that realty being unsecured by official documents and the majority held undistributed, it not being the custom for heirs to divide an estate, their successors, either because they do not know the exact portion which corresponds to them or through the ambition of any one of them to possess the entire property, go into litigation, often more costly than the value of the property itself.

PUBLIC ORDER.

The maintenance of public order is in the hands of the Insular Constabulary and the municipal police established in each one of the pueblos of the province. The municipal police, following regulations enacted by the municipal councils and orders emanating from the provincial government, looks after the maintenance of public order, brings information as to violations of municipal

ordinances, arrests infractors of the law, serves summons on witnesses subpœnaed by the courts, and arrests criminals, though this last service is sometimes performed by the Insular Constabulary in this provincial capital and in some posts in the province, which responds every time that it is necessary. Thanks to the valuable services rendered by the Constabulary and the municipal police, public order has been maintained and few criminals have escaped.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Besides the postal service, the provincial government has established a telephone and telegraph service in this capital and in some of the pueblos of the province. There is a post-office in every municipality established under the provisions of Act No. 82, and as a general rule this service has been good.

PRISONS.

There is a provincial jail at the capital which is built of stone, for the confinement of prisoners sentenced to penalties of less than two years and of those awaiting trial. Its management is in the hands of the provincial governor acting through a warden and assistant warden. The Constabulary have the custody of the building and its administration is all that could be desired.

There are also jails in the municipalities contained in the municipal buildings of which the municipal police have the custody. Their administration is fairly good.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Although education is looked after by a separate branch of the provincial government, it is its duty to encourage and extend it. For this reason the provincial and municipal governments, desiring to give the widest possible range to the benefits of education, have left nothing undone for its development and have given it their fullest support and assistance. As a matter of fact, schools have been erected in all of the pueblos of the province and the number of students has multiplied. Great interest and love for education is manifest throughout the province, and it can be stated that in all of the good-sized pueblos there are hundreds of young men and children who speak and write English and have reached a certain degree of efficiency in the elements of the exact sciences.

A school of arts and trades would doubtless serve as a great incen-

tive to a great many students who, desiring to fit themselves for some career, are unable to go to Manila. During the last fiscal year some Filipino teachers in this province were appointed insular teachers.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

Before the establishment of the present régime nearly the entire province was ignorant of the advantages of sanitation and hygiene from a scientific standpoint. For this reason at the beginning the municipalities gave but little importance to this branch. When the provincial board of health was organized it encountered a great deal of difficulty and not a little work in enforcing sanitary measures. Although the sanitary measures and the recommendations of this government were not crowned with the greatest possible success, it has been observed that the people of the province are learning that the observance of sanitary laws is indispensable for the maintenance of health. There has been greater progress in this direction during the last fiscal year. During the time covered by this report there was a recrudescence in some of the pueblos of the province of the smallpox epidemic on account of the lack of vaccinators. However, recently the efforts of the provincial board of health have been successful in localizing and extinguishing it. Rinderpest and surra have decimated carabaos, cattle, and horses, and the province has also been afflicted with an epidemic among other domestic animals, including barnyard fowls.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

For a long time past and until very recently, the commerce of this province was insignificant, "La Compañía General de Tabacos," some dozens of Chinese merchants, and a few foreigners and natives monopolizing it. At present, however, there are signs of new life and daily there is felt in the province a greater desire to develop its relations. Last year two mercantile associations were established by natives of the province, as well as a few private companies capitalized for small amounts, the entire lot scarcely reaching a total of from ₱20,000 to ₱30,000. It is not too much to say that in time business will improve considerably if agriculture, the principal source of wealth in this province, continues to make progress. During the first few months of the past fiscal year embraced by this report, famine made itself felt owing to the drought of the former year and the plague of locusts which de-

stroyed the plantations, and as a natural consequence there was a marked depression in business; but during the latter months of the said fiscal year conditions improved gradually with the harvesting of the crops, though it hardly reached expectations; however, the merchants and the public have felt some relief from the said improvement.

Business has not been so good as might have been expected for the reason that the use of the old-style carts has been prohibited. These carts, if exception is made of rafts used by some pueblos in the eastern part of the province during a certain season of the year, are the only available means of transportation in the province, as the comparative cost of carts of modern construction is too high, and it is the opinion of the inhabitants of this province that the cattle used as draft animals here are not suitable for this class of vehicles, considering that provincial roads, notwithstanding the work which has been done upon them, are in a great part of such a nature as to make hauling extremely difficult, especially during the rainy season. This is particularly more true of those roads which follow the banks of streams or that cross rivers where the building of bridges is impracticable on account of the sandy nature of the ground, the danger from freshets, and the steep grades. The price of rice has fallen considerably, and to a certain extent transactions in this article have become paralyzed on account of the impossibility of transportation to the Province of Ilocos Sur, the best customer the province has. Rice can not be shipped by sea for the reason that the only available ports are Currimao and Gabo and they are too far distant from the point of production and can only be utilized during a portion of the year.

The principal article shipped from this province is tobacco, although there are but four pueblos where it is grown on a large scale—Batac, Bacarra, Dingras, and San Miguel. Some 17,500 quintals of tobacco were shipped to Manila, which at the price of ₱6 a quintal brought ₱105,000.

Maguey is the second article in importance at present, but, judging from the price at which it is now quoted, which is relatively high, is destined to take first place; 13,000 piculs of this product were shipped to Manila at a price of ₱8 the picul, making ₱104,000.

Rice occupies the third place. During normal times about ₱30,000 worth of this article was shipped to the Provinces of Ilocos Sur and Cagayan. The shipments during the last fiscal year have only amounted to ₱6,000 to date.

Next in importance come cotton, mongo, corn, sugar, onions, garlic, and other vegetables, and basi, a liquor extracted from molasses, all of which products are consumed locally in the pueblos where they are produced, with the exception of cotton, onions, and garlic, a portion of which are exported to Manila, Cagayan, and Ilocos Sur, respectively, to the value of ₱2,000, ₱1,000, and ₱1,000, in the order named. Horses, hogs, and fish nets are shipped to the value of ₱5,000, ₱3,000, and ₱2,000, respectively.

Textiles made in this province, especially in the pueblo of Paoay, are also sold in the form of sheets, napery, and dress goods, but a very small amount is shipped outside of the province, the little that is exported being sold by peddlers in the Province of Cagayan. During the last fiscal year goods to the value of ₱6,000 were shipped.

The same thing may be said with regard to mats made in the pueblo of Bangui.

There is also a private company engaged in the lumbering business, but on account of lack of good transportation and a port this business has not been lively. Rattan and gogo are also articles of commerce in the province.

The business in imported articles is in the hands of a few dozen Chinamen and a branch of the Compañía General de Tabacos established in this city, although a mercantile company organized by natives and some peddlers has a share in this business. In the pueblos of the province this class of business is in the hands of Chinamen who keep small stalls or bazaars, native merchants and peddlers, and of a mercantile company organized by the natives of the pueblo of Batac.

The value of merchandise imported into this province during the fiscal year is probably in the neighborhood of ₱200,000—textiles, cotton thread, petroleum, iron, galvanized iron, plows, lamps, plates, hats, umbrellas and parasols, groceries and liquors, and other knickknacks of smaller importance. With the exception of the lumber business and rice, the price of which has fallen considerably, the trade in all other articles has been larger than last year.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The clayey nature of the land, the geographical situation and climate of the province, and the chemical components of the vegetable mold make the land of the province susceptible of a

great variety of cultivation; for this reason agriculture is the principal basis of the wealth of this region in spite of the fact that the science of agriculture is scarcely known and the most rudimentary methods of tilling the ground with the most primitive of tools are in vogue. Thus, agricultural work is carried on with the aid of carabaos and without artificial manures and gives relatively a large yield, which is sufficient for the necessities of the people and the comfort of a few landed owners. There is no machinery in the province used in connection with agriculture with the exception of a windmill for irrigation, a motor for shelling rice, a machine for stripping maguey, and a cotton stripper recently set up. The first belongs to a property owner in the district of San Nicolas, this city, the second to another property owner of this capital and is now being set up. It appears surprising that a province like this, so suitable for agriculture and the inhabitants of which are noted for their industry, should remain stationary. The explanation is to be found in the following facts: All of the agricultural lands are so widely distributed that it is not too much to say that the majority of heads of families have their own piece of land upon which they work the year round. But each holding is so small that the yield is scarcely sufficient to cover the necessities of each family. In order to make up the deficiency, if any, they are obliged to seek work, and as there are no great manufacturing industries or commercial enterprises in this province, often they do not find it. It is true that there are some landowners who have relatively large holdings, but the products of their lands are not sufficient to allow them to purchase modern machinery, especially at this time when they have suffered great losses on account of the rinderpest among cattle. If agricultural companies or societies with sufficient capital were to be organized, they would doubtless overcome all of these obstacles and properly develop all of these agricultural resources of Ilocos Norte. Notwithstanding all this, it has been noted that during the last fiscal year agriculture has taken a step forward as compared to the preceding year; this progress would have been more accentuated had not the plague of locusts destroyed a great part of the plantations at the beginning of the year and had not the farmers been so backward in providing themselves with the new-style carts to replace the old, the use of which is prohibited on provincial roads.

Rice comes first in order in the importance of the agricultural

products of this province, followed by tobacco (photograph No. 1), maguey (photograph No. 2), corn (photograph No. 3), mongo, sugar cane, cotton, camotes, onions, garlic, otong, and other vegetables. During the last fiscal year crops harvested amounted to one-tenth more than during the preceding one. Table No. 3 shows the principal products gathered during the fiscal year 1903–4.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

There are very few manufactories in this province, also very little commerce; however, when it comes to speaking of what may be termed home industries, it can be assured that in the majority of homes some industry or other is carried on. The majority of the people of the laboring classes in this province are engaged in the work of planting and harvesting rice for a daily wage or working the land on shares.

Next in importance comes the work of removing the fiber from the maguey plant; many people are engaged in this labor, either on their own account, for others, or for a daily wage. The process is very ancient and difficult and consists in the laceration of the leaves, which are cut longitudinally and submerged in large quantities either in salt or running water for a period of from five to seven days, after which they are taken out and washed until all of the pulp is removed and the fiber is left clean. It is then put in the sun to dry and baled. This method is very objectionable; first, because in those pueblos where there is no running water the work can only be carried on during a small portion of the year, that is to say, when the streams are not dry, or else the leaves have to be carried a long distance to reach running water; this is done in order to avoid the mixture of the sap of this plant, which is deleterious to health, with running water generally used all over the province for domestic purposes, and secondly because the sap of the maguey is of a corrosive character and produces an objectionable itch that deters a great many people from having anything to do with this business.

The curing of tobacco, or rather the arrangement of the leaves after they have been dried, which consists in folding them longitudinally so that the underside is seen and piling them prior to their being baled, is also an industry in this province. This is essentially a home industry in view of the fact that it is only tobacco speculators or buyers who employ any day laborers for this

service (and they are very few), most of the work being done by the farmers, the entire family taking part in this labor.

In the thrashing of rice the same thing holds good as in the process of curing tobacco, in view of the fact that most of the rice is sold unshelled, with the exception of that which a few merchants take to Cagayan; hence it happens that each house thrashes its own rice for the family. During the last fiscal year this labor was done by hand; that is to say, the grains of rice are separated from the straw by the blows of a wooden pestle named al-o, the rice being placed upon a hard piece of ground especially prepared for the purpose (fig. 1, photograph No. 4). The grain thus separated is but half cleaned and has to be winnowed in a shallow basket called biga-o (fig. 2, photograph No. 4). After this the rice is placed in a sort of mortar called alsong, made of stone or wood (fig. 3, photograph No. 4), and worked up with the al-o until thoroughly cleaned. After this process the rice is again winnowed through a cane sieve (fig. 4, photograph No. 4).

SUGAR MAKING.

Each sugar planter has a wooden mill worked by carabao and grinds his own cane, boils the juice, and converts it into sugar.

THE MAKING OF BASI WINE FROM SUGAR CANE.

This is also a home industry, as sugar planters after extracting the juice from the cane allow the same to ferment in earthen receptacles with a mixture of leaves, fruits, and a bark of the tree called samac and others; these earthen jars are generally buried in the ground almost as high as the neck of same. In two months the basi is drinkable, but it is better to allow fermentation to continue for a longer period.

TEXTILES.

Dress goods are woven in ordinary hand looms made of wood, as well as sheets and duck for sailmaking. This is also essentially a home industry in the pueblos of the province, with the exception of that of Paoay, where the industry is carried on in relatively a large scale and the product shipped to other pueblos and even to the Province of Cagayan. Before weaving the cotton is prepared by removing the calyx of the flower and the seed by means of an instrument worked by hand, shown in photograph No. 5,

figure *a*. It is then spun as shown in figure *b*, starched (figure *c*)—for certain textiles the thread is not starched—and thus the preliminary work proceeds until ready for the loom. (Figures under letters *d*, *e*, *f*, and *g*.)

In Bangui, one of the pueblos of the province, mats are made for all of Ilocos Norte.

The pottery industry is carried on in many of the pueblos, more especially in the ancient one of San Nicolas, now the district of Laoag; braziers, pots, water jars, piping, and brick are made in sufficient quantities to supply the entire province (photograph No. 6).

CARRIAGE MAKING.

At the pueblo of Laoag quilezes, calesas, carromatas, and other vehicles are manufactured in sufficient quantities for local consumption.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Lime is made at Pasuquin and Paoay equal to the demand throughout Ilocos Norte. Salt making is also carried on there. Lime is also made in other pueblos of the province, but not in sufficient quantities to supply the local demand. The following industries are also carried on in this province: Iron working, silversmithing, carpentry, shoemaking, basket weaving, manufacture of native hats called salocots, fan making, both paper and cloth, tailoring, and lace making on a small scale. Fishing is carried on by a few river pueblos to a very small extent.

Wages fluctuate between 30 centavos and ₱1 a day; the products of all the industries carried on in Ilocos Norte have contributed to the welfare of the province.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

As the only resources of this province have been described in detail and the state of their development noted, it is easy to infer the economic state of Ilocos Norte. The largest property owners in the province, who do not exceed half a dozen, have an income which probably does not exceed ₱3,000 a year; the next largest property owners have an income of about ₱1,000, and the balance, which forms the great majority of landowners, probably does not exceed ₱150 gross. I have already stated in speaking of agriculture that the generality of the inhabitants of this province own

their own piece of land, which does not produce sufficient for them to live. For this reason they are obliged to supplement their farming with any one of the industries carried on in the province; their daily earnings may be calculated at from 20 to 30 cents, and out of this amount they pay their personal registration taxes or the land tax, although all holdings valued at less than ₱50 are exempt from taxation under the law.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year a severe financial crisis was felt owing to the mortality among draft cattle, the drought, and the plague of locusts which, as has been stated before, did a great deal of damage to the plantations. Notwithstanding this, at the end of the year these losses had been recuperated, as the crops were very much better than those of the year before and there was a general revival of industry. The revision of the assessment upon real estate in this province resulted in improving the economic condition of nearly all the pueblos in view of the reductions made in the valuations, and the exemption from taxation of all holdings valued at less than ₱50, of which there are many in this province. In short, it may be stated that although the year started in badly the province has improved from an economic standpoint in comparison to the year before; a proof of this is found in the fact that very few taxes were uncollected on June 30 last.

The following table shows approximately the economic state of the province, although it does not include the amount of wages paid to laborers nor the value of the products consumed in the province and capital employed.

Shipments out of the province, fiscal year 1903–4.

Tobacco, 17,500 quintals, at ₱6 a quintal	₱105,000
Maguey, 13,000 piculs, at ₱8 a picul	104,000
Rice	6,000
Cotton	2,000
Onions	1,000
Garlic	1,000
Horses	5,000
Hogs	3,000
Fish nets	2,000
Textiles	6,000
Total	235,000

Imports.—Textiles, raw cotton, cotton thread, petroleum, iron, galvanized iron, plows, lamps, plates, hats, umbrellas, parasols, foodstuffs, beverages, and notions, ₱200,000.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

In view of the obligations which the province was obliged to meet during the last fiscal year and of the public works undertaken by it, the provincial board was obliged to ask for a loan of $20,000 from insular funds as the collection of some of the taxes was considerably delayed, but thanks to the increased prosperity felt during the latter months of the fiscal year to which this report refers, resulting in the collection of nearly all of the taxes, the provincial treasury had sufficient money on hand to meet all of its expenditures. In spite of the fact that the revision of the assessment upon real property in this province resulted in the reduction of the valuation of the same and that by legislation a great many small holdings were exempted from the payment of taxes, the revenues of the provincial government were considerably reduced; however, its general conditions as compared to the year before have improved.

As to the municipalities, consolidation has reduced the number of employees and has increased their revenues; for this reason their financial condition has considerably improved; although they were greatly affected by the revision of the assessment.

The following table shows the balance on hand in all of the municipalities of the province on June 30, 1904:

Laoag	$22,042.74
Batac	8,825.15
Paoay	3,458.24½
Badoc	3,546.82
San Miguel	1,243.07
Piddig	1,700.16½
Dingras	12,671.91
Bacarra	1,629.40
Pasuquin	1,132.18
Bangui	2,081.60
Total	58,331.28

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The political conditions of the province are in a general way reflected by the foregoing paragraphs.

The people have enjoyed peace and tranquillity and are stanch supporters of the constituted government; they have devoted their energies to the useful pursuits and have cheerfully paid all legal

taxes for the support of the Government. They have worked for the common good, and have lent their assistance in all matters of public interest, complying with all the provisions of the law, and at the same times exercising their rights in a peaceable manner. The people have demonstrated in the elections that the selection of capable persons to guide the administration of the municipalities is necessary and that only in this manner should public business be carried on, so as to reach the noble end which is the hope of the Government and the desire of the people. As is natural, political parties have been organized and have labored for the election of their candidates, but in this struggle for supremacy public order has not been disturbed, with the exception of one single case in the municipality of Laoag growing out of a dispute over the counting of the votes, in which it was charged that a seditious act had been committed; this case is now before the courts. Strictly speaking, there are no political parties in this province with the exception of the Federal Party, which is a branch of the Manila organization and closely follows the lines of its platform. The case of the municipality of Paoay at the beginning of the last fiscal year relative to illicit associations of which the Government was informed and which was tried by the Court of First Instance of this province, is the only black mark in the record of its political existence during the time covered by this report.

To recapitulate, the people of this province, loving peace and tranquillity, have closely lived up to the noble and generous ideals of the Government and by gradual and progressive evolution have guided their public affairs with zeal, activity, and wisdom, having as their motto the great principle laid down by the constitution.

Respectfully submitted.

MELCHOR FLOR,
Acting Governor, Province of Ilocos Norte.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXHIBIT 1.

Sessions of the provincial board of Ilocos Norte during the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904.

Number of sessions	138
Number of resolutions passed	1,159

Sessions of the provincial board of Ilocos Norte, etc.—Continued.

MATTERS ACTED UPON BY RESOLUTION.

Disbursements of provincial funds	627
Approvals of traveling expenses	43
Repairs to provincial roads	22
Government of infidel tribes	2
Congressional relief fund	12
Opinions passed relative to ordinances, executive orders, and inquiries of municipal governments	47
Charges against municipal officers	38
Sales of impounded animals	62
Matters relative to sanitation	11
Creations of provincial positions	35
Increase of salaries of provincial employees	5
Assessments	22
Resignations and substitutions of municipal employees	10
Administration of the provincial jail	4
Provincial school	4
Hall for Court of First Instance	1
Appointments of nonelective municipal employees	23
Change of currency	6
Complaints and memorials	26
Rice purchased from Insular Government	13
Extermination of locusts	1
Purchase of new wheels and prohibition of use of old-style carts and sledges	11
Consolidation of municipalities and elections	31
Purchase of materials and property for the provincial government	21
Subscription to the Official Gazette	2
Game laws	2
Civil-service matters	8
Care of insane	3
Use of firearms	2
Public works	12
Absence of provincial employees	2
Departure of Mr. Taft for the United States	1
Transportation for military	1
Convention of municipal presidents	10
Count of provincial cash	11
Care of provincial building	1
Provincial elections	2
Petition for loan	1
Absence of municipal officers	7
Collection of taxes by councilors and tenientes of barrios	2
Accounts of justice of the peace courts	1
List of municipal officers sent to Manila	3
Hours of labor of employees of provincial government	1
Departure of Provincial Governor Julio Agcaoili for the United States	1

Sessions of the provincial board of Ilocos Norte, etc.—Continued.

MATTERS ACTED UPON BY RESOLUTION—Continued.

Days of sessions of the provincial board	2
Salary of municipal treasurers	1
Explanation of the law relative to fish weirs	1
Bond of municipal treasurers	1
Recommendation of candidate for register of deeds	1
Suspension of provincial employees	2
Employment of an insular chemist	1
Total	1,159

Sessions of the provincial board of Ilocos Norte during the fiscal year from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.

Number of sessions	59
Number of resolutions passed	406

MATTERS ACTED UPON BY RESOLUTION.

Revision of accounts and counting of cash, provincial treasury	6
The military turn over the provincial building to the provincial board	1
One person holding two municipal offices	2
Trial of charges against municipal officers	20
Approval of expenses for government work	4
Board of assessors	1
Sanitary measures	24
Pardon of municipal prisoners	1
Resignations	15
Purchase of property by the provincial government	4
Provincial positions and filling of vacancies in same	20
Disbursements of provincial funds	163
Recommendations of convention of municipal presidents	19
Appointments of nonelective municipal officers	3
Relative to municipal ordinances	20
Death of municipal officer	1
Duty of municipal officer	1
Administration of the provincial jail	8
Deaths and substitutions of municipal officers	3
Relative to inquiries and charges against employees	4
Land tax	8
Examination of clerks	1
Repairs to provincial roads	12
Municipal elections	9
Law relative to small boats	2
Petitions and memorials from private citizens	12
Disputes over jurisdictions	3
Loans to municipalities	6
Property impounded	7
Approvals of traveling expenses	11

Sessions of the provincial board of Ilocos Norte, etc.—Continued.

MATTERS ACTED UPON BY RESOLUTION—continued.

Increase of salaries of provincial employees	2
Care of provincial government building	1
Provincial school	6
Counterfeit bank notes	1
Consolidation of municipalities	3
Suspension and reinstatement of provincial officer	1
Session days of the provincial board	1
Total	406

EXHIBIT 2.

Statement of cases on record passed upon by the Court of First Instance during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904, showing nature of same.

Nature.	Cases received.	Sentenced.
Robbery	13	9
Theft	58	23
Estafa	20	11
Slander		9
Murder	15	
Fraud		1
Rape		1
Adultery	3	3
Falsification	4	1
Coercion	2	2
Abduction	5	8
Libel	5	3
Resisting the authorities		1
Bandolerismo	7	1
Vagrancy	2	4
Mistreatment	6	2
Homicide		8
Illegal arrest		6
Violation of virgins	2	2
Assault on the agents of the authorities	2	1
Physical injuries	4	2
Housebreaking		2
Parricide		1
Abortion		1
Threats	2	4
Abduction		1
Arbitrary arrest	1	
Attempted rape	1	1
Highway robbery	12	6
Assault accompanied by physical injuries	16	2
Frustrated homicide	1	
Illegal exaction	1	2
Sedition	2	
Attempted theft	1	
Crimes against religion and worship	1	
Misappropriation of public funds	4	1
Undue influence	1	
Counterfeiting	2	
Obtaining money under false pretenses	1	
Illicit association	1	
Frustrated murder	1	
Violation of the sepulcher	1	
Used of prohibited arms	1	1
Conspiracy	8	8
Criminal negligence	1	1
Total	207	128

EXHIBIT 3.

Statement showing the more important agricultural products during the fiscal year 1903-4, given approximately from information obtained.

Rice, 778,491 cavanes, at ₱6 a cavan	₱4,670,946
Corn, 43,396 cavanes, at ₱2 a cavan	86,792
Mongo, 6,676 cavanes, at ₱6 a cavan	40,056
Beans, 4,196 cavanes, at ₱5 a cavan	20,980
Tobacco, 29,497 quintals, at ₱6 a quintal	176,982
Maguey, 13,000 piculs, at ₱8 a picul	104,000
Indigo, 16 cavanes, at ₱8 a cavan	128
Peanuts, 1,115 cavanes, at ₱3 a cavan	3,345
Sesame, 53 cavanes, at ₱5 a cavan	265
Wort, 15,280 jars, at ₱1 a jar	15,280
Cotton, 500 quintals, at ₱8 a quintal	4,000
Sweet potatoes, 900 quintals, at ₱1 a quintal	900
Onions, 1,000 quintals, at ₱1.50 a quintal	1,500
Garlic, 1,000 quintals, at ₱2 a quintal	2,000
Total	5,127,174

ILOCOS SUR.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR,
Vigan, August 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, amending section 7 of the Provincial Act No. 83, I have the honor to submit to you the following report:

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

The consolidation of some of the municipalities of this province which took place in December, 1903, reducing the 24 existing at that time to 14, to a certain extent has had the result of making more simple the control exercised over them by the provincial government. The consolidated municipalities are better able to-day to meet their ordinary obligations, although it is true that their funds are not yet sufficient for the making of improvements in their respective districts, with one exception—Vigan.

From this point of view the consolidation has resulted in some benefit both to the administration of the province and to the municipalities themselves.

At the last municipal elections some irregularities were committed, giving rise to protest in eight of the municipalities, but the provincial board took under consideration only three and annulled the elections held in the municipalities of Lapo, Santa, and Santa Lucia, where new elections were had.

The total revenues of the province and those of the municipalities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, were as follows:

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Balance, provincial and municipal, on July 1, 1903	₱1,812.66	$19,482.80
Land tax:		
Provincial	15,414.77	16,895.61
Municipal	20,520.79	22,401.31
Registration of property	79.76	19.01
Provincial revenues from other sources, rice, etc	1,908.33	4,845.34

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Taxes, provincial and municipal:		
Industrial	₱13,809.32	$10,930.86
Cedula	32,395.48	7,635.31
Stamp	514.97	356.76
Carts	8,526.86	5,330.38
Total	55,246.63	24,253.31
Other taxes	15,120.99	26,831.66
Total	110,103.93	114,729.04
Receipts from Insular Treasurer:		
Forestry taxes	2,281.42	782.11
Refunded	23,000.00	
Refunds, various	44.48	131.52
Total	137,929.83	124,294.57

The expenditures of the province and of the municipalities amounted to ₱125,932.72 and $101,648.94, local currency.

FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

From 1903 to the present time a gradual falling off in all sorts of business has been noted in this province, due no doubt to the financial crisis which is becoming more severe day by day. A proof of this financial depression is the general complaint of merchants that their business is at a standstill. To so great an extent is this true that many shops and stores run by Chinamen and natives in this city have been closed, as they do not sell sufficient even to cover expenses.

This depression in business has naturally affected the industries of the province. The principal causes of the lack of money in this province are undoubtedly the poor crop of sugar and the low prices brought by this article in the Manila market, the withdrawal from circulation of local currency, which, though exchanged for the new currency, the latter is as yet found only in the hands of the wealthy people, the very ordinary crop of rice due to the locust pest of the year 1903, and the three typhoons which desolated Ilocos Sur during the months of October and November. All of these causes have created a stringency of money, the masses of the people being compelled to use the little they have for the purchase of their staple article of food, rice, the majority of which is shipped in from the Province of Pangasinan, which gets the benefit of all of the money so spent. Thanks to the production of maguey—a fiber similar to hemp—which has been about equal to last year's crop and which has maintained its price in the market equal to that of former years, the depression in business has not reached a disastrous extreme.

Notwithstanding all this the price of living has not increased, there having been no scarcity or increase in the price of rice. The same thing may be said with regard to corn, used largely by the numerous agricultural population, mixed with rice as an article of food. And I believe that even during the months of October and November, when the price of this article increases, as it does every year, the increase will not be as great as last year.

This state of affairs is due to many causes—to the good crop of corn and other agricultural products used as food; to the state of complete tranquillity reigning in all the pueblos of the province, which has permitted the people the devote themselves with perfect liberty to their agricultural pursuits, and more particularly to the proverbial industry of the peaceable inhabitants of the Ilocos region, a great number of whom have labored on public works, such as the Vigan-Bangued wagon road and provincial roads and bridges, where they earned many thousands of pesos in wages.

Right here I would say a few words relative to the exchange of the old currency, both Mexican and Spanish-Filipino, for the new. Notwithstanding the publication of the laws having reference to the demonetization of the old currency and of their having been previously distributed in Spanish and Ilocano in all of the municipalities, it is my opinion that in all about 40 per cent of the old pesos have been exchanged for the new, Mexican being the principal medium in small transactions in this province.

It has only been the merchants and the larger property owners who have made any attempt at ridding themselves of the demonetized pesos, those circulating among the masses and especially the number kept in the hands of small landholders, the majority of whom live in the country and have the custom of hiding their savings by burying them in the ground, through fear of theft, representing a considerable amount.

There can be no doubt that these people have been notified of the law and of the public announcements calling for an exchange of the old currency for the new, but through their ignorance they have been unable to understand the extent of this measure and the harm which may accrue to them through nonobservance of the provisions of the law. For this reason they will continue to hide their small savings until convinced of their error or when obliged to expend same, when either it will find no acceptance or be taken at a greatly reduced value.

The amount of old currency in this province is calculated to be about 700,000 pesos, the majority in the hands of the country people. I think that this is a matter requiring the immediate attention of the Government that should make a new attempt to redeem it by sending the amount it may deem sufficient to the provincial treasury, which will adopt the proper measures for the exchange through its deputies touring the pueblos or through the municipal treasurers, with the least possible loss to the holders of the old currency, in case that the Government finds it absolutely impossible to make the exchange at par. I make this suggestion in favor of the laboring and poorer classes, for though it is true that the Government and the officials having charge of the matter have complied with their duties in giving the greatest possible publicity to the law, in view of the considerations above set forth I believe that these people merit the special attention of the Government in order to avoid that they suffer great damage to their interests. Otherwise, these people, through ignorance rather than through any fault of their own, will become the victims of the money changers and of unscrupulous merchants.

I have stated that complete tranquillity is enjoyed throughout the municipalities of this province, for during the past year, 1903, and up to the present time good order has not been disturbed except in one instance, which consisted in the mutiny of the Constabulary on the night of February 7, 1904, which produced some consternation and not a little panic in Vigan and some of the southern pueblos of the province through which the mutineers passed—a consternation which lasted but four or five days; that is to say, the time it took to capture the mutinous Constabulary.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works undertaken by the province during the past fiscal year were as follows: The repairing of the provincial building and the provincial jail, the reconstruction and repairing of some wagon roads, especially that between Vigan and Pandan, the port of this city, and the section of the general highway from Santiago to the municipal boundary of Candon, which had been in a very bad state, and the reconstruction and repair of several bridges and culverts, especially that from the River of Susu between Santa Maria and San Esteban, that of Pulsot on the Vigan-Pandan road, and that of Bantaoay between Santo Domingo and Vigan, work

on some of these bridges having been suspended for lack of funds in spite of the fact that the province spent $7,441.45, Mexican, and ₱30,120.25.

The state of the general provincial highway still leaves much to be desired, as only those sections which were almost impassable have been reconstructed or repaired. Last year's rainy season and the torrential rains which recently fell during a period from the latter part of June to the middle of July caused great damage to the road and to the wooden bridges and culverts, some of which were carried away by the force of the waters. To put the general highway in good condition and replace all the bridges so that they will be able to resist the destructive action of the waters, a great deal of money is needed which the provincial treasury can not supply. The new provincial building, to be used for a secondary and a normal school, is under construction and it is hoped that at the end of a year's time it will be completely finished.

AGRICULTURE.

The rinderpest, that during all of last year and so far this year has killed off a considerable number of cattle and carabaos, can not but have fatal consequences upon agriculture, it being well known that in nearly all of the islands of the Archipelago the animal force is the principal element used in the cultivation of the soil.

In order that the Government may have an exact idea of the gravity of this loss, I give hereunder a note of the number of animals which have died between July 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904:

Cattle dead from rinderpest	821
Cattle dead from foot-and-mouth disease	57
Total	878
Carabaos dead from rinderpest	1,036
Carabaos dead from foot-and-mouth disease	64
Total	1,100
Horses dead from glanders	238
Horses dead from surra	277
Total	515

It is feared that a lack of draft animals necessary for agricultural labor will result in a decrease of the products of this province.

I have stated above that in consequence of the locusts and of typhoons, crops of rice and sugar during the past year were damaged to a considerable extent, but, on the other hand, the production of maguey, at present the principal product of this province, has been fairly good, for the reason that neither the locusts nor typhoons can cause much damage to this tough and resistant plant.

Since the latter half of the month of July the work of transplanting the beds of rice sown in June has been going on. But there is a lack of plantations still, as this work was not started until the succession of severe typhoons and torrential rains during last month was over. This series of storms, known in the Philippines as a colla, I am informed caused many rivers and streams to flood their banks and do considerable damage to cultivated lands.

The municipalities which have mostly suffered from floods are Santa and Cabugao, especially the first, a large portion of whose lands in the northern part of the pueblo have been carried away by the River Abra, which has already reached as far as the plaza, threatening destruction to the church and convent, two large and beautiful buildings, the schoolhouses, and other buildings around the municipal square. The municipal council, seeing that the town building, which is constructed of wood, was seriously threatened, ordered it to be taken down and set up on high land.

I take the liberty of making a suggestion to the Government with relation to agriculture and in doing so voice the wishes not only of the inhabitants of this province but also those of the entire Archipelago. Without a doubt, the principal source of wealth of this country is agriculture, and as the methods of husbandry in use are very primitive and ancient in this province as well as throughout the Archipelago in general, for which reason but a small portion of production is obtained, the imperious necessity of establishing in each one of the provincial capitals, as soon as may be, a school where the theory and practice of agriculture and horticulture shall be taught is evident. This is a project which for some time past the Bureau of Education has had in mind, so I understand, and it is one that has already been put into execution in Manila and in some of the provinces, for the Bureau very wisely considers that this method of instruction will not only result in increased prosperity to the pueblos but will also increase business and industry in general. The establishment of such schools is therefore of urgent and vital interest to the country.

Ten years prior to the revolution the Spanish Government, realizing the importance of developing this branch of learning in this country, established two model farms at Magalang, Pampanga, and at Carlota, in the Island of Negros, and agricultural stations in some of the provinces, Ilocos Sur having been one of those favored with the latter institution. In these model farms and experimental stations practical agriculture was taught and experiments were made in new methods of cultivation, and though it is true that these institutions did not give the results to be hoped, owing to the different methods pursued by the former Government, it was at least seen that the Spanish administration, in spite of all of its defects, fully understood the importance of agriculture to these Islands and the necessity of spreading among the inhabitants a knowledge of this useful art.

The Filipino people anxiously desire the prompt establishment of these schools as well as schools of arts and trades, and I trust that before long they will see their hopes realized, for I am aware of the interest and of the truly paternal zeal with which the present Government regards the education and the welfare of the inhabitants of this Archipelago.

EDUCATION, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

There has been a marked progress in education in this province year by year, and the results obtained are highly satisfactory to those who take interest in the future welfare of our people. The number of schools, public and private, and the attendance at same is annually increasing.

There are at present in this province 2 American schoolmistresses and 22 schoolmasters of the same nationality, as well as 6 Filipino teachers, paid by the Insular Treasury. Besides this there are 179 Filipino teachers paid by the municipalities. The total amount of salaries paid to the latter is ₱28,620 per year. Besides the high school and the normal established in this city and a high school at Candon, there are 135 public schools throughout the province and 7 or 8 private institutions of learning. The attendance at the high and normal schools of Vigan is 242 and at the other schools some 13,000.

The number of scholars in private institutions is calculated at 800, but it is hoped that after the rainy season is over this number will considerably increase.

It has been clearly demonstrated that the people take great interest in availing themselves of the education which the Government furnishes.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The sanitary conditions of this province have somewhat improved, for in spite of the fact that there were some cases of Asiatic cholera, during October and November, 1903, the number of deaths in the province was only 4,812 which, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, is an average mortality of 27.36 per 1,000.

The prevailing diseases during the year were Asiatic cholera, intermittent fevers, gastro-intestinal catarrh, tuberculosis of the lungs, and a few sporadic cases of smallpox which were successfully kept down.

I give hereunder the following interesting data of marriages and births:

The number of births in the entire province during the past fiscal year was	10,718
Average per 1,000 inhabitants	60.94
Number of marriages	1,326

CRIMINAL OFFENSES.

According to data before me, during the year 1903 there has been an increase of 20 per cent in criminal prosecutions in course over the number for the year 1902 and, in my opinion, this is due rather to more scrupulous work in the administration of justice, which is improving every year, than to the real increase in criminality.

The criminal prosecutions begun and sentenced during the year 1903, including those pending on January 1 of said year, and during the first six months of 1904 are given in detail as follows:

Criminal causes pending January 1, 1903	15
Criminal causes begun during the year 1903	157
Total	172
Criminal causes sentenced during the year 1903	137
Criminal causes dismissed on account of complainants' failure to prosecute during the year	8
Criminal causes pending January 1, 1904	27
Total	172

Criminal causes pending January 1, 1904	27
Criminal causes begun from the 1st to the 30th of June, 1904	63
Total	90
Criminal causes sentenced during the same period	26
Criminal causes pending July 1, 1904	64
Total	90

The majority of the crimes committed were classified as theft, homicide, assault accompanied by physical injuries, and estafa (swindling, embezzlement, obtaining money under false pretenses, etc.).

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO AMENDMENTS WHICH SHOULD BE MADE TO THE MUNICIPAL CODE.

(1) Subsection (*n*) of section 18 fixes the month of December of each year as the time when each president shall prepare and make out an annual report setting forth the most important events which have occurred in the municipality within the current year. I believe that it would be advisable to amend this section in the sense that the said report shall be prepared and made out during the month of June instead of December. The reasons for this change are as follows: (*a*) In order to harmonize said annual report with the provisions of Act No. 1044, amending section 7 of the Provincial Act relative to the month in which the provincial governors must send in their own reports, which changes the time for this work from January to July. In this manner the reports of the presidents will be more timely in furnishing data for the reports of the provincial governors, both referring to events transpiring during the fiscal year. (*b*) The years that the general municipal elections are held on the 1st of December the presidents are busy with the preliminary work of the elections, and with the mental excitement resulting from same when there are protests on account of alleged irregularities it is impossible for them to find time or opportunity to write these reports.

(2) Subsections (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) of section 47 designate the month of January of each year as the time when the council shall prepare a report in duplicate of the estimated revenues and ordinary and extraordinary expenses for the current year, and I believe that

it would be more convenient to have these estimates prepared in the month of July. The reasons are: (*a*) To make these municipal budgets conform to the fiscal year. (*b*) To give an opportunity to the newly elected municipal officials after each election to gain a better knowledge and more experience of the affairs of the municipality before making up these budgets, and not, as now happens, to exact from them the drafting of these estimates of the revenues and expenses of the municipality immediately after taking office.

(3) It would also be advisable to amend subsection (*f*) of section 47 in the sense that the said reports of revenues and expenses of the municipalities shall be approved by the provincial treasurer with the advice and consent of the provincial board.

Respectfully submitted.

M. CRISÓLOGO,
Governor of the Province of Ilocos Sur.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ILOILO.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ILOILO,
Iloilo, August 23, 1904.

SIR: Complying with the provisions of Act No. 1044 and with the circular letter of the Civil Government dated June 4, 1904, I have the honor to submit the following report for the Province of Iloilo.

If to govern is not an art but a science—and this has been demonstrated—I may be permitted to refer in this introduction to the general and unchangeable principles of science in order to contemplate man as a natural and necessary inhabitant of the terraqueous globe to which he must necessarily bear moral and physical relations in order to achieve the end predestined for him by Creation, an end that is essential and the same for him, in all parts of the earth, whether considered as Cosmos in general or as a nation, province, or municipality, because from those general principles emanate, as the branches of the tree spread out from its trunk, the moral and material felicity of the inhabitants of a province—the highest aspiration of every good government.

From this viewpoint conditions during the past fiscal year were hardly satisfactory, as no decided or permanent improvement either moral or economic was perceived in the general state of the province. And the reason is to be found in that the inhabitants are absolutely ignorant of the fundamental principles of natural law as specified by public legislation condensed in this single phrase, the common good through order, morality, and justice. And although quite true that this evil existed heretofore and that in this regard the province knows neither more nor less than formerly of fundamental scientific principles, the liberties granted by the basic political legislation (the Municipal Code and Provincial Act), which were understood in a captious manner by the unenlightened in the true sense of the word and in an egotistical manner by the absolutely uneducated, whose only thought and tendency is the instinct of the irrational being for self-preservation at the cost

of the destruction of others, have rendered the general situation of the province worse than what it was.

The author of this report does not argue, because of the above result, against liberty nor the highly generous and liberal tendencies of the two fundamental laws mentioned; they are good, pure, and united as the ideal of a good government; the objection lies in their interpretation and application—difficulties which will disappear by hastening the day when education shall become widespread and general, and by being very careful in enacting secondary laws construing these fundamental laws which shall have the conditions as to timeliness, economy, and facility in application, as I will show under distinct captions in this report.

It can be perfectly understood why general conditions might be worse this year than last as the municipal governments have not become acquainted with their high mission set forth in the two fundamental laws under which they were reconstituted, the Municipal Code and Provincial Act, but on the contrary have lived in disorder in a moral as much as in a material sense, and for this reason as each year passes it becomes more difficult to remedy the evils they suffer, for we all know that evil tendencies which can be corrected if suffocated in time become incorrigible if allowed to run on, and if economy is not practiced always ruin will eventually follow. This theoretical conclusion is proven by the following facts: The prosperity of a province depends upon the greatest development of its resources and a decrease in criminality.

The value of the exports of Iloilo this year was $3,066,178, and of its imports $2,419,017.36; but it must be borne in mind that from the figures given for exports $2,754,365 must be deducted as the value of the sugar exported, the greatest part of which was grown in the Island of Negros, and that of the value of the imports at least one-half was for the same place. The most notable fact in this connection is that two provinces like Iloilo, with a population of 395,042 inhabitants, and the Island of Negros, with about an equal number and 225,000 hectares of arable land, are unable between them to export and import on a larger scale than the above figures indicate on account of their lack of energy and development.

During the past fiscal year the province collected as provincial revenues ₱93,964.57 and $73,541.80, local currency, and disbursed

₱87,614.65 and $49,599.51, local currency, leaving a balance of ₱6,359.92 and $23,942.29, local currency. It is well to note that ₱31,670.76 and $30,396.65, local currency, was expended for salaries and wages of employees. It is rather a discouraging outlook for the province to have so small a balance left over when there is so much for it to do in the way of public improvements, among them the construction of a public jail.

In my opinion, it would be very advisable to introduce economy in salaries of employees and in the reduction of their number, and to demand the return of the Cotta de Iloilo (Fortress of San Pedro) to the province from the military government, in order that it may be used as a public jail as formerly. If to economize is a problem for the province, it is still worse for the municipalities, as scarcely one of them is there that is able to pay the salaries of its employees, who are as numerous as they are useless. To guard against these evils there is no other remedy than the perspicacity of the provincial board and of the governor in the discharge of their respective duties by raising the administration of the municipalities to a higher moral plane and by applying prompt and efficient remedies to misconduct and abuses by timely warnings and the exemplary corrective measures permitted by law.

The number of cases last year before the courts was 247 against 329 for this year; 227 were disposed of last year, while this year, in spite of the increase in the number, but 149 were disposed of.

It would greatly redound to the definite progress of the province if the Municipal Code and Provincial Act were to be taught in the public schools, as in this province not only the children should be educated for the future but adults also need instruction and education for the public life of the present committed to their charge. It would be a great and lamentable error to permit them through their ignorance and almost absolute lack of education to spoil everything for the present, the only expectation being that the chilldren of to-day who are to succeed them when they are older will correct and amend the evil, when perhaps it will be irreparable, the time for doing so being inopportune. It would also be very advisable, owing to the inability of the inhabitants of this province to appreciate what is best for the common welfare, that the office of governor be held but one term by each incumbent, as the period of two years is quite sufficient, if activity and intelligence are displayed, for a governor to contribute to the improvement and

advance of the provincial administration, and if these qualities are lacking in him, the inhabitants will have put up with him long enough during the period mentioned. Only in this way can there be avoided the deplorable consequences of a governmental caciquism, which always tends to a practical monopoly of power and collusion with municipal officers, the sole cause of the decadence of the pueblos; on the other hand, the provincial governor, in view of the short time allowed him by law during which he may profit by the salary attached to his office, will either decide to do good by sacrificing himself to the common welfare and to his own glory or will decline to accept the office and thus make way for a more able and patriotic man.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Education is quite complete in so far as the part played by the Government is concerned and with relation to the actual condition of the spirit of the people of this province; however, it might be improved by the teaching of the Bible and morality, both theological and social, inasmuch as a knowledge of these things fortifies and perfects the human soul, whence all suggestions of ideas and acts originate, both of which make for happiness or misery in this life, will be all the better and surer to reach the desired end of every good government the better informed the spirit is of these matters. Consequently it would be highly praiseworthy to establish a special class, beginning with primary instruction, in public or social morality, persons of all ages and conditions being admitted. In secondary instruction, also, classes in social morality where biblical precepts or sacred history derived from authoritative sources are taught, should be established. Only in this manner can education be expected positively and efficiently to contribute to the prompt restoration and maintenance of social order; otherwise, we may be able to present in meaningless figures large numbers of well-educated children as a result of the present system of public instruction, but they are of no service to us at present in the social advancement of the people, as their abilities will not be available until in the future. It is therefore important that education should be extended to persons of all ages.

The attention of the superior authorities is invited to the following statistics of the public schools: During the fiscal year

1902–3 the number of children attending school was 6,843, at an expense of approximately $6,000, local currency, against an attendance of 8,042 and expenses of about $8,013, local currency, for the last fiscal year, according to statistics furnished by the division superintendent of schools for this district. It must be borne in mind that besides the expenditures above set forth for salaries of Filipino teachers there must be added $2,850 for rent of normal school building, the salaries of American teachers, and cost of books, furniture, stationery, and schoolhouses, which results rather expensive in comparison to the number of scholars. Taking this year's attendance with last reveals that there has been little or no progress toward the realization of the Filipino's desire for education, as the increase in one year is only 1,170 for the entire province, which has, according to the census, 97,272 children of school age. All of these difficulties can be overcome by persistently imbuing the people with the urgent importance of educating themselves and to be economical by practicing sobriety, morality, and good habits.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

If education is important for the happy and progressive existence of the body politic, a good administration of justice is no less necessary and useful; the latter demands not only that the laws shall be applied from the standard of logic and morality but that the laws shall serve as an example to the community and be productive of economy. But these last two requisites are almost impossible of realization in communities that are lacking in culture, as their realization depends upon the assistance lent the judge by the people and his subordinates. The judge may do his part as a man of learning, which is an upright application of the law, but it may also happen that his subordinates and the people do not support the judge, but place obstacles in the way of justice which make it ineffectual; for example, when the lawyers, clerks, sheriff, and police fail punctually to comply with all that the law provides and the judge orders, or the witnesses by not appearing or by appearing late and testifying without due regard for the truth, all of these things vitiate the beneficent action of justice; and then there is no repentence on the part of the criminal, and the public looking on loses the force of an example; meanwhile

the province pays for the keep and other expenses of those prisoners whose cases are not disposed of promptly.

These objections have gradually disappeared in this province, except that the public does not yet coöperate for the better administration of justice and the court of appeals does not dispose of cases brought before it as would be desired. This denial on its part is due partly to its lack of patriotism and partly to the insufficient help extended to witnesses in the payment of their traveling expenses and maintenance while at the residence of the court. It would therefore appear very important to provide that the judge certify to the presence of the witness at court and the number of days employed by him since he left his home and until his return in order that upon such certificate he may be paid the amount of traveling expenses and per diem due him. It can not be denied that the majority of crimes go unpunished because of the refusal of witnesses to testify who have nature's law on their side against which no human law can exact from them, considering their extreme poverty, the obligation of appearing in the courts.

In addition, these two great necessities—education and justice—that it is the duty of man to improve in society, and which affect his principal part—the spiritual being—we must study that which is most essential to his material being by means of which he conserves and at the same time perfects both the spirit and the body. And from this view point it is my opinion that we ought immediately to interest ourselves in agriculture, the original source of all wealth, as is demonstrated to us by history, statistics, and the science of political economy. Man begins to enrich himself by appropriating the products of the soil, and it is only when he has them in abundance that he thinks of transforming them by means of industry, and when he has perfected the latter in quality and quantity he devotes himself to commerce, the pinnacle of his labors tending to his well-being in this life.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, in its rudimentary stage, when man tills the ground in order to take from it what is useful by his own efforts, does not require great elements, but only man's intelligence and human determination; but man's desire to improve it impels him to make the production of the soil larger and better; hence, the

use of mechanics or machinery which demands us to depend upon the aid of political economy, capital, machinery, and an able-bodied population. These two latter elements exist in this region, though not in equal conditions, because the machinery is of foreign importation and its cost here is therefore dear, causing a great falling off in agricultural production, afflicted constantly by the lack of native capital.

This state of affairs is not flattering to agriculture, so that its surest safety would be in a stagnation of its production to the extent that it might cover only the most pressing necessities, this having been proved in practice, farmers lacking capital of their own who increased their production having ruined themselves.

To have capital of their own it should be the result of the frugality of the producing classes in order to establish an agricultural bank at once and a mercantile one later on if prosperous; but, unfortunately, lack of foresight, sobriety, and charity on the part of the inhabitants of these parts, even of the most advanced, has made the foundation of this most prime necessity to agriculture an impossibility, so that it has been left to chance and poverty and with only imported machinery and a population undisciplined for work.

In order the better to understand the positive depression of this principal source of wealth it is necessary to take the preceding logical causes in connection with certain undeniable facts, such as the extreme mortality of all sorts of animals useful for agricultural work, there being but 24,991 carabaos to cultivate the 99,000 hectares of arable lands contained in this province; the presence of bandits in the hills bordering on these lands, the result of the revolution; the bad roads, which prevent an easy and cheap outlet to agricultural production; the ineptitude of the municipal authorities in whose jurisdiction and under whose protection these lands lie—authorities whose only thought is to raise sufficient revenue to eke out their existence and that burden production with excessive because unjustly distributed taxes, and the lack of personal security. These things give a complete idea of the ruinous conditions prevailing in this province.

During normal times the greatest source of wealth here is agriculture. Among its varied products we might point out rice and sugar, in the cultivation of which the planter with capital, personal capacity, and good habits would realize a profit of 60 per cent in spite of

the fact that but one crop a year of these products is gathered, but the fertility of the soil is such that it yields two-hundred-fold Three crops of corn can be got in the year—in May, July, and December—the latter month being harvesting time of all other products grown in this province. Obstacles in the way of production are the poor quality of labor, which is very dear at from 60 to 80 centavos a day; the bad custom of planters of advancing money to field hands, final settlements being made at harvest time on the basis of one-half of the current price of the crop in the market; and lastly the neglect of the farmers themselves, who scarcely ever visit their fields more than once a month. It must be borne in mind that the price of rice, owing to the bad roads and the lack of railways, is quite different in the various points of the province, costing ₱2 a cavan in the interior where it is gathered, and from ₱3 to ₱3.25 in Iloilo and other coast towns; the same thing happens with regard to sugar, which costs in the interior from ₱2.50 to ₱3, and in Iloilo from ₱3.50 to ₱5, according to class.

There is another important product as regards quantity, but not as regards profit, owing to the lack of competition of buyers; I refer to tobacco, which costs from ₱7 to ₱10 a quintal, and besides being of not very good quality and of being produced only in four pueblos of the province—Pasi, Dingle, Dueñas, and Lambunao—does not find but one buyer, a Spanish exporting house called Compañía General de Tabacos, which exercises a monopoly over this article.

Corn, mongo, balatong, and cadios, samples of which are sent with this report, together with those of sugar and rice, are also produced in this province, though in very small quantities, and are of small importance, as their production is only sufficient to satisfy local consumption. Strictly speaking, it can be assured that the only agricultural product exported is sugar, 80,000 arrobas having been produced this year, along with some 25,000 cavanes of rice, consumed locally, and 8,000 quintals of tobacco. The difference to be noted in the statistics of the exports of these articles is accounted for by imports from the Island of Negros, Capiz, and Antique.

Much, however, could be done for the advancement of agriculture and to remedy present defects by the diffusion and moralization of public instruction, by making it extensive to all of the inhabitants without regard to age or sex; by the tenacious prosecution of crim-

inals, especially bandits; and by special protection dispensed to draft animals; and, as a special measure to assure the future, by the creation of loan and deposit banks which shall devote their operations especially to the protection of agriculture.

INDUSTRY.

Following the natural course of human and social development, history and philosophy teach us that after agriculture should come the development of industry, and so it has been observed in those countries which now figure in the list of the most advanced; however, this natural course was altered in so far as the Philippines is concerned, where scarcely had there been a development of agriculture, there was a cessation of industry and a general development of commerce; thus we observe here that nearly all the inhabitants, even to the farmers themselves, from banks of issue and discount to the most humble carriers are merchants; even the poorest endeavor in so far as they are able to leave off their old occupations, in which they never attain perfection, in order to devote themselves to commerce. It is only in this manner that either agriculture nor industry nor the arts nor commerce itself, toward which all have a tendency, has reached a state of perfection, due to the lack of persistency on the part of the people in their different occupations and to the poor judgment of those engaged in commerce, whose motto is selfishness and any road to personal profit—something very sure of being attained with a public as little experienced and indolent as is the Filipino, whose bad quality, as regards the majority, must be attributed to the absolute government that ruled over it in times of Spain and to the "sophistico-fatalist" religion which that Government maintained here, wrongly called the Roman Apostolic Catholic religion, which as practiced by those administering it, was worse and of more evil results than the Buddhist, Islamic, Mohammedan, or Confucian.

But let us follow our theme through the field of industry, inasmuch as we are dealing with it as the second step in the human material development. In so far as this province is concerned we find everything in a primitive state, its industry is scarcely sufficient to satisfy the most pressing necessity of the producer and of the consumer. Among all of the industries of the province the most advanced, from an artistic point of view, is the manufacture of textiles made of jusi, seda-piña, hemp, and cotton. These indus-

tries are carried on by hand, and though in their physical aspect they have attained perfection, from an economic standpoint they can not compete with the textiles of Europe because they are more fragile and dear. The other industries only serve to satisfy the greatest necessities, although the manufacture of cane and willow hats for native uses is carried on with a certain amount of art.

Designs and samples of textiles contained in the catalogue and which are minutely explained in the accompanying papers will give a complete idea of the present standard of excellence of this industry, which we hope will be improved as the culture of the inhabitants is developed.

COMMERCE.

In this province we may consider commerce from several points of view—importation, exportation, coastwise trade, internal trade between this province and the other islands or within the province itself. From the first point of view, importations, we can state that during the time of Spain this business was carried on with foreign capital by foreigners who gradually decimated the wealth of the country by an excess of imports over exports, and the Filipino consented to this shrinkage of his wealth in exchange for the privilege afforded him of buying on credit, which was extended to him because of the assurance of the merchants that the country was at that time ruled by arbitrary and irresponsible officials always inclined to favor the interests of the wealthy for their own profit and on account of their own self-interests.

After the Spanish domination the ravages of the revolution caused a shrinkage of credit and of agricultural and industrial production, and importations as well as exportations fell entirely into the hands of Europeans, sugar being exported only to Asia, from whence large imports of rice and food products were brought into this province, much to the detriment of its territorial wealth on account of the increase of foreign merchandise and the non-production of the country to compensate the loss.

As if this calamity were not enough to assure the certain ruin of this province, owing to the little learning of the inhabitants in general, those people who live off of their neighbors, that is to say, as traders and peddlers, and all that tribe who buy merchandise in the locality at a certain price to sell it at a higher one, have been increasing and have not militated against this ruin. The majority of the native and Chinese population devote them-

selves to this species of jobbery without a thought for the day that must come when they will be the only buyers of imported merchandise that has done so much to shrink the wealth of this region, and it is well known that the industries of this region are worth little or nothing, and the same thing can be said of agriculture unless we have native capital, machinery of our own, skilled labor, for without these things industry with us will be scarcely profitable enough to give us a sure living and, in fact, will only yield sufficient to satisfy our most urgent needs. Of the interisland commerce I will say nothing, except that it does not exist, because coastwise communication and trade between the islands does not consist in the exchange of local products of one region with another owing to a lack of surplus and variety in them, but only in a profuse distribution of imported merchandise which has a complete monopoly of the entire market.

HIGHWAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

This potent element of civilization and wealth is not so bad in this province, as the only things needed to perfect it are bridges over the many rivers and creeks bisecting the roads and the building of railways that can so much better transport bulky and weighty articles than other means of transportation. With these two improvements the province would have nothing left to desire, as there is quite a good system of local roads. But the repair and inspection of these roads, however, are very difficult and costly on account of the broken bridges and the difficulty of transporting material for their repair and maintenance, which at present has to be hauled in heavy carts that destroy the roads, drawn by carabaos or cattle which are very scarce on account of the rinderpest and become fatigued by the heat of the sun. Thus all of this makes transportation by railway necessary, and it should be secured at all hazards and very promptly, either as a tramway or as a steam railway.

Something, however, has been done with regard to this branch, as during the present fiscal year 22½ miles of road from Iloilo to the north, south, and west, placing the provincial capital in communication with other pueblos of the province, have been repaired. These repaired roads reach as far as Guimbal to the south, Banate to the north, and Janiuay to the interior, the sum of ₱82,781.38 having been expended on the 22½ miles of road—a cost which might

have been reduced one-half had there been bridges and railways. We must here add other road work which has been accomplished, such as the repair of bridges at Jaro and Mandurriao and on the road between Iloilo and La Paz and from Jaro to Pavia, and that of Janipa-an of Zarraga to Legones, as well as two small bridges or masonry aqueducts additional, the total cost of all this work being ₱7,122.85 for 963 feet of bridges and repairs to same. This work is not of a very durable character because of the poor lumber employed on account of lack of funds to purchase good material. As these bridges will be left uncovered it is calculated that in some three years at the most they will need repairing again; thus this class of bridges is extremely costly. Therefore it will be necessary, in the first place, to construct solid bridges with good and strong materials, and if this is not possible it is best to establish ferries and to roof such bridges as have been constructed.

There are still many roads, bridges, and aqueducts or culverts to put in repair and as many more to construct in order to improve the condition of this province. Very little has been done up to the present time, as may be seen from the data above given, whether considered from the amount of money spent or from the extent of roads and bridges repaired, and therefore I believe that we should not be satisfied with what we have done nor ought we to rest from our labors, but, on the contrary, we should hasten as much as possible in order not to lose precious time.

Thus far we have pointed out the sources of peace, welfare, and wealth which this province should have in order to reach a prompt and happy development, and now we may also mention those elements that are against its prosperous development, beginning with the lack of—

SANITATION AND PUBLIC BENEFICENCE.

Hygiene is recognized by science as one of the sources of public wealth for the preservation and increase of the population and powerfully contributes to the increase of production and consumption; on the other hand its diminution impoverishes the country because it deprives it of useful labor and causes it expense in the attendance given and the medicines employed in combating disease.

Fortunately, this is a temperate country on account of its geographical position, mild heat of sun, the continual action of which makes the humidity of the waters disappear and maintains

currents of air in all directions; epidemics and mortality are, however, enormous on account of the lack of personal precaution which are counter to this synthetic principle of histology.

The analytical data of the demography of this province, especially with reference to this year, show 20,583 deaths against 12,667 births among the 395,042 inhabitants of the province, there having been expended as a remedy against disease the following substances: Four and one-half arrobas of tincture of quinine, 3 pounds and 10 ounces of sulphate of quinine, 3 pounds of camphorated spirits, and 15 ounces of sinapisms furnished to the municipalities of Janiuay, Miagao, Dingle, Dumongas, Iloilo, Barotac Nuevo, and Banate.

The very nature of the climate here, with its pure air and dry, fertile soil, crossed by abundant running streams, is favorable to hygiene, and it is unnecessary to take extreme sanitary precautions or go to a great expense because, save a providential chastisement, those who most frequently fall sick are indigent and ignorant persons, and this is due to the straitened circumstances of the former and to the excessive neglect and no precaution by the latter, but for such cases public and official beneficence is what is most needed, and not sanitary measures throughout the province, as this would be very costly and also very impracticable to enforce because of the distances between the municipalities and to the lack of popular education and sanitary precaution, such as prevail in temperate and cold countries in the municipalities to carry out their provisions. It is very much cheaper, more practicable, and of more beneficial results to establish hospitals at different points in the province where the sick can easily be taken and cured if they need public charity, or, for that matter, the wealthy who are without a family or who desire to pay well for sanitary attendance in a hospital rather than stay in their homes and who solicit entrance in the charitable institutions, which it is to be hoped will be under the care of a public official physician at least and such other employees as the circumstances and the funds of the province may permit.

BRIGANDAGE.

If up to this point we have dealt only with the elements of advancement and prosperity, we must nevertheless make mention of those that more directly attack them and to a great extent paralyze their action; these are two at least, and of the utmost importance—brigandage and the continual loss of animals that are useful for agricultural labor and draft purposes.

Brigandage has always existed as a natural consequence of human imperfection, but it is less flagrant, less regrettable, and more bearable in those countries where there are no revolutions, where there is a perspicacious and just government, and where the material welfare is well developed; on the other hand, it is more frequent, it is more bold, and of more deplorable results where all or the majority of these conditions are lacking, and especially where a revolution prepared only for private ends has just been suffocated, as occurs in this province, for history and political economy paint brigandage as the necessary consequence of such disturbances.

Thus it has happened here since brigandage subjugated everything, since it succeeded by its abuses in leaving the fields depopulated, because the work animals being removed by them and the crops and money of the farmers taken, the latter has no other remedy than to shut himself up in the populated radius of the municipality and there become a charge and an impediment; on the other hand, the municipalities, badly armed, and the number of Constabulary made up of soldiers of the revolution who have had the same disorderly customs as the bandits and who frequently have preferred to live in the hills than to enjoy the salary of the service and the attractions of the town, far from cutting off the evil, foster it by their debility and inaction. As to the abuses committed by the bandits in the towns themselves, it is well known that the Filipino is of meager education, and a grouping together of such people in municipalities means to them poverty in a moral and material sense, so that these conditions influence quite a number to join these bands of robbers whose tranquil and exuberant life they envy, while others become their accomplices and abettors, which explains the fact that many persons who consider themselves honorable purchase carabaos stolen by these thieves to sell them again and prevail upon the municipal authorities to adopt a policy of tolerance in such matters, if not to wink at the falsification of the documents attesting the ownership of these animals in order that they may be the more readily sold.

But at the present time this sort of business has disappeared owing to the activity of every branch of the public administration, the prompt disposal of cases brought up before the courts and punishment of the guilty parties, and the action of the Government in correcting the negligence and abuses permitted by municipal

officers, not pardoning the least misdemeanor, and the prosecution of persons having cattle without the proper documents attesting their ownership, pursuing and capturing criminals and suspected persons, and making incursions into the thickest forests and most rugged mountains where the thieves are hidden and there burning their houses and plantations and seizing their animals, and with good reason, too, for they do not belong to them, as they have been stolen, and such improvements as the thieves may have made only serve to attack the Government and foster brigandage by inciting the submissive people to live in constant rebellion in the mountains, where they find an easy life, though a criminal one, much to the prejudice of the other citizens of the municipalities, who have a better right to live in peace than they.

However, as perfecton in this life is not complete, we must record a degeneracy of this active brigandage into a tranquil brigandage, which, though less prejudicial, exercises an evil influence. I refer to those persons living in the municipalities who act as mediators between the thieves and the owners of cattle and work for a ransom. However, as a general rule, such persons are easily discovered and have no opportunity to commit a second offense; hence they are not multiplying very fast.

The frequent disappearance of large cattle is a great drain on the provincial wealth, because these animals are wont to be secretly slaughtered for food by the thieves, from whom payment for the slaughtered animals can not be expected, and they are sold at a small price to cattle dealers who take them outside of this province, and thus a very valuable element of production is taken away.

In order to avoid this evil I propose that but one registration document for a carabao, horse, or cow be issued, that would be easy to obtain without trouble to the owner or to the public official who authorizes it, and to this end it would be advisable that cattle imported into this province or born in it shall immediately be registered and branded with a brand of the municipality where its owner resides. Such document should be kept in the possession of each successive owner of the animal, its separate conveyance being noted on the back, together with the change of residence and other circumstances, such as are now expressed on the present credentials for large cattle. The municipal president and municipal secretary should also certify as to the marks of the animal, changes of resi-

dence and of the owners, and there should be a penalty attached of six months' imprisonment and a fine of ₱200 for any person transferring the ownership of an animal or for slaughtering it without such papers and certificates. In order to make these documents uniform all documents now out should be exchanged for new ones. To do this they should be returned to the municipality that issued them. In case of the death of an animal and its shipment outside of the province, a certificate should be returned to the municipality that issued it and there attached to a stub. If the owner so desires it, the governor of the province can issue in its place a faithful copy of the document alluded to, setting forth the fact that the animal has been shipped outside of the province.

Respectfully submitted.

RAYMUNDO MELLIZA,
Governor of Province of Iloilo.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ISABELA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ISABELA,
Ilagan, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the period ending June 30, 1904:

On April 14 I was appointed governor of the Province of Isabela, assuming the duties of the same on April 19, relieving Governor Dichoso, whose term had expired. The assembly of presidents occurred on the same day that I was inaugurated governor and I was thus enabled to meet them, become acquainted with them, and discuss with them matters of interest to the province.

Upon the examination of the jail I found 100 prisoners awaiting trial, and I immediately requested Judge McCabe to hold a special term of court for the trial of criminal cases, which the judge complied with, and court was held on the 26th of April and the entire criminal docket disposed of. Among those tried was Manuel Tomines, leader of the ladrone gang that had murdered and robbed the people for months. Tomines plead guilty and the judge, after a careful examination to determine the degree of guilt, sentenced him to death, and he is now confined in Bilibid Prison awaiting action of the Supreme Court. The leaders and most notorious members of his gang were given long sentences in Bilibid, and those who had simply given food to the outlaws through fear were released by the judge after a lecture. Among those who had followed Tomines's fortunes were four young boys, aged 12 to 14, who were sentenced to one year in the provincial jail, three months of which they served, and after consultation with Judge McCabe, I paroled them and allowed them to return to their parents and friends, and they are now going to the public schools, reporting to the authorities each week. Owing to the ages of these boys, the Judge and I both thought that they had been punished enough and we would see if they could not be reformed; and I feel satisfied that the experiment will prove a success. At the present time there are only four prisoners in jail awaiting trial, but the civil docket is quite large.

However, the judge will be able to dispose of all civil and criminal business at the October term of court. After the adjournment of court I visited each of the municipalities of this province and most of the barrios and all the ranchas of the wild tribes. In fact nearly all of my time has been spent in visiting and familiarizing myself with the people and their conditions. There are eleven municipalities in this province; very few have any public buildings. Ilagan, the capital of the province, is now erecting a tribunal, repairing the old school building, and we are using the provincial prisoners in putting the streets and bridges in good condition and beautifying the park. There are no provincial buildings except an old jail, which is in very bad condition, but the provincial board is now taking steps to have the same repaired and placed in good condition.

Cabangan Nueva has a good tribunal, a fair school building, a park and a band stand, streets, and bridges in good condition. In fact everything in the town shows a spirit of progress and enterprise.

Echague.—This town is now building a tribunal and schoolhouse and improving the streets and parks, and there is a general tendency to improve not only the public but private buildings.

Naguilian.—This town has a fair tribunal, and is improving the schoolhouse, and has sufficient funds on hand to place the public buildings in good condition.

Gamu.—This town is repairing the old tribunal, which is in bad condition, and is building a new schoolhouse, improving the streets, etc.

Cabangan Viejo, Andaganan, Santo Tomas, Cauayan, Santa Maria, and Tumauini have no public buildings, but are all erecting schoolhouses. Some of them are of a substantial character and others necessarily small, owing to lack of funds. Within a year or two, with the increased revenue the municipalities have, they will be enabled to erect tribunals and other public buildings needed. The old barracks in the town of Cauayan were turned over to us by order of the department commander, and we are now using the material for the erection of public schools in that town. Santo Tomas is without public buildings, churches, or stores; in fact there are no buildings of any value within the municipality, and as it is less than 2 miles distant from the town of Cabangan Nuevo, where most of the property holders of Santo Tomas reside, and where all the people do their trading, I would recommend that

Santo Tomas be consolidated with Cabangan Nuevo, and that the money now on hand be turned into the treasury of Cabangan Nuevo, to be used for the erection of the necessary school buildings in Santo Tomas. They have nearly ₱2,000 on hand, which is sufficient to erect the necessary school buildings, and a school-teacher and a couple of policemen are all that will be needed in the barrio of Santo Tomas in the event of its consolidation with Cabangan Nuevo. The provincial board agrees with me in this recommendation.

POLICE.

There has been a marked improvement in both the discipline and efficiency of the municipal police of this province. Each president wants a much larger police force than, in my opinion, is necessary, and we expect to reduce the number of police materially and add to the efficiency of same, leaving them, however, under the control of the local president, as, in my opinion, the president loses prestige with his constituents if he does not control the local police. I make frequent inspections of the police of the province myself, and a Constabulary officer also inspects them once a month and reports on their efficiency, condition of arms, etc. The old custom of having a large number of policemen, paying them a very small salary, and using them almost entirely as messengers or servants is being gradually done away with, and the policemen, being better paid, and used for the purpose of policing the towns, are drawing better material to their ranks than heretofore; and I feel satisfied that within three months more the police of this province will be in such condition that we can maintain law and order with the presence of a small, well-officered force of Constabulary.

SCHOOLS.

This province is backward from an educational standpoint, having had very few American school-teachers in the past and the authorities appeared to take very little interest in school work. At the last meeting of presidents they passed a resolution requesting the establishment of a provincial high school at Ilagan, which request I transmitted at once to the division superintendent of schools, who has established the school as requested, and assigned two American and several native teachers to the same. Four more American teachers have been assigned to this province, and they will be assigned to the most important towns to teach and also

supervise the large number of Filipino teachers that have been employed for the coming year. Schoolhouses are being built in all the towns and in a great many of the important barrios, the people in the barrios, in many instances, contributing labor free, and I have every reason to believe that great advancement will be made in education work in this province during the coming year. The division superintendent and his assistants are all energetic and are doing everything they can to build up the public schools, and they are not only receiving the assistance of the provincial officials, but the municipal officials seem to be taking great interest and are rendering every possible assistance. In fact at the last meeting of presidents they requested that a compulsory school law be passed, which request I forwarded to the honorable Civil Governor disapproved, as, in my opinion, a compulsory school law is not needed at the present time, as the Filipino people in this province are taking great interest in having their children taught English, and are asking for a great many more American teachers than it is possible for us to supply. In a few years, when we will have a sufficient number of Filipinos graduating from our normal and high schools to furnish the number of teachers that will be required, it may be necessary to pass a compulsory school law, but this I doubt very much, as my five years' residence in the Philippine Islands has shown me that the Filipinos, almost without exception, are anxious to educate their children.

LADRONISM.

Ladronism has practically ceased to exist in this province, and there is at the present time no armed resistance to the authority of the United States. Sibley, the American deserter, with four Filipinos, is the last of the old gang of ladrones, and they have been driven out of this province and at the present time he is supposed to be with a wild tribe in Nueva Vizcaya, and I have every reason to believe that should he return to this province, the people will refuse to aid him and assist the authorities in his capture. Sibley, himself, has committed no overt act except being out in the mountains with arms. He has never been in a fight and simply has put in his time eluding the officers of the law. He seems to have money, and at one time had great influence with the Ilocanos who inhabit the southern part of this province. He speaks their language fluently, and after he was driven out of the Ilocano country by

Captain Long of the Constabulary he took refuge with the Elongotes, a wild mountain tribe, and exercised great influence over them; but we have succeeded in winning the Elongotes over, and Sibley has been compelled to leave the province and they have promised that should he return they will bring him in. The Constabulary has worked hard to bring this result about and deserve great credit. Captain Long, who had charge of field operations in Isabela until after the capture of Tomines and his gang, is an officer of ability and courage and is competent to fill a much higher position than the one he now holds. Captain Owens, the present senior inspector of the province, is a man of ability and has the Constabulary of the province under good discipline, and he has contributed largely to bring about the good feeling which now exists among the people of this province.

HEALTH.

During May and June smallpox broke out quite seriously in Ilagan and vicinity. A large number of vaccinators were sent to the province by the Board of Health. The president of the provincial board of health, Dr. Toribio, is a very energetic young man and took all measures possible to prevent the spread of this disease and has been successful, and at the present time there is little or no smallpox in the province, and the sanitary conditions in the various towns are being improved, and the health of the inhabitants of the province, as a rule, is good.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the province is not as good as desired. However, the money borrowed from the Insular Government has been returned, and all debts are paid, and the province has sufficient funds to pay current expenses, but is unable to erect the necessary provincial office buildings and school buildings without assistance from the Insular Government. I feel satisfied, however, that the revenues of the province will gradually increase.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads and bridges of this province are in rather bad condition, and it is impossible, with the funds received for that purpose, to keep all the roads in good condition unless a compulsory road law is passed. All of the towns in this province are situated

on or near the Cagayan River, and most of the transportation is by water, so that the provincial board has decided to keep up a few roads that are absolutely necessary, leaving the others in their present condition, for the present at least.

MAIL SERVICE.

The effort to have the mails carried on the Cagayan River by the Coast Guard steamer *Sentinel* has proven a failure; owing to low water and constant change of channels it is impossible to run a steamboat, or even a launch, to this place more than six months in the year. The Director of Posts has made arrangements for a weekly service from Aparri by Barangay, which, although slow, will be sure and regular, leaving the *Sentinel* to carry supplies for the civil commissaries, passengers, and also mails when practicable. I, however, think that a contract could be made with some of the companies owning boats on this river to bring the supplies required at less cost than it takes to maintain a steamer like the *Sentinel*. Post-offices have been established in every municipality in this province, and the administration of this department is to be commended.

WILD TRIBES.

The wild tribes of this province are located in the mountain region. Those who live nearest the Christian settlements are semi-civilized, and have traffic with the people of the province, while those who live in the remote sections of the province are quite wild and remain to themselves entirely. The largest tribes are Igorrotes and known as the Mapoyo and Bulsian, numbering about 5,000. They live on the Nueva Vizcaya line. The second largest tribe is the Elongotes, numbering about 1,500 and living on the head waters of the Cagayan River. There are various other small tribes of Gadanes, Calingas, and Negritos, numbering from 2,000 to 3,000, scattered all over the province. I visited all of these tribes and established crude governments among them, which I shall try to perfect from time to time, and endeavor to group them together as much as possible for administrative purposes; and, later on, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, will assign them lands. I have also purchased, with the permission of the Secretary of the Interior, canes, which are used as emblems of authority by their chiefs and taken up the canes which were given them by the Spanish and Filipino Governments.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The most important towns of this province are connected by telegraph, and we are now arranging with Captain Davies, Constabulary officer in charge of this division, to put in telephones to all of the municipalities not connected by telegraph, the municipalities aiding by furnishing the posts and maintaining the line, the telegraph division to furnish the wire and instruments, and I hope that within the next six months we will have a complete system in the province, which will greatly facilitate business on the municipalities as well as being of great aid to the business community.

AGRICULTURE.

An excellent crop of tobacco was grown this year, which is the only crop raised for export. Corn and rice are raised to a limited extent for home use only. Great fears were entertained by the people with regard to the new internal-revenue law, but as soon as its provisions are thoroughly understood it will prove a popular measure. There are no manufactories of any kind in this province, all of the tobacco being shipped to Manila. I procured a large amount of corn, cotton, and other seeds for the people of this province, as well as a lot of maguey, as the people desire to raise other crops than tobacco. The locusts have done a little damage to crops in the northern part of the province, but it is not general.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

At the last assembly of presidents a resolution was unanimously passed recommending the enactment of a compulsory road law, in which I heartily concur. Compulsory labor was undoubtedly abused during the Spanish régime, as people were compelled to work on public roads and buildings and churches an unreasonable length of time, but I feel satisfied that a law compelling all able-bodied male residents to work three days each of each year on the public highways in their own municipality, or pay 50 cents, Philippine currency, each day, in lieu thereof, would be a just and a popular measure, and this labor, together with the revenue now derived for roads and bridges, would enable the province to keep the roads in good condition without aid from the Insular Government.

In view of the fact that the only source of revenue the residents of this province have is tobacco, which is sold during the months of

July, August, and September of each year, I recommend that the time of payment of land tax be changed from April, May, and June, as it now is, to July, August, and September. This would save many farmers from borrowing money at ruinous interest, and would not otherwise affect the province. I think this recommendation should apply to all provinces in which the only source of revenue is tobacco.

I recommend the erection of a suitable provincial office building and a provincial school building at this place. As stated heretofore, the revenue of this province is barely sufficient to meet current expenses at the present time. If this request is granted, the province will be able to take care of itself in the future, and in the course of a few years will be in a position to refund the money spent on these buildings.

FIREARMS.

I recommend that hereafter no permits be granted to carry or have in possession rifles or carbines. The possession by responsible persons of a revolver to use in stores or residences is in my opinion sufficient for personal protection. Shotguns could be used for hunting without any great risk, but I think it dangerous to have rifles or carbines in the possession of anyone in these Islands except the Army, the Constabulary, and the authorized police. This is not intended to deprive the Filipino of the rifle any more that the American, and I am opposed to allowing them in possession of anyone. My past experience as a criminal officer in the western part of the United States has taught me that the less arms in possession of people the easier it is to maintain law and order.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The provincial treasurer, provincial secretary, president of the board of health, and provincial fiscal are all performing their duties well, and entire harmony prevails among the officials of this province. Mr. Wood, the teacher who is designated as the third member of the provincial board, is not only an excellent schoolteacher but a man of exceptional ability, and is a useful member of the provincial board. The province loses an excellent official in the transfer of Mr. Stewart from this province to Sorsogon. The office is now in charge of his chief deputy, Mr. Killan, acting

treasurer, who is both a competent and popular young man, and is deserving of promotion. Mr. Eliseo Claravall, provincial secretary, has, in my opinion, done more to bring about the good feeling toward our Government which now exists in this province than any other individual. He is honest, courageous, and a strong advocate of the principles of the American Government here. The Filipino clerks and deputy treasurers are a competent set of young men, and during the past year there has not been a single defalcation either by the treasurer's deputies or by any municipal treasurer of this province—a record which speaks for itself. The residence in the valley of Judge McCabe has had a good moral effect. Speedy trial has followed arrest, and the Judge's well-known sympathy for and interest in the people of his district has endeared him to all. My short term as governor prevents me from giving a more detailed report. I will submit a supplementary report in September dealing with the conditions and proposed form of government for the wild tribes, giving statistics of the value of this year's tobacco crop, which will be marketed by that time.

Every possible assistance has been rendered me by the Tabacalera Company and other firms doing business in this province. The best of feeling exists toward our Government with the Filipino people here, and I am sure this province will cause the Government no trouble hereafter. The people are law abiding and are satisfied with their form of government and the officials appointed over them.

Thanking the Governor and Commission for their confidence in assigning me to the honorable position I now occupy, for their support at all times of my administration, and for their good will and assistance to the people I have endeavored to the best of my ability to serve during my brief term of office.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CURRY,
Provincial Governor, Province of Isabela.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

LAGUNA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LAGUNA,
Santa Cruz, June 30, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, amending section 7 of Act No. 83, I have the honor to send you the present report of the Province of Laguna covering the period embraced between January 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the time embraced by this report public instruction in this province has been benefited not only by the great attention paid to it by the provincial and municipal authorities but also by the activity and work accomplished by the industrious and intelligent division superintendent of schools, Mr. W. E. Lutz.

There are at present in the majority of the pueblos American teachers, and in all of them Filipino teachers who, to everybody's satisfaction, have displayed great interest and skill in their work, demonstrating the greatest ardor in trying to secure the moral and material advancement of the boys and girls who attend their schools. It is worthy of admiration to note that the said teachers, aside from holding classes during the day, devote a few hours at night to teaching adults desiring to study or perfect themselves in English, and, bearing in mind the goodly number of the latter, it is to be hoped that in the not distant future there will be a sufficient number of competent teachers to increase the number of schools in the barrios of the pueblos of the province.

To give some idea of the conditions of public instruction, the following statement is given to show in a detailed manner the

number of schools, teachers, and the attendance during the year 1904 as compared with the two previous years:

Pueblo.	1902.			
	American teachers.	Filipino teachers.	Schools.	Children.
Biñan[1]	1	2	2	76
Cabuyao	1	1	1	150
Calauan	1	1	1	76
Calamba	1	2	2	282
Lilio	1		1	132
Los Baños[2]	1	2	2	190
Luisiana[3]				
Lumban		1	1	124
Pila	1	2	2	234
Panguil[4]				
Paete[5]	1	1	1	212
Santa Cruz	2	1	2	212
Santa Rosa	1	2	3	191
Siniloan[6]	2		1	140
Magdalena	1	1	1	169
Mavitac[7]	1		1	94
Majayjay	1		1	243
Nagcarlan[8]	2	1	1	213
Pagsanjan	1	2	1	250
San Pablo[9]	1	2	1	291
Laguna, high school	4		1	121

[1] Consolidated with Tunasan and Muntinlupa.
[2] Consolidated with Bay.
[3] Consolidated with Cavinti.
[4] Consolidated with Pakil.
[5] Consolidated with Longos and San Antonio.
[6] Consolidated with Famy.
[7] Consolidated with Santa María.
[8] Consolidated with Rizal.
[9] Consolidated with Alaminos.

Pueblo.	1903.			
	American teachers.	Filipino teachers.	Schools.	Children.
Biñan	1	2	3	230
Cabuyao	2		1	104
Calauan	1	1	1	186
Calamba	2	3	2	80
Lilio	1		1	132
Los Baños	1	2	2	251
Luisiana		1	1	150
Lumban		1	1	183
Pila	1	2	1	207
Panguil	1	2	3	201
Paete	1	2	2	204
Santa Cruz	2	3	1	374
Santa Rosa	1	2	3	194
Siniloan		1	1	60
Magdalena	1	2	1	133
Mavitac	1		1	70
Majayjay		1	1	104
Nagcarlan		5	1	67
Pagsanjan	2	3	1	136
San Pablo	1	4	1	253
Laguna, high school	4	2	2	174

Pueblo.	1904.			
	American teachers.	Filipino teachers.	Schools.	Children.
Biñan	1	8	5	500
Cabuyao		4	1	213
Calauan		3	2	250
Calamba	2	8	5	760
Lilio		6	1	535
Los Baños	2	3	5	470
Luisiana		5	2	405
Lumban		2	1	169
Pila	1	11	4	726
Panguil		3	3	395
Paete		7	4	352
Santa Cruz	2	12	6	958
Santa Rosa	2	2	3	321
Siniloan	1	2	2	458
Magdalena	1	6	2	460
Mavitac		2	2	200
Majayjay		6	3	650
Nagcarlan	1	5	7	1,214
Pagsanjan	1	8	4	698
San Pablo	1	18	17	1,215
Laguna, high school	7	9	1	296

The preceding table shows that in 1902 there was a school attendance of 3,400; in 1903, 3,493, and in 1904, 11,143, there being at the present time 129 schools in the pueblos and barrios, presided over by 15 American and 121 Filipino teachers, and a high school in the pueblo of Pagsanjan at the head of which is the intelligent principal, Mr. Neely, assisted by 7 American teachers and 2 Filipinos, whose efforts are untiring in their endeavor to secure a larger attendance.

CENSUS.

In accordance with the terms of the proclamation of the honorable Civil Governor of the Philippines, dated December 24, 1902, the enumeration of all of the inhabitants of the province was begun on the 2d day of March of the following year throughout the province by 130 enumerators working under the supervision of special agents of this office.

The offices of special agents were held by the municipal presidents and those of enumerators by picked men taken from the principal families of the pueblos where they lent their services. In spite of the great difficulties in the way of enumerating 33 persons a day in rural districts, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 467, because of the considerable distances between barrios, and of the further fact that it frequently happens that people working land on shares and living in cocoanut plantations have

their houses from 2 to 3 miles apart, enumerators were able satisfactorily to carry out this requirement, not only filling in the date contained in Table No. 1 of the "Population," but at the same time also that required by Tables Nos. 2 and 3 relative to "Agriculture" and "Schools," and to turn in the work assigned to them by this within the specified period of time. For the first time, distinguished young ladies of the pueblos of this province were appointed enumerators of the census, and they proved themselves excellent employees, as they carried out their work in the districts assigned to them neatly and promptly.

By April 20, 1903, all of the census tables were turned in by the special agents, and immediately thereafter the work of examination and correction was begun and carried through to completion on the 30th of the same month, all of the papers having been delivered to General Sanger, the Director of the Census, at Manila, on May 1, 1903.

THE LOCUST BOARD.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 817, the locust board was organized on August 8, 1903.

The provincial governor was made president and the provincial treasurer, provincial supervisor, Jose de Leon, Juan Ordoveza, and Gregorio Elbo were made members, the three latter having been appointed by the honorable Philippine Commission on the 4th of the said month.

At a session of the board held August 21 "Rules and regulations for the extermination of locusts" were adopted, in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of said Act No. 817, and duly certified copies of the resolutions of the locust board were sent by the provincial secretary to the different pueblos for their knowledge and to serve as a basis for the distribution of the rice received by them for carrying on the work. The province was divided into three districts by a resolution of the board, the first of which was placed under the supervision of Mr. Jose de Leon, the second under that of Mr. Juan Ordoveza, and the third under that of Mr. Gregorio Elbo. These gentlemen were instructed to make weekly visits of inspection to each one of the pueblos assigned to their respective districts in order to supervise the work and see that it was carried on in accordance with the provisions of law.

By directions of the honorable Civil Governor, and at the request

of the locust board, 820 sacks of rice were sent to this province for the purpose of carrying on the work of extermination of locusts, and were distributed and used as follows:

Pueblo.	Locusts caught.	Rice delivered (sacks).	Rice distributed—		Stocks in pueblos.
			For locusts.	For schools.	
Biñan	17	20	5.72		14.28
Cabuyao	345	20			20
Calamba	340	110	95.92		14.08
Cavinti	27	20	11.10		8.90
Famy	35	25	24.64		0.38
Lumban	744	20	8.50		11.50
Luisiana	187	20	4.2		15.8
Longos	13	20	4.98		15.02
Mavitac	202	40	33.5		6.5
Majayjay	34	20	13		7
Magdalena	5	15	2.04	3.82	9.14
Nagcarlan	20	20			20
Pakil	38	20	7.47		12.53
Pagsanjan	546	30	1	7.53	21.47
Pila	121	80	20	4.94	55.06
Paete	18	20			20
Panguil	50	20	19.02		0.98
Rizal	25	15	5		10
Santa Cruz	1,461	100	20	80	
Santa Rosa	58	20			20
Tunasan	18	20	1.87		18.13
San Antonio	81	20	20		
Santa Maria	89	20	20		
Siniloan	178	40	34		6
Total	4,652	755	351.94	96.29	306.77

The above table shows that in the pueblos detailed therein 4,652 sacks of locusts were caught, 351.94 sacks of rice having been used and distributed among the people who contributed to their extermination; in the construction of schoolhouses 96.29 cavanes of rice were used in accordance with the resolution of the provincial board, upon recommendation of the division superintendent of schools contained in a letter addressed to the honorable Executive Secretary dated January 15, 1904, and indorsed to this office on the 20th of the same month; there are, therefore, at present on hand in the municipalities 306.77 sacks which, added to the 65 sacks in the hands of the provincial supervisor, make a total of 371.77 sacks in all in the province.

This rice is in a bad condition, and it is materially impossible to continue using it in the construction of schoolhouses in the barrios. However, this office will adopt every possible means to make use of all of this stock that can be disposed of. There are no locusts in the province at the present time, those which recently appeared having been totally destroyed by the residents of the municipality of Lumban, where more than 60 sacks were caught in a single day,

the townspeople having taken advantage of the heavy rain which was falling and which prevented the locusts from flying, so that with little difficulty this large amount of insects was caught in a short while.

The new law enacted for the purpose of relieving distress of this character has been applauded by the entire community and its very great efficiency has been unanimously and publicly acknowledge.

BRIGANDAGE.

Since my last report, for the year 1902, brigandage in this province has suffered some hard blows as a result of the active campaign waged by the Government forces against the bandits from Cavite and other places that have on different occasions attempted to disturb the peace and tranquillity which this province for some time past has been enjoying.

On the 1st of April, 1903, the municipal police of Calamba apprehended three ladrones who were trying to sell several stolen carabaos in that pueblo, among them a self-styled lieutenant of Oruga's band with one revolver.

On the 8th of the same month nine bandits with two revolvers, belonging to the band of Sakay, were captured by the municipal president of Nagcarlan, Sakay having had his headquarters at that time in the San Cristobal Mountain.

On April 27, 1903, the municipal president, police, and volunteers of San Antonio made one of the most important captures. I was at the pueblo three days before to give instructions as to the manner of carrying same into effect. I refer to the capture of the notorious bandit styled General Reus, with 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, and 13 soldiers, and 2 Mausers and 7 Remington rifles. By telegram of the honorable Civil Governor dated May 29, 1903, the payment of $2,000, Mexican, was authorized as a reward to be distributed between the individuals who had performed this important service, and the distribution was made by the provincial treasurer.

On June 1, 1903, a large party of bandits, at the head of which was the self-styled Colonel Cosme, entered the pueblo of Bay while the town was holding a cockfight, a circumstance which resulted in that the majority of the residents and several members of the police force (the latter to preserve order) were at the cockpit and for this

reason the presence of the band referred to was not noticed, that, immediately after its entrance into the town, took to sacking and robbing the principal commercial houses of the place.

The municipal police endeavored to repel this band, but in the face of its numerical superiority (it was composed of 200 well-armed men) they were obliged to retire, leaving 2 Remington rifles and 7 shotguns which had been taken from the municipal building in the hands of the enemy. When I learned of this event I immediately proceeded to Bay with 15 municipal police and 15 Constabulary and from there followed the trail of the band, that fled in all haste to Cavite. I was able to catch up with it in the barrios of Tanauan, Batangas, and exchange a few shots which resulted in dispersing the bandits and in the liberation of many persons, residents of Bay, who were their prisoners. Without wavering in my firm resolve to give battle to this band, I followed in pursuit until I had passed the pueblo of Talisay and was on the road to Silang, where I again came up with it, but after three or four volleys the band retired. It could be easily seen from the very first that it was its intention to refuse an engagement so as not to risk the booty that they carried with them in their precipitate flight as the result of the attack on the town of Bay. After three days of hard marching I returned with my forces to Bay, minutely to investigate the occurrences of the afternoon of the 1st of June, and suspended the municipal president for having authorized the holding of cockfights on a day not permitted by law, and dismissed several municipal police for having failed to have taken possession of their arms deposited in the municipal building in time to aid those of their companions who were in the fight with the bandits.

On June 18 of the same year, having had accurate information that on the summit of Mount San Cristobal a party under Sakay was installed, I left with fifteen municipal police for the said place and increased my forces at Nagcarlan by a detachment of Constabulary under the command of Subinspector Aritao, continuing my way to the said mountain, which I ascended for the purpose of discovering Sakay's camp. While there we were fired upon by his forces and immediately returned the compliment, but the bandits, noticing our nearness retired toward Mount Banahao, without it having been possible for us to follow them on account of the advanced hour and of the fact that my forces were excessively fatigued. In this expedition we were able to burn down all of the

barracks of the bandits at that point and also captured a good deal of rice which I distributed among the poor of the barrios adjacent to the mountain who accompanied my expedition and who had previously furnished me with exact information relative to the place where the band I was after was located. From Mount Banahao, I afterwards learned, Sakay passed on to the mountains of the north of the province, going in the direction of Binangonan, Rizal. In view of this fact I located several police in the barrio of Santa Ana of the municipality of Pacte for the purpose of cutting off his advance, but unfortunately my action did not have the desired result.

On August 30, 1903, I left for the pueblo of Pila with a force of municipal police, as I had been notified by the municipal president of the said town that at a short distance from the pueblo a large force of bandits which appeared to be that of Sakay, coming from the Morong hills, was installed; the said bandits crossed the Laguna de Bay in boats. After marching for two hours I came to the barrio of Dita and encountered Sakay, who opened fire on my small column, which was spiritedly returned by it for three hours, after which the enemy retired in disorder, leaving in our hands a self-styled captain of staff named Felipe Bautista, who was wounded and who died a few days later in the provincial jail of this capital, a Remington rifle, three bolos, three hammocks made of a native textile, one cook pot, and a picture of the said captain, as well as other objects and documents. On the following day the municipal president of Lilio made an examination of the ground where the fight had occurred and found a Remington rifle covered with blood. Two days after this fight Captain Grove of the Constabulary had an engagement with a considerable force under the command of Montalan at a place between the Magdalena and Pagsanjan roads; he caused some loss to the enemy and captured a few arms. I came on the rear guard as the band was making an attempt to retire and fired upon it, causing them in all probability a number of wounded from the evidence furnished by the blood that we found on the trail of the bandits. This same band in their retreat also encountered a detachment of Constabulary at Nagcarlan under Lieutenant True and was pursued all day by him.

During the first days of the month of September I went out with a company of Scouts and a few municipal police toward Majayjay to seek some of the remnants of the bands that we had engaged

during the previous days, which I did not doubt would have to retire toward the hills. From Majayjay I went over to Mount San Cristobal, where I heard that Captain Grove had had an encounter with the bandits at this point, taking a few prisoners and capturing some arms. I then returned to Santa Cruz and left my forces, that were completely played out, and took the steamer with a few municipal police from five pueblos for Calamba; from there I went to Mount Gonzalez, the only pass to Cavite which could be used by the bandits in their retreat. I found a few Scouts upon my arrival at Calamba who had already pursued the enemy to the summit of the said mountain; notwithstanding this, I hastened on to the barrios of the pueblo of Amadeo, but was unsuccessful in reaching the bandits, and therefore I again fell back on Calamba after two days' minute exploration in the mountains near this pueblo.

On May 9, 1904, the municipal police of San Pablo sustained an engagement with the band of Gregorio Flores in the barrio of Bautista, inflicting a loss of four dead and quite a number of wounded, among the latter being Flores himself, who retired to the hills of Lipa, according to information furnished by two of his soldiers who were held for preliminary investigation by the justice of the peace court in that town.

On March 23 of this year the bandits under Casapangra, a notorious outlaw who had been operating for a long time past in the country lying between the pueblos of Luisiana, Laguna, and Lucban, Tayabas, committing an infinity of outrages, assaulted the pueblo of Magdalena and sacked the houses of the principal residents of the town, but were unsuccessful in their raid upon the municipal treasury because of the defense put up by the municipal police. Having had information of this fact, I left San Pablo with the forces in that municipality and arrived at Magdalena, where I was able to capture two muzzle-loading rifles, returning the next day to Santa Cruz. At the provincial capital I received information that Casapangra's band was in the neighborhood of Luisiana, and I immediately returned to this pueblo, being able to capture 11 bandits, 1 Remington rifle, 1 Colt's revolver, and several articles of wearing apparel and of other sorts, robbed at Magdalena. The balance of Casapangra's outlaws, seeing that they were closely pursued by the municipal police and volunteers of Luisiana (these latter I organized myself before leaving that place), decided to surrender on the 12th of the said month,

when five others with 1 Remington rifle and 2 muzzle-loading shotguns presented themselves, the leader, Casapangra, surrendering on the 18th with 2 of his men, 1 rifle, 1 revolver, and 1 war bolo.

The above are the records of my office relative to banditism; from them it can be assured, without fear of error, that the peace and welfare of this province have been and are real, and for this reason all of the inhabitants are devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits without fears of any sort, even in the most remote barrios and places, being confident that their personal security is complete.

The municipal police rendered excellent services during the period embraced by this report, in spite of the fact that there are but few municipalities which have Remington arms, as the balance are either provided with shotguns or with only revolvers, as in the case of Cabuyao and Luisiana.

The Constabulary have also rendered important services and have been untiring in the pursuit of bandits, especially the indefatigable Captain Grove, who at the time of the appearance of bandits in this province was in command of the Constabulary forces of Laguna.

What contributes greatly to guarantee the continuance of peace and good order prevailing in the province is the fact that the inhabitants of this region in no way sympathize with the idea of disorder, for such an idea brings fresh to their memories the series of misfortunes and the uneasiness which they felt during the period of the late revolution.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

When the majority of the provincial governors were at Manila during the month of December, 1902, for the purpose of having a practical demonstration of the manner of carrying out the necessary instructions of General Sanger relative to the preliminary work connected with the census, we were invited by the honorable St. Louis Exposition Board to visit its offices, where Dr. Niederlein and other members of the Board showed us the importance of the great plan of the Government of the sovereign country, ably seconded by the honorable Philippine Commission in these Islands, of having the Philippines, like other countries, send to the Universal Exposition at St. Louis the different products of its natural wealth. And we were told that the Board expected from the zeal

and activity of the provincial governors that the pueblos of their respective provinces would make a grand success of their exhibits.

Upon my return to the province I started the preliminary work and took advantage of the convention of municipal presidents which was held at this capital January 21, 1903, for purposes of the census, to demonstrate to these municipal officers the advisability that they avail themselves of every means within their power, and especially of the influence which they exerted among their fellow-citizens, to procure and send to the Exposition Board, through the provincial committee, every class of exhibits worthy of figuring as such at the St. Louis Exposition—such as those pertaining to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and the chase, as well as portable machinery used in the principal industries of the country.

In a letter from the secretary of the Exposition Board dated March 9, 1903, the information was furnished that the said Board had asked the Insular Treasurer to approve the expenditure of $500, Mexican, for the purchase of certain exhibits and to meet expenses of transportation of exhibits sent to the provincial committee at Santa Cruz from different pueblos of the province.

After having taken these preliminary steps and in order to assure good results in the exposition work, a provincial committee was formed composed of Messrs. Juan Cailles, president; Vicente Reyes, vice-president; Hugo Salazar, secretary; Domingo Ordoveza, Florencio Manalo, Maamerto Camatoy, Macario Francisco, Gregorio Elbo, Juan Caballero, Pablo Monserrat, Pedro Paraiso, and Jose de Leon, members. Subcommittees were also formed in the other pueblos of the province, whose duty it was to collect from the inhabitants of their respective districts such exhibits as might be worthy of figuring in the catalogue of the Exposition Board.

Good results were expected from all over the province in the work of collecting exhibits, but as this work coincided with the taking of the census in which all the municipal presidents held the office of special agent and the majority of the councilors that of enumerators and the census work would admit of no delay, the time being limited for its completion, the hopes of the members of the provincial committee were not fully realized; however, there were quite a number of exhibits sent in to the Exposition Board at Manila, that received them gratefully, recognizing them to be of acknowledged importance and merit.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT UPON REAL ESTATE.

In accordance with the provisions of Act No. 582, enacted February 20, 1903, the provincial board of revision, composed of the members of the provincial board and Messrs. Juan Perez and Jose Damaso Cosme, the two latter appointed by the honorable Civil Commission, was organized.

The said board revised all of the work done by the municipalities and the valuations placed by the municipal boards of tax assessors, and from the declarations of property owners made up the proper tax lists which were to be used by the deputies of the provincial treasurer in the collection of the land tax. During the course of this work quite a number of complaints were filed against valuations made by the different municipalities in the province, which were duly considered and determined by the board working within its powers.

After a due revision of the lists and their certification, the following results were obtained:

Pueblo.	Valuation in United States currency.	Number of parcels.
Biñan	$748,057	3,780
Cabuyao	357,638	1,981
Calauan	549,473	393
Calamba	371,855	1,018
Lilio	354,009	3,632
Los Baños	416,231	1,870
Luisiana	628,829	6,439
Lumban	220,420	2,031
Majayjay	516,624	4,979
Magdalena	557,636	2,203
Mavitac	175,790	2,290
Nagcarlan	793,768	5,822
Paete	312,847	5,270
Pagsanjan	474,376	2,650
Panguil	388,013	7,934
Pila	310,167	2,532
Santa Cruz	738,518	3,344
Santa Rosa	281,363	1,645
San Pablo	2,300,061	14,563
Siniloan	180,948	5,191
Grand total	10,676,623	79,607

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

The general protest made manifest in nearly all the pueblos of this province relative to the inadequacy of salaries received by municipal officers in general, and especially by the municipal secre-

taries and treasurers, is, in my opinion, worthy of consideration. Skillfully to discharge the duties of the office of secretary, it is necessary to have certain knowledge that is not possessed by the common run of persons in several of the municipalities, and when the contrary is true they will not accept the office on account of the poor salary and the excessive work required, for which reason many municipal presidents are placed in a very embarrassing position, being compelled to avail themselves of the services of the first person at hand, even though he does not possess the necessary qualifications and is not able properly to comply with the duties of the office. This anomaly gives rise to erroneous interpretations of the law in many of the municipalities, greatly to the harm of the municipal administration and the general interests of the pueblo. By virtue of Act No. 999, municipal treasurers are deputies of the provincial treasurer for the collection of all revenues and taxes, provincial as well as municipal; therefore their work is excessive, and in truth underpaid; they are obliged to give bonds that in many pueblos are for a considerable amount in proportion to the salaries they receive, and if we add to this the responsibility exacted from them it is reasonable that the honorable Philippine Commission should take into account all of these considerations.

If salaries were to be assigned to municipal secretaries in municipalities of the first class of ₱840, of ₱720 for those of the second class, of ₱600 for the third class, and ₱500 for the fourth class, they would not be too great a charge on municipal funds. Municipal treasurers as such should receive an equal salary, and as deputies of the provincial treasurer whatever sum might be assigned to them by the provincial board, but it would be highly advisable that the law itself should designate their compensation as deputies, which might be fixed in municipalities of the first class at ₱420, in those of the second class at ₱360, those of the third class ₱300, and those of the fourth class ₱240.

It would also seem proper to recommend that traveling expenses be allowed to councilors when on their regular visits to the barrios in their jurisdiction, for, as the office of councilor is an honorary one, besides the trouble and neglect of their private business caused them through the duties of their office, they are obliged to pay out of their own funds for expenses incurred in the performance of these duties.

DREDGING OF THE LUMBAN RIVER.

There can be no doubt that up to the present time water transportation has been the easiest and most economic means, serving as a basis for the development of the principal resources of the Philippines, and that it has benefited its agriculture, commerce, and industry. The lack of railways and of good roads increases its importance, and it would appear that it demands the best attention of the Government.

From this point of view I earnestly recommend the deepening of the Lumban River, which, starting at Pagsanjan, empties into the Laguna de Bay and is navigable during the rainy season for the largest vessels plying on the waters of the lake. During the dry season it is unnavigable even for boats with a draft of 2 feet, a great deal of its commercial importance being taken away owing to this fact. According to the residents in the locality there are three shoals which are nothing less than sand banks that have been deposited there during freshets. The dredging of these shoals, which are about 2 miles in length, is the first work to be done. Next, it would be well to reduce the width of the river two-thirds, which would require the construction of dikes built in a solid and endurable manner; if this were done, it is calculated that an approximate depth all the year round would be obtained of more than 7 feet. Fortunately, there is an immense amount of stone suitable for the construction of dikes at the source of the said river.

This work would yield incalculable benefits to one-half of the Province of Laguna and to some of the pueblos of the Province of Tayabas, such as Mauban, Sampaloc, Tayabas, and Lucban, bearing in mind that the pueblo of Pagsanjan offers them a sure market for their products, in view of the fact that, thanks to its prosperity, merchants from Manila, Pasig, Biñan, Calamba, and other places of lesser importance go there to trade.

ROAD FROM PAGSANJAN, LAGUNA, TO MAUBAN, TAYABAS.

The opening of a direct road from the municipality of Pagsanjan, Laguna, to that of Mauban, Tayabas, which will establish a means of union between the Laguna de Bay and the Pacific Ocean, is recommended, for although it will be an expensive work it promises in the not far distant future to give large returns and

result in a notable increase in agriculture, and will have a very powerful influence in the slow and tardy development of business in this isolated region.

The indisputably great value of so gigantic a task, speaking with due regard for the resources of the Philippine Treasury, is represented by a community of interest affecting the pueblos on the Pacific coast and those in the Province of Laguna.

On the one hand, for the former the construction of such a road will result in the doing away with the long and dangerous voyage lasting from eight to ten days by sea to the capital, Manila. The trip overland can be made in one or two days at a cost very small in comparison with the oversea transportation.

On the other hand, the markets of Laguna will receive the enormous production of the Pacific coast and make for the prosperity of a large number of families at present living in indigence, and create a new source of revenue for the Public Treasury.

In the future the success of this undertaking will imbue the farmer with courage and furnish him with a greater inducement to cultivate those large tracts of land which lie between both coasts, whose immensity and exuberant vegetation are capable of giving to this province a wealth equivalent to one-third of its total present production. These tracts of land are almost the only ones that are uncultivated in Laguna, owing to the difficulty of transportation.

To carry out this work, which is an improvement of general interest in the two adjoining provinces no condemnation of land will be necessary, for the reason that the present trails connecting the two regions are through virgin forests, supposedly Government property, so that all that is required is the straightening of these trails and their enlargement into a highway. I do not think that a great deal of work will have to be done in the building of this road through the places mentioned, as a part of the highway already constructed will serve the purpose.

I would call the attention of the Government to the deplorable state of nearly all the public highways in this province, and especially of some of the bridges between the pueblos, as, for example, the bridge between Mabitac and Santa Maria and that between Santa Cruz and Nagcarlan.

I close this report with the information that the employees in the different offices of the provincial government for the past two

years have been rendering excellent services, and that the number is very small in proportion to the great amount of work they have to perform; they have received no increase in their salaries in spite of the fact that the provincial board passed resolutions to that effect with regard to some of them, as the said resolutions were afterwards disapproved by the Insular Treasurer.

Respecfully submitted.

JUAN CAILLES,
Governor, Province of Laguna.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

UNION.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF UNION,
San Fernando, August 5, 1904.

SIR: The fact that I took possession of the office of governor in the month of March of this year, and that the records of the provincial offices do not contain the data I would desire for this report, makes it difficult for me to comply with the provisions of the law, if it is to correspond in all respects to my wishes and above all to the high purposes which characterize all of the administrative acts of the Insular Government, which desires to know in detail the moral and material conditions of the pueblos of the Archipelago in order to adopt such measures as the good name of the Government and the needs of the people would jointly demand.

My knowledge of the province and the assiduous study which I have been making of its affairs since I took possession of my office by visiting all of the pueblos, issuing circular letters and recommendations to carry out the policy adopted by me at the beginning of my term of office outlining my course, are reasons which if not complete will be sufficient for me to form a fair idea of the present conditions in the province and its future possibilities if its affairs are conducted along the path of progress with zeal and perseverance with the end in view of making it one of the richest provinces in northern Luzon, a thing not impossible of accomplishment because of the fertility of its soil and the honor and industry of its inhabitants.

When I took the office I forwarded to the different representative men of the province an address outlining the policy of my administration. Counting upon your good nature, I take the liberty to copy hereunder the address referred to, it being my great desire that you should know the sincere purposes animating the head of this provincial government:

GENTLEMEN: Having now assumed the duties of this office which I owe to those persons who, completely unmindful of my modest personality, have given me their suffrage, as gratefully received as it is unmerited, let

my first greeting be to all of the inhabitants of this province so dear to me. I would therefore implore you, the local presidents, to be the faithful interpreters to your pueblos of my sentiments toward each and all of them and to tell them that so long as I am the head of the provincial government I shall not fail to avail myself of every moment to introduce and put into practice all that tends to develop the moral and material interests of Union, to the end that it may become one of the most prosperous provinces of our magnificent country.

All of you know who I am and whence I come; it is therefore but just that you should learn whither I go, and what I have promised myself to obtain as the head of this government.

The platform which I considered necessary to adopt when I solicited the votes of the electors makes it unnecessary for me to give any explanations in this regard. There is nothing that I can add to it, nor is there anything that I desire to suppress. To live up to my policy, put it into practice, and make of it a truth backed up by facts I have more than sufficient firmness and energy, but I need your devoted, loyal, disinterested, and valuable support, which I demand and confidently expect to receive from all of you, knowing that you will give it as willingly as I ask it of you, for our cause is a good and noble one in which you can not honorably refuse to coöperate.

I crave your attention for a moment; hear what I then said and that I now ratify in full:

"*Inhabitants of the Province of Union:*

"Urged by many valued friends to present my candidacy for the governorship of this province, I hesitated to follow their flattering advice, but what with the arguments of some and the insistent solicitations of others I was prevailed upon to desist from my purpose of keeping aloof from matters which did not concern my private interests; for the happiness of our present times is not sufficient to make us forget the annoyances and trials of a past which though a bygone is none the less of sad recollections.

"But in soliciting the vote of some, the support of others, and the acquiescence of all, I must tell you what my feelings are and what, therefore, my line of conduct is to be, in order that I may not forget it and that you may not have to remind me of it.

"The exceptional conditions prevailing in our country; the radical change which has taken place in a short time, which led us into new paths tried on the spur of the moment with better intentions than skill on the part of the directing powers, would to-day advise that other routes be chosen and followed with a valiant spirit and manly fortitude if we do not wish to see the total ruin of the land that gave us birth and the stagnation of a people called like all others to form a part of the general concert of civilization, to participate in its social culture and in the wealth produced by labor which dignifies man, the elements that lead to liberty, prosperity, and peace; to that state of happiness and satisfaction to which we have an unquestionable right.

"But to reach that which appears to us a beautiful ideal, we need a lever capable of moving all things—peace. And this great blessing will

not be given to us; it is necessary to win it for ourselves by leaving dangerous experiments, with the untoward results of which we are intimately acquainted, untried.

"Past deeds are as irrevocable as a sentence of the courts of justice, and facts are stubborn things.

"Let us therefore have done with mad ventures, and under the beneficent influence of peace let us avow the law and, improving every instant, avail ourselves of every means to take that road that all peoples who feel and think have followed to reach the goal of their just aspirations—the liberty of the individual rightfully understood, progress and prosperity, the most shining example of whom is the great American people.

"But, I ask, are these grand liberties, is this condition of public welfare to be won by the Filipino people by war, by the shedding of blood, that far from fertilizing the soil renders it sterile? No; a thousand times, no. He who so thinks is an insensate; who so advises, an unworthy son of his native land; who would put such an idea into practice, worse than a madman.

"We have in our hands the means of securing the reward of progress in its most ample extent, of placing ourselves in a condition equal to that of the wealthiest and most cultured peoples. What is needed then; to wish it?

"Favor me with your attention:

"Providence has been liberal with us in scattering her gifts on this magnificent country; we have an exuberantly fertile soil, a large extent of territory permitting development on a vast scale of the public wealth, in itself sufficient to convert the Philippines into the richest country in the world; but if we are to continue doing as we have up to the present time—dreaming of chimerical experiments and turning a deaf ear to the demands of our own best interests—in a very short period of time our total ruin will be certain, positive, and inevitable.

"Consider that we have 28,000,000 hectares of virgin land eagerly awaiting the hand of the native to make it fructify; to yield coffee, cocoa, hemp, cotton, cocoanuts, tobacco, indigo, maguey, and sibucao, wonderfully productive plants of immense yield which bring fabulous prices in the markets throughout the world. We have immense forests of valuable and varied woods, mines of gold, copper, coal, marble, etc., and yet we need foreigners to tell us of these facts because we appear not to know them.

"What, then, is needed to make the great wealth which God has given us available for our own uses? Peace; and to relegate to absolute and complete oblivion the deceitful siren callen 'politics,' to whom we must not hearken if our minds are to run in serious thought, if we wish to lift ourselves from the poverty which is general throughout the country, and from the ruin which presages us; we must needs labor a great deal if we are to reach our goal.

"If the citizen is to labor as he must, for he was born to it, he will surely not think of gambling, the besetting sin which it is our duty to extirpate with a strong hand, for it is a passion that kills all activity and brings disorder to the home and the immorality that undermines the

existence of the family—the basis of society, the sole foundation of the nation.

"At the same time we must give a great impetus to public education, for you must not forget that ignorance among the people is the principal cause of every evil. How can we lay claim to being able to govern ourselves if we are not even capable, if we have been unable yet to overcome routine practices, stupid superstitions which make us appear in the eyes of cultured nations not as a people in its infancy but as one which believes in a lot of stupid fables, the truth of which facts eloquently refute?

"Public education must be developed, we must take it as an antidote for our ignorance even as the penalty is imposed upon the infractor of the law; we must give to it our best attention without regard to the means employed, for we know that the end justifies the means. Always bear in mind that *a prison is closed when a school is opened, and that it is no longer the cannon but the schoolmaster that settles disputes between peoples.*

"Peace, to maintain it; profound respect for past experience; agriculture, for its development the personal efforts ably directed of every citizen; morality, public and private; education on a large scale. There you have, inhabitants of the Province of Union, my platform. Does it please you? I will stick closely to it if you favor me with your suffrage.

"JOAQUIN LUNA.

"MANILA, *January 15, 1904.*"

Now, gentlemen, that is what I stated and that is what, I repeat, shall be the guide for my conduct. In order to live up to these principles I shall spare no effort. To encourage, to reward, to adopt severe measures if necessary, every means shall appear good and sufficient to carry out and crown my noble purposes with the most complete success; whatever the means may be I shall consider them all as good and correct if the results justify it.

I have solicited the support of the Filipinos, but their coöperation is not sufficient. I need more; I need the support of the American residents in this province, to whom I also extend my best greeting; and though it is true that I do call upon them for their assistance, which I so sorely need, I ought not in truth to do so because I know that they will extend it to me an hundredfold; for when you say "American" it is a synonym for progress, civilization, culture, wealth earned by rude labor, liberty of the individual by the peaceful and orderly use of individual rights, coupled with strict compliance with individual duties. *In giving to each one what is his own and in living honestly,* you have justice. It is not such a great thing after all that I should count beforehand upon the powerful assistance of those who are to-day our fellow-citizens, as I also count upon that of the constituted Government, which it is necessary for us by all means to respect and render to it all of that obedience which the sanctity of our oath, made without mental reservation, would demand, because it is not possible to hope that the governmental powers, whose sphere of action is so vast, should be able to extend to us full and decided support and protection in everything if the people on their part do not respond gratefully

by rendering "unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's."

People who understand their true interests and feel a horror of suicide are fervent in their support of authority because it is the safeguard of the rights of all, the security for peace so necessary for men of good will and without which there can not be a harmonious concert between labor, capital, and the moral and material welfare of the individual, of the family, and of society. To oppose authority by lending a willing ear to the deceitful song of the treacherous siren is the most absurd thing because it is equivalent to opposing one's own best interests; it is to work one's own ruin; and we have had enough of dangerous and doleful experiments which have given no result other than the impoverishment of the country by drying up its natural sources of productivity.

It the people, instead of plunging into the intricate problems of political science, which when it descends from its highest plane is an element of disturbance that carries men along with it to but one solution—war, the trade of barbarians, in whose arena right is on the side of the strongest and of him who can kill the most and destroy the most—if instead of this they should appeal to education, to the school-teacher for the solution; for the thread of Ariadne to lead them out of the labyrinth of Crete; if instead of forging cannon they would forge plows, steam engines, machinery, and a thousand other useful inventions; if instead of watering their fields with blood they would water them with the fructifying sweat brought by honest labor; if instead of all this, which can be of no benefit to the Filipino people, we lead our youth to the temple of Minerva and away from that of Mars, we shall have acted like good men—for the best interests of our native land—and will have merited, aside from that satisfaction always resulting from duty done, the eternal blessings of the coming generation for the priceless inheritance which our labor has left to them.

Yes, gentlemen; beware of all political strife, be moral, industrious, aim high in public education, and let your hearts be set on the greatest good to the greatest number, for on this all depends, and we shall see that soon the most beneficent results will follow.

Pardon me if I have wearied you in responding to the promptings of my soul, and before finishing permit me to greet with the purest affection my old and dear friend and colleague who delivers into my hands the government of this province, and whom I congratulate upon the skill and exquisite tact with which he has discharged the arduous duties of this office.

On the 26th day of March this year, after having become acquainted with all of the affairs of this government, I made my first visit of inspection to all the pueblos of the province, in order to learn better their moral and material existence. I did not limit myself to inspecting only the central part of the pueblos, but extended my visits to the barrios also. I greatly recommended the embellishment and sanitation (which I found greatly neg-

lected), the repair of roads and bridges in municipal districts, and that attention be given preferably to agriculture, recommending the planting of other sorts of products capable of producing wealth and making for the welfare of the pueblos. I also recommended that the greatest possible impetus be given to education, and that parents send their children to schools in the pueblos as well as in the barrios.

Having found all schoolhouses in quite a bad condition and understanding the necessity for reconstructing some of them, I pointed out to the municipalities the urgent necessity of constructing new buildings or repairing the old, and found that my propositions were favorably received, the pueblos having voluntarily offered to undertake this work without any compensation whatever. The only thing that they would require is that they be granted the privilege of free utilization of State timber, which petition I referred to the division superintendent of schools, who agreed to obtain free licenses for them.

Upon the petitions of all the municipalities of the province, and in view of complaints received from several members of the municipal police that their salaries were not paid monthly, and taking into consideration that the municipal funds could in no manner pay the excessive cost of these salaries, and further considering that the state of tranquillity prevailing in this province does not require so numerous a corps for the preservation of peace, the undersigned, in agreement with the senior inspector of Constabulary of this province, presented a plan for the reorganization of this body to the provincial board which was approved by it, the reform bringing about a saving of ₱857 monthly or ₱10,284 a year to the municipalities of the province. (See Exhibit A.)

As the use of firearms by the municipal police of the pueblos of this province was not in accordance with all of the requirements of the law, I petitioned the Chief of Constabulary to call in all arms in their hands until the municipalities had complied with all of the legal requirements for the use of firearms before issuing permits. I hope that this formality will soon be fulfilled, and would beg your honor to approve the permits so that the pueblos of the province may have these arms for their defense.

Such, honorable sir, is the work which I have done during the three months that I have been at the head of this government.

DESCRIPTION.

The Province of Union is situate on the west coast of the Island of Luzon. It was organized as a province in the year 1850 and at that time included thirteen pueblos named Bangar, Balaoan, Namacpacan, Bacnotan, San Juan, San Fernando, Bauan, Naguilian, Cava, Aringay, Agoo, Santo Tomas, and Rosario, San Fernando, situate in the center of the province, being selected as the capital.

In 1785 the pueblos of Bacnotan, San Juan, San Fernando, Bauan, Naguilian, Cava, Aringay, Agoo, Santo Tomas, and Rosario belonged to the Province of Pangasinan, and those of Namacpacan, Balaoan, and Bangar to that of Ilocos.

In 1886 a barrio of the pueblo of Agoo called Tubao was organized as a civil pueblo with the name of San Isidro of Tubao. Subsequently, on March 5, 1903, the pueblo of Galiano (now a barrio of the municipality of Aringay), which formerly belonged to the province of Benguet, was added to Union.

Area.—The area of the province is 193,537 hectares. It is 90 kilometers, that is, 55 miles and 1,625 yards, long, approximately, and from 5 to 25 miles broad.

Boundaries.—It is bounded on the north by the Amburayan River, separating this province from Ilocos Sur; on the east by the said river and the old commandancia, which is called Amburayan (to-day the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc), and by the former district and now Province of Benguet, Nueva Vizcaya, and Lepanto-Bontoc; on the south by the Province of Pangasinan, and on the west by the Gulf of Lingayen and the China Sea.

Ports.—The principal port is that of San Fernando, the capital of the province, where all vessels and boats on the northern run stop. On the western part this port is well sheltered from the greatest storms. It is the only one in the province which is a port of entry.

There are other ports of secondary importance, such as Santo Tomas and Darigayos, suitable for native boats and small-draft steamers.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are Amburayan, which rises in Lepanto and, passing through Benguet and Ilocos Sur, flows into the China Sea; that of Busilac or Maluyo, which rises in the Vito Mountain, in the pueblo of Balaoan, and, crossing Namacpacan and Bangar, disembogues into the China Sea; that of Maragayap,

which rises in the Lipay Mountains, in the pueblo of San Juan, and is the boundary line between the pueblos of Bacnotan and Balaoan, also flows into the China Sea; the Baroro, which rises in the mountains of San Juan and, flowing through this pueblo and that of Bacnotan, disembogues into the China Sea; and that of Benguet, Naguilian or Bauan, which rises in the mountains of Baguio, Benguet, flowing through the pueblos of Naguilian and Bauan, where it forks and flows into the China Sea. The Galiano, which rises in the settlement of the same name, and, passing through the pueblos of Tubao and Aringay, flows into the sea on the eastern coast. The Agno, which rises in the mountains of Lepanto, flowing through the pueblos of Rosario and Pangasinan, discharges into the Gulf of Lingayen.

There are besides these other small rivers flowing through the different pueblos of the province, as well as creeks, streams, and lakes which have such an infinity of names as to be scarcely worth mentioning.

None of the rivers mentioned are navigable on account of their shallowness and irregular course. During the hot season the majority of these streams are completely dry.

Mountains.—The boundary of this province on the eastern part is a chain of mountains running north and south. Besides these there are other parallel chains whose height decreases as they approach the plains in the western part of the province. They have an infinity of names, the principal of which are Guiray, Guinusot, Dogadog, Amontoc, Laylaya, Binutubut, Quimmallogong, and the range of Santo Domingo, which has to be crossed in going from the pueblo of Naguilian to the Province of Benguet.

Population.—According to the census of 1903 the province has a population of 136,433 souls, 127,735 being Christian inhabitants, and 8,659 Igorrotes of the so-called non-Christian tribes.

By virtue of the law enacted by the Philippine Commission in 1903 the pueblos of the province were reduced to 12 municipalities, as is seen in the annexed statement containing certain details with reference to them which I think are of importance.

Dialects.—The dialect spoken in this province is Ilocano, although the non-Christian tribes have their especial dialect, Igorrote, though as a general rule they also speak Ilocano. In the pueblos of Santo Tomas and Agoo the Pangasinan dialect is spoken quite extensively.

Religion.—The Catholic religion is the only one professed by the inhabitants of this province, and for their good and that of the public order no dissenting sects exist here. The undersigned governor believes that the absence of these sects is a good thing under the present circumstances for the public welfare in general.

Customs.—The customs of the inhabitants of this province, whose honesty was proverbial, were truly patriarchal. Their amiability, hospitality, wholesome beliefs, few vices, and few wants placed the inhabitants of Union in excellent conditions of life to the extent that criminality was practically unknown in this peaceful province. But can the same thing be said to-day? The individual is the same and has all those good and natural inclinations, but the environment in which he lives is not the same. The revolution introduced here by certain elements which if the most enlightened, the most turbulent first; the regimen created after the downfall of the past sovereignty and subsequently the war, changed the manner of being of these inhabitants, and their customs were somewhat relaxed by their intimacy and frequent contact with men completely foreign to the manner of being of the peaceful Ilocano. I confidently hope that by means of persuasion and example on the part of the authorities in general and the municipal officials in particular we may be able to banish all of these defects.

The fatal inheritance of gambling and caciquism still predominates among the people; gambling which must be combated with a strong hand, although in a manner such that the vice may be extirpated completely, for it is the perennial source of moral and material ruin which carries desolation to the family and makes of good citizens, who might otherwise be the support and mainstay of their country, valueless and ruined men.

The undersigned governor will not rest one single instant in this matter, and reasonably believes that it will not be impossible for him to extirpate this social plague, this cancer which eats out the vitality of the people and dries up all of their wholesome elements.

Caciquism.—A political and social evil whose pernicious effects are felt in the generality of modern communities to which careful attention has been given by the most celebrated statesmen; it is not, fortunately, in this province of so deep-rooted and serious a character as to be impossible of correction, but, as it does exist, if not at an alarming stage, it is an evil which must be eradicated. In

order to do so I propose being inexorable within the limits of my powers with all local authorities who, deviating from strict compliance with their duty, should unjustly attend to the demands of ambitious and audacious men who having (God knows how) accumulated greater wealth than their fellow-townsmen, desire to monopolize right and justice for the benefit of themselves and their immediate followers.

In the suppression of these abuses I shall devote my best work, and shall effectively prosecute evils of a nature which tends to shelter, encourage, or support caciquism. I shall labor incessantly so that right and law shall always be paramount, for without these elements modern communities can not exist.

The only vein of wealth—agriculture—which it is possible to develop in this province is found in the most deplorable state of decline. The principal causes which have brought about this ruinous condition are without doubt the lack of rice, which is the essential basis and, it might be added, the only basis of the food of the inhabitants, the meager crop being due to the lateness of the rainy season and the almost absolute lack of draft animals as a consequence of the effects of the rinderpest; also to the locusts which partially destroyed the rice crop of 1903. All of these things have had a powerful influence upon its prosperity, for taking into account that Union has had to depend upon importation rather than upon production for necessary staple articles of food which have risen greatly in price, the impoverished native has been unable to make any improvement in his condition.

The undersigned governor believes that in order to remedy this situation some protection, some assistance, should be extended to the farmer, while at the same time wages should be distributed among laborers for the construction of public works of recognized utility and necessity and of general benefit to the entire province. The soil of this province is admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton on a large scale, the quality produced here being of a superior grade. In 1891 cotton was grown on a large scale only in the pueblos of Bangar and Rosario, each of which produced 1,500 quintals; the entire production for the province in that year was from 6,000 to 7,000 quintals.

Coffee and cocoa grow well in all parts of the province.

Rice and tobacco are to-day the only two products cultivated by

the natives. The first because it is a staple article of food and the second because it is a great article of commerce.

During years of ordinary yield some 350,000 cavanes of rice are harvested, the price of which fluctuates between $2 and $2.50, local currency, a cavan, the pueblos of the north being the granary of the province.

Sugar, when the demand was larger and prior to the revolution having destroyed commerce, was grown in this province to the extent of some 14,000 to 18,000 piculs.

The corn crop amounts to from 25,000 to 30,000 cavanes.

Tobacco yields annually from 60,000 to 100,000 quintals, a production which demands the greatest care and which owes its richness and growth to the land which it impoverishes, for this highly esteemed plant is not cultivated as it should be, nor are the elements which it needs for its development and which it robs from the earth returned to it.

Some 300 piculs of cocoa and some 200 of coffee are all produced by this province for sale; cocoanuts, mangoes, bonga, and bananas are grown merely for home consumption.

I confidently hope, in view of the great interest taken by farmers in the cultivation of maguey, that within a few years this plant will be largely grown throughout the Province of Union.

Industry, arts, and trades.—As the pueblos of the province are essentially agricultural, the manufacturing industries of this province are of very little value. As a general rule it may be said that the only industries which exist on a small scale, and are consequently carried on with very little capital, are bakeries, shoemaking, blacksmithing, pottery making, the manufacture of aërated waters, and brick and lime kilns, etc. There are also a few looms of a primitive style for the manufacture of textiles of silk and cotton, used mainly for home consumption. I do not mean by this to give the impression that the Ilocano is incapable of assimilating the knowledge necessary to carry on the different branches of industry coming under the caption of this paragraph. The Chinese and a small number of Spaniards have monopolized the trade in groceries, dry goods, hardware, notions, and imported European and American liquors.

COMMERCE.

In the true sense of the word no commerce exists in this province, as for it to exist it would be necessary that agriculture should have

reached the development permitted by the fertility of the soil of this province. The laws of demand are here subject to those of supply, and as the latter is extremely small, trade is limited to a very few native products left over after the small local demand is satisfied.

The only business done here is that carried on by the Compañía General de Tabacos, a Spanish company, the balance of the trade of the province being in the hands of Chinese residents.

Tobacco.—Among the agricultural products cultivated in this province it can be stated that tobacco constitutes the largest business of the inhabitants. The annual production of this article fluctuates between 70,000 and 100,000 quintals, of which the province consumes from 5,000 to 6,000 quintals. The largest dealer in this article is the Compañía General de Tabacos, which has been established in this business since the year 1884. It has agencies for the engrossing of tobacco in all of the pueblos of the province and employs a large number of buyers. The second place is occupied by the Chinese merchants, and the third by a very small number of Spaniards and Filipinos. Some Chinese and Filipino merchants deal directly with the Compañía General de Tabacos, while others sell to Manila houses; the former company exports to Europe.

Being acquainted with the tobacco business, I can state that since the Government monopoly was withdrawn the Compañía General de Tabacos has had a monopoly of the tobacco business, for it can be truly stated that it has never had what might be called competition; it has always been able to fix prices.

The tobacco crop of 1903 was certainly not of the best, owing to the lateness of the rainy season. The total amount produced by the province during that year is estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 quintals, of which the Compañía General de Tabacos purchased 37,000 quintals at a price fluctuating between 8 and 9 pesos, local currency, per quintal in lots.

This year's crop is estimated at 40 per cent over that of last. The present price for buying is already ₱7 a quintal and the Compañía General de Tabacos has already engrossed some 40,000 quintals.

The best quality of tobacco is grown in the pueblos of San Isidro, Tubao, and Naguilian.

Rice.—No business is done in rice in this province, the only trade in this article being between the pueblos and the interior.

There has never been a year when the production of this grain was sufficient to supply the local demand. The annual production of the province is calculated to be about from 350,000 to 400,000 cavanes.

The crop of 1903 was very small, and a great deal of rice was imported from Pangasinan and Saigon; it is estimated that 10,000 piculs were shipped into the province.

This year's crop can not even be estimated as yet in view of the fact that sowings were made last June, but it is said that extensive plantations have been set out. A great many varieties of rice are cultivated, though from the farmer's standpoint it may be said that they are divided into two classes—rice cultivated on high land and that cultivated on low and watered land.

Sugar cane.—Neither is there any business at present in this article, but very few small plantations being cultivated by a small number of farmers. About two years ago there was a marked inclination on the part of the agriculturists to cultivate this product and a few steam mills were imported, but the rinderpest which decimated the draft cattle reduced the production very materially during the past few years. The crop of 1903 was estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000 piculs, and brought in the Manila market $4.50, local currency, a picul. As a general rule the class and quality of sugar produced in Union is of the most inferior.

Maguey.—The cultivation of this textile plant has considerably increased in this locality owing to the good prices brought by the product in the Manila market in 1903. The production of maguey in the said year amounted to 600 piculs, and the price to ₱12 per picul. In some of the pueblos of the province large tracts of land have been set out to maguey and it has been my endeavor to encourage planters in its cultivation, especially on lands which will not grow anything else.

TEXTILES.

A profitable business could be worked up in textiles not only for weavers and manufacturers but also for producers of the raw material. The variety, quality, and consistency of the textile fibers which could be produced in this province are such as to find a good market among Europeans for this article. The price of textiles made in this province is not exorbitant and would be very much less if native cotton could be used as raw material, but as there is none

grown in this locality European cotton is employed, which makes the finished product relatively dear. Blankets, coverlets, and table-cloths, and all sorts of cloth for curtains and suitings are woven here.

The business in textiles is restricted to the interior of the province, Pangasinan, and Zambales. However, it could be considerably increased if new markets were sought.

The other products of this province are corn, coffee, cocoa, cocoanuts, sweet potatoes, and bonga, but on so small a scale as hardly to be worth mentioning.

Forestry products.—The pueblos of Tubao and Rosario have the largest area of timber lands belonging to the State, but lumbering is carried on only to supply the small local necessities.

Many different kinds of bamboo in sufficient quantities to supply all of the needs of the native grow abundantly. This is a marvelous plant, susceptible of a great variety of uses. It is, in one word, the providence of the poor man, as with it he is able to make everything he needs, from a house to the most insignificant utensil.

Public works.—So far as it has been possible with the funds set aside for this purpose, repairs, the majority of which have been of small importance, have been made to public works.

The entire wagon road crossing the province from north to south and those running to the east to the interior pueblos of Balaoan, Naguilian, Tubao, and the barrio of Rosario in the southern part of the province are in a very deplorable state, and it can be said without fear of contradiction that in some places these roads are impassable.

Bridges.—Of the two bridges of relative importance constructed during the year 1903 over the Baroro and Cadael Rivers, as well as the bridge over the Busilac River, constructed during the time of the Military Government, the first and last were completely destroyed by the freshets of November, 1903, and January, 1904, and according to the testimony of experts their destruction has been due rather to neglect on the part of the persons having them in charge than to the causes cited.

In the opinion of the undersigned the roads and bridges in this province need to be reconstructed rather than repaired, at many places; especially is this true as regards bridges. The wagon roads,

trails, and bridges belonging to the pueblos are in a relatively good state of repair.

If the work of reconstruction can be carried on the undersigned governor believes that the supervisor's office as at present constituted has no reason to continue, as it is only a source of expense to the provincial treasury. He believes that it would be very advisable to modify this service so as to avoid burdensome expenses, the same as has been done in other provinces of the Archipelago; for example, in the Province of Abra.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Telegraphs.—There is a telegraph station at Naguilian, a pueblo 10 miles from the capital of the province; another at Bangar, 25 miles away, and another in the barrio of Rabon on the southern boundary of the province and about 34 miles from San Fernando.

Post-offices.—The principal post-office is located at San Fernando and there are branch offices in the pueblos under the charge of postmasters or American school-teachers. The postal service is carried on every other day by four carriers. The mail for Manila is sent by coastwise boats and Government Coast Guard cutters. It is also sent in small steam vessels, of private ownership or belonging to the military, from this port to Dagupan and thence by rail to Manila.

The merchant steamers that most frequently visit this port are those beloning to the Manila companies—Marítima, Tabacalera, Sy-Giang, and Tan-Auco.

Means of transportation by land and sea.—The second consists of small native sailing boats known locally as pontines, pancos, virayes, paraos, and mangcuernas, these latter being propelled by oars.

Land transportation is carried on by carts drawn by carabaos and oxen and by sledges which are used only for the transportation of agricultural crops and generally not on the public highway.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

At the end of the school year in March, 1903, this province had 19 schools in the pueblos and 31 in the barrios. The attendance was 8,146 children of both sexes.

These schools were presided over by 16 American teachers and 81 Filipino teachers of both sexes.

The provincial school was established in this capital in January, 1903, and during the month of March mentioned there was an attendance of 193 students of both sexes.

Table B appended to this report shows the number of children attending the public schools during the period embraced between July, 1903, and March, 1904, as well as the number of schools in the pueblos and in the barrios, the attendance upon same, and the number of American and Filipino teachers.

A great desire on the part of the young people for education is noted, especially among the middle classes, and I am aware of the fact that parents and guardians go to a great many sacrifices in educating their children, limiting their efforts not only to sending them to the schools in this province but also to the centers of learning at Manila.

I agree most heartily with the statement that the younger generation attending the schools will speak English. It will take time and labor in spite of the good desires of the Government and the sacrifices to which it goes in order to diffuse a knowledge of the tongue of the sovereign country, for we must agree that in the sudden transition which the country has suffered after having been under the influence of a nation for three hundred years diametrically opposed to the present system, it is impossible at once to break away from old traditions.

But time, an ardent desire, and, above all, perseverance, very important factors, will solve this question in the future.

The honorable Governor can rest assured that the teachers of this division are a hard-working and self-sacrificing lot, for their good counsel and wise conduct have been successful in a short time in securing from among the young children of Union a corps of Ilocano teachers of both sexes, who are able to coöperate with them in their difficult duties as educators.

The municipality of San Fernando has constructed a municipal school of light materials in view of the fact that it had no adequate building large enough to contain the number of children daily in attendance. This building is large enough for 500 students.

Before taking up this matter I think that it is my duty to state to you that my idea of government does not include the thought that the inhabitants of these pueblos should take an interest in politics, for not having been trained to understand the difficult problems embraced by this science, their attempting to do so would only result in sowing discord and rancor among themselves and in depriving them of the strength and energy which they need to employ in order to develop the natural resources of the province, which in this country consist mainly of agriculture, so that with a practical education, which they so sorely need, they will have in their hands the means for making themselves a happy and wealthy people.

Having made this statement I will now report upon the topic covered by the caption of this section.

When I took over the government of this province, where there is not a large number of intelligent persons who have academic degrees, nor, on the other hand, large property owners who with the accumulation of wealth might exercise a great influence over its inhabitants—when I took the office with which I was honored by you no political difficulties existed in Union. The only political party represented was the Federal party, and its representation is of rather a passive form, as was proved during the last election, in which not only its lack of cohesion was apparent—in view of the fact that the party split up into three groups, each of which had a different candidate, and the largest group polled but 20 votes—and it is my opinion that this party or any other which might exist here is bound to lose its influence. And this can be easily accounted for because of the fact that, on the one hand, there are no energetic and clever politicians, and, on the other hand, the masses are simple and honest farmers imbued with the idea which I have preached to them on my many visits in their fields and homes relative to the value of their cultivating the ground and educating themselves in order that they may become peaceful workmen who await the material felicity as the fruit of their labor and who look upon the peace of the home as of more value than politics, leaving the latter to more highly educated and scientific men who have grown gray in the profession of politics and who undoubtedly are well

able to direct the masses in order to work out for them a future of peace and tranquillity that is so necessary for these people if they are to obtain moral and material advancement.

The inhabitants of this province are fairly prosperous and their condition is gradually improving.

In general the inhabitants of this province are industrious and may be relied upon.

All of the municipalities of the province are doing their best to secure the welfare of their inhabitants and in strictly complying with laws. There is complete tranquillity in the province, no brigandage existing within its confines.

The above incomplete and roughly sketched report contains the record of the most important features of the conditions as they exist in this province. It is a picture of its present situation, of its means of livelihood, and of its moral and material condition.

If these ill-contrived lines—the result of observation guided by the best of motives—are pleasing to you, and the vehement desire which animates me of doing my utmost to have these inhabitants base their aspirations on a love of work, of honor, and of wholesome and practical education, merits your approval, it will give me the greatest satisfaction I am capable of feeling.

Respectfully submitted.

J. LUNA,
Governor of Province of La Union.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Comparative statement showing the number of municipal police in the Province of Union in 1903 and 1904, the salaries received by the different members thereof, and the number of stations.

1903.

	Monthly.	Total.
1 superintendent, without salary		
1 captain and aide	₱44	₱44
10 lieutenants, each, local currency	$25	$250
4 sergeants, each	₱15	₱60
24 corporals, each	10	240
182 police, each	9	1,638
Total, per month, local currency		$2,232
Total, per annum, local currency		$26,784

Comparative statement, etc.—Continued.

BY STATIONS.

[Amounts are stated in local currency.]

Town and rank.	Per month.	Total per month.	Total per annum.
San Fernando:			
1 lieutenant	$25		
1 sergeant	15		
3 corporals	30		
20 police	180		
		$250	$3,000
Bangar:			
1 lieutenant	25		
2 corporals	20		
16 police	144		
		189	2,268
Namacpacan:			
1 lieutenant	25		
2 corporals	20		
14 police	126		
		171	2,052
Balaoan:			
1 lieutenant	25		
2 corporals	20		
15 police	135		
		180	2,160
Bacnotan:			
1 lieutenant	25		
1 corporal	10		
12 police	108		
		143	1,716
San Juan:			
1 lieutenant	25		
2 corporals	20		
13 police	117		
		162	1,944
Bauang:			
1 lieutenant	25		
2 corporals	20		
12 police	108		
		153	1,836
Naguilian:			
1 lieutenant	25		
2 corporals	20		
13 police	117		
		162	1,944
Aringay with Cava and Galiano:			
1 lieutenant	25		
1 sergeant	15		
3 corporals	30		
23 police	207		
		277	3,324
Agoo:			
1 lieutenant	25		
2 corporals	20		
16 police	189		
		189	2,268
Tubao:			
1 sergeant	15		
1 corporal	10		
12 police	108		
		133	1,596
Santo Tomas with Rosario:			
1 sergeant	15		
2 corporals	20		
16 police	179		
		179	2,148
Total		2,232	26,784

Comparative statement, etc.—Continued.

1904.

	Monthly.	Total.
1 first-class inspector	₱50	₱50
1 second-class inspector	40	40
5 sergeants, each	20	100
11 corporals, each	15	165
85 police, each	12	1,020
Total, per month		1,375
Total, per annum		16,500

BY STATIONS.

Town and rank.	Per month.	Total per month.	Total per annum.
San Fernando:			
1 sergeant	₱20		
1 corporal	15		
14 police	169		
		₱203	₱2,436
Bangar:			
1 sergeant	20		
7 police	84		
		104	1,248
Namacpacan:			
1 corporal	15		
5 police	60		
		75	900
Balaoan:			
1 corporal	15		
5 police	60		
		75	900
Bacnotan:			
1 sergeant	20		
7 police	84		
		104	1,248
San Juan:			
1 corporal	15		
5 police	60		
		75	900
Bauang:			
1 corporal	15		
5 police	60		
		75	900
Naguilian:			
1 corporal	15		
5 police	60		
		75	900
Aringay with Cava and Galiano:			
1 sergeant	20		
2 corporals	30		
12 police	144		
		194	2,328
Agoo:			
1 sergeant	20		
7 police	84		
		104	1,248
Tubao:			
1 corporal	15		
5 police	60		
		75	900
Santo Tomas with Rosario:			
2 corporals	30		
8 police	96		
		126	1,512
Total		1,375	16,500

REMARKS.

In the totals, the salaries of officers paid pro rata by the municipalities are included; at present the inspectors of police are stationed at San Fernando, capital of Union.

Making a comparison between salaries paid last year and this year, we have the following results:

Total monthly salaries paid during 1903, local currency	$2,232
Total monthly salaries paid during 1904	₱1,375
Decrease	₱857
Total annual salaries paid during 1903, local currency	$26,784
Total annual salaries paid during 1904	₱16,500
Decrease	₱10,284

EXHIBIT B.—*Number of schools in the pueblos and barrios of Union Province with the enrollment and number of teachers.*

JULY, 1903.

Pueblo.	Schools in pueblos.	Schools in barrios.	Enrollment.	American teachers.	Filipino teachers (male).	Filipino teachers (female).
Agoo	1	3	69		4	3
Aringay	1	2	62	1	3	1
Bacnotan	2	2	266	2	4	3
Balaoan	1	3	123		6	2
Bangar	2	2	66		5	2
Cava	1		200		4	2
Bauang	1	2	200		5	1
Naguilian	1	2	45		5	
Namacpacan	1	3	165		8	1
Rosario	1		80		1	1
San Fernando	2	2	421	2	6	1
San Juan	1	3	238		5	1
Santo Tomas	2		111		2	1
Tubao	1		39		1	1
Total	18	24	2,490	5	59	20

AUGUST, 1903.

Agoo	1	3	92		4	3
Aringay	1	2	173	1	3	1
Bacnotan	2	2	315	2	4	3
Balaoan	1	3	140		6	2
Bangar	2	2	139		5	2
Bauang	1	2	252	1	5	1
Cava	1		209		4	2
Naguilian	1	2	100	1	5	
Namacpacan	1	3	171		8	
Rosario	1		80		1	1
San Fernando	2	2	504	2	6	1
San Juan	1	3	254		5	
Santo Tomas	2		135		2	1
Tubao	1		95		1	1
Total	18	24	2,659	7	59	18

EXHIBIT B.—*Number of schools, etc.*—Continued.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

Pueblo.	Schools in pueblos.	Schools in barrios.	Enrollment.	American teachers.	Filipino teachers (male).	Filipino teachers (female).
Agoo	1	3	111		4	3
Aringay	1	2	240	1	3	1
Bacnotan	2	2	350	2	4	3
Balaoan	1	3	140		6	2
Bangar	2	2	303	1	5	2
Bauang	1	2	396	1	5	1
Cava	1		238		2	
Naguilian	1	2	171	1	5	
Namacpacan	1	3	219		6	
Rosario	1		119		1	1
San Fernando	2	2	577	2	6	1
San Juan	1	3	291	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2		175		2	1
Tubao	1		107		1	1
Total	18	24	3,437	10	55	17

OCTOBER, 1903.

Agoo	1	3	121		4	3
Aringay	1	2	270	1	3	1
Bacnotan	2	2	432	2	5	3
Balaoan	1	3	149		6	2
Bangar	2	2	349	1	5	2
Bauang	1	2	436	1	5	1
Cava	1		312		4	
Naguilian	1	2	167	1	5	
Namacpacan	1	3	222		6	
Rosario	1		118		1	1
San Fernando	2	2	614	2	6	1
San Juan	2	3	353	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2		154		2	1
Tubao	1		114		1	1
Total	19	24	3,811	10	58	17

NOVEMBER, 1903.

Agoo	1	3	171	1	4	3
Aringay	1	2	253	1	3	1
Bacnotan	2	2	436	2	5	3
Balaoan	1	2	184		5	1
Bangar	2	2	353	1	5	2
Bauang	1	2	431	1	5	2
Cava	1	1	271		4	1
Naguilian	1	2	179	1	5	
Namacpacan	1	3	256	1	6	1
Rosario	1		119		1	1
San Fernando	2	2	566	2	6	1
San Juan	1	3	391	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2		79		2	1
Tubao	1		212	1	1	1
Total	18	24	3,901	13	57	19

EXHIBIT B.—*Number of schools, etc.*—Continued.

DECEMBER, 1903.

Pueblo.	Schools in pueblos.	Schools in barrios.	Enrollment.	American teachers.	Filipino teachers (male).	Filipino teachers (female).
Agoo	1	3	175	1	5	2
Aringay	1	2	253	1	4	1
Bacnotan	2	2	436	2	5	3
Balaoan	1	1	228		3	1
Bangar	2	2	344	1	5	2
Bauang	1	2	432	1	5	2
Cava	1	1	292		4	1
Naguilian	1	2	121	1	5	
Namacpacan	1	3	262	1	6	1
Rosario	1		118		1	1
San Fernando	2	2	561	2	6	1
San Juan	1	3	328	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2		163		2	1
Tubao	1		269	1	1	1
Total	18	23	3,978	13	57	18

JANUARY, 1904.

Agoo	1	3	714	1	5	1
Aringay	1	2	544	1	3	2
Bacnotan	2	2	914	2	5	3
Balaoan	1	1	386	1	3	2
Bangar	2	2	728	1	5	2
Bauang	1	2	654	1	5	2
Cava	1	1	452		4	1
Naguilian	1	2	257	1	5	1
Namacpacan	2	3	1,094	2	6	2
San Fernando	2	2	856	2	56	1
San Juan	1	3	774	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2		188		1	1
Tubao	2		391	1	2	
Total	19	23	7,952	15	105	19

FEBRUARY, 1904.

Agoo	1	3	784	1	5	2
Aringay	1	2	579	1	3	2
Bacnotan	2	3	980	2	6	2
Balaoan	1	2	562	1	4	3
Bangar	2	2	770	1	5	2
Bauang	1	2	711	1	5	2
Cava	1	1	424		4	1
Naguilian	1	5	604	1	7	1
Namacpacan	2	3	1,130	2	6	2
Sau Fernando	2	2	911	3	7	1
San Juan	1	3	753	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2		230		1	1
Tubao	2	2	593	1	5	
Total	19	30	9,031	16	63	20

EXHIBIT B.—*Number of schools, etc.*—Continued.

MARCH, 1904.

Pueblo.	Schools in pueblos.	Schools in barrios.	Enrollment.	American teachers.	Filipino teachers (male).	Filipino teachers (female).
Agoo	1	3	761	1	5	2
Aringay	1	2	521	1	3	2
Bacnotan	2	3	1,052	2	6	3
Balaoan	1	2	455	1	4	2
Bangar	2	2	747	1	4	2
Bauang	1	2	744	1	5	3
Cava	1	1	441		4	1
Naguilian	1	5	544	1	6	
Namacpacan	2	3	1,123	2	6	2
San Fernando	2	3	863	3	7	1
San Juan	1	3	681	2	5	1
Santo Tomas	2		207		1	1
Tubao	2	2	607	1	5	
Total	19	31	8,846	16	61	20

Number of barrios and settlements in the pueblos, with their population, Christian and non-Christian.

Pueblo.	Number of barrios.	Number of settlements.	Number of inhabitants.	
			Christian.	Non-Christian.
Agoo	44		10,652	
Aringay	36	1	12,538	79
Bauang	20		10,034	
Balaoan	34	8	9,997	1,555
Bangar	27	5	9,862	1,701
Bacnotan	46	1	8,881	250
Naguilian	32		11,883	
Namacpacan	29		11,119	
San Fernando	64	2	16,094	1,800
San Juan	48	3	11,220	804
Santo Tomas	34	6	8,483	872
Tubao	29	5	7,012	1,597
Total	443	31	127,775	8,658

Distance of the pueblos in miles from the provincial capital.

From San Fernando to—	Miles.
San Juan	5
Bacnotan	8¼
Namacpacan	20
Balaoan	22½
Bangar	25
Bauang	6¼
Naguilian	10
Aringay	15⅝
Agoo	20
Tubao	25
Santo Tomas	22½

LEPANTO-BONTOC.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC,
Cervantes, July 30, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith my report as governor of Lepanto-Bontoc, to which are appended reports from the lieutenant-governors of the subprovinces of Bontoc and Amburayan.

I regret that I am unable to furnish photographs as requested, but I have not had opportunity during my short residence in the province to secure any. I am of the opinion that former Governor Dinwiddie has a rather complete set, but he is not accessible at present.

However, if photographs are desired for publication purposes, the Secretary of the Interior has kindly consented to lend from his private collection such as are available, due acknowledgment being given, of course. Probably this matter can be arranged without further assistance from me, as Commissioner Worcester would know better than I what photographs are desirable for such purpose.

Very respectfully, WM. A. REED,
Governor of Lepanto-Bontoc.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF LEPANTO-BONTOC,
Cervantes, July 24, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit herewith a report covering the year ending June 30, 1904.

BOUNDARIES, TOPOGRAPHY, AND NATURAL FEATURES.

Although the boundaries of the Province of Lepanto-Bontoc are probably as well defined as those of most provinces of the Philip-

pines, especially the interior mountainous provinces, yet they are still sufficiently indistinct to be a source of uncertainty in the matter of jurisdiction over border rancherías.

The province as first organized by Act No. 410 embraced the Spanish politico-military comandancias of Lepanto, Bontoc, and Amburayan, together with a region defined as lying between the boundaries of Abra, Cagayan, and Bontoc, and not included within the limits of any province already organized. The boundaries have been further defined by Act No. 768, relating to the division line between the subprovinces of Lepanto and Amburayan and the Province of Benguet. Act No. 293, placing the ranchería of Tubo in the Province of Abra, determined the northern boundary of Lepanto in at least one place, but otherwise it is very indefinite. On the western side the boundary ranges somewhere in the foothills between the plains of Ilocos Sur and La Union and the higher mountain ranges of the interior. It is generally understood that the provincial lines of Lepanto-Bontoc are meant to include all the rancherías of non-Christian tribes of these mountains. Yet many of these rancherías do not know where they belong, and people buy their cedulas and make declarations of their lands at the presidencia that is nearest or best suits their convenience, thus giving rise to frequent disputes.

Another matter resulting from lack of well-defined boundaries is the question of building and keeping in repair interprovincial roads. The fixing of permanent and well-recognized boundaries, although involving some labor and expense, appears to be one of the utmost importance for the future good government of the districts concerned, and will tend to prevent disputes that are constantly arising as to jurisdiction.

The mountainous nature of Lepanto-Bontoc is too well known to need description. Notwithstanding the ruggedness of the country, there are, especially in the region nearest the coast, many fertile valleys of alluvial formation. Each is marked by a town and is covered with rice fields. The greater part of the population is found in these valleys. As the Bontoc country is approached, the valleys become smaller and fewer in number, and the people, forced by the lack of bottom land, begin to terrace the hillsides to grow their crops. The whole country is covered with a network of small mountain streams, unimportant and often dry in the dry season, and raging torrents in the time of the rains. The most

important of the larger rivers in the subprovince of Amburayan is the Amburayan, in Lepanto the Abra, in Bontoc the Chico and the Saltan. There are no bridges, and travel is impossible at times.

The ruggedness of the country also renders necessary a great expenditure of labor in building and keeping in repair the mountain trails. A road that is passable to-day may after a week's heavy rain be practically obliterated in places. A whole side of a mountain will slip down, carrying with it the narrow trail that has been cut in at great expense, and frequent fills and wash-outs render almost imperative the continual services of a force of workmen during the rainy season. Notwithstanding the difficulties tending to prevent the maintenance of good roads, the province, except in the more remote regions, is well covered with trails. The principal trails are divided into districts according to the town through which they pass, and each district is kept in repair by the town to which it pertains.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT IN LEPANTO-BONTOC.

Under Spanish régime the several comandancias now included in the province were governed by Army officers, in a semimilitary, semicivil capacity. Each ranchería of sufficient size or importance was provided with an official who acted as a sort of secretary to instruct the people with reference to the orders of the governor. He was also a teacher. The towns enjoyed very little of local self-government, but the people had opportunity to become acquainted with several small forms of taxation, and this fact has probably rendered easier our imposition of taxes to support the local governments. The Spanish rulers, however, exacted heavy service from all able-bodied men, as road workmen, carriers, and laborers, in the securing of timbers and the construction of buildings. The cargador service was especially severe, and this may account for the excessive distaste that the people now have for such service, even though their loads are probably not half of what they were formerly made to carry and their pay much greater.

Nothing was done during the year of insurrectionary government and two years of American military rule to advance the interests of the people or of the country. The period of insurrection was worse even than had been the rule of the Spaniards.

With the establishment of civil government in July, 1902, there was inaugurated that change by which by slow degrees a better

order of things is being evolved. It probably can not be said that the people of Lepanto-Bontoc are a great deal better off so far as concerns prosperity and material advancement in civilization than they were two years ago, because such advancement is necessarily slow moving; but a beginning has been made, and it has been more or less determined that the experimental legislation adopted for the government of the province is practical and calculated to encourage growth and development.

The first duty that confronted the first governor was the reorganization of the districts and the appointment of local officials. Cervantes, the capital, was the only town having a municipal organization with elective officers. But nine other districts were organized as follows with officials appointed by the governor: Angaqui, Bagnen, Banaao, Bauco, Cayan, Concepcion, Mancayan, Sabangan, and San Emilio. To this number have since been added Ampusungan, by adding a part of the Province of Benguet to Lepanto, and Besao by dividing the town of Bagnen. It was the intent of the law to provide Igorrote officials except perhaps the secretary-treasurers, who were expected to be able to read and write Spanish, and this arrangement was generally followed. Here it may be stated that the Igorrotes are very loath to allow Ilocanos to hold office and in a few towns they insist on having Igorrote secretaries and treasurers, preferring to hire an Ilocano escribiente to do the work rather than let him have the title.

About a year after their organization all of the districts of the subprovince of Lepanto were put on the same basis as Cervantes except that the officials continued to be appointed by the governor instead of being elected by the people. This scheme of government presupposed taxation to support the local organizations, and a few simple taxes were imposed from the beginning, such as a killing or slaughterhouse tax, a peddlers' tax, and fees for the registration and certification of cattle. But the revenue from these sources was not sufficient for local expenses. The cedula tax was next applied, this being a form of taxation with which the people were already familiar. Land taxes are also being collected. All of these sources of revenue, together with the increased revenue from fees for registration and certification of transfer of cattle under the new law, will probably provide more money than the districts can use. Allowing a year in which to built new presidencias and schoolhouses, or repair old ones, there seems no reason why the munic-

ipalities should not contribute to the support of the provincial government.

What has been said so far applies only to the subprovince of Lepanto. In the subprovince of Amburayan similar district organizations have been maintained, but the officials received no salaries and it was for this reason impossible to secure competent secretaries. However, during the past year taxes have been applied to Amburayan. The cedula tax was eagerly received, but there was much objection to the land tax. As most of the land is parceled out in small quantities among the people, this should not affect the majority.

Sections 1 to 67 of Act No. 387 have recently been made applicable by the provincial board to the five districts of Amburayan—Alilem, Sigay, Suyo, Sugpon, and Bacun—with the exception that the elective franchise is withheld for the present, as in Lepanto.

So far no taxes have been applied in the subprovince of Bontoc. The local officials are limited to president and vice-president, who are appointed by the lieutenant-governor and who serve without pay. There seems no reason why the cedula tax at least should not be applied with success to the rancherías this side of and including Bontoc. The people are familiar with the cedula tax from Spanish times, and they could be given a more effective organization if they had money to pay the expenses. It will perhaps be some time yet before taxes can be applied with success to the rancherías beyond Bontoc pueblo, but it should be done at the earliest practicable moment. A need for money will thus be created in regions where it is difficult to procure labor or products for money payment.

IGORROTES AS MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

The towns of Concepcion and Angaqui seem to have made the most progress in self-government. The people take a very great interest in their local affairs. The things they do unaided and the mistakes they make are often ludicrous, but never reprehensible. Here as elsewhere each barrio is represented by a councilor, but in the council meetings, where things of local importance are discussed, many other men not councilors take a hand in the discussion, and things are done only by unanimous vote of all present. In other towns the Igorrote councilors have not so far manifested

much inclination to make themselves heard, and the provincial governor is compelled to exercise his authority in suggesting needed legislation for them. They are always ready, however, to act on any suggestion, and it is probably but a question of time until they will begin to think for themselves.

The officials of all districts will be changed this year; that is, such as do not wish to serve again, the two-year term having expired. New appointments have already been made in several towns. The new appointees were given commissions on the forms provided for municipal officials and were highly gratified with them. The old officials thereupon desired commissions also, as mementos of their term of office, and their requests were granted. The new officials will all be Igorrotes so far as is practicable, with the exception of the secretary-treasurers, and in the two towns mentioned these also are Igorrotes.

A number of the Igorrote officials can read and write Ilocano, and occasionally one is found who knows a little Spanish.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

There is a great deal of valuable timber in the subprovince of Amburayan, where the thick forests of narra, molave, and other high-class woods have long furnished building material for the coast towns. In the higher parts of Lepanto and Bontoc there is much pine. A forestry official has long been needed in the province, and only within the present month a ranger has been assigned here with station at Cervantes. Residents of the province and those of the coast who have been granted licenses to cut timber here have experienced much difficulty in getting their timber measured and passed because of the lack of the proper official to do the work.

The need for small water sawmills is very great. At present the only way to secure pine boards for building is by sending Igorrotes into the forest to cut down the trees and hew the boards out. In this way not more than two boards can be secured from a tree, causing great waste. Then the boards are carried to the towns to be hewn and planed down by Ilocano carpenters. The average price of 20 cents for a board 12 feet long and 1 foot wide is not very great, considering the work required to hew it out and its transportation from 5 to 15 miles. But since such boards have to receive a great deal more hewing and planing in order to be suitable for use,

house building is not only a slow and tedious process but somewhat expensive.

MINES.

The gold and copper mines of Lepanto, especially the latter, had gained considerable renown during Spanish times, and soon after the American occupation scores of American prospectors flocked to this province and staked out claims around Suyoc and Mancayan. More than 150 such claims have been taken up. However, as it became more and more apparent that much capital would be needed to develop these mines to place them on a paying basis, many of the miners left their holdings, until only three or four remain. It seems probable that these mineral deposits are of much importance. They have been worked for hundreds of years in a primitive way by Igorrotes, and several Spanish companies have, at different times from 1854 to 1893, taken out a great deal of copper. About 1872 they were especially active, importing several hundred Chinese laborers to work in the mines. Their operations dwindled, however, and nothing has been done since 1893.

A surveying party from the Mining Bureau has been working the region for several months past, and its reports should be of value and interest. It now appears possible that an American syndicate may gain control of some of these mines. Some such stimulus as an undertaking of this nature is needed to develop the country, but very little can be expected until the question of transportation is solved.

AGRICULTURE.

By far the greater part of the efforts of the people is devoted to the growing of rice. The Igorrotes are famous for their terraces, especially in the Bontoc country, where this form of cultivation has reached the greatest degree of perfection, and where, owing to the thorough systems of irrigation, two crops are harvested annually, instead of one, as in those places dependent on the rains. It is difficult to estimate the amount of land in cultivation and the amount of palay harvested annually. Attempts have been made to get monthly crop reports, but the ignorant officials are unable even to estimate approximately the area of cultivated land, cut up as it is in small, irregularly shaped terraces. However, enough palay is grown in the province for the needs of a population of 100,000 people. It would not be enough if the people depended entirely

on rice for subsistence, but camotes and corn, especially the former, are raised in large quantities and probably furnish one-third of the food of the people. They are quick growing and can be raised on the steep hillsides without the labor of terracing. The Igorrotes of Bontoc usually keep a year's crop of palay ahead in order to provide against famine. From all indications this year's harvest will be exceptionally large.

The soil of this province seems adapted to the growing of almost everything All kinds of vegetables, including potatoes, are raised by the natives. Beans, cabbages, tomatoes, and onions grow well almost everywhere. It is very much desired to get an assortment of good seeds of all kinds for distribution among the various towns. Many experiments have been already tried, but invariably the seeds have proven to be bad.

The province boasts very few fruits. With the exception of the pineapple and banana, which flourish abundantly, there is nothing worthy of mention. Oranges and lemons would thrive if they were introduced. In fact there is already here a small variety of lemon or lime. The higher altitudes are probably adapted to the growing of some of our domestic fruits, such as the apple, apricot, peach, and grape. There are some apple trees now near Mancayan which bear fruit yearly.

Among the more important agricultural products, especially as regards the possibilities of their cultivation, are coffee, cacao, tobacco, and sugar cane. There is not enough land adapted to the growing of the last two for them ever to become important products of export, but coffee has long yielded a good revenue to those interested in its cultivation. If the natives could be induced to grow more of it, with improved transportation facilities it would add materially to their prosperity. There seems reason to believe that cacao may yield as great if not greater returns, but as yet its culture is in the experimental stage. Cacao seems to thrive well, but with one exception no attempt has been made to grow it on a large scale, and that experiment is not sufficiently advanced to determine if it will pay.

Another important industry in this province is cattle raising. There are now about 10,000 head of large cattle in the province. The number could be increased indefinitely were it not for the fact that grazing becomes poor toward the end of the dry season. At other times the green hillsides could support many thousands.

The province has not suffered a great deal from rinderpest except in Amburayan and the regions nearest the coast. A strict quarantine has been maintained in Lepanto with good results as regards diseases of both cattle and horses.

There are very few sheep and goats in the province, but there is no reason why there should not be many. The raising of hogs should be an important industry, since hogs are very much in favor with the Igorrotes for cañao purposes. Ilocanos from the coast drive thousand of hogs into the interior yearly, reaping large profits and taking a great deal of money out of the province. It is estimated by those who have observed this traffic for many years that it amounts on the average to ₱40,000 per year.

There are no other industries worth mentioning. A class of Igorrotes at Suyoc devote themselves to mining, and know nothing else. For generations they have made their living in this way. Articles of native make and use, such as clay pottery, blankets, spears, and head axes, are made in certain villages especially, and are objects of trade.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PEOPLE.

It will require a more intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of the people than the writer has been able to obtain during the few months of his residence among them to treat the subject authoritatively and in detail.

The Igorrotes live in villages of from ten to more than a hundred houses. The sites of the villages, always on high ground, are chosen with a view to convenient access to the rice fields. The house architecture ranges from the poorer type of hut of the lower-class Filipinos, with a door and window and an elevated floor, used by the people of the foothills, to the peculiar hut of the Bontoc Igorrote, with low, sloping roof, extending almost to the ground, leaving just enough room to crawl under, and serving as both house covering and walls. Inside, a loft several feet high serves as a sleeping place. With all the Igorrotes cooking is done in the house, and the sides and ceiling soon become covered with soot.

The people nearer to the coast are most given to the use of clothing. But by far the greater part of the inhabitants, besides the conventional breechcloth, wear only a blanket draped around their shoulders and falling to the ground. The use of needle and

thread is yet to become general. The women as a rule wear a strip of cloth extending from the waist to the knees, and a short jacket with sleeves. They are invariably decorated with strings of beads wound around the head and serving to keep the hair in place. Some of these beads are heirlooms, having been in a single family for generations. The women do the greater part of the planting, tending, and harvesting of crops, while the men devote themselves chiefly to the building of terraces and irrigating ditches.

The people, with the exception of the head-hunters of Bontoc, are peaceful and easily handled. They show a capacity for self-improvement under proper conditions, but need the guiding hand of a higher intelligence to accomplish much in that direction. They are not exceptionally industrious, but no trouble has been experienced so far in getting as many laborers as have been needed for any purpose. As plantation laborers or road workmen under proper supervision they render good service.

Probably the worst thing against which we will have to strive in our efforts for the amelioration of the Igorrotes is their superstition. Nothing of importance can be done by them, no journey undertaken, without the sacrifice of some animal. If a person is sick with any ailment whatsoever, a broken limb or a bad cut, it is necessary to kill a chicken or pig before he can recover. Usually the sacrificed animal is eaten by the relatives of the sick man. While a cañao is in progress a man can not leave his house. Cañaos are celebrated each year to bring good harvests. It will take a good many years of education to eradicate the belief in the efficacy of the cañao for all purposes.

EDUCATION.

The desire to have schools seems to be general in all the districts, some of which support private schools, each in charge of an Ilocano who receives his pay in contributions of palay and undertakes to teach the children to read and write. With increased revenues nearly all of the districts have voted a salary of 25 or 30 pesos for a teacher. It is impossible at present to fill all these positions with persons who know English, but efforts are being made to induce young Ilocanos from the coast towns who have had two or three years' instruction in English to accept such positions. Arrangements are already made to send an American teacher over the province to visit these schools, spending two weeks with each in

turn, giving the teacher instruction in English and the conduct of classes, and rendering all the assistance and encouragement possible to these attempts of the people to maintain schools. Several towns have asked for an American teacher, and it is hoped that two or three new schools with American teachers may be started within the next year.

In the subprovince of Bontoc conditions are not so favorable. The attendance in the Bontoc school has been limited to the children of the Ilocano residents and a few Igorrote boys. The Igorrotes do not seem to look on the school with favor. The probable reason is that they do not see the necessity of supporting in idleness, while they attend school, children who are big enough to work. The industrial boarding school soon to be put in operation there should solve the problem. Efforts will be made to secure several boys from each town for a period of instruction. A similar institution is planned for Cervantes, but beyond the selection of a site nothing has been done toward its establishment. Cervantes has had from the beginning prosperous boys' and girls' schools. Amburayan so far has been neglected in the matter of schools. Alilem, especially, if given a teacher, would furnish a large attendance of both Igorrote boys and girls. It is of course impossible to supply all of these districts with American teachers, but as soon as the local revenues become sufficient they will be given as competent native teachers as can be secured. Except in Bontoc, the Igorrotes earnestly desire it, and this fact is made an excuse to induce them to meet their taxes more readily.

The needs of the province might be summed up in schools and more and better roads.

Reports from the lieutenant-governors of Bontoc and Amburayan are appended herewith.

REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BONTOC SUBPROVINCE.

BONTOC, *June 30, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my report as lieutenant-governor of Bontoc subprovince for the six months just ended. The report of my predecessor was brought down to the month of my arrival in the subprovince, December, 1903.

The general character of the subprovince is probably well known, and but few words need be given to it at this point. Much like

Benguet, it is a high, mountainous country inhabited by Igorrotes. The mountains here are lower, but the region is more inaccessible. Only one trail for saddle horses enters the subprovince and this penetrates but a short distance into it. In size Bontoc is not larger than two or three western counties in America, but it is dotted over with nearly 100 towns and hamlets two or three hours' apart and averaging, except in the extreme north, about 150 houses apiece.

The natives, in appearance naked and fierce head-hunters, always carrying "head axes" and generally spears, living in houses as smoky and often as dirty as those of the Indians of the plains, offer in contrast some surprising and admirable features of the civilized state. From remote times sedentary and agricultural, they are famous for the remarkable systems of irrigation and of rice terraces or "sementeras" which they have carried up the steep mountain sides in their need of every available yard of land for the support of the population. All are heathen except a few dozen Catholic converts sprinkled through the towns in the southwestern corner of the subprovince. They have no written language, and but little desire at present for money or anything else that we can bring them.

There are only five Americans in the subprovince, three of them in the Government employ and two in the Episcopal mission; and three Spaniards engaged in trade and coffee raising. A few Tagalos and Ilocanos have ventured to settle in the capital town, Bontoc, and other towns near by; none through the general mass of the population, where their lives would not be safe.

HEAD-HUNTING THE FIRST PROBLEM.

It has been my duty and privilege to deal not with theories so much as with conditions, and rather primitive conditions at that. I soon began to announce to the pueblos in my official rounds that the chief business of the Government was to stop head-hunting; in other words, to repress the almost universal state of warfare existing between pueblos. There is not a pueblo in Bontoc that does not wish heads. It is never a war of extermination that is waged against a pueblo, however weak. All that is wanted is enough heads to satisfy their superstitions, and these may be taken not only from a nearby town with which there is a hereditary feud, but, on occasion, from a friendly adjoining town, and even by the murder of defenseless women or children in the fields. Because of this state

of war people never live outside of villages and always go armed, except those of the Saltan River and of Sagada and a half dozen other towns in the southwest.

The dry season, just ending, is the busy time of the year in head-hunting. Heads are needed to make good harvests. In these six months I have had to deal with six or eight towns guilty of head-hunting, and no doubt there have been other cases unreported owing to the secretiveness of the towns and infrequent communications.

I have tried to avoid raking up old cases, of which there are probably scores which have occurred within the American occupation. In the recent cases, Bontoc appears to have been the sufferer more often than the aggressor. Five or six expeditions have been made against towns in three other provinces for taking Bontoc heads, while Bontoc is not accused of having taken a head in any other province except in the case of the "crazy woman" of Tetepan who went to Lepanto, killed a girl, and lost her head in return. Of the three cases that occurred with Bontoc subprovince, one was several years old. It was taken up because it was sworn to in the complaint as being only a few months old. Notwithstanding our best efforts to overcome and stop this practice, there are bound to be sporadic cases, the work of individuals who can not be controlled by town officials or public opinion. Generally, however, the entire community seems to be accessory either before or after the event, the officials sometimes taking a leading part. In the raid, for instance, in which Bangad lost two heads, the vice-president of Lubwagen confessed to having taken one of them. The entire town in such cases takes to the mountains, where it is very difficult to follow them and apprehend the murderers. However, the situation at present in regard to head-hunting is very hopeful. By means of the cañaos given by the government, peace has been established between towns hitherto enemies. Other towns, notably Barlig, which have formerly been defiant, have come around and are rendering the authorities every assistance in the maintenance of peaceful conditions. I believe that the majority of the towns realize at last that head taking must stop.

LABOR AND SUPPLIES.

The practical principle with which my administration began was simply that the most essential work of the Government must be kept going. That meant that laborers were to be found for the

road building already in progress, lumber for the Government school building, and carriers ("cargadores") for commissary supplies so that the few Government employees could live. This has been the chief administrative work of our small office force.

It will be remembered that there are no taxes in this subprovince. In presenting road work to pueblos it was sometimes compared to the road taxes of other countries. Such questions were, however, generally avoided. Temporary expedients were employed whenever possible and the difficult problems which must be faced in formulating permanent legislation for these people avoided. On the whole it would appear that under this policy less difficulty has been encountered than in some other provinces; for example, in getting road workmen. No doubt the work was simplified by the impression among the people handed down from "Spanish time" that they must do such work. They could see, however, that they were paid for everything and paid better than the prevailing prices. The quickest method, and therefore the first one necessary to employ, was to deal with pueblos as units through their presidents and councils. It was impossible to deal with individuals or to set going other machinery at once that would work so well as the system already in practice. The native officials are much to be commended for their efficient service in getting labor and supplies for the Government, especially considering that they receive no salaries. It is probable that when paid the money that should go to their men some of them took "rakeoffs." In one pueblo this is found to be a reason why laborers could not be easily obtained for road work. The road foreman then adopted the plan of paying each workman in chits to be presented on pay day, and the trouble was avoided.

For each form of labor and supplies accounts have been kept with the twenty or thirty pueblos within reach so that each should furnish a fair share according to its population. One of the towns, Talubin, presented several times as many people eager to work as were asked for. In this place they wanted money; in many towns they appear to care little for it, either because they have earned much more during the American occupation than they know how to spend or because, as in some of the interior towns, money is but little in use. They would work much more readily for rice.

An effective expedient has been to get towns bound by municipal contracts and ordinances. Bontoc and Samoki passed ordinances

that every tribunal (a town division, of which there are fifteen in Bontoc) should pay to their school fund a fine of 5 manojos of rice (about 5 centavos) for every day's absence of the three workmen it was to furnish. Only two or three days' collecting of fines was necessary. The towns last working on each road contracted with each other that delinquent towns should pay a similar fine to the towns that did the work.

Two American road foremen have been engaged during the past season and have made good progress, especially in the direction of Sadanga. These roads are a military necessity first of all; when more peaceful conditions obtain they will be the chief arteries of commerce, especially the one through the subprovince to Cagayan. A second road has been begun from Talubin to Barlig and towns beyond, and when completed will have the effect of opening up a territory inhabited by a more or less savage and warlike people. The third road proposed, that from the Chico Valley road to Balbalasan, is also needed to open up that little-known country and to give ingress from another province, Abra. I should not leave this subject without giving the road foremen above mentioned, Messrs. Knabe and Icard, a word of just praise. A man needs to be brave to work around Barlig, or even Sadanga, especially when he thinks it advisable, as these men do, to work without a guard. To build a road in Bontoc they need to know how to manage Igorrotes rather than to be engineers; and in this respect they have not only suceeded well but have assisted the Government in dealing with other questions as only Americans stationed in the interior and having the confidence and respect of the people could do.

The last lumber apportionment called for as many boards from each town as it has houses, a total of about 3,000. A similar apportionment was made a couple of months previously. The sawmill which the Episcopal mission expects to bring in is eagerly awaited. If the experiment succeeds it will be a great saving of timber and will lessen the burden to the American buyer and probably what may be considered a burden to the Igorrote. The present price, 10 centavos for a 12-foot board, is probably small pay, considering that the boards are hewn out, no saws being used, but it makes a building costly.

Requests for cargadores for carrying commissaries and Government supplies are similarly apportioned among the towns, and strict account is kept so as not to work a hardship on any town.

However, the need for a pack train for this purpose is very great, as the people are very much averse to going to the coast to carry up cargo—a ten-day trip.

As the only justice of the peace in this subprovince I have had few criminal cases and many civil cases. Especially in the latter it has seemed wise to consider Igorrote customary law as the law of the land excepting when it is contrary to fundamental principles of American jurisprudence, which has thus far hardly been the case. In this manner what has seemed to Igorrotes as more evident justice has been secured, and consequently greater satisfaction with the government. Most cases, especially those involving the possession of real estate, have been heard in the capacity of arbitrator rather than of judge.

In general it may be said that firmness and justice appear as the chief essentials in the government of a region like this. While one would not be justified thus early in proposing any radical modifications in the form of government, it is evident that in certain critical cases under the present separation of the provincial and military officers of the government, it might be impossible for a governor to carry out his policy. At present the greater part of the subprovince is not heard from for six months at a time. Our government may be said to have been thus far almost nonexistent on the Saltan River region in the northeast. It is of course highly important that one or more Constabulary stations be immediately established in addition to the one in Bontoc pueblo. It is also evident that the Constabulary officer at Lubwagen, for instance, would be practically the only representative of the American Government in behalf of the subprovince. Communication at present is impossible. All that part of the subprovince is afraid to come to Bontoc on account of Sadanga. There is not an Igorrote in the entire subprovince who can read or write Spanish or Ilocano except two or three on the southwest border where the few Filipinos above mentioned live. Without the administrative efforts of the Constabulary officer the road entering that region can not be built. He will also need to act as if he were a justice of the peace. But while he practically must administer the government of that region in all of its departments, he can not officially report to the provincial government or take orders from the latter. A question for further consideration may perhaps be whether there should not be two or three agents of the Civil Government stationed in this subprovince

reporting to the lieutenant-governor. If such agents be Americans they need not be necessarily above the rank of clerks who have passed the second-grade examination. This arrangement, combined with a system of Constabulary patrols and in some places with a telegraph line, should bring such regions into close touch with the central administration.

There is neither taxation nor a fully organized municipality in this subprovince. We have kept almost unchanged what we found—the old Igorrote organization. Proposed changes can be best discussed in a future report after a little experience has been obtained. No doubt an experiment will be made before then in the case of advanced pueblos—those around Sagada. The presidents apparently will favor the change because they will then have salaries. Whether or not the real power behind the presidents in these pueblos, the "ricos" who have the rice, will favor a property tax, is questionable. And a real danger to the government might be the cry, "No tax," which has been already raised by the religious fanatics of the new society, the "Sapilada," which, as seen below, was recently started in those pueblos. I do not believe, however, that this will spread enough to be dangerous.

In general the attitude toward the American Government is very favorable. We are much better liked than were the "insurrectos," by whom the Igorrotes were treated worse than by the Spaniards. Both imposed more burdens on them than we. The only cases of something like defiance have been the wild population of Barlig, already mentioned, and of the neighboring town of Lias. Both, however, have greatly improved in the last two months.

INDUSTRIAL AND MORAL PROBLEMS.

There exists here but little more than aboriginal industry. There seems but little exchange beyond Bontoc pueblo except between adjoining towns. Hence the system of barter is still employed. No money is taken into some places except when an American passes through once a year or so. Money, therefore, is often of less use as a medium of exchange than rice, "head axes," or pigs, in which prices are generally quoted. Even in the more advanced pueblos money is to a great extent buried. Nearly all that the natives have received during the American occupation has been paid them from the provincial treasury for public works and other official purposes.

With peace and roads and, finally, draft animals, some commerce may gradually arise. At present tobacco and salt are the chief articles carried to a distance. Breechcloths are needed less often; they last longer. There is practically nothing produced here for the outside world. Of course bulky products will not pay their transportation to the coast. Coffee seems an ideal crop; but the natives care too little for innovations or money to do anything with it unless the white man establishes the industry. This is one of the few provinces in which many products of the temperate zone may be raised. Seeds from America have been distributed to hundreds of people on my provincial trips, but they appear to have been a poor lot.

What is needed here, as in many places where progress is to be made, is first of all to create new wants; secondly, to give the education, industrial and otherwise, which will fit the people to satisfy this greater range of wants. These processes are a matter not of years only but of generations. This is true even as regards warm and sanitary houses in Bontoc pueblo, and the use of clean and sufficient clothing to protect the people from the cold.

Both the mission and the school are paying more attention at present to these problems than in the provincial government. The mission properly feels that its work is largely civilizing and not merely religious. Its dispensary work merits the highest praise. No other medical attendance can be secured in the subprovince. It deserves to be recognized as a semiofficial institution, as in many respects is done. The immense industrial school building is nearly completed, and it is hoped will solve the chief educational problems as regards not only the industry but the government of Igorrote communities. We can hardly have organized municipalities, for instance, without at least a secretary who can read and write. While the natives do not want outsiders they seem unwilling or unable to keep a few of their own children in school long enough to prepare them for such posts. The chief difficulty is economic, as in other countries, and a boarding school will solve the problem.

I may note in passing an Igorrote religious craze which may be of interest both in ecclesiastical and governmental circles. The towns around Anquileng and Sagada are in a state of religious fervor bordering on fanaticism. The two native religious organizations, the "Guardia de Honor," which came from the Ilocanos, and the "Sapilada," which was started by an Igorrote of Anquileng

named Degan, are working their devotees into a frenzy and allowing them neither proper nourishment nor time for necessary work. I visited two meeting places of the "Honor" and one of the "Sapilada" in Balugang one night and found them first of all to be "seekers after God," if the same phrase may be applied to Igorrotes that was applied to Roman philosophers. The services of the Honor follow closely the Ilocano version of the Catholic service as prepared by the Augustinians. The chief native element in both societies seems to be the dancing or rhythmic movements accompanying the service in which the sexes were mingled. The Sapilada devotees, being entirely illiterate, have invented a most astonishing service of nonsense syllables, of which they all say, leaders and layman, no one understands a word. The significant feature in their organizations is their constant acceptance of their dreaming as revelations. Degan told me the order started six years ago with his visions. He is a simple, ignorant Igorrote youth, very poor, and certainly has no comprehension of the significance of his movement. Indeed, he, as well as the whole assembly in Balugang, assured me that they would welcome the coming of an American father who could teach them how to worship better and in their own language.

The government has an interest in the craze because the dreaming of the Sapilada leaders may, to say the least, get beyond the control of Degan. The Igorrote prophetess who is at the head of the order in Balili has twice come to the provincial offices in a fine frenzy, the burden of her cry being "No tax" and "All are equal." The last time she also asked for cartridges to use in their reeds with which they are drilling so they can be "equal to the soldiers." She thinks the Constabulary officers ought to give each town two guns to deposit in the house of Degan. Degan disavows all this. They also prophesy that this year, the seventh year of their work and preparations, a great general is coming to them. Perhaps this is an echo of the belief of the Guardia de Honor that a Messiah is soon to come. To an American this naturally suggests the Messiah craze among the Sioux and other Indians in 1881, at least as regards its possibilities.

A good portion of the past six months has been spent in the field. I have made two long trips of about a month each into the most distant parts of the province. A stop of several hours has been made in every pueblo but one of the distant parts north

and east. The travel is on foot, wading and swimming rivers and climbing almost impassable mountain sides. One barrio was found, Dalupa, into which no white man, Spaniard or American, had ever before entered. Several smaller trips were made amongst the pueblos nearer Bontoc. In all some sixty or seventy pueblos have been visited, many two or more times. Scores of presidents and vice-presidents have been appointed and nearly all presidents have now been supplied with coats as a badge of office. They appreciate this highly, as they do also the official canes with which about half had already been supplied. Two great cañaos or feasts were prepared to give the sanction of Igorrote custom to the most important affairs of the government, especially in making peace between warring pueblos. One of these is now under way at Bontoc to reach its culmination the Fourth of July, as last year. The other was given at the northernmost town, Balbalasan, as it was impossible to persuade the presidents beyond Lubwagen to come to Bontoc, although a guard was offered them. Other towns, even on the Chico River below Bontoc, sent visitors to their capital for the first time. That country still trades in Abra rather than with Bontoc and Candon. In the trip to the Saltan region a civilization was found among the Tinguianes and Calingas of that territory somewhat higher than that of the Igorrotes of the rest of the subprovince.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL FOLKMAR,
Lieutenant-Governor, Bontoc Subprovince.

The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF AMBURAYAN.

ALILEM, *July 5, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit a brief report of general conditions in the subprovince of Amburayan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.

The subprovince of Amburayan is supposed to comprehend the territory known under the Spanish Government as the comandancia of Amburayan. This territory extended from Sigay on the north to Cabali on the south, the watershed of the coast range mountains marking the eastern boundary. The western boundary is very indefinite, but the foothills adjoining the plains

or the rice lands of the coast are generally conceded to belong to Amburayan.

The subprovince is very rough and broken generally. There are many swift rivers that have their source in the coast range mountains. Among these are the Chico, Bacum, Iba, and the Amburayan.

There is considerable valuable timber along these streams and in the foothills, such as narra, molave, salngen, quitaquita, banabá, bal-latinao, agañang, carrarem, calantas, libo, bannasi, bulala, and many others. There are also some gum trees and rubber of an inferior kind.

The trails of Amburayan are few and in poor condition. There was at one time a fairly good trail from the coast to Alilem and from Alilem north to Concepcion, but through long neglect they have become practically impassable. We are much in need of a direct trail from Amburayan to Cervantes. Such a road would shorten communication between the provincial capital and the people of Amburayan, and would materially benefit the entire Province of Lepanto-Bontoc by furnishing a direct route to the coast. At present in order to reach Cervantes from Alilem we are obliged to go over Tilad Pass, requiring from two to four days in the dry season and from seven to ten days in the rainy season. A good trail from Cervantes direct to Amburayan is not only possible but practicable. Either such a road must be built or the existing trails in Amburayan should be put in condition and new communications opened. In my opinion the former would be more desirable and much cheaper.

The inhabitants of Amburayan are Igorrotes, numbering about 20,000. Of these perhaps 3,000 are nuevo-Cristianos, and 100 Filipinos. The common language of the people is Igorrote, but about one-third of them can understand and speak Ilocano, and occasionally there is one that can read and write Ilocano.

At present there are five organized districts, each comprising from five to fifteen barrios or rancherías. The districts are Sigay, Suyo, Sugpon, Bacun, and Alilem, with the capital of the subprovince at Alilem. The district officials are in conformity with Act 387 of the Civil Commission. They are all Igorrotes with the exception of two or three secretary-treasurers. The people are manifesting great interest in their local governments and some of the officials show especial aptitude. As a rule, however, they

have to be instructed at every step, and do nothing without direction. This, of course, is no more than should be expected in the beginning. Up to the present year the officials have served without pay, but with the income derived from the sale of cedulas, the districts will have money enough to pay salaries this year and part of last year's. The salaries of presidents and secretary-treasurers average about 10 pesos per month.

The inhabitants are not overindustrious, but they raise a little more than enough for their own consumption. Their principal crops are rice and camotes (sweet potatoes). They also cultivate in a small way sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, and cacao. The lower valleys are especially adapted to cacao raising. There are large tracts of grazing land on the mountain slopes and foothills and formerly there were many large herds of cattle and carabaos in this subprovince, but rinderpest and other diseases have swept them all away with the exception of a small number of carabaos and a few cattle here and there; hardly animals enough remain to plow the rice fields.

However, the general conditions in the subprovince have improved somewhat during the past year. The people have more and larger crops, especially quick-growing crops, such as corn and camotes, than they have had for several years. They are anxious to try American seeds, to plant cacao and coffee, and to improve themselves generally. They are also very anxious that a public school should be established with an American teacher. The district of Alilem employed a native teacher to teach English for three months during this year. The average daily attendance was 45 boys and 38 girls, all Igorrote children. This attendance, which was during the busy season, is very promising and is well worthy of mention.

In conclusion, I may state that effort has been made to gain the good will and the confidence of the people. In our advice and instruction we have endeavored to be practical; in settling their differences, we have tried to be just. If we have succeeded in doing these things during the last year, it is a beginning, and we are in a position to do more and better work in the future.

Very respectfully,

WALTER F. HALE,
Lieutenant-Governor of Amburayan.

The PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR OF LEPANTO-BONTOC.

LEYTE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF LEYTE,
Tacloban, August 6, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1904.

COMMERCIAL.

The commerce of the Province of Leyte is carried on chiefly by the Chinese, though there are other commercial houses that are doing a good business.

Hemp and coprax are the principal products exported and rice the principal article imported.

The hemp is brought up from the cleaner in small quantities by the agents of the different commercial houses or by small dealers. These in turn forward or sell to the shippers, who then bale and prepare it for shipment.

The greater portion of the hemp from the interior and the east coast as far south as Cabalian is sent to Tacloban to be shipped to Manila. All the hemp from the west coast, including the Island of Biliran or from the town of Leyte to the town of Malitbog, is shipped to Cebu.

During the past fiscal year there were approximately 119,352 piculs shipped from Tacloban and 70,000 piculs shipped from Carigara. The amount shipped from the west coast for the same year was about 211,500 piculs, at an average value of 25 pesos a picul, resulting in a total sale of 10,021,300 pesos.

Coprax is bought up in the same manner as the hemp and shipped as follows: From Tacloban, 60,424 piculs; Carigara, 28,522 piculs; west coast, 250,000 piculs.

There has been a great falling off in the shipping of these two products amounting to nearly 20 per cent less than the fiscal year 1902–3.

Corn, one of the minor products exported, is rapidly increasing

in importance. Although the second crop is just being gathered, the shipments from the southwest coast for the fiscal year amounted to over 8,500 cavanes. This being shelled finds a ready market in the neighboring islands.

The importing of rice is one of the principal features of the commerce of the province. This article is brought from Manila and Cebu to the different commercial houses, who in turn sell to small dealers and agents throughout the province according to the demand. This demand varies in the different parts according to the amount of local production. There has been a slight increase in the home production, causing a corresponding decrease in the amount imported. During the last six months of the fiscal year this decrease has become more pronounced, especially so along the north and west coasts of the province.

The importation of merchandise, liquors, manufactured articles, foodstuffs, and textiles shows no marked increase; however, an increasing demand for American machinery is being built up.

FINANCIAL.

The following will show the financial conditions of the province for the fiscal year ending June 30:

Item.	Philippine currency.	Mexican currency.
RECEIPTS.		
Industrial taxes	₱81,384.80	$34,123.30
Land taxes	50,719.88	45,060.43
Cedula taxes	74,903.00	25,719.00
Cart taxes	998.44	391.00
Stamp taxes	1,584.82	542.31
Municipal taxes	24,676.72	31,294.23
Forestry taxes	9,695.90	3,425.55
Registration of titles	43.63	275.71
Transportation on launch	39.00	
Total	244,010.19	140,831.85
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salaries and wages	42,303.09	6,143.86
Roads and bridges	49,546.09	15,192.98
Court and incidental	10,376.13	6,927.92
Permanent equipment	12,794.36	4,204.54
Construction and repair	9,446.69	174.00
Provincial school	1,542.62	
Purchase of land	2,272.72	
Total	128,226,95	32,643.30

Of the above collections ₱101,237.25 and Pfs. 49,975.27 is the provincial share.

Reducing the Mexican currency to Philippine currency at 1.15

we have the total revenues of the province for the fiscal year amounting to ₱114,694.

Reducing the expenditures of Mexican currency at the same ratio, the provincial disbursements amount to ₱156,612.42 or ₱11,918.42 in excess of the revenues. It is probable that during the coming year expenditures for permanent equipment may be materially reduced. Owing to the great necessity for roads and bridges throughout the province, the expenditures for this purpose ought not to be reduced until more of this work is completed.

For court and incidental expenses the same amount as during the past fiscal year will probably be required. For construction and repairs the expenditures will be approximately the same.

Approximately ₱20,000 will be needed to construct the provincial school building. It is obvious, therefore, that there must be considerable economy practiced during the present fiscal year in order that the province may be able to meet its obligations.

The expenditures reduced to Philippine currency were as follows:

Salaries and wages	₱47,645.57
Roads and bridges	62,757.63
Court and incidental	16,400.40
Construction and repair	9,587.99
Permanent equipment	16,405.49
Provincial school	1,542.62
Purchase of land	2,272.78
Total	156,612,72

INDUSTRIAL.

The greatest and most important industry in the province is the preparation of hemp for the market. Stripping, cleaning, drying, and pressing are the different stages that this fiber passes through before it is ready to be exported.

Stripping is separating the layers of the plant and dividing them into narrow ribbons so as to be more easily drawn through the "tiom."

Cleaning is separating the fiber from the pulp. It is done by the use of a machine called "tiom," which consists of a plain working bolo with a spring attachment. The bolo rests on a block and by pulling the ribbons of hemp through this machine the fibers are effectively cleaned.

The use of the serrated-edged bolo, called the "rengue" by the

natives, is the cause of much of the hemp being improperly cleaned. This instrument makes the labor connected with the cleaning process much less. It also leaves a portion of the pulp on the fiber, causing greater weight. The use of the "rengue" is growing less since the merchants refuse to buy hemp cleaned in this manner.

After the fiber has been cleaned it is dried in the sun and is then done up in bundles and carried to the town or barrio where it can be disposed of at the best price.

Pressing, the last stage of the process, is done in the warehouses of the shipping merchants. It is done up in bales containing 2 piculs, or 300 pounds, each.

The preparing of coprax for the market is another industry in which many of the inhabitants are employed. It is profitable and the work connected therewith is not laborious.

After the cocoanuts are picked and split open the meat is extracted and dried in various ways. The most common is by placing the meat on a framework raised a few feet from the ground and building a slow fire under it. In this way the nut is dried very quickly, which is an important factor where there is plenty of the fruit to be cured.

Another method practiced by those who do not have very much fruit at a time is to place it on a mat in the sun. This way, though much slower than the other, seems to be the better as none of the oil is lost in the curing and the coprax is whiter.

The long drought in the first part of the year 1903 caused a return of a disease of the cocoanut trees known in the local dialect as "jolang." A tree attacked by this disease needs from three to four years to recover. The lack of moisture kills off the fruit before it has time to mature. This accounts for the falling off in the amount exported, as shown in another part of this report.

Fishing, owing to the uncertainty of results, can hardly be classed as a leading industry. It is carried on in all the coast towns and barrios, usually in connection with some other more lucrative work. The principal way of catching fish is by means of bamboo corrals.

On the west coast where the supply is more constant many are dried and shipped to neighboring towns. However, the demand is greatly in excess of the supply.

Lumbering, another industry of the province, is gradually coming to the front in importance. The great demand for timber through-

out the provinces has caused the awakening of this industry in Leyte, as the province abounds in forest land of which much is still in a virgin state.

This industry, though in its infancy, shows a marked change during the past fiscal year. This change is noticeable in the forestry collections, which were nearly 3,000 pesos more than the previous year.

The sawmills at Tacloban and Palompon, besides the numerous places where timber is sawed by hand, assist in supplying the unceasing demand from the surrounding islands as well as that of our own province.

Shipbuilding is carried on in different parts of the province. Most of the sailing vessels used in the coast trade are the output of home industry. These vary in size from 5 tons upward. The largest of them are the product of the Tacloban yards. These yards also do an extensive business in repairing and refitting smaller craft.

Furniture of various classes is manufactured to some extent. Bejuco chairs are made in nearly all the towns along the east coast and are sold very readily.

Pottery is made in the town of Tanauan and on the Island of Mariripi. Ruring the fiscal year 100,000 jars and pots were sold.

Saba, a native cloth, is woven from the fibers of the banana stalk. It is very durable and suited to the climate. The plain article is worn by both sexes. When embroidered it is disposed of very readily.

Bottling works in the different parts of the province supply a portion of the demand for soft drinks of this and neighboring provinces.

Manufacturing hats, working bolos, cocoanut oil, and cloths employ many of the inhabitants of the province.

Agriculture engages a large proportion of the inhabitants of the province. In all parts the soil is being tilled and new ground prepared. The planting of hemp, rice, camotes, tobacco, corn, palawan, obe, cocoanuts, and apare has taken on new life during the year.

In different parts of the province Americans have leased or bought land and are cultivating it with very good results.

This industry received a severe setback in the past year on account of the damage done by locusts. These insects passing

through a rice field left nothing behind but a bare patch of ground. All means at hand were used to destroy this pest.

The hemp also was damaged by storms causing the gathering of the young plants which were blown over. This increased the production for the year 1902–3 and caused a corresponding decrease in the production for the year 1903–4.

Another evil that had to be contended with was the growth of the plant called "millegoi." This being a parasite, and due to its clinging propensities and rapid growth, smothered the young hemp.

The damage done by storms and the "millegoi" naturally caused a great decrease in the production of this fiber. From my personal observation during trips around the province and also from reports from the presidents the prospects for the future are that the output during the coming year will be double that of the past.

Tobacco is cultivated in all parts of the province, but an especially fine quality is produced in the district of Jaro. There are approximately 500 families engaged in the cultivation of this plant. The product for the fiscal year was greatly in excess of previous years.

The cultivation of corn is a prominent feature in the agricultural districts. Although a great deal of the crop was destroyed by storms and locusts, the production for the fiscal year is very gratifying and a great increase over that of previous years. The production for the town of Hilongos alone was nearly 8,000 cavanes.

Cacao is cultivated in many parts of the province and on the Islands of Biliran and Maripipi it is given special attention with very good results.

Sugar cane is also cultivated to some extent in the northwestern part of the province. The sugar when made is shipped to various towns both in this and other provinces. The lack of carabaos is the cause of the small crops raised.

Stock raising is another industry of growing importance in the province. Owing to the necessity of stock of all kinds, this has become one of the principal industries. Special attention is being paid to this industry on the west coast, where the conditions are favorable to stock raising.

In the town of Merida during the last few months a disease among the carabaos has killed about 30 per cent. One family lost 30 head in less than three months. This disease, unknown heretofore in the province, is first recognized by the swelling of the tongue. During the present month there have been no losses reported.

POLITICAL.

In the month of January, 1903, there existed in the mountains of Ormoc a band of "Dios Dios" ladrones under the leadership of one Papa Faustino Ablen, who had under him many subchiefs, among whom were Damaso Cajidoria, Mariano Villanueva, Custodio Librea, Juan Tamayo, Felipe Claros, Victor Claros, Domingo Cañiso, Nicolas Malasarte, and Juan Amimipot. Of these Damaso Cajidoria had command of a band on the ranch of one Pablo Tan. (Pablo Tan was sentenced to ten years in Bilibid for his connection with this band.)

Nicolas Malasarte was in command in the mountains of Palompon and Juan Amimipot was a captain under him. Nicolas Malasarte was a leader of ladrones during the Spanish Government.

On the night of the 23d of January, 1903, twenty-three prisoners escaped from the provincial jail at Maasin and went to join the ranks of Ablen's band. As chief, Faustino Ablen has his headquarters in the mountains of Ormoc and with the bands united numbered about 500 men. In December, 1902, they burned nearly all the houses in the foothills of Ormoc and entered Villaba and killed three policeman. They also entered Tobango and San Isidro del Campo; the latter place they tried to burn, but were frustrated by the heavy rains.

By the 15th of March, 1903, there remained only a band under Papa Faustino of about 50 men and a small band under Juan Tamayo of about 20 men. Papa Faustino and the remainder of his band were surrounded in the mountains of Burauen by Constabulary and municipal police in June, 1903. Prisoners captured at the time declared that Ablen and many of his companions were killed.

Of the remaining subchiefs, Damaso Cajidoria was captured and is now serving a twenty-two-year sentence in Bilibid; Mariano Villanueva is serving ten years; Custodio Librea is serving twenty years; Victor Claros and Felipe Claros are serving twenty years each. Juan Tamayo was in command in the mountains of Carigara, and Domingo Cañiso, a lieutenant under him, was present at the killing of the signal sergeant in February, 1904. He was captured shortly after this occurred and is now serving twenty-five years for his connection with this dastardly deed.

In April, 1903, it was reported to me that one Nicolas Sebrido, a ladrone leader who took a band of ladrones to the Island of

Biliran in 1902, was seen with his lieutenant Anastacio Pahagahoy in a barrio on the Island of Parasan. I immediately sent Subinspector Geracio Abanillo of the Leyte Constabulary to the place, and he effected a capture on this information. These were sentenced to the death penalty by Judge Rohde on May 16, 1903, and are waiting the confirmation of the sentence by the Supreme Court.

In February, 1904, a detachment under Lieut. Juan Flores at Dolores, while scouting in the foothills by my directions, encountered a band in the foothills of Ormoc. About this time the president of Ormoc received a letter dated in Cebu, stating that his father had been assassinated and if he was not careful he might go the same way. Reports from several sources indicated that one Pablo Tan, who is out on bail waiting the decision of an appeal to the Supreme Court of a sentence of ten years for bandolerismo, was implicated with this band. Through the Court of First Instance, I effected his arrest and had him brought to Tacloban. The Ormoc section immediately quieted down and no further trouble has been had there.

On the 5th of February, 1904, between Jaro and Tunga, Signal Sergeant Zeigler was killed in an ambush by Juan Tamayo and his band. The sergeant was accompanied at the time by Private Hunt of the Signal Corps, 4 municipal police, and 30 carriers. The attacking party consisted of Juan Tamayo and 18 of his men. They were armed with bolos, besides one Remington rifle and 6 revolvers. The sergeant's body was taken to Tunga. In this attack there was also one policeman killed and his revolver taken by the ladrones. Word was sent by messenger by Private Hunt to Tunga, but the officer stationed there was out scouting in the mountains for this band and there remained only a corporal's squad in charge of the station.

Juan Tamayo is the only ladrone leader who has not been killed or captured. He roams round the foothills of the Carigara-Jaro district and occasionally crosses over to Samar, but has no regular camp. His followers consist of ignorant "taos" from Jaro, Carigara, Barugo, and Ormoc. When pursuit becomes too strong to keep together he generally instructs his men to hide their arms and he travels alone or with one companion. He has had many very narrow escapes; but, as stated above, he has been able so far to escape capture. Secret-service men sent out by the municipalities

are constantly scouring the foothills and barrios for any reports of his whereabouts.

Two members of this band who were implicated in the killing of Sergeant Zeigler were killed by Jaro police while trying to escape from them on the way to Tacloban.

One councilman of Barugo and many others have been sentenced by the Court of First Instance, and many others are awaiting trial for giving aid to this band.

The Constabulary and the municipal police have amply demonstrated that they are capable of handling any disorder within the province and to punish offenders.

When I arrived in the province, three years ago next September, the west coast was in open insurrection, there being in the mountains an organized armed force of 38 officers and several hundred men who had in their possession 100 revolvers, 200 rifles of various makes, and 3 arsenals. These forces it will be remembered, surrendered to Col. W. C. Taylor, Philippines Constabulary, commanding this district, at different points in Leyte in June, 1902, at or about the same time as the Island of Biliran was pacified. This was all done without the aid of American troops or Scouts.

It is an interesting and gratifying fact that during this time and up to the present there never have been any complaints made to this office of misuse of power or discourtesy by the Constabulary or the police. The harmony that exists between the Constabulary and the municipal police and the municipal authorities is also remarkably good.

It has been remarked that the formerly unpacified districts where the hardest work was done are now the most loyal and most eager to advance in peaceful pursuits. The majority of the leading classes in the greater portion of the municipalities are strongly with the government and fully appreciate the peace and prosperity that has been given them by the home government; and so desire no change.

We have a few agitators in the province who would like to see an independent Filipino government immediately; but these are generally men who are seeking notoriety unattainable by other means.

The result of the strong and prompt measures taken to bring disloyal and unsatisfied people to justice is that the province is to-day in a peaceful and prosperous condition.

ADMINISTRATION.

After my arrival in the province and during my tours of inspection and prosecution of ladrones as senior inspector what most impressed me was the faith, high appreciation, and the sentiment felt nearly everywhere in respect to their first governor, Henry T. Allen. Through the natives, I have been taught the methods used by him to bring about this state of loyalty, and have tried as well as I could to follow out these methods.

The municipal elections show that as yet a very few of the inhabitants have the right according to the Municipal Code to the ballot. In 34 municipalities of Leyte 4,637 votes were cast; so that the power of choosing their representatives is at the present time in the hands of a very few.

During the first part of my administration in office I noticed in the presidents and other officials of many of the towns a great lack of a sense of responsibility. According to section 24 of the Municipal Code, several of the very best presidents who have been unceasing in their vigilance and high sense of responsibility will by this law be ineligible to reëlection to office. Presidents Francisco Astorga, of Alangalane; Mariano Antonio, of San Isidro del Campo, and Juan Dagandan, of Leyte, will be affected by this law. The loss of these officials would be a loss impossible to replace to both the towns and to the province. I would recommend that this section be suspended as far it refers to the Province of Leyte.

It is an acknowledged fact that the president of a town at the present state of enlightenment of the inhabitants of Leyte wields a larger power for the good or bad of his town than any mayor of the cities of our home Government. The peace, progress, and advancement of a town and its inhabitants is really due to the president of the town.

The destruction of the homes of the inhabitants of Ormoc living in the barrios and the foothills thereof was mostly due to neglect by the town authorities. It was proven to me that before the outbreak the president then in office had never visited these barrios, but rather left them to get along as best they could. Teofilo Mejia, the new president, has made a wonderful change for the better in the conditions of the municipality during the past year.

The municipality of Hilongos, which two years ago was a wilderness, is now a flourishing town of 18,000 inhabitants, the most of

these having returned to the town from different parts of the province in which they had taken refuge. The large area of arable land which two years ago was lying idle is now bearing a larger crop of hemp, rice, and corn than any other of the same dimensions in the province.

On my tour of investigation in Jaro last month in the matter of the president, four councilmen, and the municipal secretary, charged before the Court of First Instance and now on bond for malfeasance in office, some twenty or thirty men and women testified that they had paid fines to these parties ranging from 10 to 130 pesos each. This money had never been turned into the municipal treasury.

The rapidity with which roads and bridges are being constructed and repaired and the excellent progress made by the province are greatly due to the excellent work done by the provincial supervisor, Mr. O. D. Filley.

From January 1 to the end of the fiscal year the following public work has been accomplished, with an expenditure of ₱52,880.80:

Roads:		
15 miles of road constructed		₱23,913.87
6 miles of road repaired		756.25
47 miles of road, light repairs		2,959.25
Bridges:		
Constructed—		
1 of 266 feet	₱9,298.96	
1 of 36 feet	380.00	
1 of 50 feet	999.77	
		10,678.73
Under construction—		
1 of 90 feet, payment		1,000.00
1 of 190 feet, payment		5,392.00
Culverts, constructed and repaired, 14		916.44
Equipment, purchase of machinery and tools, etc		3,723.50
Maintenance of corral		1,734.76
Structures painted, with repairs:		
Government buildings		998.00
Palo Bridge		308.00
Total expenditures		52,880.80

The excellent management of the finances of the province by the provincial treasurer, Mr. W. S. Conrow, has made the work done by the province possible.

Mr. Domingo Franco, the present fiscal, was transferred as fiscal from Samar to Leyte April 5, 1904. He has, since his occupation of this office, demonstrated that he is a loyal and hard-working official of high ability.

The progress which the schools are making is in general satisfactory. This is true of all towns in which American teachers are stationed, and a limited number of the best native teachers, who are working independently, are producing gratifying results.

There is a greater and more apparent interest in the public schools at present than was ever before shown in the province since the introduction of American teachers. During the first few months of the work in the schools there was in the majority of the towns a sort of spasmodic interest, which was not lasting, but soon died away. Since, however, this has been replaced by a more stable popularity of the school system, based, I believe, upon a real appreciation of the benefits of our system of education. Private schools in which Spanish only is taught are fast losing their popularity. There are many of these puny, spasmodic attempts at teaching Spanish in different parts of the province whose result is that it either wastes the time of the children where they know not how to teach or deprives the children of the rich harvest that might be reaped were the instruction all in English in schools where they know how to teach. A compulsory law like that of Pennsylvania might serve to rectify the evils which sometimes frustrate the efforts in the work of education.

The greatest needs of the schools are at the present time more teachers, both American and Filipino. Particular attention should be given the latter, both in increasing their number and ability. For this purpose the provincial school will become, after a time, a powerful factor. What the people need is an industrial education. In and around Manila they may be prepared to build upon a basis stronger than we have, but here the foundation of society must be made stronger, and there is no way except to give stability to it by trades and practical instruction in agriculture, carpentry, and working in iron. Peoples emerging from barbarism have always in all times and in all climes made their first advance by applying themselves to the arts and trades.

There is scarcely a town in the province which has a good native carpenter, mason, painter, tinsmith, or plumber. If we neglect to

make our instruction primarily industrial, we shall lose the best returns for the money expended. Our efforts should first be to provide for it and later encourage it till it becomes attractive. The best natives hope for it and seem more or less suprised that it has not yet come.

The future prospect for the schools in the province is in general very encouraging at the present time.

The total enrollment for the year was 9,629, and the average attendance for the same was 8,979. There are 25 insular teachers working in the province and 93 municipal. Of the 34 municipalities in the province only 13 have American teachers in charge of the schools.

The total receipts for the fiscal year were ₱31,411.94 and the expenditures were ₱22,883.63, leaving a balance of ₱8,528.31. A great portion of this money was spent for building and repairing schools.

SUMMARY.

Commercial.—Hemp and coprax the principal exports and rice the principal import. Conditions not as good as previous years. Decrease in exports of 20 per cent. Slight decrease in the importation of rice.

Financial.—Expenditures for the year were ₱11,918.42 in excess of the revenues. Expenses for the present year expected to be considerably less than the last.

Industrial.—Preparing hemp and coprax for the market, lumbering, and agriculture are the principal industries. Number of minor industries that might be developed.

Political.—Province peaceful and quiet. Juan Tamayo is the only ladrone leader still at large. There are a few agitators in the province who seek notoriety unattainable by other means.

Administration.—Changes for the better noticed in the municipalities. The officials are doing good work. Some of the best presidents of the province will be affected by section 24 of the Municipal Code. Recommend that it be suspended as far as it refers to this province.

Provincial work being pushed forward in an excellent manner by the supervisor. Considerable progress made in road and bridge work.

Provincial treasurer by careful management of the provincial funds has made it possible to do the work done in the past year.

Schools show great progress during the year and more interest is being taken in the system of education. Education ought to be based on an industrial basis, as that is what they need and also what the best classes expect.

Need more teachers, both American and native. The provincial school will become an important factor in the training of the latter.

PETER BORSETH,
Provincial Governor of Leyte.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MASBATE.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MASBATE,
Masbate, July 28, 1904.

SIR: The undersigned provincial governor begs to submit his report of the finances, conditions, and material progress of this province during the fiscal year ending June 30, as follows:

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

Under the above caption it can be stated that Masbate is one of the provinces of the Archipelago that has enjoyed enviable peace and good order during the period named. Not a single robbery, murder, homicide, or other analogous crime of a deplorable nature nor any offense worthy of reference has been recorded in the annals of the province; not a single malefactor has disturbed the peace and quiet of the inhabitants of the pueblos and the surrounding country. This has been due to the energetic measures adopted and put into practice by the authorities, provincial, municipal, and Constabulary. The latter has displayed great valor and strength, the province a strong initiative, and the municipalities great work, obedience, and strict compliance with their duties.

AGRICULTURE.

In such a condition of tranquillity, their minds free from the anxiety of the late revolution, the origin of the present disturbances in other pueblos of the Archipelago, the inhabitants of the pueblos, in the midst of the depression caused by the nearly total loss of their numerous cattle, decimated by the ravages of the rinderpest in 1900, realizing the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of replacing same in a short period of time, sought a remedy for the situation and found it in the plowshare, with which, and with the assistance of what was left of their former herds, they devoted themselves to the hard though noble labor of agriculture. The majority of them planted a little rice and considerable corn, camote, gabe, and other tubers of a quick-growing nature against the danger of the famine which threatened them and by this method they were able to avert

impending harm. Having done this much and being men accustomed to work, with the purpose of recovering the losses caused by the rinderpest, they persevered in their honest toil, making light of all obstacles, and were able to secure plantations of cocoanuts and of hemp. Thus, in a short period of three years they have been rewarded with a small amount of hemp and copra which has been shipped out of the province and has enabled them safely to pass through the unstable period of their lives occasioned by the calamities which they have suffered.

The undersigned provincial governor, charged with the difficult duty of lifting the natives of this province to that plane of culture to which they aspire, bent all of his energies in exhorting them by written proclamations to love work, the basis of all wealth; education, the torch that guides man along the path of progress, and to abhor gambling, the criminal instrument that destroys the peace of the community and the happiness of the home, and as good and docile men, obedient to the instructions of the authorities, they responded to the call and with redoubled efforts made new plantations of hemp with the result that from April, my second month in office, to date I calculate that at least 300,000 or 350,000 seedlings have been planted. This is in general terms the condition of the Province of Masbate, for which there is, perhaps, a bright future in an agricultural sense to compensate it for its lost wealth in cattle.

LOCUSTS.

During the past four years locusts have appeared in this province at intervals causing great damage to food crops and to the cocoanut plantations, and although the people have made every effort to exterminate them they have not been entirely successful for the reason that, although it is true that the flying and hopping insects have been killed off, the larvæ remain hidden in the ground.

TIMBER CUTTING.

Low prices for lumber have caused a great depression in the lumbering business of this province, formerly one of its principal resources. As a consequence penury has been felt in many of the pueblos and the generality of the inhabitants were unable to pay their taxes for the years 1903 and 1904 until very recently. They have complained that the valuation upon their real property has been excessive in all of the pueblos and it was for this reason that

the presidents at their convention held January 12 passed a resolution which was transmitted by me to the honorable Commission on April 30, asking for a new revision of the assessment of real estate, a petition which the superior authorities denied.

TRADE.

The products shipped from this province are as follows: Lumber, hemp, copra, rattan, firewood, pitch, and dry fish. The first named is, as has been stated, of great importance, the principal factor in the wealth of the people; hemp and the balance of the others are still shipped from this province and furnish a means of livelihood for the majority of its inhabitants; the trade in them, however, has suffered severely.

INDUSTRY.

The only industry carried on in this province is the weaving of mats and hats of the buri palm, which are made in the Island of Burias and shipped to the adjacent provinces; they furnish a means of livelihood for the majority of the inhabitants of that island. Some small home industries are carried on in a few of the houses in this provincial capital, consisting generally in the weaving of textiles. The product of these looms, however, is not more than sufficient to cover the local demand.

EDUCATION.

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the division superintendent of schools and of the American and Filipino teachers, the English language is being taught extensively to the younger generation of both sexes in all of the pueblos throughout the province. There are two schools in this provincial capital, one of which is a primary school and the other a high school; both of them are well attended by both sexes.

HEALTH.

During the past fiscal year the health of the province has been excellent, not a single case of serious sickness of an epidemic character such as cholera or smallpox having been reported.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

In spite of the crisis through which the province has passed with regard to its trade and industry, it has been able to meet all of

its urgent obligations, such as the repair of the bridges of Daplian and Burao on the Island of Ticao, which united the pueblos of San Fernando and San Jacinto and cost ₱800. The condition of the provincial treasury at the present time is better than at any other heretofore, the last balance made by the new provincial treasurer, Mr. John W. Hunter, on June 30, 1904, showing cash on hand to the amount of ₱11,052.41 and Pfs. 1,409.14.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the expenses which the provincial treasury has to meet is the sum of ₱50 a month for rental of the building occupied by the offices of the provincial government, such as the treasury, the board of health, office of the superintendent of schools, and the office of the Forestry Bureau. This building is small and inadequate for the purposes to which it is put and it does not offer the proper security for the custody of the valuable documents and papers belonging to each of the offices referred to, nor is it a safe place to keep the funds of the provincial treasury; for this reason the undersigned provincial governor recommends the construction of an adequate building. As the Province of Masbate has repaid the sum of $2,500, United States currency, borrowed from the Insular Treasury, it would ask that an appropriation of ₱10,000 be made for the purpose indicated from the Congressional relief fund, the said appropriation to be in the nature of a loan to be returned by the province in such installments as the honorable Commission may see fit to fix.

I also recommend the building of a provincial jail, as the building now used for the purpose has not the conditions of security and salubrity required for the custody of the unfortunate prisoners. If this suggestion is favorably received I would recommend that a suitable provincial school building be also constructed at the expense of the Insular Treasury. This latter is a building much needed and which the inhabitants of the province would greatly appreciate.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. BAYOT,
Provincial Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MINDORO.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MINDORO,
Calapan, July 10, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the period January 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904:

Mindoro-Lubang was detached from Marinduque Province November 10, 1902, by Act No. 500 of the Philippine Commission, and the two islands given a provincial form of government the same as Nueva Vizcaya—Acts 337 and 387—but, by reason of the census then pending, and weather conditions, reorganization was not completed until June 30, 1903.

The following is a list of the townships as reorganized, with the population of each as determined by the census, December 31, 1903:

Township.	Population.	Township.	Population.
Abra de Ylog	873	Mangarin	1,764
Bongabon	923	Mansalay	783
Bulalacao	895	Naujan	3,665
Calapan	5,331	Paluan	1,226
Caluya	2,080	Pinamalayan	2,151
Looc	2,539	Pola	1,532
Lubang	4,743	Puerto Galera	1,255
Mamburao	920	Sablayan	936

A total population (Christian) of 31,616, scattered over an area of more than 4,200 square miles of territory. The non-Christian tribes were estimated at 12,000, but I am very doubtful if they exceed 6,000. They do not dwell in houses, nor live in any one place more than a few days; neither do they till the soil.

The townships were classified according to their resources into four classes and the salaries for each class fixed by the provincial board, the highest salaried president getting 40 pesos, the lowest 15. All expenditures, above those authorized for the year in the annual estimate, must have the express approval of the provincial board. With but one or two exceptions, and those due more to

indifference on the part of officials than to lack of resources, the townships have a neat sum available for public improvements—a use for municipal funds they never before dreamed of.

Pinamalayan, by far the most progressive town in the province, is now constructing a road between that town and Bongabon, recently joined to it by act of the Commission, entirely from township funds.

All of the townships have been supplied with modern office fixtures, such as typewriters, etc.; in fact, everything given them that would tend to add dignity and interest to the office.

As an enactor of laws I do not believe the Filipino council can be beaten, but the enforcement of same is an entirely different matter; an arrest for violation of an ordinance has, invariably, a personal grievance behind it. A tendency is observed to tax the breath a man draws; but the penalty for nonpayment of taxes is such a trivial matter (if approved as fixed by the council) that the payment of the penalty would be preferable to the tax (the penalty is not in addition to the tax but in lieu thereof). This is not always due to ignorance, so much as it would seem, but gives a friend a privilege upon payment of a peso or more fine that others pay several pesos for.

Naujan alone was troubled by ladrones, which compelled that town to maintain quite a large police force for some weeks, completely draining the township treasury, to remedy which, upon authority, the provincial government loaned them 1,000 pesos. Since the capture of the entire band of ladrones, the people have taken a new lease on life and have promise of a rich harvest this fall.

AGRICULTURE, RESOURCES, ETC.

Rinderpest and locusts played havoc last year, but not one case of suffering for want of food has been reported. Where the rice crop failed, an unusually large crop of camotes (sweet potatoes), corn, and other native foodstuff was raised. As a matter of fact, the failure of the rice crop has, in many instances, proved of benefit to the people, as they have learned, through necessity, the use of many American vegetables; eggplant, radishes, lettuce, tomatoes, squash, peppers, okra, cucumbers, beans, muskmelon, and watermelon can be found in many barrios, and some very good potatoes were raised at Paluan and Lubang.

Starvation, with the present population, is an impossibility in Mindoro, even were the plow unknown; bananas, wild camotes, a thousand and one edible roots, the streams teeming with fish, and all kinds of vines and fiber plants which bring good prices throughout the Islands. If every able-bodied man would devote one-fourth the energy he now gives to decorating the streets for the numerous "fiestas" to gathering the valuable gums found in abundance in the forests, all would be wealthy, as wealth is reckoned in the Philippines.

More than 500,000 cocoanut trees, and as many hemp plants, have been set out within the year; thousands of acres of land which have not been touched for years have been planted in rice, or corn; two ilang-ilang distilling plants are in operation; two large concerns are cutting timber, and, the best indication for the future, building is going on everywhere. Mindoro has a grand future before it, and I truly believe its people are waking up to it, though slowly.

Mindoro has rubber, gutta-percha, coal, marble, sulphur, petroleum, and almost every known tree to be found in the Islands, and probably many unknown; she has tillable lands capable of supporting the combined Provinces of Mindoro, Cavite, Batangas, and Tayabas. A few trees are being cut; its other riches lie almost untouched. The commercial instinct is absolutely undeveloped. Here, at Calapan, the provincial capital, by paying for eggs, each as handed you, they can be had for 2 centavos each, while to offer a peso for 50 would drive the seller off under the impression that he was being cheated.

The coal found at Bulalacao has been used on the provincial launch, and, although but taken from the surface, is of very good quality. Several mines there have been "located" and the owners claim to be anxious to begin work, but "can not get labor," a claim I have not much faith in. Labor can be had at any time in these Islands in my opinion, if the seeker will go among the laboring class in search for it, and not to the president or "consejal," who do not want the "tao" to get work at living wages, knowing too well that it would mean to him the loss of his taos, who work for him for the privilege of raising their own food on a parcel of his land, and pay not less than 50 per cent of the crop for the privilege at that.

The American who will take the Filipino as he finds him and not attempt to change his "costumbres" of centuries in less than that many minutes—and failing to do so, abuse him and leave in

disgust—will succeed. The Filipino "tao" can not be classed as anything more than an ignorant child, and must be treated as such; give him a little money and no more will he work until it is gone. Allow him fair wages, and even enough rice for the family; help him celebrate his fiestas at home by cockfights (and have the best cock yourself, if you wish) and other amusements; keep on hand a supply of cigarettes, chewing tobacco (American, which he worships), some fancy colored cloths and other trinkets for sale to him at cost price, and when pay time comes around you will find there is nothing due him, or only a few cents, but your hombre is well fed, happy and contented, and really works well.

Treated as a child he can and will work, but like our own American negro, he must be shown by the white man.

LADRONES.

On the early morning of February 11, 1903, the town of Naujan was attacked by a band of ladrones under the leadership of one Valeriano Gasic, who styled himself "military governor of Mindoro'" and "commander in chief, army of liberation of the military district of Mindoro," and whose headquarters was known as "the royal camp of the angels."

They succeeded in capturing the presidencia (town hall) and the telegraph office, located in the same building. The town seal, American flag, all of the records and instruments of the telegraph office, some town records, and eight prisoners were captured; four of the prisoners, one of whom was president under me while I was in command there, were brutally murdered, for the sole crime of being "Americanistas." The then president, Carlos Basa, now third lieutenant of Constabulary, gave me ample warning of the impending attack, and the same could and should have been prevented; at least its success. A detachment of Constabulary, all recruits, and recruited mostly from Naujan, commanded by an equally green noncommissioned officer, left Calapan at 9 o'clock p. m., but did not arrive at Naujan, distant but 14 miles, until after daylight the next morning, when the damage had been done. There is no longer any doubt but what many of the Constabulary of Mindoro at that time were sympathizers of Gasic's, if not members of the band, but the then senior inspector could not be made to see it. Fortunately for the American cause, those higher in authority saw it and many changes were made. Mindoro now has a Constabulary

second to none, recruited largely from other islands, and commanded by an officer whose name is familiar to all in the Philippines by reason of his bravery, Capt. H. O. Fletcher, P. C.

No further proof of the efficiency of this Constabulary need be cited than the fact that 170 of Gasic's band have been captured and tried, resulting in the conviction of 112, of whom 13, including Gasic, got the death sentence; some fifty-odd rifles and a quantity of ammunition were captured, and all of the articles taken from Naujan returned to the owners.

Where every officer has done his whole duty, and even more, I dislike to specialize, but I deem it a duty to make special mention of Carlos Basa, third lieutenant, a native of Naujan, who for more than two years has been more than a right hand to the writer, and to whom is due the honor of locating Gasic, through the Manguianes; capturing many rifles, bolos, and at least 75 per cent of the ladrones. Mindoro is now tranquil, and has been so for nearly a year and a half, and, I believe, about to enter upon a new era, for which the people of Mindoro should be grateful to Carlos Basa.

NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES (MANGUIANES).

Section 18 of Act 500, and Act 547 of the Commission "authorizes" the governor of Mindoro, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to deal with and provide for the government of the non-Christian tribes in Mindoro.

So much of the governor's time is necessarily devoted to office work that he is unable to be out among these people as much as he should, or would like to. However, much has been done toward gaining their confidence, which is more than half of the battle.

One quite respectable little village was started at the southern end of the Island of Mindoro about a year ago, to which was given the name of "Lalauigan"; a president and a "consejal" were appointed, but no attempt was made to organize any form of township government. Orders were given these officials to keep the place clean, plant anything they saw fit, and to encourage others to join them.

The regular form of municipal appointment was given the president, to which was added brightly colored seals and ribbons, and it would be a matter for congratulation if the Filipino official would attach as much importance to his position as do these savages (?). A good crop of corn and camotes was raised, and cocoanuts and

hemp planted, and I am now requested to furnish them cans in which they can gather rubber. Mr. Manguian is not at all backward about asking for what he wants; requests for carabaos, plows, and seeds are frequent. The president has requested salary, which gave the much-desired opportunity to explain the whyfor of taxes—a lesson also badly needed by his more civilized brother, who is absolutely ignorant of the subject; it is undoubtedly a fact that, until recently, he has derived no benefits therefrom.

The Manguianes have no tribal relations whatever, but are scattered over the island in "families," varying in size from 10 to 30; the old man of the family is its chief; each family is deathly afraid of the other, which makes progress with them exceedingly slow.

Gasic, the ladrone chief, was captured through information furnished by these people, and the reward, 200 pesos, was distributed among some thirty-odd of them. As the Manguian has no idea of the value of money, a fact of which the Filipino takes every advantage, the money was spent for them by me as they wished, and each returned to his mountain home fully equipped with clothing, hat, salt, rice, bolo, cooking utensils, and some seeds.

I organized (?) the little band into a police force and they left me with a promise to bring a badly wanted ladrone—a promise they more than kept by bringing in three.

Two Filipinos have been prosecuted within the year for kidnaping Manguian children, for an alleged debt of the father. In one case accused acknowledged that the father worked for him eight years in payment for a sinamay shirt, the local value of which is 75 cents, Mexican, but still it was claimed the shirt had not been paid for.

This same form of slavery exists among the Filipinos and nothing but education will put a stop to it, in my opinion. We have a law against the practice, but the person to be benefited thereby is the last to complain; in fact, does not complain, so conviction is next to impossible. The "tao" (meaning man, but nothing less than slave as used here) borrows a peso or two and gives one of his numerous children as a guaranty of payment; this child becomes the household slave and is allowed a credit of 50 cents a month for its labor. But the child must eat and have a new shirt occasionally, the cost of which is added to the original debt, and by some means

of reckoning the original debt of 2 pesos becomes 72 at the end of a year. The debt continues to grow, though its payment in cash is not expected nor desired, and is passed down from one generation to another.

With the intention of forever setting at rest the wonderful tales of the more wonderful "white tribes" said to inhabit the interior of Mindoro, with a small party I crossed the island in April last year, from Sablayan on the west coast to Naujan on the east. The white tribe (Batanganes) were found to be about as white as the African negro, with the negro a shade the best of it. Some had decided Roman noses, but a careful examination failed to bring to light any other resemblance to the white man. We did prove, however, that the white man can live and thrive in the interior of Mindoro as well as on the coast, and that the "great central plain of Mindoro" exists only on the map.

Farming could be successful in several places along the Amnay River, but the country is better adapted to cattle raising.

SCHOOLS.

Mindoro Province has been most sadly neglected by the Educational Bureau; why, I can not say; certainly not for lack of interest on the part of the provincial officials, nor of the people, who, month after month, petition this office for American teachers. I know of no more magnificent field for the teacher than this.

But one teacher has really been sent to Mindoro by the Bureau. He devoted more time to hunting gold mines than school work and was transferred at my request, when the wife of the president of the provincial board of health, at my request, was appointed. She was compelled to return to the States last March on account of the illness of her husband, since which time there has been no American teacher on Mindoro, except for normal work in April and May; the teacher in charge of this was here through no "fault" of the Bureau of Education, he was stationed at Lubang, Cavite Province, and when that island was transferred to Mindoro he came with it by reason of actually being lost from the "records" for some weeks.

Every town, and every barrio of any size has or will have a respectable school building by the beginning of the new school year, and will have a large school fund derived from the land tax.

That these buildings are not cheap affairs can be readily seen from

the following statement of appropriations made by the provincial board from the Congressional relief fund. This money was issued almost entirely for labor, the materials being donated by the people at my request (I wanted every man to have a feeling of part ownership, believing he would more readily send his children to school):

	Buildings.	Appropriation.
Calapan	5	[1] ₱3,098.40
Naujan	2	1,436.17
Pola	1	300.00
Pinamalayan	3	750.00
Mansalay	2	500.00
Bulalacao	1	300.00
Caluya	3	400.00
Mangarin	3	1,000.00
Sablayan	1	[2] 300.00
Mamburao	2	500.00
Paluan	1	300.00
Looc	2	[3] 667.30
Lubang	5	[4] 3,733.98
Abra de Ylog	1	100.00
Puerto Galera	2	500.00
Total	34	[5] 16,384.85

[1] Subscribed, ₱999.
[2] Declined by president, who constructed building free.
[3] Subscribed, ₱500.
[4] Subscribed, ₱1,000.
[5] Includes benches or desks, and tables.

To secure teachers, native, for the coming term I visited every town and barrio last March, selecting from each the most apt-appearing pupils and brought them to Calapan, where I rented a large building for their accommodation, and began what may be termed a boarding school. To cover the expenses the authorized number of teachers to each town were appointed and drew salary while here, from which was deducted, pro rata, the cost of room and board—a trifle less than 10 pesos for the two months here. Mr. Weise, the Lubang teacher, took charge and accomplished wonders in such a short time.

Five American teachers have been promised for the new school year, as is also a visit from the General Superintendent, promises so often made and unkept that I can hardly be blamed for announcing myself as a citizen of Missouri.

The division superintendent of schools, more than the teacher, should be a person of experience in that line, and give his whole time to the work. Every provincial governor, as indeed every person of any intelligence, must know that the salvation of the Filipino lies in education, and, if he is worthy of the position he holds, will further its interests in every way; but I do not believe

the law should impose the duty of division superintendent on the governor—it may be economy in dollars and cents, but not in the interest of education.

The governor of Mindoro is, by law, sheriff, justice of the peace throughout the province, president of the provincial board, member of the civil-service committee, and division superintendent of schools—and a glance over the correspondence received in his office would warrant an additional title of bureau of general information—all of which positions require an immense amount of clerical work. Were the office force trained American clerks who could be placed in charge of certain routine matters, all would be well, but the best to be expected from a native clerk for some years to come is a good copy—he can not originate anything—resulting in the governor having to be his own clerical force, to the neglect of more important work among the people.

A proper force of teachers is earnestly requested for Mindoro, with a division superintendent who understands the work; or, at least, a clerk authorized—an American who can take charge of school property, returns, and reports.

Mr. Weise has done excellent work, as did Mrs. Leepere, and I can not speak too highly of their efficiency.

CONGRESSIONAL RELIEF FUND.

While, as before stated, there has been no suffering from lack of food, several hundred sacks of rice have been distributed throughout the province in payment for labor on schoolhouses, roads, telephone lines, and other public improvements.

In May last I started the construction of a pier just east of town with prison labor and same is now more than half completed, but owing to there being so few prisoners at this time authority has been granted to employ laborers and pay for same with rice.

The pier is 30 feet wide and, when completed, will be about 75 yards long, and all of stone. An excellent road has been completed to same, about a mile, and already carts and carromatas have been ordered by a few enterprising natives—something that can not now be found on Mindoro, thus opening up what might be called a new industry.

Upon completion of this pier authority will be asked to construct a new provincial government building near same on a site over-

looking both bays, and where water can be piped from a distance of about a mile.

FINANCIAL.

A statement showing the financial condition of the province can not be given here, it being impossible to compile same at this time; the absence of the launch, undergoing repairs, and bad weather during the past two months have made it impossible to visit the various towns to make collections for May and June.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The immense number of fines imposed by the forestry officials in this province indicates, to me at least, something radically wrong with the law rather than a deliberate design to evade it.

Mindoro is one vast forest, to get rid of half of which would be of immense benefit to the province from every standpoint, particularly as a sanitary measure.

The provincial governor should look after the best interests of his province and prevent the wholesale destruction of anything that could be made a source of income to its people, but he has not one word to say as to who or where timber should be cut; he sees a banco seized from some poor old ignorant tao for failure to secure a license before cutting same and is powerless to act when appealed to. The Filipino has to be ordered to do anything for his own welfare, but he can not be told to put a board floor in his house; he knows that 90 per cent of his people either are consumptive or the next thing to it, but he does not know that in most cases it originates on the open-work bamboo floor of the nipa shack, through which the wind blows as through a sieve: he does know that to secure lumber for a frame building he must secure a license from Manila—free to be sure, but an estimate is required of the number of cubic feet to be cut and the class of same before same will be granted—all very simple to the man who can write and knows a little arithmetic, but where 95 per cent of the people have not these accomplishments, and the other 5 per cent will not do it for them, without some outrageous charge, it is not so simple.

The provincial governor, or better, the provincial board, should have some authority over the timber of the province, when, instead of the miserable nipa shack, an eyesore and a constant source of

danger from fire, sanitary and respectable-looking frame houses could be seen in the towns.

The lowlands of Mindoro, and the same applies to the province, should be devoted to agricultural purposes, the mountains to forestry, where constant cutting for the next century would barely be noticeable.

A law authorizing the free cutting of timber (without license) for purely local domestic purposes, below an altitude to be determined upon, is recommended for the Province of Mindoro, all timber exported to pay the regular fee.

The law (Act 387) now requires the presidents to meet at the provincial capital twice a year, the third Monday of January and July, both of which months are generally very stormy. It is recommended that they meet but once a year, and on the third Monday of March.

The provincial government of Mindoro derives its revenue from the following sources only: One-half the forestry, industrial, and stamp tax, the trifle collected from fares of the provincial launch, and the fees collected by the governor as justice of the peace, the sum total of which will barely pay one or two of its officials. The Insular Government is supporting Mindoro, while its townships are accumulating more money than they know what to do with. What is worth having is certainly worth a price, and I believe the people of Mindoro, to whom all the benefit accrues, should bear the expense. Possibly, for some little time to come, the Insular Government will have to aid Mindoro, but it should be "aid," not support. The Provincial Government Act and the Municipal Code, with but few amendments, could be applied to Mindoro. The qualifications for officials should be the same as now provided (Acts 337 and 387). Other changes suggest themselves, but are immaterial.

The present laws applicable to Mindoro are excellent if they could be amended so as to give the provincial treasury its share of the taxes, when with proper economy it should be able to stand almost alone.

Mr. C. H. Lamb, supervisor-treasurer, was transferred to Laguna Province last April, and Lieut. Wm. O. Smith, Seventh Infantry, appointed in his place. The province has had three different fiscals and four clerks of the court during the year; of the latter, one resigned and one died.

I do not believe the combination of supervisor and treasurer a good one. One man can not look after the roads, bridges, etc., of the province and at the same time keep his money accounts straight and attend to the numerous duties imposed on the treasurer.

All of the provincial officials have done their work faithfully and well, and have given me most able support.

Respectfully submitted.

R. S. OFFLEY,
Captain, Thirtieth United States Infantry,
Governor of Mindoro.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MISAMIS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF MISAMIS,
Cagayan, August 29, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to submit to you the following annual report covering the period between the 1st of January, 1903, and the 30th of June, 1904, inclusive, relative to the affairs of the Province of Misamis, in accordance with the provisions of the Provincial Act and the act amendatory thereof, No. 1044.

ECONOMIC ASPECT.

AGRICULTURE—PRODUCTION OF THE PROVINCE.

The principal products of the province are given below in the order of their importance: Hemp, cocoanuts, corn, rice, bananas, sweet potatoes, coffee, cocoa, bamboo, sugar cane, beeswax, and many different species of tubers which grow in great quantities.

The Island of Mindanao, being large and sparsely settled, has an abundance of land and a scarcity of labor. The soil in nearly all parts of the province is fertile to a high degree. But the methods of agriculture are backward and the plows and other tools of husbandry used are rude and primitive. This is due, among other things, to the fact that this province does not contain any large plantations to introduce novelties in this branch of human industry.

The large area of uncultivated or poorly cultivated lands that are of easy acquisition have tempted more than one person to undertake agricultural enterprises upon a large scale, confident that the exuberance of the soil would repay their efforts with interest. But these people have generally met with failure owing to the scarcity of laborers. The few laborers that can be obtained are so accustomed to expecting the payment of their wages in advance and to squander their earnings in such a manner as to make it impossible for their creditors to collect except by having recourse to the vexatious method of appealing to the court of the

justice of the peace, that there is not a farmer who has not been discouraged and frightened at having anything to do with this class of labor. As a general rule, in Mindanao the farm laborer is less industrious than in other less fertile provinces where the population is larger, on account of the facility of earning a living for the poor people and their few wants. In this province the moneyed man is obliged to seek the laborer. In building a house or preparing land for cultivation, in the cutting of timber it is necessary to be always on the lookout for labor, and this is more true at present than formerly when the prestación personal was in vogue.

The restrictions of the forestry law and the land tax are other obstacles which must be overcome in order to make a success in any sort of agricultural labor. In describing the character of my countrymen, or, rather, I should say my fellow-citizens whom I govern, I do so without passion or prejudice; I am a native of this province and as such interested in its welfare so that I am animated by the desire to describe their manner of being plainly and bluntly and at the same time to suggest a remedy which may work out their prosperity. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that the idiosyncrasy, I will not say of a people, but of all the inhabitants of our globe, is the result of the environment in which they live and grow—an environment which may be susceptible of modification by artificial means, but which when aggravated by such defects as I have related is difficult to modify.

In treating of the subject of agriculture it is my desire to refer chiefly to those agriculturists who are engaged in the cultivation of hemp, which during the present financial crisis is worthy of being given great consideration.

The planting of hemp is very general throughout those pueblos in the immediate vicinity of wooded tracts of lands. The majority of poor families in those pueblos cultivate small parcels of hemp plants, but generally in such a poor way that the yield of this textile is less than that of weeds. As a general rule they endeavor to lay out a plantation which it is impossible for them to keep up; however, they believe that in order to retain their ownership over these properties it is necessary for them to declare their entire lands as highly improved, and as the board of assessors places a valuation upon them in accordance with their written declarations these

planters are, relatively speaking, highly taxed and in comparison with the larger plantations have to bear a burden much greater. These small planters believe that in paying these excessive taxes it is absolutely necessary to do so in order to guarantee their property rights and have the idea of improving the entire area of their holdings in the future, confiding in that fortune will favor them. In this I regret to state they are often disappointed.

The situation I have described is the result of peculiar conditions, which are a sparse population, an abundance of fertile lands, and woful neglect and indolence on the part of the inhabitants.

Under such unfavorable conditions agriculture, which has been aggravated by a lack of draft animals, to say nothing of the locust pest which in this province has not caused, comparatively speaking, a great deal of harm, must march toward ruin unless some assistance and protection is extended to it and present obstacles are removed.

In the report made by me to the Bureau of Agriculture on October 10, 1903, among other things, I stated that—

> In order to make the yield of hemp larger the following things are required: (1) A good stripping machine which will save labor; one that is light and cheap in order that the small farmers may be able to get the largest possible returns from their plantations and save on labor. (2) The enactment of a law regulating the relations between the farm laborer and the planter in view of the fact that it is a deep-rooted custom among native laborers to take money in advance, before going to work, and they very often fail to perform their contract with the planters. As a great number of people are necessary to work a hemp plantation, these small but frequent swindles on the part of the farm laborers work hardships on the planter, all of which results in an impediment to the general progress of hemp cultivation. It is strange in this connection that the planter as a general rule fails to appeal to the ordinary means furnished by the law in order to avoid these vexatious troubles. (3) To allow the municipalities to enact such measures as will tend to improve the quality of this product in their respective districts and in accordance with the special circumstances of each locality, under the general supervision of the provincial board whose interest it will be to take the leading part in this development.

As compared to last year the present condition of agriculture in this province is, generally speaking, more prosperous as the abundant rains have helped the plantations, and the bitter lesson learned through last year's famine has encouraged the people to be more diligent in setting out rice and corn, either with the help

of the few animals that remain here or by use of agricultural implements worked by hand. But all this does not mean to say that Misamis is no longer tributary to foreign rice, as its production of this article is not equal to the local consumption.

If small plows and other agricultural implements could be introduced and placed on the market at a cost within the reach of small farmers, and a simple system of irrigation could be established, many lands now uncultivated could be brought into production and in this manner the pueblos that are at present tributary to foreign rice could be delivered of this hardship.

The principal products of the province during the past fiscal year were as follows:

Pueblo.	Sugar.	Hemp.	Copra.	Rice.	Corn.	Cocoa.	Coffee.
Balingasag		2,600	680	2,450	1,130	318	
Cagayan		3,026	8,100	13,684	62,274	31	165
Initao		777	1,651	500	10,000	50	
Jimenez		16,756	857	3,000	700	50	10
Langaran	3,060	69,947	24,264	75,600	41,640	48	181
Manbajao		43,505	14,326	12,100	650	25	
Misamis		18,099	457	3,500	1,000	10	10
Tagaloan		4,700	3,115	3,000	4,400	375	460
Oroquieta		25,000	4,000	27,200	16,130	50	30
Talisayan		4,326	1,140	1,126	1,055	124	1
Total	3,060	188,736	58,590	142,160	138,979	1,081	857

NOTE.—The yield for the past year as indicated by the above table can not be taken as the normal production for each pueblo, as the drought and the locusts caused a great deal of damage in some of the pueblos; in Misamis and Jimenez, for example, it is very small on account of immense damage done by the plague of locusts.

The result of the flattering prospect presented this year by agriculture in this province will not be known until the coming year.

The hemp planters in the northern part of the Island of Camiguin suffered a great deal of damage by the cyclone which passed over that region in the month of June.

INDUSTRY.

There are absolutely no industrial enterprises in this province. Although there are some artisans working by themselves, as silversmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., they are not organized in the form of companies even on a small scale. The inhabitants of this province are farmers, rather than manufacturers, on account of the abundance and fertility of the land and because they do not feel the necessity felt in other provinces more thickly populated, such as Cebu and Bohol.

COMMERCE.

Trade, as is natural, is in proportion to the density of the population. In the pueblos where hemp is gathered the greatest number of dealers and agents of foreign houses established in Cebu are to be found, but in nearly all of the pueblos and in nearly all of the barrios as well, rich and poor, whether hemp growing or not, stores selling European textiles run by Chinamen are not lacking. No native has been able to compete with them, everyone trying it having failed. The excessively economical plan of living adopted by the sons of the Celestial Empire, the fact that they have no families, and their special skill in this sort of business are advantages which place them in a position to prosper over the native. Generally speaking, trade is more prosperous at present than during the past year, as the drought prevailing at the time caused a great falling off in the production of hemp and cocoanuts, articles which form almost exclusively the principal basis of business in this province. Though it is true that the financial crisis complained of throughout the Archipelago reached these parts, there is, nevertheless, now a certain favorable reaction in this respect.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

Nearly all the municipalities are beginning to set their administrative affairs in good order, especially as regards their finances. Nearly all of them have a surplus of some hundreds of pesos, which allows us to harbor the hope that by the coming year some public works may be undertaken, such as the construction of municipal buildings and schools, of which the pueblos are so greatly in need. In contrast to this, last year the majority of the municipal treasuries had to deplore a deficit.

I am pleased to be able to say that nearly all of the municipal treasurers in this province are men active and intelligent in the discharge of their duties, with rare exceptions, and this circumstance has contributed not a little to the prosperous condition of the municipal treasuries. But nearly all of them are complaining of the salaries they receive, which are not in proportion to the excessive amount of work weighing upon them, since they have been obliged to perform work properly belonging to deputies of the provincial treasurers. For this reason many of them intend to present their resignations at the end of the year. It is the purpose of the

provincial board to bring this matter up before the Insular Treasurer and ask for a reasonable increase of their salaries, as it considers it a just measure. All of the municipal treasurers referred to except two are residents of the provincial capital and have previously held subordinate positions in the provincial treasury. Without this circumstance, in all probability the provincial treasurer would have had a great deal of trouble with them over the rendition of accounts and management of provincial funds, as in the other pueblos of the province; though it is painful for me to say so, it is a problem to find men capable of satisfactorily holding these offices, and even in the provincial capital itself there are not many of them.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Such is the enthusiasm of the people for education that the municipalities and principal residents of those localities that heretofore looked with indifference upon American teachers to-day are insistent in their demands for them. Each municipality is interesting itself in furnishing each one of its barrios with a schoolmaster and schoolmistress to diffuse education, and they always endeavor to recommend the most capable and best educated persons in their locality to superintend the school of the pueblo when the teacher has not already been provided at the expense of the Insular funds. However, there is a great deal to be done yet as regards education, with reference to schoolhouses owned by the pueblo instead of being rented by it, as in many of the barrios there are none. However, day by day the funds in the municipalities destined for school purposes are increasing so that this difficulty will be gradually overcome. There are some barrios that have built their schoolhouses by popular subscriptions and gratuitous labor on the part of the residents, although such buildings are of nipa and cane. An exception to this rule is the municipality of Initao, which still holds to its old custom and is in a lamentable state of backwardness on account of its isolation with respect to the other municipalities.

If a school of secondary instruction were to be opened in the provincial capital as the most central part, it would undoubtedly be attended by a large number of young people from all of the pueblos, and it is no exaggeration to affirm that in all of them there is a veritable thirst for education.

ROADS.

With regard to this branch I must say that there is a great deal of work to be done. Thanks to the 2,000 piculs of rice sent by the Government out of the Congressional relief fund, some 70 miles of road, more or less, and 18 wooden bridges have been put in a state of repair, but as the coast of the Province of Misamis is very extensive and the pueblos are very distant from one another and have few inhabitants, the roads are not properly attended to and kept in as good condition as in districts more thickly inhabited and less extensive. Moreover the office of the supervisor having been merged with that of treasurer, it is readily understood that the same attention can not be given to this important work as heretofore unless the duties of the treasurer are neglected, even without the assistance of an additional deputy.

The poor roads are as follows: On the western side of the province the road from Alubijid to Initao, about 15 miles in length; that between Loculan and Tudela, some 4 miles long, and from Oroquieta to Langaran, about 8 miles. On the east from the barrio of Bobuntugan to Balingasag, some 6 miles; from the barrio of Lagonlong to Salay, 3 miles, and from Talisayan to Gingo-og, some 18 miles; and lastly, in the Island of Camiguin toward the volcano, a road about 5 miles in length, make a total of about 59 miles of the worst kind of mountain roads. And I do not include in the list those found in a fairly good condition but which are in need of repair. If the municipal presidents had power to attend to this matter, as deputies of the supervisor under his inspection, work could be commenced simultaneously at different places in view of the fact that said local authorities have a great desire to improve the highways of communication in their respective jurisdictions.

Respectfully submitted.

MANUEL CORRALES,
Governor, Province of Misamis.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MORO PROVINCE.

GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Zamboanga, P. I., August 6, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following notes of my trip to Sarawak, Java, and the Federated Malay States, made in compliance with the wish of the Civil Government:

As previously reported to you, I left the *Sabah* at Labuan on June 11, the *Sabah* then returning to Zamboanga.

LABUAN.

Labuan is an island about 6 miles off the northwest coast of Borneo. Its name is the Malay word for "anchorage," as it has a fine harbor on the south side. Its area is about 31 square miles and population about 8,500. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1846 at the instigation of the first Rajah of Sarawak, being at that time uninhabited. Its first governor was the late Sir James Brooke. Extensive coal mines are now being developed, the annual export being about 50,000 tons. Labuan is a Crown colony, but the government is administered by the Government of British North Borneo. There is a well-built town. Most of the shops are run by Chinese. Its trade consists in the exchange of cloth, rice, earthenware, brassware, etc., for india rubber, birds' nests, canes, beche-de-mer wax, sago, etc. Sago is being converted into flour for export to Singapore.

There is on the island a cable station of the Eastern Extension and Australasia Telegraph Company, who have a nice establishment, good houses for the manager and assistant manager, club houses, tennis courts, etc.

The towns and roads are fairly kept. There is a British resident of the British North Borneo Company, with several assistants, a magistrate, and a postmaster. The coal mines are 7 to 9 miles distant. The coal is brought in on a railway to good iron wharves

which have been lately constructed. Many ships touch here for coal. The residences of the Europeans are on high ground about 1½ miles northeast of the town, well laid out and kept, as are also the grounds of the Eastern Extension and Australasia Telegraph Company. The governor's house is comfortable, a large bungalow surrounded by a well-kept park.

There are excellent stores in Labuan. Many tinned goods are sold, some of them American.

For this year $5,000 were allotted for the maintenance of roads and bridges.

The public revenue in 1902 was $56,104; expenditures, $68,785. Imports, $1,948,742; exports, $1,998,945.

The British resident, Mr. W. H. Hasting, was very cordial and hospitable.

BRUNEI.

Opposite Labuan on the mainland is the large town of Brunei, with a population of 7,000. Most of the houses are built over the water. The town and 3,000 square miles of country about Brunei is about all that now remains under the control of the Sultan of Brunei.

There is a cutch factory at Brunei which is paying very well. Cutch is the product obtained from the bark of the mangrove tree; it is shipped in sacks. It is used for dyeing and gives the best khaki color.

Handsome brasswork, bowls, jars, etc., and very handsome silk sarongs embroidered in gold and silver are made at Brunei. Some of the brass kettles sell for 80 and 100 pesos; the good sarongs from 20 pesos up to 200 or more.

Rajah Brooke and British North Borneo have gradually absorbed all the rest of the island, for which they pay small annuities. At Brooketon, northeast of Brunei, Rajah Brooke has established coal mines, which he is working at a loss of about $100,000 per year.

There is no regular nor direct communication with Kuching from Labuan, so I proceeded to Singapore and took the *Rajah of Sarawak* on Tuesday, the 17th. This boat is subsidized by the Sarawak Government for carrying mails. It is splendidly kept, excellent table and accommodations for first-class passengers, very good saloon and accommodations for second-class passengers, mostly rich Chinese, and large and clean accommodations for the deck passengers, of whom there are a great number, mostly Chinese.

SARAWAK.

Arrived off the coast of Sarawak in the afternoon of May 19, Thursday, and anchored at the mouth of the Sarawak River about 2 p. m. to await the high tide. At 3 p. m. proceeded up the river, arriving at Kuching at 4 p. m.

Dr. A. T. C. Barker, the principal medical officer, who came down to inspect the ship, invited me to stay with him and entertained me most hospitably.

Kuching is a very pretty little town of about 6,000 inhabitants, with clean streets. The houses of the Chinese portion are all of brick, generally with galleries over the sidewalks. The Europeans live in comfortable and well-kept residences on the surrounding hills. There are some 47 miles of metaled roads and streets in and about Kuching, which are very carefully looked after, their upkeep costing about $43,000 annually. The premises about the buildings are clean, and the hedges and lawns are neatly trimmed, and the whole makes a delightful impression.

Sarawak is one of the most interesting countries of the world. It is a narrow strip of country traversed by many large and magnificent rivers, which are the highways; hence there are very few roads. Its territory lies on the west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of 50,000 square miles, population of about 800,000, composed of various races, the best known being Malays and Dyaks. Of the Dyaks especially there are several tribes.

The government of the district of Sarawak was obtained from the Sultan of Brunei by the late Sir James Brooke, in 1841, who became so well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions were made in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River, which is north of the town of Brunei, was obtained, thus leaving only a small triangle controlled by the Sultan of Brunei, as referred to above. For all of these concessions the Government of Sarawak pays an annual tribute or compensation of 15,000 pesos to the Sultan of Brunei. The government is a mild sort of despotism, the rajah being supreme ruler. I called to pay my respects to the present rajah, Sir Charles Johnston Brooke, G. C. M. G., who succeeded his uncle, Rajah Sir James Brooke, in 1868. He was very courteous, and, among other things, spoke of his visit

to the Philippine Islands. He has been to Manila and to Zamboanga. He said he considered the Philippines the most beautiful and fertile islands in the world.

He has four sons, the oldest of whom, Charles Vyner Brooke, the Rajah Muda, is there and has been for many years an official of the country, and for some ten years past the resident of Rejang district. Since my visit he has been relieved of duty as resident and has been ordered to Kuching to take charge of the government during the absence of the rajah, who is to return to England in September, and who will probably gradually turn over the reins of the government to the Rajah Muda.

The rajah is a very courteous gentleman of 76 years. His excellent physical condition is proven by the fact that when in England he still rides to hounds about three times a week during the hunting season.

The laws are issued in the form of orders; for example, orders of his highness the rajah, orders of the supreme council, orders of the committee of administration, orders of the officer administering the government. The council consists of the rajah, the senior resident, one or two other Europeans, and about four native chiefs. There is also a supreme council, consisting of all the important chiefs and several European officers, which is convened about once in three years. The country is divided into a number of districts and subdistricts, each under British officials, residents, and assistant residents. The policy of the two rajahs has been to administer the affairs of the country entirely for the benefit of the natives. The officials of the government have been selected as a rule from among sons of friends of the rajah. They come out to serve twenty or thirty years. The pay is rather small, but at the end of their service if satisfactory they are pensioned. Great authority is exercised by the residents and subdistrict officers, especially in those places remote from Kuching. The government is paternal in the extreme. All of the officers are required to pass examinations in law and in Malay and are expected to learn the native dialect when at an outstation. Malay is the language of the courts. Most of the officers of the government are magistrates as well as administrative and executive officers, which system works well, as the natives prefer to appear in court before Englishmen. By far the greater portion of the laws of the country are unwritten, as also the powers delegated to the officials. For the sixty-three years of government the public laws are very few indeed.

There is an official gazette published monthly, and through it laws or orders, rules, and reports of various kinds are made known.

There is a supreme court, consisting of the rajah (in his absence his representative) and four chiefs. There are also English magistrates' courts and native courts.

One of the resident officers who has been twenty-seven years in the country, Dr. Charles Hose, is said to speak seventeen or more native dialects. He has been for a long time resident of the Baram district, and has just been relieved to succeed the Rajah Muda as resident in the district of the Rejang. In turning over his charge he reported that in the last ten years there has not been a single murder in his district, which includes an area of about 10,000 or 15,000 square miles.

The revenues for Sarawak for 1902 were $1,192,039; the expenditures, $1,139,287. Imports, $4,959,720; exports, $6,796,588. The exports consist largely of sago, gutta-percha, india rubber, beeswax, birds' nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, cutch, tobacco, rice, rattan, coal, gambier, and pepper.

The officials of the government consider that its development and prosperity are due in a large measure to the Chinese, who are the principal merchants of the country, and at each residency and settlement of any size they have well-built bazars, generally of brick. They estimate that each Chinaman brings in about $10 yearly revenue to the country, due mainly to opium.

Sarawak pepper now has first place in the markets of the world. It is grown principally on the Sarawak River, where there are some 15 to 20 miles of gardens, worked almost entirely by Chinese, under various systems. In starting they generally are backed by either other Chinese or commercial interests. Generally after a few years they become the proprietors of their gardens, although the title to the land remains with the State and they pay a small land rent.

The principal commercial concern of the country is the Borneo Company, which has its headquarters in Kuching. The center for the pepper industry is at Busa. The company works two cyanide gold plants, one at Bau and one at Bidi, all on the Sarawak River. The Borneo Company has a large concession. These concerns now pay very well, although much money was lost until the cyanide plants were established. The gold is found in a low-grade ore, generally in pockets, about Bau and Bidi. The two plants are

now well run under the charge of competent managers, and have a capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tons each per month. The total amount of gold reported as exported from the country in 1903 was 52,517 ounces.

The officers of this company are very well paid and many comforts are provided for them. The managers have large and commodious houses, well situated on hills near the works. Their assistants have comfortable bungalows. At each place is a club, billiard tables, tennis courts, at one bowling alleys, at the other a training course for racing ponies, 4 miles through the jungle, all supplied by the company. There are beautiful lawns about the houses, with well-kept grass and flowers. At Bau, Malays and Dyaks are used in the workshops as mechanics and engineers, as well as Chinamen. At Bidi there is a large Malay village built by the company, with very good houses made of nipa with wood floors. These houses are as good as many furnished our officers in the Philippines. Malays are used there to a greater extent than at Bau. Chinamen are used for the mining and generally lay down the ore at the mills at a contract price. At both places tramways are used, with small mining cars. At Bidi small locomotives are used. These places are in a limestone district, abounding in pretty scenery, caves, etc. The use of the Malays and Dyaks as machinists is very interesting, as it shows what can be accomplished by care in instructing them. Of course all of the officials speak Malay.

On the coast near one of the mouths of the Sarawak River there is a cutch factory which has more orders for cutch than it can fill. The manager said that one American firm ordered more than his annual output.

Those officers of the government who are over districts where Chinese predominate speak Chinese, just as in the other districts the officials speak the dialects of the tribes of the respective districts. This results in giving the natives great confidence in their white rulers, as they can speak directly to them, thus eliminating interpreters, who are the source of many misunderstandings.

The public-works department cost, in 1903, $162,891.12, and its management is relatively expensive. The chief engineer, a practical man, is a Canadian under contract at 8,000 pesos. He has three assistants at from 300 to 500 pesos per month each. There is a very good, though small, waterworks system at Kuching, to

which is attached an ice plant. The engineer, firemen, etc., are Malays. There is a splendid wood for building purposes, especially for houses, called bilian. It resists the weather and ants. It is somewhat brittle, but splits easily and makes excellent shingles. A hole must be bored before driving a nail into it. The church at Kuching was built of bilian in 1837 and is in a good state of preservation now.

The Sarawak government has a number of coasting steamers, the rajah's yacht, and several launches, which are officered and manned by Malays, except usually a white chief engineer for the largest boats. All officers and travelers are enjoined to uphold the dignity and authority of the native captains of these vessels. Attention is invited to the comparatively small cost for the running expenses of these boats, as shown by the extracts from the treasurer's report given below. A new vessel, the *Alice Lorraine,* a boat about the size of the *Borneo* (125 tons), has just been completed at Kuching.

The rajah is having built at Kuching a slip or marine railway, which will take a vessel of 600 tons. It is not thought to be a wise movement, but rather an expensive one. A 15-ton crane was purchased by the rajah and put up on the river bank. It has been used but once, to lift the boilers from the hulk of an old yacht to the *Alice Lorraine.* The work of setting up the crane cost about 7,000 pesos, and some 12,000 pesos must now be spent to prevent its falling into the river.

There are many schools, mostly for teaching the vernacular, and they are considered satisfactory. English is also taught.

There is a large, good hospital at Kuching, which is taken advantage of by the Chinese more than by the natives. The latter, however, are more and more availing themselves of its advantages. The medical department is under the very able Dr. A. J. G. Barker. Hospital attendants and stewards, called dressers, are generally Chinese. These are taken on as apprentices at a very low wage per month and their wages are increased as they become proficient. The best and most trustworthy dressers are sent to the outlying residencies, where they are placed in charge of small hospitals and dispensaries.

The court-houses are well-built, open buildings. The court rooms have judge's bench, prisoners' box, etc., and seats for spectators. The rajah sits in the supreme court with his native assistants each

morning in Kuching. Courts are held all over the country by the white magistrates, who give notice of their arrival or hold courts at regular hours at the places of residence. The means of execution is the kris.

The following extracts from the treasurer's report for the year 1903 may be of interest:

Item.		Receipts.	Expenditures.
Courts of justice:			
Fees and fines—			
General courts		$59,527.70	
Datu's courts		834.82	
Probate duties		2,862.31	
General courts—			
Establishment	$23,118.70		
Other charges	14,060.98		
Datu courts—			
Establishment	6,924.00		
Other charges	52.27		
Police	32,828.36		
			$76,974.61
Post and shipping office		8,007.07	10,485.27
Prisons			22,420.92
Medical:			
Establishment	$12,050.26		
Medicines	8,625.67		
Instruments, etc	31.60		
Other charges	3,405.74		
General hospital	6,771.17		
Pauper hospital	3,133.60		
Lock hospital	166.90		
Leper hospital	465.40		
Cholera hospital	350.79		
Sadong hospital	2,128.37		
			37,120.50
Naval Department:			
H. H. S. Zahora (rajah's yacht)			10,256.89
P. S. Adeh (paddle coasting steamer) freights and passengers		17,809.07	19,808.67
P. S. Kaka		31,406.75	26,497.11
S. L. Lucile		1,095.83	4,363.25
S. L. Gazelle		2,488.48	5,181.99
S. S. Lorna Doone			2,738.37
S. L. Young Harry			2,524.42
S. L. La Fee[1]		5,390.58	
Pay and rations	$2,253.67		
Stores	722.69		
Docking and repairs	1,758.26		
Fuel	1,938.51		
Agent's commission	258.98		
Miscellaneous	41.68		
			6,973.79
Engineer's workshop		16,170.27	27,322.00
Public works:			
Lighting rate	2,420.90		
Water rate	4,486.72		
Market dues[2]	7,152.00		
Ice machine	3,098.50		
Telephones	5,921.19		
Rents	1,623.50		
Road tax	2,962.33		
Miscellaneous	4,251.60		
Waterworks, sale of material	527.58		
Including management	11,871.61		
Upkeep roads	46,623.36		
New roads	31,133.63		
Ornamental grounds	6,831.51		
		162,891.12	
Military			86,264.45

[1] Expenses of S. L. La Fee itemized, by way of illustration.
[2] These probably include charges against the government: for instance, each official telephone, $25 per annum.

Item.		Receipts.	Expenditures.
Farms:			
Opium	$223,806.00		
Arrack (liquor)	55,951.50		
Gambling	111,903.10		
Pawn	7,038.00		
		$398,718.60	
Museum			$6,183.60
Collection of revenue:			
Customs—			
Import duties		152,352.56	
Export duties		330,184.36	
Mining royalties		118,643.22	
Land revenue		22,638.62	
Stamps revenue, internal		14,185.40	
Plantations:			
Matang Estate, sale of coffee		2,716.62	23,878.75
Satap Estate			430.23
Satang Estate, sale of oil		2,215.20	1,205.68
Palm Oil Estate			245.89
Miscellaneous plantations		633.77	113.07
Civil list:			
His Highness the rajah—			
Privy purse	$56,701.17		
Residence (Astana)	15,185.85		
			71,887.02
His Highness the ranee			51,789.18
His Highness the Rajah Muda (heir)			4,038.62
His Highness Tuan Muda (second son)			15,401.51
His Highness Tuan Bunsu (another son)			4,018.29
Residency at Sarawak:			
Establishment	$11,554.00		
Other charges	1,170.79		
			12,724.29
European officers (outstations)			55,013.88
Treasury:			
Establishment	$11,135.08		
Other charges	2,777.35		
			13,912.43

In addition, the Rajah Muda is paid as a first-class official of the government.

JAVA.

From Sarawak I returned to Singapore and sailed on the 7th of June for Batavia. Arrived at Tanjong Pryok, as the port of Batavia is called, about 10 a. m. There is here an exceedingly well-arranged little harbor, protected by breakwater, with good piers that accommodate about fifteen vessels of large size. The harbor has many buoys and a large floating dry dock. The railroad station is very clean, with its white and patches of green, well-kept fences, and lawns. Tracks are alongside of all the large warehouses in connection with the docks. It is 7 miles to Batavia proper. The railroad parallels the canal and the good road and towpaths, with their rows of shade trees.

The old city of Batavia has narrow streets with the exception of one or two, very good government buildings, small in number for the size of the place, and several open parks. The river is walled up to look like a Dutch canal. Wherever there is room there are

fine shade trees; along the canal stretch avenues of them. The houses appear freshly whitewashed and have red tiled roofs.

There is a tramway as well as the railroad up to Weltervreden, the residential suburb of Batavia. Weltervreden is like a large park, with its beautiful streets and trees. The buildings are separated by fine lawns, and each street is an avenue of handsome shade trees. The flowers and the decorative plants and trees in the yards give a very pleasing aspect. The handsome stores and club buildings and the well-kept hotels all add to the charming effect. The Dutch houses have but one story. The floors are either of Italian marble, costing about $2.50 per square yard, or of ornamental tiles or cement. The roofs are of red tile.

The Harmony and the Army and Navy Club (the Concordia) buildings are very large, with Italian marble floors and extensive grounds about them. They were built by the Government.

The Chinese occupy a separate quarter, which is a series of streets of bazaars, full of business. The natives fill another section of the town, which has trees and flowers rather than business.

For the encouragement of native industries a number of philanthropists have built, just back of the Harmony Club in the most convenient part of Weltervreden, a large and handsome store, well lighted by large plate-glass windows. There are displayed for sale all kinds of articles of the native industries. The hand-painted sarongs, of which almost each district has its peculiar pattern, cutting and thrusting weapons of all sorts, with ornamental handles and blades, gold and silver ornaments and vessels, some of them very artistic, a great deal of brassware, wood carving, mattings, etc. There is one piece of wood carving about 12 to 14 feet high and 20 to 24 feet wide, which is well done and priced at 3,000 guilders. There are numerous other articles, impossible for me to enumerate. The residents, controllers, and other Government officials all over the archipelago encourage in every way the natives to make and send on samples of their work. These are sold at two to three times the price for which they can be bought at the places where they are made, so that the philanthropic business must be a very lucrative one, but as these articles are sold mostly to tourists the idea is excellent and much good is done the natives.

Everyone arriving in Java or the Dutch Indies must present himself within three days to the resident or assistant resident nearest his port of entry to obtain permission to stay or to travel

in the country, paying a small fee for the passport which is furnished him.

I went from Batavia to Buitenzorg, the capital city, which is south of Batavia in the mountains, at an elevation of 1,000 feet. Here are situated the well-known botanical gardens (started by Sir Stamford Raffles), the best arranged in the world.

The Governor-General gave me an audience, and kept me for over an hour, talking with great frankness about the country and asking questions about these Islands. He broached several subjects of interest to us and in that manner gave me an opportunity of speaking about the possible chance of obtaining Javanese laborers as colonists for Mindanao. The population of Java and Madura, a small littoral island opposite Surabaya, is about 30,000,000, and is increasing at the rate of 600,000 per year. Soon Java will be much overpopulated, and the officials are making strenuous efforts to send people to other islands, and in this they are making good progress. The Javanese are also permitted to emigrate to the Malay Peninsula, Mauritia, New Caledonia, and other eastern colonies in large numbers, under the strictest agreements as to their proper care, sanitation, and return to Java should they so desire it at the end of the period contracted for, generally three to five years. In such cases many of the Javanese elect to remain in the new colonies, which is satisfactory to the Dutch Government. When asked if something could be done with regard to these Islands, he replied that it could be easily arranged. When asked if it were possible to obtain Javanese to come as permanent settlers to the Philippines, he said that it was not permitted at present by instructions from his home Government, but that he was authorized to make a dispensation (the word he used); that is, to waive his instructions and to permit the Javanese to come as permanent settlers to Mindanao, provided, of course, an agreement should be signed assuring them of proper sanitary care, and protection against the still wild tribes such as Moros, and he seemed pleased with the idea, which appears to me to be a vital question for Mindanao. He spoke of the question of forced labor and the remarkable results that had been obtained in Java by the use of it, also of the so-called culture system, both of which are not now carried on to such an extent as formerly. He asked me to dinner that night, where the conversation on such subjects was continued.

I called on the general secretary for the colonial government,

Mr. Nederburg, who is said to be the best-informed man on colonial literature in the East and has built up a very good library. Unfortunately, most of the publications are in the Dutch language, which is little known except by Dutchmen, and thus the general world is deprived of a great deal that is of interest. He gave me letters, by direction of the Governor-General, to residents throughout the island, directing that every courtesy be extended to me during my visit. I found the Dutch officials very pleasant. Of course most of them speak well four modern languages, and in addition all speak Malay, and most of them speak high and low Javanese, or the dialect of the tribe to which they are assigned for duty.

The scenery about Buitenzorg is fascinating. There are good drives in every direction. The streets, like in every place in the island, are good and clean, with shade trees all about the towns and along the roads and paths, and even through the fields are rows of shade trees.

Java is covered with fine roads, magnificent shade trees abound, and splendid agricultural industries have developed the island, in different localities the crops, fruits, etc., that are suited for each. In this manner coffee, cocoanuts, rubber, tea, sugar, rice, and other cultures were inaugurated and put on a firm and paying basis; hence the prosperous condition of the colony.

The government railroads have been extended from Batavia to Soerabaja, and are now being built in other directions across the island, all paid for out of the revenues of the country. They are well constructed, with stone and iron bridges and culverts. The many merchants and planters desire the government to raise a loan for the rapid construction of much-needed railways, but as yet Holland has refused to sanction such a loan. The locomotives are run by native or half-caste engineers. There is a parapet or railing for every bridge or culvert, however small, both on the roads and the railway, with the number and name printed on the railing. All are kept freshly whitewashed or painted.

Each town or village has a pretty park or central square, with a good lawn, grass closely cut, and surrounded by handsome shade trees, generally the *Ficus elastica*. About this square is the house of the resident or assistant resident or contrôleur, or if there be no Dutch official the house of the regent, wedowen, or other native chief, the schoolhouse, the jail, and police station. Most of the

houses are roofed with tile, many built of stone or brick. All houses in Java are whitewashed, as are the stone walls, fences, gateposts, mileposts, etc.

Garoet is a mountain town in mid-Java, at an elevation of over 2,000 feet. A branch of the railroad runs to it. The scenery there is grand; magnificent volcanic mountains towering to 8,500 feet surround the place. Many satisfactory excursions can be made from here; one to the old crater of Papandayan and one to Talaga Bordas, a white lake, are especially interesting to one studying the government. The main metaled roads are filled with people moving to and from the markets. Where the roads cease, well-ditched bridle paths, through plantations of tea, coffee, and quinine wind up the mountains. In many places steps are made where the grades are steep. The views are exquisite, overlooking the beautiful cultivated valleys and paddy fields ingeniously built up, even to the tops of high mountains. The people are naturally polite and the Dutch have not attempted to change their customs, even though in many cases this politeness descends to cringing servility. The courtesies are the same that are extended to the native chiefs and members of the royal family, and are accepted as due to a superior race, and the respect is willingly paid by the natives. Among the Javanese those of higher rank sit on the floor in one way, while those of the lower ranks must sit in a different way. Formerly in Java only those of high birth could wear cloths of certain designs, but now any that can pay for sarongs of any make may wear them. Solo-karta and Djokjakarta, called Solo and Djokja, are the seats of native princes and are run on the same principles as are the native states in the Malay Peninsula. There is a Dutch resident and assistant resident and contrôleurs, as in other places, but the laws are issued in the name of the Sultan of Solo, or of the native prince Mangkoe Negoro of Djokja. The incomes of these princes are about 150,000 to 400,000 guilders annually. They live in Kratons, surrounded by large followings, and have no difficulty at all in spending upon their women, dresses, guards, etc., the relatively large incomes that they receive. Their residences are handsome, built by the government, with courts of honor, fine inclosures, state elephants, sacred and other trees. Other high chiefs also have large comfortable residences.

As much indigo is grown in the central provinces, the clothing of the lower classes is generally blue. These regions are very

populous and the streets and roads are thronged. In this district are the old Hindu ruins so often described, which were marvels of ancient industry and architecture.

Mr. C. R. Couperus, the resident of Solo, is much interested in the native industries and is trying to revive the ancient way of manufacture "des armes blanches." Some of the brass, gold, and silver work, the manufacture of which is encouraged, is particularly pleasing and artistic, also unique fans made of carabao leather, with handles of carabao horn, sarongs, etc. He asked me to send him samples of work of the Filipinos, and stated that in return he would like to send me samples of Javanese work. I mention this as some other official of this Government might well wish to correspond with him.

Another great industry of this section of the country is sugar. There are many estates which are worked as a trust, the Agricultural Bank at Samarang advancing money when necessary. It does the buying of material and the selling of the products in a large measure. Mr. C. C. Zeveryn is the manager of the Agricultural Bank and also the general manager of a stock company owning seven or more "centrals." He was very courteous and invited me to see several of the mills. The shortness of my stay enabled him to show me only one, about 6 miles from Djokja. We drove there in a coach, over a good road, by numerous vegetable gardens, much rice and peanuts, and through large tracts of sugar cane. Before the railroads were established travel was by coaching with two to four horses, with changes of post horses every few miles. One such station, with a tiled shed over the road, we passed on the way to the mill. The sugar plant was well run and has a capacity of 500 tons of cane per day. They have three Belgian presses, getting out 92 per cent of the sugar and some 80 per cent of the weight of the cane. The bagasse goes at once to the furnaces well dried. This mill was made over and the presses were faced the wrong way to have the bagasse carried to the furnaces by mechanical conveyor; thence it is carried in large baskets by hand. Dry leaves of the sugar cane are brought from the fields and also burned. The cost of fuel, including labor, for running the plants is 5 cents, Mexican, per picul (133 pounds) of cane. The engines are all English; the vacuum pans are German. The plant is very clean, with cement floors. Most of the sugar goes to the United States, and it is made so cheaply that it can still be sold there at a profit after paying the

tariff. Some years ago a disease called "sere" attacked the sugar cane in the lowlands and made it all go to leaves, so that now the cane is planted in the mountains, where in about fourteen months it grows to the height of 10 to 15 feet. There it will produce little or no sugar, so it is cut in lengths of about 3 feet, brought down to the plains, again cut to a length of about 1 foot, and planted. Although this frequent rehandling is comparatively expensive, still it pays. There are three kinds of cane in general use—that above described, the black Manila, and the yellow Manila. They are now trying a new cane, which is a cross between the native and the yellow Manila. The laborers are paid 0.20 to 0.50 guilder per day. A great deal of sugar is grown about Solo, Djokja, and Samarang and in East Java. In the sugar districts the planting season and the cutting season are the same; hence double the number of cars are required on the railroads than would otherwise be needed. About the cities are grown vegetables and peanuts. In the parts of the country where rice is grown but one crop a year can be obtained. After it is gathered the rice paddies are made by hand into vegetable beds, about four to each square, which will permit of irrigation, the natives using large hoes with a blade about 18 inches long and 6 wide. Vegetables are then grown until the rice-planting season again comes around, when these beds are torn up and the dirt leveled in the squares.

In the forests, of which a large number still exist in Java, when trees are cut down others are planted in their places; especially is this true of the teak, of which there are large and new forests between Solo and Samarang.

The quina plantations of Java produce one-half of the world's output of quinine. The tree is not native, but imported, after great expense, from Peru. It might be worth trying for the hill country of Mindanao and Luzon.

The suzerain of Solo sends all of his children to Dutch schools, some of them to Holland. All the native children who go to school with the Dutch children in Java wear European dress in school, but as soon as they return to their homes they change to their native dress. The day after I left Solo the prince there was to go with a large retinue to what was called his chateau in the southern part of Java. There he was to indulge in large-game shooting—tigers, wild buffalo, deer, etc.

Samarang, with only an open roadstead, is the third port of

importance in Java. The American Oldsmobile is being introduced there and, I believe, is giving satisfaction. The roads of Java should make the auto a very popular and useful vehicle.

The towns are governed from Batavia. Many of the merchants and planters are in favor of some sort of a municipal government.

The impression I received during this short trip was of the small number of officials and public buildings and the large amount of government. The influences of the government are felt everywhere. The French writer, Chailley Bert, remarks that Java is too much governed. In every case, however, when I asked about some law or custom which he had criticised, the reply was that a change had been made or that some change was under consideration for the improvement of the condition mentioned. One must remember that all that is done in Java is for the best interests of the people. All natives are kept busy at work and appear to be happy. There seems to be a sufficient number of schools for all that wish or are made to attend. The sons and daughters of the better and more progressive of the people are given the same advantages that are given the Dutch children. In fact, the education that is given by the government seems to be equal to the capacity of the people. "Malay, the volapuk (lengua franca) of the East," is taught in all the schools in addition to the native dialects, and Dutch is taught in many of them. The school-teachers are well paid, especially the European ones.

In the so-called "culture system" the government designates what shall be planted by the people in any given community, such as coffee, tea, etc., due regard being had to the nature of the soil and the character of the inhabitants. The natives were required to sell their products to the government, which thus made a profit, which was only a fair return for the cost of the instruction given, the irrigation system, the necessary roads, etc. In this manner coffee, cocoanuts, rubber, tea, sugar, rice, and other cultures were inaugurated and put on a firm and paying basis; hence the prosperous condition of the colony.

The Dutch East Indies is divided up into a number of districts, each with its resident, assistant resident, and contrôleurs. This is the English system introduced in Java by Sir Stamford Raffles but now carried on in a manner more compatible with the Dutch character. The contrôleurs are stationed in small places and travel about their subdistricts advising the native headmen,

who are called by various names. Certain native officials are elected by the inhabitants. The Dutch are very kind to the natives and remember to consider their feelings and their many customs and superstitions. In fact, they study these in order to humor the natives and go so far as to follow the customs in many ways, such as having official umbrellas, etc. They have much intercourse with the natives and keep them well up to their work. Much use is made of the hereditary rank of the native chiefs. Formerly only these used to be made headmen according to their rank by birth, but now the endeavor is to select the best men for positions, with less regard for birth.

The frequent inspections and constant traveling of the Dutch officials result in much neatness and cleanliness not only in the public roads, parks, etc., but in private houses and inclosures. The fields and plantations are like the nice gardens in Europe. From books on the Dutch East Indies one learns that there is much difference between the many different tribes; that the natives are proud of their tribal distinctions and faithful for the most part to their own chiefs, but that the extension of the governmental system of Java to the other islands is resulting in gradually turning them into well-ordered communities where prosperity reigns and protection for life and property prevail.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

On my return to Singapore from Java Mr. Oliver Marks, secretary to his excellency the high commissioner, and the governor of Singapore furnished me with letters to the various residents and a number of district officers in the Federated Malay States. He presented me to his excellency the high commissioner, who was cordial, and they both seemed anxious that every courtesy should be extended to me. I had letters of introduction to Mr. Marks.

Some remarks on the history, etc., of the Malay Peninsula might not be inappropriate here. Much of the information that follows is taken from the Federated Malay States Handbook, Whitaker's Almanac, The Official Colonial List, and various reports published in the native states.

On the south and west coast of the Malay Peninsula are the British Crown colonies Singapore, Malacca, Dinding, Port Wellesley, and Penang, the first and last named being islands. These constitute the Straits Settlements, with the seat of government at

Singapore. The Keeling Islands, a coral group in the Indian Ocean, is a dependency of the Straits Settlements. Christmas Island was annexed to the settlement of Singapore in 1900. The population in 1901 of the Straits Settlements was 572,249, of which Singapore claimed 228,555.

The government consists of a governor and an executive council of eight members, and a legislative council of eight official and seven unofficial members appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the chambers of commerce at Singapore and Penang.

At the extremity of the peninsula is the independent state of Johore, which, however, is under the protection of Great Britain, and in time may have a closer relation.

Northwest of Johore, on the Straits of Malacca, are the three native states of Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan, west of the mountain divide through the peninsula. Northeast of that divide is the native state of Pahang. These four form the Federated Malay States by an agreement which was signed in July, 1895, by which these states were federated for administrative purposes and a resident-general appointed with an official residence at Kuala Lumpur, Selangor. The following is the agreement:

Agreement between the governor of the Straits Settlements, acting in behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and the rulers of the following Malay States; that is to say, Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and the Negri Sembilan.

1. In confirmation of various previous agreements, the Sultan of Perak, the Sultan of Selangor, the Sultan of Pahang, and the chiefs of the states which form the territory known as the Negri Sembilan, hereby severally place themselves and their states under the protection of the British Government.

2. The above-named rulers and chiefs of the respective states hereby agree to constitute their countries a federation, to be known as the Protected Malay States, to be administered under the advice of the British Government.

3. It is to be understood that the arrangement hereby agreed upon does not imply that any one ruler or chief shall exercise any power or authority in respect of any states other than that which he now possesses in the state of which he is the recognized ruler or chief.

4. The above-named rulers agree to accept a British officer, to be styled the resident-general, as the agent and representative of the British Government under the governor of the Straits Settlements. They undertake to provide him with suitable accommodation, with such salary as is determined by Her Majesty's Government, and to follow his advice in all matters of

administration other than those touching the Mohammedan religion. The appointment of the resident-general will not affect the obligations of the Malay rulers toward the British residents now existing or hereafter to be appointed to offices in the above-mentioned Protected States.

5. The above-named rulers also agree to give to those states in the federation which require it such assistance in men, money, or other respects as the British Government, through its duly appointed officers, may advise; and they further undertake, should war break out between Her Majesty's Government and that of any other power, to send, on the requisition of the governor, a body of armed and equipped Indian troops for service in the Straits Settlements.

6. Nothing in this agreement is intended to curtail any of the powers or authority now held by any of the above-named rulers in their respective states, nor does it alter the relations now existing between any of the states named and the British Empire.

Higher up on the Peninsula north of these four states are other native states of Kedah, Trengganu, Kelantan, etc., to the Siam border.

There is an agreement between Great Britain and France for British control over these states, and they will probably in the near future be brought into the confederation.

The population of the Federated Malay States by the census of 1901 shows approximately 665,000.

The total area of the four states is estimated at 27,000 square miles.

In 1874 the internal strife in Perak and Selangor was such as to cause the intervention of the then governor of the Straits Settlements. Acts of piracy committed by the Malay gave him the opportunity he desired. At the requests of the Sultan of Perak and the chiefs of Selangor, Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., G. C. M. G., then governor of Singapore, appointed officers of the Straits Settlements, calling them British residents, to advise the rulers of these native states respecting the collection of revenue and general administration. The first of these appointed, Mr. J. W. W. Birch, was murdered by the Malays in November, 1875. A force sent to apprehend the murderers was resisted, and it became necessary to bring troops from India and China to obtain redress and secure order in the state. All of the murderers were arrested and punished, but as it was ascertained that many of the chiefs had instigated or been privy to the crime, it was found necessary to banish the sultan and three chiefs to the Seychelles, while the ex-sultan

was sent as a prisoner to Johore. Another British resident was appointed and since then peace has been maintained. Those two states, when the initial difficulties had once been overcome, progressed with unusual success. A small staff of officers was furnished the British resident. Justice was everywhere obtainable at the hands of European magistrates. The revenue, at first very small, has rapidly increased, and countries noted for robbery on land and piracy at sea are now centers for the development of profitable trade. A few years later the strife existing between the small states going to make up Negri Sembilan was such that they requested a resident to assist and guide them. The Malay words "Negri Sembilan" mean "nine states." The head of the federation of these smaller tribes in Negri Sembilan in called Yand-di-per-Tuan.

In 1868 a boundary dispute between Pahang and Johore was settled by arbitration by the then governor of the Straits Settlements, Sir Harry Ord, thus creating on the part of Pahang some dependence, and on the part of the colony the sense of obligation of protection and recognition, which was pleasing to the British. Pahang, however, being left alone, became notorious for cruel misgovernment, even among the other independent Malay states.

When in 1888 a Chinese British subject was murdered at Pekan, the capital of Pahang, the sultan was called on to make reparation for this murder. After some time and protracted negotiations, the sultan asked that a British resident might be appointed to assist him in the administration of his country on the same system as was then in force in the Protected Malay States. This request was complied with, and Mr. J. P. Rodger, a late visitor at Manila, was appointed the first resident, in October, 1888.

The aboriginal tribes lead a wild and roving life in the jungle.

The Malay is not an ambitious workman. He has a proverb to the effect that "He who purchases money at the expense of his comfort buys very dearly." "He indulges in some desultory cultivation of the soil, in the production of forest produce, fishing, and boating. In the two latter he is very expert. Being a sportsman by nature, he will work harder and with more relish with that object in view than for the sake of enriching himself." "They are an indolent, contented, thriftless, unambitious, polite, and peaceful race, mainly the reverse of the sullen, revengeful, silent, and bloodthirsty Malay commonly protrayed in books of travel."

Bad characters are probably not much more frequent among the Malays than other nations.

In a work published fifty years ago, Selangor was described: "Of all the Malayan states on the peninsula, it labors under the heaviest mala fama on the score of piracy, manstealing, manslaughter, and similar peccadillos of the code of Malayan morals."

Of the Malay population of the state at the present date there is little to say except to emphasize the contrast noted by an eminent authority between the frank simplicity and humor, harmonizing well with a certain grave, dignified self-possession and genuine politeness, which characterize the manner of the Malays of Kedah, and the sinister and impudent bearing of the maritime and semipiratical Malay of the south.

There is now a large population of the settlers from Sumatra and Java, who are influencing materially the character of the Mohammedan population.

The Chinese practically monopolize the whole of the tin-mining industry, and are found engaged in every conceivable trade and business, and are the mainstay of the commerce of the country. They far outnumber any other race in the states.

Tamils from southern India are present in large numbers. The majority of them are outdoor laborers on estates, roads, and railroads.

Other races represented are Europeans, Bengalis, Singhalese, Javanese, Sikhs, Pathans, and the Malays from the various islands of the eastern archipelago. Up to 1896 each of the four states was independently administered on behalf of its native rulers by a British resident and the usual staff of government officers, acting under the direction of the governor of the Straits Settlements.

In the beginning there were no roads. These men tramped through the jungles, slept in the open, mixed with the people, held courts in all parts of the country, and brought order out of chaos, regulated mining camps, trade, agriculture, the building up of towns; and, more than that, collected and spent with judgment the revenues derived from the wonderful resources of the country. They went so fast that the colonial office in London overruled them and gave instructions that these British residents were not men in authority, but were merely advisers to the native rulers. However, the British residents were on the spot, and, although called advisers, continued to rule and to govern, in spite of the instructions, and in the jungle and swamp they have built roads and railroads, assisted in the development of mines and the opening up of

large agricultural estates, and in thirty years can show a country dotted with well-built towns and villages, and comparatively cheap excellent means of interior communication and with the outside world.

The administration of the estates is now settled in the following form:

Subject to the direction of Her Majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies the governor of the Straits Settlements also holds office as high commissioner of the Federated Malay States. The principal civil officer resident in the states is the resident-general, in whom is vested the direction of affairs in all the states. He is assisted by a staff of federal officers, to whose hands is intrusted the supervision of the principal departments of the four states, such as those of finance, lands, mines, public works, railways, police, prisons, and education.

The federal staff also includes the judicial commissioner, in whom is vested the supreme judicial authority, the legal adviser, the commandant of the regiment of the Malay States Guides, the protector of Chinese, the pathologist, and the superintendent of the government experimental gardens.

Subject to the direction of the resident-general and the supervision of the federal officers, each state continues as heretofore, to be administered by its own resident upon nearly the same lines as was formerly the case. The revenue of each state is separately collected, and the expenditure is met therefrom so far as is possible. Where the revenue of any state is yet not sufficiently large to enable it to entirely defray the cost of its own development, pecuniary assistance is rendered by those in more prosperous circumstances.

The ranks of the civil service are recruited by the appointment of cadets after examinations in England, held annually about the month of August. These examinations are conducted by the civil-service commissioners, and are held conjointly with those for appointment in the home, Indian, and eastern colonial services.

All cadets are required to pass an examination in Malay, Chinese, or Tamil, and also an examination in law, after a prescribed period of residence in the state. Those who are instructed to study Chinese or Tamil are sent for the purpose to China or to India as the case may be.

The selection of officers possessed of professional qualifications rests with the secretary of state for the colonies.

LEGISLATION.

Laws are passed in each state by the state council, of which the ruler of the state is the president, and the members are the British resident, the secretary to government (where such an appointment exists), the principal Malay rajahs, and one or more of the most influential Chinese traders. All legislative enactments are submitted to the high commissioner and the secretary of state.

POLICE.

The police force is composed of Indians and Malays, and is officered by Englishmen.

REGIMENTS OF GUIDES.

The military force of the states consists of a battalion of Sikhs and Pathans, knows as the Malay States Guides, to which is attached an artillery corps armed with field guns.

Appointments in the Guides are filled by officers generally selected for that purpose from Her Majesty's regiments. A knowledge of Hindustani is considered essential.

Revenue.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	1895.	1901.	1895.	1901.
Perak	$4,033,611	$8,532,594	$3,757,007	$8,882,579
Selangor	3,805,211	6,544,796	3,083,386	6,060,780
Negri Sembilan	633,443	1,669,353	511,248	1,632,958
Pahang	106,743	794,764	231,913	696,841
Total	8,579,008	17,541,507	7,583,554	17,273,158

The import duties are upon opium and spirituous liquors only. The export duty on tin is on a sliding scale, 11 to 14 per cent ad valorem. On gold and other minerals, 10 per cent ad valorem. Upon other natural products, such as jungle produce and ivory, 10 per cent ad valorem. Upon cultivated products, such as coffee, pepper, copra, sugar, tapioca, rubber, the maximum duty of 2½ per cent ad valorem, usually less. No export duty is charged on coffee when the market price is less than $19 per picul.

Imports and exports.

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1895.	1901.	1895.	1901.
Perak	$9,581,372	$16,219,191	$15,596,225	$28,264,584
Selangor	10,759,123	17,845,835	13,955,803	24,520,625
Negri Sembilan	2,366,279	4,496,670	1,295,464	7,665,369
Pahang	946,497	962,906	775,313	2,656,599
Total	23,653,271	39,524,602	31,622,805	63,107,177

These are interesting as showing the increase in the states having good communications, although the railways have been but lately constructed.

The currency used is the Mexican or Straits Settlements dollar, which is the dollar referred to in this report.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONES.

There is a complete and efficient system of telegraphic communication maintained throughout the Federated Malay States, and between the Straits and the colony of the Straits Settlements and other countries.

The telephonic system is being rapidly developed. There is telephonic communication with most of the police stations, different government institutions, sanitaria, and offices.

PORTS AND HARBORS.

The principal ports are Port Weld and Teluk Anson in Perak, Port Swettenham in Selangor, Port Dickson in Negri Sembilan, and Pekan in Pahang. With the exception of Pekan in Pahang they all have excellent wharf accommodations, and are connected by railways with the principal towns of the states in which they are situated.

SCHOOLS.

Vernacular schools are in almost every town and village, and English schools for boys and girls in Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan. All schools are entirely maintained by the Government or partially by grants-in-aid.

HOSPITALS.

There are over fourteen hospitals, with wards for the reception of European patients attached, in the larger towns.

RAILROADS.

There are over 350 miles of railway built by the state, and a private line from Serembang to Port Dickson in Negri Sembilan. The Malay States have just formed an agreement with the Sultan of Johore, which will permit the Malay States to extend their railroad through Johore to Singapore, which is now being surveyed and work is to commence at once. The state lines have been built out of the revenues of the country.

ROADS.

All the principal mining centers of the states of Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan are connected by metaled cart roads. The road system is very efficient. The roads are well bridged, and very

carefully upkept at considerable cost (from $250 to $1,200 per mile per year, depending on the traffic).

LAND.

The question of land, its ownership, titles, use, etc., in the Malay Peninsula was in so unsatisfactory a condition, owing to defective registration, want of proper landmarks, and other causes, that some years ago the then governor, Sir F. A. Weld, determined to introduce the Torrens system. With that end in view he sent Mr. W. E. Maxwell to Australia to study the system on the spot. Upon his return ordinances were passed and the system put into operation.

For all purposes other than that of mining, state land is alienated by the issue of a grant in perpetuity, upon payment of premium or purchase money varying in amount according to the position and nature of the property alienated. An annual quitrent is also reserved in all cases, which rent may be periodically revised at intervals of thirty years.

No state land situated within the limits of any town may be alienated except by sale by public auction.

Country lands may be selected and applied for to the local land office, and, if available, will be alienated to the applicant upon payment of the prescribed fees.

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Mining lands are alienated either by auction or by selection. The title issued in respect of such properties is a mining lease, the terms of which shall not usually exceed twenty-one years, except in the case of special concessions necessitating a large outlay of capital.

The continuance of the tenancy is in all cases dependent upon the regular compliance of the lessee with the conditions imposed by his lease; principal among which are those regarding continuous working and the employment of an adequate labor force.

LABOR.

All manual labor is performed by Asiatics. The nationalities so employed are Malays, Chinese, Tamils, Javanese, and Bengalis.

The Chinese will undertake almost any class of work, from the high-grade handiwork of the skilled artisans in wood and metal to the drudgery of the most menial offices. The labor force in the mines of the Federated Malay States is almost exclusively composed of Chinese, but they seldom work as agricultural laborers, except on their own account as vegetable gardeners, or for employers of their own nationality. When engaged on road and railroad work, the arrangement is usually made with the headman on behalf of his gang of coolies, and not with the men individually. Chinese labor is more satisfactory utilized on piecework or contract than on daily wages. Except in the case of domestic servants, it is usually difficult to persuade them to work otherwise than on those terms.

Tamils * * * are more amenable to European control than Chinese, and, therefore, form the bulk of the labor force employed by the government and by English planters and contractors. Their remuneration generally takes the form of daily wages, paid monthly. They are the best coolies for road and estate work.

The Javanese, though not numerous in comparison with the above named, are fairly reliable laborers, when obtainable, as gardeners, for earthwork, digging and clearing drains, etc. They receive daily wages at monthly intervals.

The labor is divided into two classes, indentured labor and free labor. The first class—

Those who received from their employers the cost of their passage from India or China to the Federated States, and advances of money or clothing prior to or at the time of their arrival, in consideration of their entering into a contract to serve for a fixed period at certain rates of wages, during which period the advances so made are repaid to the employer.

The rates of wages paid to indentured laborers are usually lower than those given to free laborers, but experience has proved that free labor nevertheless suits European employers better than employment by formal contract.

The outlay in respect of each coolie imported may be estimated at about $20 a head, which is afterwards recovered from him.

The following are approximately ruling rates of pay for coolie labor, in addition to house accommodations:

Indentured coolies: Chinese, $4 to $5 per month; Tamils, 17 to 20 cents per day. Free coolies: Chinese, 30 to 40 cents per day; Tamils; 23 to 35 cents per day.

Skilled native labor, e. g., carpenters, fitters, engine drivers, etc., command rates ranging from 50 cents to $2.50 per day.

The wages of domestic servants are: House boy (indoor servant), $10 to $15 per month; cook, $10 to $15 per month; water carrier, $7 to $10 per month; syce or groom (one for each horse kept), $9 to $12 per month; gardener, $8 to $10 per month.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle are principally used for draft purposes, and are of three descriptions—buffaloes, Indian cattle, and native cattle.

The cost of a pair of Indian bulls may be anything between $100 and $200. That of a pair of the smaller native cattle varies from $80 to $150.

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The cost of a good Indian cow is not less than $100.

Horses and ponies are all imported, mostly from Australia.

Australian horses for riding and driving cost from $250 to $600, the average price being about $350 to $400.

COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is somewhat high. Probably the smallest sum upon which a bachelor on an estate or in a country district could live with any approach to comfort, considering only the necessaries of life and making no allowances for luxuries, would be from $80 to $100 per month. If any margin is to be allowed for amusements and social diversions, at least half again must be provided.

These figures represent the lowest possible limit in the case of gentlemen of education and refinement.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

In addition to the railways there are light two-wheeled pony carts, jinrickshas, and bullock carts.

ARTISANS.

There is no opening for European skilled labor.

The management of engines and machinery in mines and workshops is intrusted to skilled natives (Asiatics) under European supervision. Their work is satisfactory, and their remuneration much less than that which would be required by a European mechanic.

CLERKS.

There are no openings for clerks. All this work is done by locally educated Eurasians and natives (Asiatics).

PLANTERS.

To the young man possessed of moderate capital planting affords the best opening. The first two years should be spent in diligently acquiring local experience and a knowledge of native languages by working as assistant upon the estate of an experienced planter.

He may then make himself acquainted with facts relating to different varieties of crops, such as the initial outlay per acre until the time when a return may be expected; the period which must elapse before the return comes in; the cost of subsequent upkeep of the estate and of the preparation of the produce for the market.

MINING.

The same applies to men wishing to engage in mining.

SPORTS.

Cricket is very popular, and there are many match games. Football is much played and is very popular among the natives, who may be seen playing it on the public lawns or plazas in every town. Lawn tennis is played everywhere. The courts are all

grass. Hockey and golf are popular. There are golf links near the large towns. There are four race courses in the Federated Malay States and regular race meetings. Polo is played in Kuala Lumpur.

For shooting there is the following game: Elephants, bison, rhinoceros, tiger, deer, crocodile, wild pig, snipe, pigeons, besides many other beautiful birds, suitable for a museum.

CLUBS.

There are clubs in all of the principal towns, situated near the cricket grounds, tennis courts, etc. In the cool of the evening they are patronized by ladies as well as by gentlemen. Billiards and bridge are the games. There are Filipino bands which play three times a week in two of the large cities.

At 4 p. m. on June 29 I sailed from Singapore on the *Selangor* for Port Swettenham. The *Selangor* is the newest boat of the Straits Steamship Company, and is a very excellent passenger and freight boat for their trade. It is clean, with electric lights and fans, tiled bathrooms and water-closets, little novel conveniences, etc. The captain is a Mauritian half-caste; one white engineer, the rest Malays and Chinamen.

Touched at Malacca 11 at night and at Port Dickson about 7 the next morning. Reached Port Swettenham at 11.30. Port Swettenham is the port for Kuala Lumpur and the state of Selangor. It occupies an island between the two branches of the delta of the Klang River. Ocean-going steamers can come up the river on either side of the island. The port is built in a swamp where thousands of coolies died before the swamp was well drained, as it is now, with very deep ditches and fillings and clearing away the jungle, at a cost of over $100,000. Now there are three large wharves, on cement piles, incased in iron tubing about 3 feet in diameter. The railroad comes down to the wharves, with branch lines and turntables so that the freight cars may run alongside the steamers. The three wharves can not now supply the demand for wharfage, and the construction of others is under consideration. There was an error made in placing the piers where they are. The railroad should run across the Klang River and should come down to a point opposite the present piers, so as to thus have avoided the building of a bridge and a slight obstruction offered by a bar some 300 yards below the present piers.

The trip by train to Kuala Lumpur occupies about an hour and a half, through jungles and swamps and plantations of nipa (set out and grown for profit), coffee, much para rubber, *Ficus elastica,* tea, cocoanuts, sugar, and many fruit trees. The railroad is well ballasted, with deep ditches on either side, from 6 to 12 feet.

Kuala Lumpur is the capital of Selangor and is the chief town of the state as well as the largest in the Federated Malay States, and is the headquarters of the administration of the Federated Malay States as well as the state of Selangor. Practically the whole of the commercial industry of the state is centralized in Kuala Lumpur, as most of the firms which do business in other districts have located their principal offices in the capital.

The state of Selangor is divided into six districts:

First. Kuala Lumpur, which contains a considerable number of the more important mining fields, and also of the agricultural estates opened by English planters. The mining center of Sungei Bosi is another important town of this district.

Second. Klang.

Third. Ulu Selangor, which is the principal center of the mining industry of the state. Its principal towns are Kuala Kubu, the headquarters of the local administration, Serendah, Rasa, and Rawang, which are all busy mining towns.

Fourth. Ulu Langat. Local headquarters are situated at the town of Kajang.

Fifth. Kuala Langat, which is a coast district. There is no mining here, the principal industries being agriculture and fishing. Headquarter are at Jugra, which is the home of His Highness Rajah Suleiman bin Almerhom Rajah Musa, Sultan of Selangor. The state has built the sultan a large palace at Jugra. He has several houses there of his own and is quite wealthy, drives in a yellow coach with good Australian horses, well-liveried coachmen and footmen; he lives in great state.

Kuala Selangor is an extensive district on the northern portion of the Selangor coast, lying between the district of Klang and the Bernam River. It is only partially opened up at present. Local industry is confined to agriculture and fishing. A European company has a cocoanut-oil mill established near the mouth of the Selangor River, the headquarters of this district, which is doing much to promote the planting of cocoanuts.

From the town of Kuala Lumpur excellent roads radiate to all

districts, supplemented in most cases by the railway, so that the facilities for commercial intercourse between the capital and all parts of the country are excellent; Selangor possesses 570 miles of roads and bridle paths, of which over 270 miles are first-class metaled roads.

The principal public buildings of the state are at Kuala Lumpur. The government offices are contained in an imposing building erected in Arabesque Renaissance, with a frontage of 480 feet, facing the public recreation grounds. The clock tower in the center is 130 feet high. Other important buildings are the official residence of the resident-general, overlooking the beautiful public gardens; the prison with accommodations for 1,000 prisoners on the block system; the railway stations and offices, and in process of building are new railway offices and the town hall, in keeping with the government office buildings. The government office buildings were erected at a cost of about $125,000. The town has waterworks, which now need to be increased.

In front of the office buildings is a large square of excellent turf, well kept, where football, croquet, hockey, tennis, etc., are played. Opposite the office buildings is the club house; back of the club a hotel. Near the hotel is a rest house built by the government in order to keep the hotel up to the standard. The hotel, however, was only fair. I put up there and went to call on the British resident, Mr. Douglass Gordon Campbell, who invited me to stay at his house. The residency is situated on the top of a hill, and winding roads come up to it from two sides. The slopes of the hill are in grass and flowers. There are a couple of tennis courts and a croquet court. A little below the residency is the guardhouse, where a detachment of Malay Guides is kept for form's sake, to add dignity to the resident. This guard is kept in full dress, and turns out to do honor to high officials, a visiting sultan, or certain rajahs who are entitled to that honor. The same custom obtains at the residency in each state. The house is large, with eight bedrooms, each with its bath. The houses of the important officials are scattered about on hills surrounding the town. The resident-general is at Carcosa, overlooking the public gardens of nearly 200 acres, which is laid out with much taste about a pretty lake, and maintained by the government at a cost of about $5,000 a year. The garden has a number of English flowers and shrubs, as also tropical and subtropical plants and flowers, and a handsome

avenue of royal palms leading up to the Lake Club, with its tennis and croquet courts, where the members and their families gather each evening.

It is the custom in the Malay States and in other English colonies to dine at 8 o'clock. Almost all the men and many ladies take some sort of exercise in the afternoon, then dress for dinner, and retire soon after dinner. On occasions there are gatherings in the evenings. All rise at an early hour. The officials having outside work generally employ the time before breakfast in inspection of roads, buildings, etc. Taking early coffee and 5 o'clock tea is the general custom.

As the officials of the government and the members of the commercial concerns spend most of their lives in the Tropics, everything is done by the government or by directors of the large concerns to add to the comfort of officials and employees. In out-of-the-way places the government builds or contributes to the building of club houses, likewise do the managers of the large concerns, and frequently either the government or the companies furnish billiard tables, bowling alleys, pay for the construction of tennis courts, etc. This is done in the spirit of economy, as the officials and employees are thus made contented with their surroundings and keep in good health.

The officials were very courteous to me in explaining their land laws and systems of administration. Land can be obtained in several different ways: A land grant in perpetual lease can be obtained at an annual rental depending on the value of the land and the intentions of the lessor. When a company is formed with large capital, many concessions are made and the land is held, provided the conditions are fulfilled. It frequently happens that companies which take out large tracts of land and improve them agriculturally will then sell the same to another concern. The large coffee plantations throughout the Malay States have suffered very much from blight and are now being abandoned in favor of rubber and cocoanuts. Natives to obtain lands make their application to the headman of the town or barrio, who enters the application in a book and states that no one else occupies this land. A rapid survey is made of the land, which is then passed on by a settlement officer. A certificate of title is then furnished, on which is written the conditions, which are to the effect that it shall be cultivated to a certain extent and a fixed annual rent shall be

paid. Any land held under this system, under 100 acres in area and extent, which has been abandoned for three consecutive years shall be liable to forfeiture, notwithstanding that rent may have bee paid during the whole or any part of such period.

The alienation of government land may be made by auction or otherwise as the resident may from time to time generally or in particular cases direct. In every such grant there is reserved the right to reënter the land in any one of the followingg events: (*a*) If the bona fide owners be not made to cultivate the land within twelve months from the date of the grant; (*b*) if the said land be not cultivated to the extent of one-quarter of the toal area within five years from the date of grant. The whole object of the land laws and the administration of the same is to increase the agricultural industries in every way, and at the same time to reserve to the state the right to retake possession of the land, provided the owner or lessor fails to cultivate the same. The lessor may, however, at any time borrow money on his land as security. He may transfer the grant or lease. The forms used and copy of the land laws are attached hereto. The surveying is much behind time, and to a great extent the taking up of lands is retarded on that account. The surveyors are principally Australians, who are considered by the officers in charge of public surveying as being most expert and satisfactory at this work. The surveys in case of land grants are very accurate. Those in case of leases to natives are approximately so.

In cases of leases of mining lands the same general rules apply. The mining lands are leased, generally at a rental of 1 or 2 pesos per acre per year. The lessor may, with the permission of the government, sublease portions or all of his grant. A certain amount of work is required to be performed, which is about that of four coolies per acre. In addition to the land rents the government receives an export duty of 10 per cent on the value of the ore or metal extracted. It is paid on a sliding scale, and the estimate of the value of the ore is generally less than that of its actual market value. The great wealth of the Malay States is due to this export duty on tin ore.

There are enactments regulating the employment of Chinese agricultural laborers and Chinese laborers in mines, a law relating to employers and laborers, and special laws relating to the lease of mining lands. The point that interested me was the actual

administration of these laws by the officers of the government and the thorough inspections made by them.

The system of records of the secretary is very good, and it is the same system that is pursued in all British colonies. All the communications relating to one case or paper are put in a cover called a "minute paper," which receives a serial number, a brief of the subject, and the name of the writer of the first communication. The clerks write on the outside of the cover the numbers of all previous papers relating to the subject, which are brought in to the official who acts on the papers. The remarks of each official are written on the minute paper and signed with his initials, so that a complete memorandum history is kept of each action taken. As a matter of interest, samples of the printed form are attached. The indexing and filing are not modern and still consist of filing papers away by years and indexing them in books, an index book for each year. The officials were all much interested in descriptions of the card-index system, but, strange to relate, I could find in no magazine issued from London any advertisement relating to the card-index system or the vertical filing system now so prevalent in the United States.

His excellency the high commissioner and governor of Singapore was about to start on his first tour through the Malay States, and preparations were being made to receive him.

I left Kuala Lumpur and went by rail to Kuala Kubu, with Mr. Wray, who was returning to the state of which he is the British resident, Pahang, to make preparations to receive the governor.

From Kuala Kubu there is an automobile service over a mountain divide, elevation of 2,700 feet, to Raub, a distance of 40 miles, which we made in three hours and ten minutes, including stops. At the summit of the divide there is a rest house with some ten rooms. These rest houses are built all over the country, especially near each settlement. They are built by the government at a cost of from $1,200 to $8,000 or $10,000. A copy of the rest-house rules is attached. The officials do not pay for their lodging, but do pay for their meals. The government pays the caretaker in charge of the rest house, the cook, and one or two attendants. The prices they are permitted to charge for meals are such as to enable them to make a fair profit. There is a remark book kept in each rest house, and each official states, under the date of his visit, the condition in which he finds the rest house and service.

There is a column for complaints. The result of it is that as a rule they are comfortably run. The caretakers are generally natives of India or Chinamen.

At each police station there are kept capsules of quinine for sale at 1 centavo per capsule.

The road from Kuala Kubu to Raub goes on to Kuala Lupis, one of the capitals of the state of Pahang. It is about 80 miles in length and cost $1,250,000. It has an easy grade and metaled roadbed about 12 feet wide, and is kept in excellent condition.

As Pahang has been but lately taken over by the British officials, it is not fully developed, but money is loaned by the other states for its development. Another road is being pushed into Pahang, and the line for a railroad is now being surveyed. Pahang has an area of some 14,000 square miles, its line of greatest length approaching 200 miles of the east coast of the Peninsula, and includes two chains of islands running parallel to its coast. There is yet a large amount of uninhabitable jungle which has not been penetrated. It has not been thoroughly prospected for minerals, although alluvial and underground tin mines are worked and are paying, and gold mines are also being worked.

Pahang had in 1902 a population of over 84,000, of which over 73,000 were Malays and other natives of the archipelago, including the wild Sakai and Semang tribes. The former are short and rather lighter in color than the Malays. The blowpipe, with its pointed darts, and bamboo spears constitute their weapons. They decorate these, and the simple utensils that suffice for their wants, even the bamboo in which they cook rice and are used only once are sometimes elaborately decorated with fancy patterns. Nearly every tribe has a dialect of its own. The Semangs are smaller than the Sakai, rather darker, and more negroid in appearance, with close, curly black hair. They use bows and arrows, in addition to the blowpipe. They lead a purely nomadic life in the jungles, living on what they can kill with their weapons and on wild fruits, leaves, and roots. The Sakai wear no clothes, a strip of bark being all that they consider necessary.

Mr. Wray believes in a great future for Pahang. At present it is heavily in debt. In 1901 this debt amounted to over $3,500,000, which has been increased since. All the money required by Pahang for the expenses of administration is advanced by the other states, principally that of Selangor.

The increase in trade in this state, shown in the following, is striking:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1892	$541,673	$331,196
1895	946,497	775,313
1900	973,405	2,322,950

The government now pays for an automobile mail service, the automobile, in addition, carrying freight and passengers. The automobile company is French, and has about twenty machines at Raub. They carry a great many passengers and are now getting in a number of large freight trucks, as well as large vans for second and third class passengers.

At Raub are gold mines which are reported to be rich. The Raub Mining Company has an excellent electric plant, including three 50-horsepower dynamos. The power is taken from some waterfalls 7 miles distant. An instance of the interest taken by the government in the development of gold mining: It is now paying one-half of the expense of sinking a new shaft for the Raub company.

The town of Raub has two or three streets of brick houses after the Chinese fashion and built by Chinese, stores below and dwelling apartments above. The Malays, as usual, live on the outskirts in their bamboo houses. There is a good police station and a good rest house. The district and forestry officers have comfortable bungalows. There is a hospital, small but well kept, surrounded, as usual, by lawns. En route we passed several small villages all in neat order. The old wooden bridges are now being replaced by stone and iron ones as a measure of economy. The road, which has been satisfactory for bull carts, is now being widened to accommodate the greater traffic and the motor cars. The bull carts generally travel from five to twenty together at night.

On returning to Kuala Kubu, the district officer, Mr. Bowen, was so cordial in his offer of hospitality that I remained there with him one night. He was very courteous in showing me the administration of his town. All towns in the Malay States are managed by sanitary boards, which are practically governed by the district officer, under the resident of the state and the resident-

general. They are appointed by the resident. A copy of the sanitary board enactment is attached.

Kuala Kubu, although a small place, has a good market, with cement floor and tile roof. There is a quite good hospital there, with four wards. Mr. Bowen introduced me to the land surveyor and to Mr. McClelland, who has an expert knowledge of Malay. They showed me the details of the land system and gave me several drawings and forms. In the afternoon I went to Rosa, a few miles below Kuala Kubu, to look at some alluvial tin mining, where the overburden of sand and peat is not over 30 feet. This is generally removed by Chinese coolies, in baskets. The ore is then taken to the simplest kind of a trough and washed. When the overburden is more than 30 feet shafts are sunk, but when worked by the Chinese these are badly ventilated and of temporary construction.

Nine miles from Kuala Kubu, on the mountain, in sight of the district officer's house, at an elevation of 3,200 feet, there is a sanitarium built by the government. A bridle path leads up to it. It is a resort for officers and their families. Like sanitaria are scattered about the state, there being four or five of them. There they grow good vegetables, strawberries, and fruit. The ladies go up on horseback or are carried in chairs. The sanitaria are run in the same manner as are rest houses. The advantages of such resorts at hand at relatively small cost are evident.

Mr. Bowen showed me the native school, which was built some 6 feet above the ground, with long extending eaves and open sides with the exception of a paneling about 4 feet from the floor. The schoolhouse was situated in a garden of flowers. The advantages of the building are simplicity, cheapness, perfect ventilation, and good light.

The hospital has several good wards and a poor operating room, which is being repaired. The wooden floors of this hospital are being torn up and cement ones substituted. The large grounds were in good order.

From Kuala Kubu I went to Batu Gajah.

En route I met a Mr. Kessler, a Frenchman, who is the manager of a French company which has a concession for operating automobiles, and is also engaged in mining. He spoke of the difference between Cochin China and the Malay States, and how much better a French company could do in the Malay Peninsula than in Cochin

China, and he thought that a French company did better work than an English company in the Malay States; that the Englishmen have a small number of officials for the management and employ Asiatics for everything else, while he brings out a comparatively large number of Frenchmen as overseers and foremen and even as artisans, and that he pays them comparatively small wages. That, whereas the Englishman must have his sport and exercise, the French managers and overseers give all their time to business. He states that business and agriculture are much more encouraged in the Malay States than in Cochin China; that in the latter place there are too many officials who are located in the cities, and there is too much officialdom which interferes with business.

Batu Gajah is the headquarters of the Kinta, the richest of all the districts in Perak or any of the Federated Malay States, due to the very productive tin mines. I visited the richest of these, called the Tronoh mine, which is owned by a small company, of which a Mr. Edgar is the directing manager and a Chinaman is the principal shareholder. Its stock is capitalized at £160,000. The mine is now being well worked under new management. It consists of an alluvial bed, about 200 feet wide by 200 feet deep or deeper, the top dressing from 5 to 30 feet of sand or peat. The ore is very rich. It is now much scattered. Some twenty-five small engines and boilers are located in different parts of the grounds, and three shafts are running, besides the open workings. They have eight puddling tanks and are putting in more. Several villages, with brick houses and clean streets, are passed on the road, which is excellent. The mine is expected to pay this year about 40 per cent on its capital.

In Batu Gajah is a large, beautifully situated hospital. All residences are on a ridge, which is about 150 feet above the town. The hospital grounds are well arranged. There are nine large wards, with cement floors, tiled roofs, well-ventilated ceilings, walls of bamboo matting in frames, so arranged that they can be turned to give free circulation of air. The women's ward was separated by a fence. Malarial patients were screened off.

Near by was the jail. It also is well arranged. It is, however, only for short-term prisoners. It is square, about 100 yards, surrounded by a high brick wall topped with broken glass. It has two old associate cells, and one three-story block, with 160 separate cells. There were 227 prisoners, mostly Chinese; no Europeans.

There are two general working rooms for prisoners, and a long shed with stalls is being built in which prisoners can break stone. The guards and attendants are Pathans, with an English warden, who has a good house near by. In a long row of working stalls the prisoners make rattan baskets and curtains, cocoanut-husk mats, etc.

On the same ridge is a handsome club, with tennis courts, a golf course, and farther on a good race course.

Ipoh, near Batu Gajah, is the principal mining town of the states. It is well laid off and drained, and exceedingly well kept. The streets are good, the houses well built.

The American mission has a large school here which is doing well. It is here that the International Tin Company, an American concern, built its headquarters, offices, and storehouses. This company was formed in New York to handle ore from all over the world, and especially to reduce refractory and low-grade tin ores. Its manager came to the Malay Peninsula and understood that there would be no objection to the establishing of storerooms and an agency for the purchase of tin ore in the Malay Peninsula for shipment out of the country. They then constructed in New Jersey, opposite New York City, a modern smelter, put up their houses, established their agencies in various parts of the world, including the Malay Peninsula, and went to work purchasing ore and shipping it to New York. Then the Straits Smelting Company, the only tin smelter in the Malay Peninsula, put in a protest to the government and stated that the Americans were endeavoring to control the price of tin; that they would get hold of all the ore, take it into the United States at a small duty, manufacture it into tin, sell their tin in the United States, the principal consumer in the world, and thus ruin the almost control that now obtains in the Malay Peninsula. At present the price of tin is determined by the London market. The representative of the International Tin Company maintained that the miners and the government in the Malay Peninsula would profit by their business, because they would buy low-grade ores that were not worked; that at present the Straits Smelting Company had a practical monopoly, and that by competition the miners would get more for their tin; hence the government would receive greater revenue. The government, however, took alarm and put a prohibitive export duty on tin ore of $30 a picul. The International Tin Company have therefore

closed up business and have given up the idea. The government invited them to come to the Malay States and establish a smelter, which they have so far declined to do.

One of the mines near by has been paying about $8,000 per day. It is owned by a Chinaman who has an English manager. They have a fine electric plant. It is said that the rich ore is contained in a pocket, which is not extensive. The Chinaman and an Englishman were partners in a coffee plantation on the ground. The Englishman, seeing that coffee growing was becoming a losing business, sold out his half ownership to the Chinaman for $5,000. In a short time the Chinaman was getting large returns from the tin ore from the coffee plantation. His ex-partner is now state warden of the mines.

At Ipoh a number of elephants are to be seen, which carry supplies to the mines in the mountains and swamps where there are no roads. The elephant is said to be the best pack animal for the jungle and swamp. At the time of the governor's visit, a few days after I left, fifty elephants were formed in two lines to receive him, between which he passed in an automobile.

Kuala Kangsa is the headquarters of the district of that name and also the home of the Sultan of Perak. The district officer's house is situated on a high bank, commanding a fine vista of the Perak River, which makes a large curve just here. The lawn, sloping down to the river, contains about 30 acres, with flowers and ornamental trees. Back of the house are large government orchards. Houseboats are used on the river, which is thus a very important means of communication. The resident of Perak has a residence in Kuala Kangsa, where he comes to consult the sultan. Here the Malays grow numerous fruit trees. The sale of the fruit brings in quite a revenue.

A so-called art school, which is really an industrial school, has been started at this place, and the district officer, Mr. Edmonds, took me to inspect it. It is for the purpose of preserving and encouraging native industries. There are a native cabinetmaker, carpenter, tinner, jewelers and wood carvers, and women teachers who instruct in the making of cloths, spinning, making of pottery, and embroidery work in silver and gold. The scholars here are paid $5 per month, the teachers $25 to $30, and the teachers have very neat houses, of which there are about six near the school. The officials have some doubt as to the success of this undertaking, especially the policy of paying the pupils.

In a drive toward the bridge over the Perak River I noticed that a number of Malays are putting up large brick dwelling houses.

Mr. Edmonds invited me to tiffin and dinner, and to stop with him, but having sent my things on to Taiping, I could not accept; he then invited me to return on the following Sunday for a picnic, which he and Rajah Harum were giving as a sort of rehearsal of the one for the governor two weeks later. This invitation I accepted with greatest pleasure and considered myself very fortunate. We started about 9 o'clock Sunday morning, and, after a drive out some 4 miles, took elephants and rode on them through the jungle up into the mountains to where there is a granite bed, more or less smooth, of a small stream, with about an inch of water over the sloping granite for about 100 feet. There we put on bathing suits and slid on a piece of bark to a small pool of water below. A large crowd of Malays and a few Englishmen in good humor and fun made three hours pass in this way very enjoyably. The comical side to it might be easily imagined. The misfortunes of those who lost their balance in making the slide were a constant source of amusement. We then had a Malay tiffin of curry, eaten with the fingers, which was much enjoyed. There was also chicken cooked in various ways, dried fish, cucumbers, sweets made of cocoanuts, etc. After an hour's smoke, we rode back on the elephants. Elephant traveling is unique, but not rapid nor very comfortable.

Taiping is the capital of Perak, and is a well-built city. Its government buildings are large and handsome, with oriental galleries and arches. The resident was away. The secretary was very cordial.

I was put up here by Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, adjutant of the Malay States Guides. The colonel was away to meet the governor.

It was quite dry in Taiping, no rain having fallen for some weeks, which was unusual. Much interest is here taken by the officials in agriculture and other industries, also in the forests.

In the Malay States one meets many officials who have killed large game. There is a good museum at Taiping; curator and state geologist, Mr. L. B. Wray, takes much interest in the native industries.

In the museum are the skins of many trophies of the chase, tigers, panthers, tapirs, rhinoceros, and a handsome collection of birds, besides the reptiles, beetles, etc., a collection of native jewelry,

brass and silver work, and of arms and various implements and utensils. There were also the skulls of two elephants that had been killed by trains on the railroad. The trains are not run at night for fear of running into wild animals.

The jail at Taiping is large and well managed. It is arranged on the block system, a number of three-story buildings with separate cells, the whole surrounded by a high wall. The cells all have cement floors. They are too large and not well arranged. Prisoners can look out of the windows. They can also manage to hang themselves. They are kept at work at stone breaking, bamboo cane and chair work, making mats of cocoanut husks, bookbinding, carpentering, tailoring, and turning with native lathes made by a prisoner.

There is a hospital at Taiping which has about six large wards. It is surrounded by a neat lawn, with many handsome tropical ornamental trees. An ornamental iron picket fence surrounds the grounds. The floors are all cement, and the roofs of tile. Many of the walls are of bamboo. There is a large ward for lunatics. There are also two separate wards, somewhat isolated, one for male and one for female lepers. The lepers are collected here and then sent to an island in the Straits of Sumatra, kept up by the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. There are in addition two wards for decrepits, which are kept up by liberal contributions from Chinamen. Here there were a number of blind Chinamen, and these obtain a little pocket money by the sale of baskets which they make. There are other decrepits of all sorts. It frequently happens that they are returned to China, their expenses paid by their friends.

The good clubs, facing the well-turfed square with its football, hockey, tennis, and croquet grounds, and golf links are near by.

The schools are large. New buildings are to be constructed soon. The schools are of seven grades, with native, Chinese, and English teachers. The children are Malays, Klings, Chinese, Tamils, and Eurasians. They are being instructed in English, but the superintendent seemed to think that more was accomplished for the Malays by the vernacular schools.

The officials here have nice houses and grounds. There is a good deal of rivalry in having good lawns.

Much interest is taken here in the forestry department. Mr. Bernard was in charge. They are endeavoring to preserve the

gutta-percha by replanting. The protection of the wild gutta-percha is almost a failure.

There is a new scheme to collect forestry revenues. On each road near the city, over which jungle produce will have to come they have built a little house, for a native employee, who inspects all carts of jungle produce coming through. There it is measured and recorded. The payments are made to the proper parties.

There are twelve kinds of rattan that come out of the jungles, and many woods. For firewood the forests have been drawn upon and payment of revenues avoided. On the coast the mangrove is used for firewood. The government has surveyed the mangrove swamps and divided them up into twenty sections, permitting the cutting of the mangrove wood on one section per year, with the idea that at the end of twenty years the first section will have grown sufficiently to be recut. The government has planted much para rubber and *Ficus elastica,* and also made experiments with teak.

The forestry rangers are uniformed with khaki, with trimmings and green felt or canvas puttees.

I returned to Kuala Lumpur on July 12, at the invitation of Mr. Campbell, to be present at a ball to be given the next evening to the governor by the resident-general, Sir William Treacher. Captain Moore, of H. M. S. *Sirius,* and Colonel Walker, commander of the Malay States Guides, were also guests at his house. Colonel Walker is inspector of jails, and drove me over to see the prisons at Kuala Lumpur, which are excellent, on the block system, with separate wards for the female prisoners, as is the case at Taiping. In each jail in the Federated Malay States there is a hospital, frequently with screen walls as a precaution against mosquitoes.

I called on Mr. Wilkinson, the superintendent of education for the Federated Malay States. He is a very able and well-informed man, and has published one of the best dictionaries on the Malay language. He believes that more good is accomplished by the vernacular schools than in English schools for the higher education, although he has English taught to all pupils. The teachers are generally Chinamen or natives of India with a maximum pay of $30 a month, with a few English teachers getting $75 and more. The girls do not attend school as much as is desired, as the mothers prevent it. He is endeavoring hard to have the girls go to school, in order that in the future good results may come from it when

they themselves are mothers. He is at work on a school for artisans and an advanced school for natives. He was much interested in the work done in the schools of the Philippine Islands, and is in communication with our General Superintendent of Schools. The government of the British Malay is studying particularly the romanizing of the Malay writing, and the committee appointed to submit recommendations on the subject is in consultation with a like one in Java.

I called on the conservator of forests, Mr. Burn Murdock. The Indian forestry laws are the models, with certain changes that are adapted to the needs of the Malay States. He thinks that the forestry fees are too small. They are 10 per cent of the value of the wood, estimated at $30 a ton for the first group, $20 for the second, and $10 for the third. He says gutta-percha is being stolen in the forests, but is being replanted as far as practicable. Other trees are being replanted. He proposed the use of elephants for the Philippines in forestry work.

The entertainment given the governor by the resident-general was a handsome affair, although the outdoor decorations were spoiled by the rain. His excellency Sir John Anderson was very cordial. The Sultan of Selangor attended, driving up in his yellow coach. He wore a uniform of blue with gold and jeweled buttons, with shoulderstraps and many diamonds and ornaments on his collar. He wore a silver-cloth head handkerchief.

I called on Mr. Kennedy, the state engineer, the next day. He states that the roads in the Malay Peninsula, through easy country, with metaling near by, cost $10,000 a mile. In hilly and difficult country that is doubled. A metaled bridle path costs $5,000 a mile; the railroad, $15,000 to $75,000 a mile. The new courthouse that they are building in Kuala Lumpur costs $90,000; the government buildings at Kuala Lumpur cost $125,000. He laid it down as a principle that roads through paddy lands should be 2 feet above the possible level of the water in the ditches. That Bermuda grass or ice grass should be grown on the sides of the roads to protect them. They employ one man constantly for every 3 miles on a dirt road; on metaled roads they work men in gangs. The cost of building residences for fourth-class officials is about $2,000; for higher officials, up to $8,000 and $10,000. Attention is invited to prints of the same submitted with this report.

I went by rail to Serambang, the capital of Negri Sembilan.

Mr. Weld, the president, met me at the station, and took me to his house. There is a good club here. With the exception of the resident's office, the public offices in this town are old and are of wood. New ones are to be built. The resident's house is well situated, and there are many good roads about.

The hospital is very good, though old. Below is a statement of the cost of this hospital for 1903, which shows a daily average of 402.07 patients. This must include the out-patients, and those who come from day to day. The equipment is good. They have screens in a number of the wards, of which there are about nine.

Statement showing cost of maintenance and salaries.

State surgeon	$3,682.72
District surgeon	4,319.09
Assistant surgeon	3,212.68
Nurse	1,200.00
Dressers	8,237.43
Clerk	840.00
Steward and storekeeper	720.00
Peons	960.00
Watchmen	288.00
Exchange compensation	2,603.02
Horse allowance	758.33
Bicycle allowance	390.00
Transport	3,096.40
Contingent	230.11
Medicine and instruments	6,417.08
Diets	36,011.63
Clothing and bedding	4,135.27
Hospital furniture	2,209.02
Lighting	821.54
Burials	945.00
Attendant and cooking	7,377.19
Upkeep of grounds	1,374.25
Maintenance and transport of lunatics	1,200.62
Miscellaneous services	108.80
Quinine for public sale	96.00
Rice allowance	540.00
Uniform for nurse	540.00
Total	92,613.53

Daily average number of patients in hospital during 1903, 402.07. $92,613.53 divided by 366 makes $253.04, total cost per diem. $253.04 divided by 402.07 gives $0.629, the cost per head per day, including cost of administration.

The jail was good and new, the block system, for 140 prisoners, but they had more than the separate cells could accommodate. The jail cost at least $110,000. The prisoners do stone breaking for the roads, rattan work, cocoanut-husk mats, etc. A copy of the prison rules is attached.

Attention is invited to the following statements of the cost of opening and operating cocoanut and para-rubber plantations for a number of years, and the estimated receipts, as taken from the Handbook of the Federated Malay States:

Estimate for opening up and planting 500 acres of cocoanuts in Selangor (coast district).

First year:	
Survey, $500; quitrent, $250; premium, $500	$1,250.00
Felling and clearing	4,000.00
Lining and holing	750.00
Cost of seed	2,000.00
Planting and fencing	2,000.00
Weeding	3,000.00
Roads and drains	5,000.00
Bungalow	600.00
Coolie lines and tools	600.00
Superintendence	3,000.00
Doctor, $100; medicine and stationery, $100	200.00
Contingencies	150.00
Second year's expenditure	7,500.00
Third year's expenditure	6,000.00
Fourth year's expenditure	5,000.00
Fifth year's expenditure	7,000.00
Sixth year's expenditure	8,000.00
Seventh year's expenditure	6,500.00
Eighth year's expenditure	7,000.00
Total	69,300.00

In the sixth year a return of 20 nuts (at 2 cents) per tree may be looked for.

In the seventh year a return of 30 nuts (at 2 cents) per tree may be looked for.

In the eighth year a return of 50 nuts (at 2 cents) per tree may be looked for.

Thus, total expenditure to end of eighth year	69,000.00
Crop returns	64,000.00
Difference	5,000.00

In some coast districts the natives count on a return during the fifth year from planting, but it is not generally considered safe to estimate anything until the sixth year.

Estimate to open 500 acres with para rubber, doing 250 acres per annum.

Felling and clearing 250 acres, at $10 per acre			$2,500.00
Lining 250 acres, at $2 per acre			500.00
Holing and filling 250 acres, at $5 per acre			1,250.00
Nurseries			400.00
Seed for same, planting 14 by 14; 222 per acre; say, 250 per acre, 187,500 seeds, at 1 cent each			1,875.00
Planting and shading, at $3 per acre			750.00
Roads and drains, 250 acres, at $10 per acre			2,500.00
Weeding 250 acres for 6 months, at $1 per acre per month			1,500.00
Supervision at $300 per month			3,600.00
Buildings:			
House for superintendent		$1,000	
House for assistant		500	
House for overseer		100	
			1,600.00
Coolie lines			500.00
Tools			500.00
Contingencies, hospital, etc			1,025.00
Total			18,500.00
Second year:			
Opening 250 acres, as above	$18,500		
Less buildings	$1,500		
Coolie lines	500		
		2,000	
		$16,500	
Upkeep on first 250 acres, at $30		7,500	
			24,000.00
Third year, upkeep on 500 acres, at $30 per acre			15,000.00
Fourth year, upkeep on 500 acres, at $30 per acre			15,000.00
Fifth year, upkeep on 500 acres, at $30 per acre			15,000.00
Total cost to fifth year			87,500.00

ESTIMATE OF RETURNS FROM PARA RUBBER.

A good return of at least one-half pound per tree could be got from 5-year-old trees, but do not calculate on anything until the sixth year, when rubber planted on good alluvial land will yield at least 1 pound per tree. Planting 14 by 14 inches, there should be 222 trees per acre, but calculate only on 200 trees per acre.

Returns.

Sixth year, 250 acres or 50,000, at 1 pound per tree, 50,000 pounds, at $0.75 per pound		$37,500.00
Seventh year:		
250 acres, at 1 pound per tree	$37,500	
250 acres, at 2 pounds per tree	75,000	
		112,500.00
Eighth year, 500 acres, at 2 pounds per tree		150,000.00
Total		300,000.00

I have gone into details of this trip, to show the extreme kindness and courtesy extended to an American official by our British cousins. Their cordial hospitality was much appreciated by me, and I am sure will be so by the officials of this Government.

These states are of particular interest to me for the following reason: In 1899, en route to the Philippines for the first time, I passed through London and went to the colonial office there, and among other things asked the officials if they had any colony where the people were similar to those of these Islands. They then told me of the Malay States and gave me a number of blue books, reports, etc., from those states. These were of much use in the associations I had with the Filipinos during my first tour in Luzon.

The interesting feature of the governments of all these colonies is that they are paternal to a degree and look well after the people. The officers are paid comparatively small salaries, are not allowed to engage in business of any kind, or to own any land in the colony. The secretary of Perak has passed his examination for a barrister, and has the reputation of being one of the best magistrates in the Federated Malay States; however, he is not permitted to serve as magistrate because his brother is the principal attorney in the state where he is stationed; therefore he is performing administrative duties.

NOTE.—Mr. Maxwell, although he has passed his examination as a barrister in London, has not yet obtained his degree, because he has not yet eaten the required number of dinners at the Inns; nor can he get a dispensation, but must wait for his degree until he can return to London and eat the number of dinners the law requires. While this strikes one of our people as being absurd, the Englishman thinks that it is quite right that a barrister should be a man of good standing, socially fit, and that they are tested at dinner.

In all these countries, while the officials are not, as a rule, above the average in many ways, still the fact that they are trained as

government officials, have passed examinations in law, in government, and special examinations, is assigned to any of the technical departments, and as they are committed to the government for all of their active life (except in cases of those under contract for a few years), the results obtained are very gratifying. They maintain the supremacy of the white race, and do not permit white vagrants in the colonies. The work of the government is entirely for the advancement of the colony, the preservation of order, the building up of trade, and the development of the country. The natives are advanced wherever it is practicable, and they are given as much power as it is possible to give them. The native sultans and chiefs are shown great respect, the customs of the people are carefully considered, and nothing is done by the officials to hurt their amour propre. Many of the officials become experts in the native language, and thus they understand, in a large measure, the working of the native mind. They have realized the fact that the native has his limitations, that there are certain things that he can do well, and other things that have to be done for him. The clerks are natives. The highest paid is 100 pesos a month.

Some of the brightest school children are turned out with a good knowledge of English and easily get positions in commercial concerns at higher wages than are paid by the government. The laborers employed by the government are not paid higher wages than can be paid by residents of the country and by commercial concerns.

The railroads are clean and well run. The streets and roads are kept in excellent condition. In each one of the colonies visited, agriculture, manufactures, and trade are steadily increasing. Each subsidizes boats for the convenience of trade, with the object of having good accommodation and furnishing regular, fixed, reasonable tariffs for the transportation of the products of the country and the imports.

The younger officials are frequently overzealous, but their mistakes are corrected by those who are older and have more experience. Of course, as in other countries, there are many personal jealousies, etc., but the fact that they are all working through a fixed policy to the maintenance of order and to the advancement of agricultural and industrial interests and trade is due the magnificent results that have obtained.

It would be hard to find three countries more different than

Sarawak, Java, and the Federated Malay States, yet any observer will derive great pleasure in visiting them.

The time spent in the various colonies was limited to twelve days in Sarawak, three weeks in Java, and two weeks in the Federated Malay States. The rest of the time was necessarily occupied in traveling by sea or waiting for steamers.

One reaches the very pleasing conclusion that the Philippines are by nature the most beautiful and productive islands in the eastern tropical seas, and that its natives are better advanced, and as a rule more intelligent and more susceptible of improvement than those of the countries visited.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE T. LANGHORNE,
Captain, Eleventh Cavalry, A. D. C., Secretary.

Maj. Gen. LEONARD WOOD,
Governor of the Moro Province.

GOVERNMENT OF THE MORO PROVINCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Zamboanga, P. I., September 8, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a few notes on the military and police of Sarawak, Java, and the Federated Malay States, made during a recent visit to those countries while on duty with the civil government of the Moro Province.

Attached is a copy of a report made to the provincial governor concerning the governments of those countries.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE T. LANGHORNE,
Captain, Eleventh Cavalry, A. D. C.

The MILITARY SECRETARY,
United States Army, Washington, D. C.
(Through military channels.)

SARAWAK.

The police of Sarawak is composed of Malays, Dyaks, and Sikhs, a very small number of each. They are used in preserving order in the towns and in the outstations, and in carrying messages. Their uniform is rather neat and pleasing, of a sort of blue

flannel, with a red sash and red turban or cap. Their cost to the government in 1903 was $76,974.

The uniformed military forces of the state are the Sarâwak Rangers, a body of from 400 to 500 men, also made up of Dyaks, Malays, and Sikhs. Just at present, owing to the prosperity of the country, there is difficulty in getting Malays and Dyaks to enlist, the pay being relatively small, from 6 to 18 pesos, with three to five year enlistments. They have two uniforms, one of white for daily use, with black braiding across the chest. The Sikhs wear turbans, the Malays and Dyaks small black caps, with the letters S. R. in monogram. The members of the band wear red caps. For night wear their uniforms are blue with red trimmings.

At the invitation of Sir Percy Cunnynghame I attended a drill and inspection of the command.

The Rangers are quartered on the opposite side of the river from Kuching in comfortable barracks. The married men live in a large long building, two rooms deep, opening outward on the two long sides, along which run broad verandas. Each married man has one room. In this arrangement the marriage certificate is not necessary.

There were 250 men in ranks. The Dyaks wore no shoes. The Rangers are armed with Snider rifles and sword bayonets. The drill was in close order, the old British drill, a battalion of five companies or platoons commanded by native sergeants. There was only one white officer besides the commandant. The drill was fairly good. The silent bayonet drill and the musical physical-exercise drill was very well done indeed. The physical drill is the same as that used by our troops, which was taken by us from our navy, and by them from the British navy. The marching was poor. There was one very good movement which I do not remember noticing before; marching in close column and wheeling left or right into line successively from the rear.

Their equipment consists of black leather belts and small pouches. For the field they use for ammunition a white-painted canvas pouch with a shoulder strap, and for a haversack a simple cotton bag.

There is a very picturesque old fort on top of the hill built for a place of refuge in case of a serious uprising, which, like all the grounds and buildings, is kept particularly neat. The fort was an interesting relic. The guns were old, the latest bearing date of 1870. However, near the headquarters there were some quick-

firing light field pieces, which are handled by a specially trained detachment.

There is a good Filipino band. All the members were originally Filipinos; now there are some Malays or Dyaks.

The target range for two targets up to 500 yards was good.

This force is attractive in appearance, but is not, I understand, used extensively in field service.

Cost of the military for one year, 1903, $86,264.45.

For punishing the wild head-hunters near the border of Dutch Borneo, and putting down insurrections, disorders, and invasions the native volunteer force is used. The rajah designates the officers to lead the expeditions, generally the resident near the disturbed section of country. These call on the Dyak, Malay, and other native chiefs to furnish so many thousand men. There was an expedition to start during my visit, which was to consist of from 6,000 to 10,000 men, led by about five white officers. The volunteer forces assembled in long canoes, each made from the trunk of a single tree, some of them carrying 125 paddlers. They provide their own arms and food, and necessarily fight after their own fashion. It was in this way that the first rajah enlarged his domain and put down disorder. The present rajah was on many such expeditions while he was still a subordinate officer of the government. A little over a year ago 1,000 men died from cholera on such an expedition. A time of the year is generally selected that will not interfere with the planting or gathering of the crops.

The following are uniquely expressed laws:

X.

Military scale of pay and allowances, etc., in Sarawak government service.

	Per month.
Pay, sergeants	$10
Pay, corporals	8
Pay, privates	6

Rise of pay: Every three years of half a dollar, if character is very good up to the ninth year.

Rations: Not found, unless on actual service.

Clothes: Two suits of uniform found a year, not found in other clothing.

Arms: Arms and equipments found.

Furlough: After serving five years leave is permitted for one year without pay.

Passages: Found to and fro.

Pension: After twenty-one years of actual service, on half pay.

Retirement: The option is of resigning or going on furlough after the term of enlistment has expired.

Order by his highness the rajah.

August, 1875.

XI.

As an inducement to good men serving long periods as privates, I hereby direct that after fourteen years' service they are, provided they are not raised to corporals or sergeants, to get a rise or allowance of $1 per mensem, and again after sixteen years' service to get 50 cents extra per mensem, making their maximum pay and allowance $10 per mensem.

Order by his highness the rajah.

May 28, 1889.

XII.

The order of November, 1890, is hereby canceled.

1. It is hereby directed that any one of the Rangers who has served for three years without having committed any serious or repeated number of small offenses marked against him in the Regimental Book, shall be entitled to 50 cents a month good-conduct allowance, with one stripe on his wrist.

2. If another term of three years is served with the same character of good conduct he will be entitled to wear two stripes, and will receive an extra dollar a month, marking a total of good-conduct allowance to $1.50 a month.

Order by his highness the rajah.

January 4, 1889.

XIV.

It is hereby directed that if any leave is granted to Sarawak Rangers whilst at outstations it is to be reported to the commandant when the guard is relieved.

The rule is that each man is entitled to fifteen days each year on full pay whether in an outstation or in Kuching.

Orders by his highness the rajah.

March 22, 1889.

XV.

It is hereby directed that the following regulations are to come into force dating from this day:

Sergeants having served over five years will be entitled to an allowance of $2 a month.

Sergeants having served over ten years with unexceptionable good characters will be entitled to an allowance of $2 extra a month, and to wear a ribbon clasp as a badge of good conduct.

Sergeants having served over twelve years' unexceptionable good conduct will be entitled to $1 extra a month and to wear a silver good-conduct long-service medal on the ribbon.

Full corporals serving over ten years will be entitled to $2 extra allowance a month.

(These allowances do not add to the half pay.)

Order by his highness the rajah.

June 10, 1890.

JAVA.

THE MILITARY.

There are 50,000 troops in the Dutch East Indies. Lieutenant-General Von Houst is military governor of Sumatra. Lieut. Gen. W. Boetje is commander in chief of the forces in Java and of the other islands with the exception of Sumatra. A little more than half of these troops are natives, some of whom are said to be very good.

The garrison of Batavia is almost ideal. Weltevreden, the residence suburb of Batavia, is like a beautiful park, as are many of the towns of Java. In the midst of it, about a half mile apart, are two large grass plains, Waterloo Plein and Koningsplein. About the former and in its immediate vicinity are the quarters of the officers and the barracks of the men. Fortress artillery, mountain and field artillery, cavalry, and infantry form the garrison. As a rule, each battalion of four companies has two companies of white troops and two of native. For uniforms they have dark-blue flannel or serge, trimmed with orange, generally braided across the front, and with three rows of buttons, which are different for the different arms. Rank is indicated by the number of stars on the collar and sleeve. For full dress, a black helmet similar to our old infantry helmet is used. In addition to this they have a white uniform worn by officers not with troops under arms, and what they call an Achin uniform, which is used in companies in Sumatra, a plain, simple blouse and trousers, with buttoned canvas leggings.

I witnessed the drill of a cavalry troop on the Waterloo Plein, which probably contains 60 acres. They are using Australian and native ponies, the latter being quite small. The saddle is very high, pigskin, with high cantle and pommel, much like our ancient artillery saddle, and sets high above the horse's back. They use double reins. The drill was rather good of its kind. It was an old-fashioned drill, two ranks, wheelings instead of turnings. They are armed with a carbine hung on the back, a poor revolver, and

saber. It did not appear to be a very efficient force, but was doubtless good for the purposes required.

The American consul-general, Mr. Rearden, is popular in Batavia, where he has lived for many years. He accompanied me, by appointment, to call on Lieutenant-General Boëtje. The general is comparatively a young man, although he has perfectly white hair. He was particularly cordial, spoke English very well, and said that he would arrange for me to see as much as I wished of his command.

I also called on the commander of the garrison.

That evening at the hotel, Captain Lambrechtsen, of the infantry, called, and said he had been directed by the colonel commanding the garrison to show me about. Lieutenant-General Boetje returned my call at the hotel, in uniform, wearing his medals, one of which was the Iron Cross, and a beautiful saber of honor, which had been presented to him for his success and gallantry in Sumatra, where the Dutch have been fighting for thirty-one years against the Achinese and other tribes. The Achinese war is now said to be nearly at an end, but lately in Singapore I read an account of a rather severe fight which occurred during my visit to Java, in which the Dutch were victorious, although they suffered some losses. The photographs of the Achinese that I saw make them look like intelligent Italian brigands, good noses, eyes, and high cheek bones.

Captain Van Der Waarden, of the artillery, to whom I introduced myself, was particularly courteous. He and Captain Lambrechtsen arranged to show me everything of interest about Batavia.

At half past 6 the next morning Captain Lambrechtsen called for me in a carriage to take me to witness a very pretty ceremony, the presentation of medals of honor, the Iron Cross, awarded to a major and four soldiers for distinguished gallantry in Sumatra on the Djamba campaign. We arrived in Waterloo Plein and found two battalions of infantry, a battalion of fortress artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, drawn up on three sides of a hollow square. The commander in chief, the admiral, and their staffs, and all the officers and soldiers who had previously earned the Cross stood on the fourth side. At the hour appointed, 7 o'clock, the colonel rode up on a pony, attention was sounded, and he immediately proceeded to the inspection of the troops, after which he closed them into a smaller square. Those to receive the Cross then advanced, as did the general, the admiral, and the other

officers with them, who formed in line in the rear of the recipients. From the right the field music then sounded in turn "Attention to orders." The colonel dismounted and spoke to the troops and to those to be decorated, after which he pinned on the crosses. Then the general, the admiral, their staffs, and all of the officers and soldiers who had received the Cross went up and shook hands with the new members of the order. After which all officers left their commands and came forward and shook hands, congratulating the lucky recipients of the Cross. They then returned to their troops and the field music of each battalion sounded a call to indicate that the reading of orders was over. The troops were formed into columns and passed in review before the five just decorated. It was very well done by some of the companies, and not so well by others. Captain Lambrechtsen told me that the Dutch regulations require the goose step passing the reviewing officer. Only one officer, however, attempted this and he was laughed at by the spectators. That is the reason probably that it is not insisted upon by the authorities. The full dress appeared very warm for the Tropics. The officers wore red sashes, and mounted officers and men long trousers, no boots, and no leggings.

One of the recipients of the Cross was a discharged soldier, he wore a frock coat and silk hat.

After breakfast Captain Lambrechtsen again called for me and took me to visit the infantry barracks. These were inclosed by a high wall on three sides, painted the military yellow or buff color. The fourth side is a canal. There are three gates to the square.

The barracks are one story buildings, as are all houses in Java. Each company has a long, well-ventilated, tiled-roof building, with cement floors and wide verandas on either side, the floors, including those of the verandas, with just enough fall from the center to allow the water to run off. The ventilation is particularly good, and the quarters of the native troops very clean, much more so than those of the white troops. Noncommissioned officers have separate rooms. There are orderly rooms and storerooms. The Dutch find that it is better to allow their men to have their women with them. The white soldiers are not permitted to marry the native women. Each soldier has a bed like a table, on two wooden horses some 4 feet high. On this he has his blankets and pillows and those of his woman. They sleep on the floor under the table or bunk, with a thick mosquito curtain inclosing them. There is a

small locker at the foot of the bunk. The accouterments are simple. In one company there were 60 women and 110 children. These the government rations when the company is absent in field service. The women are allowed in the barracks at all times except during hours set apart for inspection; then they may stay in tile-covered sheds which are provided, and in this case were near the kitchens.

The kitchens and rears were near a swift-running canal, the rears over the same. Their food was well cooked and palatable, consisting, for the native soldier, of about a quart and a half of rice, sambals, dried fish, or fish with chili, and a piece of meat. The women have almost the same, for which, I understand, the soldier pays. There is a kitchen for noncommissioned officers for each battalion, with a dining room attached, so that they could sit down at a table for their meals. There were some women cleaning up in one of these when I was there. It may be that they wait on the table.

For actual service in action each soldier is provided with a very strong, short sword, with a basket guard. The principle that they are now using in fighting natives is to fire once and then charge with the sword. They say that this has brought them success.

The field artillery barracks are near by. They were not on parade, as they suffered severe losses lately from surra, and had not enough animals for the guns. They use an old-pattern Krupp gun. The companies are large, about 150 men. For service and on drills and exercises not nearly this number is turned out. For instance, on this day some 25 to 30 men were absent from those companies about which I inquired.

There is an excellent canteen and so-called soldiers' home for the soldiers near the barracks. In the former any sort of liquor is sold to the soldiers at low prices. At the latter, which is a new venture, no intoxicant is sold. There were a large number of soldiers in these buildings, which are the best for the purpose I have ever seen. They were very large, with two wings and wide verandas, floored in Italian marble in black and white squares (about 18 inches), one wing for the noncommissioned officers and one for the privates. In the canteen there is a large theater and a bowling alley is attached. The "home" has a bowling alley. Both have billiard tables, separate ones for the noncommissioned officers. Captain Lambrechtsen stated that the home was proving

a success. When we made our visits, however, there were more soldiers at the canteen than at the home.

This quartering of soldiers in a city has many advantages. They have all the attractions of civilization at hand. They are paid often and there is little dissipation. From a government standpoint it is economical. Transportation and roads are reduced to a minimum. From the officers' standpoint they have all the comforts of a good home, good houses, good, cheap servants, and the best that the market can afford. In return for this much hard work is done, and the officers earn their pay. Some close-order drill is done on the plains above mentioned, but three or four times a week each command goes out for many miles into the country, where they have field exercises, and all the instruction required for marching. They go out into the country by company, by battalion, and by brigade. The mornings are devoted to instruction, especially in marching and in service conditions, the afternoons to administration and schools.

The military topographical department is excellent, under the charge of very competent officers. The troops do a great deal of topographical work, as do their trained corps of topographers, and the topographical maps of Java are excellent, equaling in many cases those of European countries. They have won for their excellent work a gold medal at Paris, and medals and diplomas at three other of the world's expositions. Their draftsmen are natives and half-castes. A number of half-castes are commissioned officers among the native companies.

The military hospital at Batavia, although an old one, is excellent. It is built in the same manner as the barracks, a number of long wards opening on a covered cement path or gallery down the middle of the inclosure, with a ward for white and one for native officers, and one for the families of officers. There is a large corps of doctors and assistants. One operating room was very clean and neat, with women nurses in attendance. There is another operating room for septic operations, and this was not so clean. Sander's apparatus for convalescents, especially for the wounded, was installed under a competent Swedish or Danish physician. There were a large number of beri-beri patients in one ward. The doctors said that these were sent during this season at once to the hospitals in the hills, especially at Tjmahi, where the government has its newest and finest hospital. The kitchen was particularly

interesting, large, and clean. The meals are excellent, with a good supply of rice and beef tea. They told me that they served 400 chickens a day. There are from 500 to 600 patients. The wards are all tile roofed and cement floored, with wide verandas and excellent ventilation.

In the newer hospital and barracks the walls are of heavy bamboo matting which in case of contagious diseases can be burned and the rest of the building disinfected.

There was also a convalescent barracks, to which soldiers returning from campaigns were sent to stay for several months to recuperate. These were given light exercise and were allowed a number of privileges.

The Dutch are now removing their large supply depots and garrisons from the coast towns such as Samarang, and putting them in the mountains, on the theory that in case of an attack by a foreign power they would be able to have sufficient munitions of war at the mountain stations to successfully resist an invasion. The barracks at Tjimahi and Salatiga are excellent. These have been reported on before, and plans of the barracks at the former place are on file at division headquarters in Manila.

The climate in the hills is exceedingly agreeable.

At Tjimahi there is infantry; at Salatiga, cavalry and mountain artillery.

The engineers build all fortifications, barracks, and other buildings. Their barracks average in cost about 10,000 guilders each.

There are many officers who serve always in the colonial army. However, there were a number seconded from the army in Holland, who come out for at least five years at a time. Captain Lambrechtsen was one of these.

POLICE.

The police of Java are slouchy in appearance, with baggy blue uniforms and yellow trimmings. They do good work in a way. No native is permitted to go from one place to another except by written permission. Evildoers are frequently taken at night in the houses where they have taken refuge, through the excellent system of the native headmen of villages and wards.

There is a law in Java which requires all Europeans to become members of a reserve force—militia—and to receive a certain number of hours per year instruction. This method is not popular

among many of the foreigners, especially English. I did not learn the details of the system.

THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

MILITARY.

The military force of the Federated Malay States consists of a regiment called the Malay States Guides, to which is attached an artillery corps. It is composed almost entirely of Sikhs and Pathans. The latter are sometimes spoken of as the Mahommedan Sikhs, and do not wear beards. Both Sikhs and Pathans are splendid-looking men, and their profession is soldiering. They are very submissive to discipline, careful and proud of all the forms and ceremonies. They are said, however, to lack initiative, and although they fight bravely when well led, still the moment they are deprived of their white leaders their value in a large measure is gone. The field and most of the company officers are those of lower grade from the British army. The lieutenant-colonel commanding is a very energetic and active man, and one of great ability. The adjutant, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, of the Lancaster Fusileers, is an especially energetic and capable officer. There are a number of native officers. The regiment is about a thousand strong, quartered as follows: Two companies at Kuala Lumpur, state of Selangor, and six companies and headquarters at Taiping, in the state of Perak. They are uniformed with the handsome turbans, and even their khaki uniform is striking. For dress occasions they have the British red coat. For the field their equipment is very simple. They use a khaki-cloth haversack, which has the advantage of being cheap, and perhaps is durable enough for their service. They have for fatigue work a light-blue flannel shirt without a collar and a handsome green turban. The British resident of each of the four native states has a guard furnished from this regiment, principally for display. The sultan and many of the native chiefs are received with guards of honor whenever they visit the resident, or the state capital.

The target range at Taiping is one of the best I have ever seen. The long-distance firing is up to 1,200 yards; the butts are against a mountain. The accompanying figure shows a cross section; the overhanging cover enables the space between the butt and the target to be small, thus preventing the loss of many otherwise good shots.

The targets were on an upright iron frame, and had vertical

motion, working on chains over wheels at the top. These frames or stands permitted three sizes of targets to be used. The butt was floored with cement; the cover was upheld by iron posts and iron rails. Like everything else in the British and Dutch colonies, the targets and the butts were nicely painted or whitewashed. One of the main advantages of the range was that it approached service conditions, the jungle on either side, the rough ground, and shooting over a road which crosses the range at 500 yards. There were many disappearing targets very simply arranged, some on the open ground, some imitation men behind breastworks or shelter, a gun with silhouette connoneers, a track running across a portion of the range on which an imitation armored car with a gun and crew, offered fine moving targets. Another target arrangement represented a column of troops marching down a hill toward the shots, was suspended on a wire, and consisted of a number of groups of silhouette figures arranged as in a column of troops. There was a painted canvas on a frame, to represent the front of a house, with a window and a door which could be opened and shut presenting the figure of a soldier in the window and in the doorway. A very simple moving target was the silhouette of a soldier creeping, with his gun carried about the knees. This was on a light frame about 4 feet square, and was carried on a pole like the signs which one sees carried about in the streets. A man carrying this moves up and down behind the butt. The target appearing above the latter makes a very good moving objective.

Captain Barrett and the soldiers were particularly good shots, especially those that I saw, which were the best from each company practicing at competition targets for a match to be shot off in a few days between that garrison and the garrison at Singapore. Officers from each garrison were sent to the other to watch the firing of the competitors. The teams shot at the same hour on the appointed day at Taiping and Singapore and the results were telegraphed. In addition to these matches they have regular competitions similar to ours.

In Singapore the troops are a regiment of British infantry, one of Madras infantry (native soldiers from India), and artillery, both British and native. These serve a tour in Singapore of so many years. The armament of the coast defenses about Singapore is said to be very good. The artillery were doing some excellent

shooting with rapid-fire guns at a moving target at the western entrance as we passed on the steamer.

I dined with Captain Anderson, adjutant of the Madras Regiment and member of the Indian Staff Corps, at Alexandria Barracks, where they are to erect new permanent barracks for the native infantry.

The officers at present are living in nipa shacks about like the temporary shelters used by our officers in the Philippines. They have excellent lawns and many flowers about the houses.

He said that many of the natives of India were excellent shots, much better shots than the British soldiers as a rule, and for that reason there was a different course of instruction for the native and the white troops in order that the two could not be compared by the natives in favor of themselves.

To encourage interest among the European residents in the Malay States and the Straits Settlements the government invites them to use the target ranges, to receive instruction from the military, and supplies them with an annual allowance of ammunition for use on the range, and the use of government service rifles.

In the English colonies in the Tropics the army officers use a very simple, inexpensive, and neat mess jacket, with the same collar and strap ornaments as are used on the khaki or white blouses. This custom enables one to dress for the evening in a cool dinner dress which answers every requirement in that warm climate.

The police of the Malay States is formed of Sikhs, Pathans, and Malays. The Malays are perhaps not so trustworthy, but are said to have more brains than the Sikhs, and they will often assume responsibilities and direct the Sikhs in emergencies when the Sikhs are awaiting for orders, and are willing to obey anyone who will assume to give them orders. The system of constabulary and police for the Malay States, although the material is not of the best, is creditable. They are used extensively in patrolling the roads. The police always look clean and soldierly.

There are small police stations all about the country. The court rooms, which are in simple, small, open buildings, are near the police stations. The latter are clean and well suited to the purpose. The magistrates, who are designated by the resident, generally in addition to their other duties as district administrative officials, move about constantly and appear at generally fixed dates at the

various places where they hold court. In each police station there is a lockup for the temporary safe-keeping of prisoners.

The uniform is khaki with canvas puttees.

The constabulary and police regulations are taken from the Indian Government and adapted to use in the Malay States.

The so-called Kitchener helmet is an excellent head dress, both with khaki and white. For comfort and appearance it is the most attractive headgear I have seen in the Tropics.

I noticed carefully many British soldiers dressed in their khaki. They were as a rule not so well set up nor as fine looking as our men, nor were their clothes of as natty a cut as those that our neatest men wear. But their helmets gave them a striking military appearance.

The same is true of the officers, both in white and khaki.

All of these native troops are comparatively inexpensive, and efforts are made to keep them so.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MORO PROVINCE,
Zamboanga, September 1, 1904.

SIR: The following annual report, covering the period from the organization of the Moro Province to August 31, 1904, is submitted in accordance with instructions embodied in Act No. 787 of the Philippine Commission, enacted June 1, 1903.

The Moro Province was organized in accordance with the above act, and the undersigned detailed and appointed governor on July 25, 1903.

On the recommendation of the provincial governor, George T. Langhorne, captain, Eleventh Cavalry, A. D. C., was appointed provincial secretary, and Charles Keller, captain, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, was appointed provincial engineer, both on August 15, 1903.

Fred. A. Thompson was appointed provincial treasurer August 5, 1903; John E. Springer, provincial attorney, August 19, 1903; and Najeeb M. Saleeby, provincial superintendent of schools, September 2, 1903.

The first meeting of the legislative council of the Moro Province was held on September 2, 1903. The first act of the council was passed September 4, 1903.

The five districts of the province provided by Act No. 787 were duly organized, as follows:

District of Zamboanga.—Governor: John P. Finley, captain, Twenty-seventh Infantry, September 2, 1903. Secretary: John R. Proctor, jr., captain, Artillery Corps, October 1, 1903. Treasurer: Charles B. McGhee, September 8, 1903.

District of Sulu.—Governor: Hugh L. Scott, major, Fourteenth Cavalry, September 2, 1903. Secretary: Oscar J. Charles, captain, Seventeenth Infantry, September 2, 1903. Treasurer: Burdette A. Crumb, October 1, 1903.

District of Lanao.—Governor: Robert L. Bullard, major, Twenty-eighth Infantry, November 11, 1903. Major Bullard resigned June 30, 1904, on account of ill health, and Daniel B. Devore, captain, Twenty-third Infantry, was appointed to succeed him July 1, 1904. Secretary: A. P. Hayne, January 1, 1904. Treasurer: Loren L. Day, January 7, 1904.

District of Cotabato.—Governor: Carl Reichmann, captain, Seventeenth Infantry, September 9, 1904. Captain Reichmann resigned on March 31, 1904, to accept a detail as military attaché with the Russian army in Manchuria. Robert O. Van Horn, captain, Seventeenth Infantry, was appointed to succeed him April 1, 1904. Secretary: Frank J. Dunleavy, November 11, 1903. Treasurer: Stephen R. Beard, December 1, 1903.

District of Davao.—Governor: Edward C. Bolton, first lieutenant, Seventeenth Infantry, October 23, 1903. Secretary: Thomas R. Henderson, October 23, 1903. Treasurer: G. W. C. Sharp, October 8, 1903.

The military officers mentioned above were assigned to duty in connection with civil affairs, and appointed by the provincial governor as provided by Act No. 787.

The necessary clerical force has been supplied the governor's office, the offices of the members of the legislative council, and the various district offices as required. All permanent appointments have been made in accordance with civil-service law.

Every effort has been made to conduct the government of the province in as economical a manner as possible.

The general conduct of provincial and district officials has been, with few exceptions, very satisfactory. The duties of municipal officials have, with a few exceptions, been indifferently performed.

The scope of the work attempted by the legislative council is embodied in its acts, which are hereunto appended. The mixed character of the population, the varying degree of intelligence,

ranging from a few fairly well-educated Filipinos on the seacoast to cannibalistic savages in the interior, the intense animosities due to religious differences, growing out of the struggle between Christians and Mohammedans covering several centuries, the entire absence in many sections of interior ways of communication, and the amount of time required to visit the seacoast and remote island settlements, have all combined to render the problem of establishing government and exercising control over the mixed peoples of this province a very difficult one.

The element which has been most difficult to deal with has been the Moro. A number of peoples are included under this general head, all of them Mohammedan, all of them intolerant and, as a rule, hating and despising Christians and living very largely by piracy, slave trading, and robbery of the weaker and less warlike savage races of the province. Spain was just completing her final preparations to finish the long-delayed conquest of the Moros of Lanao and Sulu when the Philippine Islands were sold to the United States, and upon the withdrawal of her forces from the Sulu, Cotabato, and Lake Lanao districts, the Moros immediately assumed practical control of these sections, inaugurating an era of aggression and outrages of every description.

In the Cotabato Valley, under the leadership of Dattos Ali and Djimbangan, they sacked the town of Cotabato, killing many of the principal inhabitants, stripping all the Christian women naked and marching them in this condition through the streets, and, after selecting those whom they wanted, finally distributed them among their friends and followers.

In the Lake Lanao region the withdrawal of the Spanish forces was signalized by repeated raids upon the Filipino settlements, resulting in the killing and enslaving of considerable numbers of Christian Filipinos.

In Sulu the town of Jolo would have been destroyed and its inhabitants massacred but for the protection of the United States forces.

These were the general conditions which existed at the time of our occupation of the Moro territory. In the Sulu Archipelago our occupancy was subject to the restrictions of an agreement known as the Bates Agreement or Treaty, under which the Moros became turbulent and insolent, and finally broke into open rebellion, attacking United States troops and attempting to take the town of

Jolo by treachery. In the Cotabato Valley our attitude from the time of occupancy until the time of the organization of the Moro Province was largely passive, and little influence had been exercised upon the vicious practices of the Moros. No action was taken to punish the perpetrators of the outrages upon the inhabitants which have been above referred to. Conscientious attempts had been made to stop slave dealing, slave trading, and kindred vices, but it is not believed, in the light of subsequent events, that they were effective beyond the immediate vicinity of the town of Cotabato. In the lake region the attitude of the Moros was one of open and armed defiance, which necessitated several punitive expeditions, which were successfully made, inflicting severe punishment upon the Moros, but leaving them still, throughout the greater portion of the lake region, bitterly hostile, and in other portions quiet and professing friendship, but in reality ugly and seizing every opportunity to do harm to American soldiers and officers. The great Island of Basilan, with from 20,000 to 30,000 Moros, was, thanks to the influence of Datto Pedro Cuevas, since deceased, friendly and peaceful. The attitude of the savage non-Christian peoples of the interior of Mindanao was one of timid friendliness. Most of these people are not warlike in character, and even if they were are so poorly armed as to be capable of giving very little trouble.

Such was the general condition of affairs at the time of the establishment of the provincial government of the Moro Province. Both the general commanding the division of the Philippines and the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands had informed the provincial governor that, in their opinion, active punitive measures would have to be taken with the Moros in various sections, especially in Sulu.

With the organizations of the districts of Zamboanga, Sulu, Cotabato, Davao, and Lanao, instructions were issued to the different district governors to endeavor, by every means in their power, to gain the confidence of the natives, establish friendly relations, explain the purposes of the new government, and influence the people to discontinue slavery and other vicious practices. In some cases these measures met with marked success, in others, especially in Sulu, Cotabato, and Lanao, our forbearance and persuasive attitude was mistaken for timidity and lack of power, which later on led to conditions necessitating vigorous action on the part of

the military authorities, which resulted in the complete destruction of the Moro power in these districts and brought to an end, it is believed, all organized resistance therein.

The organization of the districts was followed by the setting apart of certain municipal districts—Siassi, Cagayan de Sulu, Jolo, Zamboanga, Dapitan, Iligan, Malabang, Cotabato, Davao, Mati, Makar, Baganga, Caraga, and Cateel. It has been impracticable to completely organize some of these municipalities as yet, for want of suitable personnel to assume charge of affairs.

In order to meet the requirements of the native situation a number of tribal wards have been organized throughout the province. The purpose of these tribal wards has been to provide for the government and control of the Moro and other uncivilized peoples and to give them, under certain conditions, the option of continuing under a tribal or paternal form of government or becoming full citizens of a municipality. Details of the plan are set forth in Act No. 39 of the legislative council. The operation of the act has been satisfactory. It is believed that in time all well-to-do members of tribal wards will prefer to become full citizens of the municipalities. In the meantime the tribal ward system serves a very useful purpose and furnishes a means of controlling the uncivilized peoples for whom it is intended.

Slave trading has been brought practically to an end throughout the seacoast Moro districts, although undoubtedly it continues to some extent between the inland Moros and the savage tribes of the interior; but as they are unable to bring their victims to the seacoast for sale or barter, or to move them about without danger of capture and punishment, interest in this hitherto principal industry of the Moros has greatly diminished, and the timid and more or less defenseless natives of the interior are beginning to take heart.

There has been much said about the paternal form of Moro slavery. After something over a year of almost continuous contact with the Moros, under varying conditions of nominal friendliness and actual hostilities, and after visiting in detail all the principal Moro districts, it can be stated that it would be difficult to imagine a worse form of slavery. The slave had absolutely no rights. His wife, his daughters, and his property were entirely subject to the will of his owner, and he himself could be sold or even killed with impunity. There were, of course, many instances where relations

between slaves and owners were friendly, but accidents of this kind should not be taken as a ground for describing an institution where the owners hold absolute power of life and death over their slaves as a beneficent, kindly, or paternal one.

No effort has been made to tear these former slaves from their masters, but they have all been informed that they are entirely free to remain with them or leave them, as they see fit. The result has been that many former slaves have left their masters and established themselves independently, a condition of affairs which is rapidly extending.

Slaves were acquired by purchase, by capture, by heredity, and through indebtedness, and the conditions resulting were most unfortunate, not only for the slaves but also for the owners, as the institution seemed to paralyze all true development and to accentuate the various forms of vice to which the Moro is so commonly a victim.

Immediately upon the withdrawal of Spanish authority and control, both on land and sea, a condition of anarchy sprang up, which in 1899 Sawyer, the historian of the Philippines, described as follows, speaking of Mindanao:

> The present condition of the island is most lamentable. Nothing could be more dreadful; robbery, outrage, and murder are rampant. Every evil passion is let loose, and the labor of years has been lost. * * * In the words of one who knows the country well, Mindanao has become a seething hell and is in a condition more dreadful than ever before in historic times.

While this description is probably somewhat overdrawn, yet that there was considerable foundation for it is shown by the following extracts, the first taken from this year's report of Governor Scott, of Sulu, describing conditions in Sulu at the time he assumed charge of the district; the others from reports of Colonel Sweet, commanding officer at Jolo, written a year after Mr. Sawyer's statements were made.

> The condition of the common people was most deplorable; slavery was rife; for failure to pay a debt of $5 a man and his whole family could be taken into slavery for life; there were frequent cases of kidnaping, stealing, robbery, rape, and murder. The dattos and other chiefs preyed upon the lower people; as they said, "The big fish in the sea were accustomed to swallow the little fish"; no man had any incentive to work for anything beyond a mere hand-to-mouth living, for he was not allowed to enjoy the fruits of his labor, which were taken from him promptly by robbery or by unjust fines. The very first case investigated, before landing,

was that of Panglima Ambutong, who complained that the Rajah Muda, the brother of the sultan and his heir apparent and in charge while the sultan was absent in Singapore, had fined him 2,000 pesos and confiscated his bail, for defending himself from Panglima Dammang, who had attacked him. A similar fine and confiscation had operated also against Dammang, both without a trial. These cases were rectified at once.

Piracy.—The natives of the islands are natural pirates, the multitude of small islands and reefs favoring them. These piracies are committed against each other, or against Chinamen. When boats and their crews disappear, the natives take it as a matter of course—it is only another case of piracy. No reports of piracy against whites have been received, but from evidence found by Captain Cloman in the Selungan affairs, it would appear that piracies against Sandakan traders have been committed recently.

* * * * * * *

Complaints are being received from Moros as to unjust treatment from the sultan, dattos, and others in authority, and when they complain to the sultan they are fined or can get no redress. I have investigated some of these complaints for my own information, and find that justice as we understand it is unknown. The desire to get money overrides all other considerations. As an example of justice, a Moro lost a carabao by theft; he located the thief and complained to the sultan, who fined the thief $105 and confiscated the carabao.

The political situation remains the same as at last report. The lower classes have more confidence in us, but the sultan and the chiefs are obstructive factors in all our efforts for the betterment of the condition of the Moro people. They have no honest desire for American methods of honest administration, when the whole people will be benefited, unless there is some consideration in it for them. They are overbearing toward their people as ever, and do not seem inclined to change their arbitrary methods or aid the people to better themselves. They act as if they thought the people were created to be their slaves or for their own aggrandizement. The lower class seem to be peaceable and as law abiding as they can be under the circumstances. Stealing is very prevalent and will continue so until the chiefs resort to different methods of punishment; fining and selling into slavery are practically the only punishments awarded for any offense, and, as the fines are divided between the sultan and dattos and judge, they are naturally large for small offenses and comparatively small for the worst offenders. The result is, a person has to steal in order to pay his fine, or he will be sold as a slave.

These extracts would have applied with equal force to conditions existing in the Cotabato Valley and in the Lake Lanao region.

All the district governors have displayed ability and energy in dealing with the situations confronting them; most of them have been very tactful. As above indicated, the situations of greatest difficulty have been those where the Moro predominated. The

results on the whole have been everywhere satisfactory, and as much progress has been made as could reasonably be expected in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since the organization of the districts.

One very important feature of the provincial organization, especially in its bearing upon the control of the Moro and non-Christian element, is still undetermined upon, namely, the establishment of courts for the trial of cases between Moros, between non-Christians, and between Moros and other non-Christians. It was believed at the time of the organization of the province, from the information then at hand, that a sufficient body of laws existed, especially among the Moros and even among some of the other non-Christian peoples, to serve as a basis for their control, and it was the desire of the Philippine Commission that the legislative council gather, modify, and codify the laws of these peoples, and, where not inconsistent with humane and decent ideas, to put them in force; but after a year of diligent investigation and study of this question, it has been found that the Moros and other savage peoples have no laws—simply a few customs, which are nowhere general, varying from one valley to the next, from one island to another. Such laws as they have are many of them revolting and practically all of them utterly and absolutely undesirable from every standpoint of decency and good government. The Moros are, in a way, religious and moral degenerates. They profess Mohammedanism, but practice only those precepts of the Koran which suit their individual cases. They have no written laws worthy of the name. Evidently the first Mohammedan priests brought with them to these Islands the teachings of the Koran in more or less purity, and also certain of the Mohammedan laws, but since that time, so far as can be gathered from the traditions of these people, they have gradually fallen away from the religious teachings, and most of the laws which are founded on the Koran have fallen into disuse and been forgotten, so that at the present time there is little or nothing left of them. Those that are left relate principally to the plurality of wives, the control and protection of their concubines, and laws regulating property in slaves. In short, nothing has been found worthy of codification or imitation, and little or nothing which does not exist in better form wherever humane, decent, and civilized laws are in force.

With all their faults the Moros are brave and resolute, and under good laws and an honest government will in time give a good account of themselves.

At the date of writing this report conditions throughout the province are peaceful, with the single exception of the presence of an outlaw in the upper Cotabato Valley—Dato Ali of Kudarangan. This Moro (Ali) flatly refused to obey the antislavery law and attempted to raise the whole Cotabato Valley in revolt. Details of operations against him have already been covered by special reports. His fortification was taken and destroyed in March and his following dispersed. It is believed that his main work was the largest ever constructed by a Moro in these Islands. It was larger than twenty of the largest cottas of the lake region or Sulu, and would have easily held a garrison of 4,000 or 5,000 men. It was well located, well built, well armed, and amply supplied with ammunition. There were embrasures for 120 pieces of artillery. Eighty-five pieces were captured, among them many large cannon of from 3 inches to 5½ inches caliber. The other pieces in the work, small lantakas, were carried off or thrown into the river. Ali is at present at large, with an armed following of 50 or 60 men and a miscellaneous following of a hundred or two people, who accompany him under compulsion from place to place, carrying food, etc., and whose personnel is frequently changed. As the hereditary datto of the upper valley, the people at heart sympathize with him, but not to the extent of openly taking up arms in large numbers.

Reconnoissance parties have been sent all over the province, and have attempted by kindness and tact to open up friendly relations with the wild peoples of the interior, and in this respect have been in many instances successful. In the district of Davao especially good work has been done among the wild tribes by Governor Bolton and Mr. Orville Wood, an American school-teacher of the district. A large number of Bogobos have been induced to settle on the coast at Santa Cruz, and under Mr. Wood's direction and guidance have built a fine village, with a population of about 800 souls. The children have taken up school work with great enthusiasm and interest. Many of them speak English and some write it. The adults are industrious and docile and show many amiable traits. Now and then a few go back to the hills to take part in some

religious ceremony, with its accompaniment of human sacrifice and sometimes cannibalism, but these instances are few and will soon cease altogether. At present they serve to illustrate the chasm which is being bridged over between savagery and the conditions of village life, with is attempts at schools and government. It can hardly be expected that these savage people, however good their intentions, however great their desire to improve, can pass entirely from one extreme to the other in the short time which has elapsed between their past condition and present surroundings.

In speaking of the settlement at Santa Cruz it is only just to state that this settlement was originally established by a Jesuit father prior to the late Philippine revolution. During the troubled times which followed it was abandoned, but with the reëstablishment of peace some of the original settlers returned and formed the nucleus of this now prosperous and growing native community.

It is believed to be the best policy, and the work of the legislative council is carried on with the conviction that the principal object of its work should be to gradually bring the various and diverse elements of this province under a similar form of control, approximating and finally attaining the method of control exercised among the civilized peoples of the Philippine Islands. In some sections it will be a long time before this object is attained. This policy, however, if consistently followed, will gradually accustom the diverse elements of which the provincial population is composed to the laws and principles in force in the Philippine Islands. In awarding punishments to savage peoples justice must be tempered by consideration for their condition of intelligence and their tribal customs. This is believed to be the best policy, and after careful consideration it is not thought advisable to attempt to codify and put in force, under the name of laws, the customs which have hitherto obtained among these people, as many of them are revolting and but few embody principles which we would wish to perpetuate. In brief, the codification would be a farce. It would amount to the writing of a new law, which must necessarily be based upon the laws and practices with which we are familiar. In other words, it would result in a complete change of existing tribal customs and so-called laws. Such being the case, it is better to at once adopt in a general way the laws in force in other portions of the Philippines and bring all the people of these Islands under a common system of justice.

There is nothing to be gained by the codification of the Moro laws and the outcome will necessarily be confusion. The line between the Filipino of this province, amenable to the general laws of the Philippine Islands, and the Moros and non-Christian inhabitants of the interior, is a very indistinct one, as in many cases they are mingled, living in the same villages and rural communities. The object of legislation in the way of law making should be that one general system of law apply to all the people of the Philippines, that its application be tempered to the condition of the ignorant savage, but, although tempered, the general principles of the application of justice should be the same.

With the possible exception of the system of tribal ward government, it is believed that the same general principle of uniformity may be applied in reference to harmonizing the form of provincial government existing in this province with that existing in others. It is believed that after the few years necessary to bring order out of the chaos existing among the savage peoples, this should conform to the accepted type of provincial government existing throughout the Philippine Islands.

PROVINCIAL INCOMES.

Under the act of organization the province is awarded the customs collections of the ports within the province, the internal-revenue tax, and the forestry tax, together with the usual municipal and other local forms of taxation. The total general provincial revenue for the year ending June 30, 1904, was ₱337,378.05. The amount on hand June 30, unencumbered and free for appropriation, was ₱136,834.59. The amount appropriated but not expended was ₱26,181.76.

From this is to be deducted the cost of customs throughout the province—statement not yet rendered by the Auditor, but amount is reported to be ₱53,170.62, leaving a total of ₱83,663.97 free for appropriation above all expenditures and outstanding indebtedness. Amount received from customs collections, ₱222,664.39; cost of customs collections, ₱53,170.62, or a total of over 23.8 per cent of the customs revenue. It is believed that the cost of collections is unduly high and that it should be reduced during the coming year.

The expenditure of funds is accounted for as follows:

Government of the Moro Province, 18.4 per cent of all revenues, divided as follows:

	Per cent.
Governor's office	1.5
Secretary's office	3.4
Treasurer's office	3.9
Attorney's office	2.8
Engineer's office	3.3
Superintendent of schools office	3.5

These figures do not represent exactly the expenses of the various offices. For instance, clerks and stenographers are furnished from the secretary's office to the offices of the other members of the legislative council; and two Arabs, at ₱1,800 per year, classed as school-teachers, are employed in translation and other work in the office of the superintendent of schools—work not altogether pertaining to this department, but involving in many instances translations into Moro of orders and proclamations. The engineer's office is charged with a number of employees who really serve in all the offices of the legislative council as caretakers, messengers, etc. The statement as given is sufficiently accurate for general purposes. District governments, 13.5 per cent; schools, 13.5 per cent; public works, 6.5 per cent; customs expenses, 16.1 per cent of total revenue.

The expenses of the general government and the district governments have been necessarily heavy, as the organization of the government has called for the equipment of the various offices, the purchase of all kinds of supplies, and general expenses incident to organization. Considerable time was required in reorganizing the school department, which was not in full operation until the last six months of the year. The same may be said of the department of public works. A considerable amount of work has been accomplished in the way of preparation of plans and estimates for public works, which are now under way.

All sums of money mentioned in this report are in Philippine currency.

It will be seen that the total funds available for provincial expenses has, in view of the work in hand, been a comparatively small one, and the strictest economy has been necessary in order to maintain the government in a reasonably efficient form and avoid getting into debt.

A large portion—probably three-fifths—of the dutiable articles

consumed in the province are imported through the port of Manila and distributed from there to merchants in this province. This loss of revenue is in part compensated for by the general Insular Government maintaining the Constabulary force serving within the limits of the province, post-office department, and Courts of First Instance.

It is hoped that by the establishment of better communications with foreign ports, through arrangements with ocean steamship lines now passing through the Straits of Basilan en route from Australia to Hongkong and other Asiatic ports, the merchants of this province may be able to import directly. If this can be accomplished there will be a very material gain in the provincial income, as well as the establishment of far more healthy business conditions.

It is believed that the total provincial revenue for the coming year will considerably exceed the revenue of the past year, but it is difficult to estimate even approximately what the increase will be. The extensive loss of carabaos, horses, and cattle has very largely crippled the agriculturists and limited industry in many directions.

Cedula taxes have been paid this year by the Moros for the first time in their history. In the Cotabato district alone over 7,000 Moros have taken out cedulas. The number taken out in the Lanao and Sulu districts has been inconsiderable, owing to the active and determined character of the opposition in these districts to the establishment of government and control, which has continued until recently. Now that resistance in these places has practically been ended, it is believed that the inhabitants will comply with the obligations imposed upon them.

The cedula tax collected among the non-Christian peoples is devoted to improvements in the tribal ward districts in which collected and in the maintenance of such petty government offices as are required in the administration of the headman's districts and tribal wards. It is believed that this system will be much appreciated by the Moros as soon as they thoroughly understand it. Under the datto system taxation was arbitrary and fixed by the datto, petty sultan, or other native ruler, who took from their subordinates whatever they wanted, and taxes (forced contributions) were generally in accordance with the industry and accumulations of the person taxed; a system which naturally tended to

discourage production and limit very much the industry of the people. Under the present system of small taxes, devoted almost exclusively to the needs of the tribal ward and the maintenance of the headman's government, a system of uniform moderate taxation is substituted for a system of taxation regulated only by the avarice of the taxor and the capacity to pay of the person taxed.

A certain amount of revenue has also been derived from the licensing of arms. This also is an entirely new departure for the Moros, and for the first time in their history they are licensing their arms. This action and the payment of the cedula tax are excellent signs and augur well for future good conduct.

Many Moro boats have taken out coastwise and foreign trading permits and have been licensed and registered.

Incomes from cedula taxes, licenses for bearing arms, and licenses for trading boats will probably increase, as well as income from land taxes and, it is hoped, from forestry and other taxes.

It is proposed to devote 25 per cent of the total revenue to public education and an equal amount for public works. The balance will be consumed in aid to municipalities, maintenance of the government, charities, administration of justice, and incidental expenses.

Considering the fact that the province started with an empty treasury and under conditions which were rather discouraging, and that the expense of organization of the provincial and district governments has been met, the surplus revenue remaining from the first year's work is satisfactory.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A strong effort has been made to establish as good a school system as the funds available would permit. During the year fifty-two public schools were in operation in the province. Fifteen American teachers were on duty, with salaries of approximately ₱200 each per month. The salaries of native teachers actually engaged in teaching run from ₱180 per annum to ₱600 per annum. Fifty-nine native teachers were employed, of whom nine are Mohammedans and the rest native Christians. Forty-one public school buildings are occupied, 29 public buildings and 12 rented. Total enrollment, 2,114 children. Average attendance, 1,582. Moro children in attendance in schools, 240. It is thought that this number will rapidly increase during the coming year, as Moro

parents are much less suspicious than formerly and are commencing to send their children to school. So far as the Moros are concerned, this is perhaps one of the most promising indications of a change for the better. Recently quite a number of requests for schools have been made by Moros to the governor of the province. In most instances the Moro making the request has guaranteed to supply a school building.

Most of the provincial schools are necessarily rather crude affairs, as everything had to be started from the bottom, schoolhouses built or repaired in most places, and children induced to come to school. Both the Moro and Filipino children are anxious to learn English, and it is made the principal study in all of our schools wherever it is possible to obtain teachers who have a sufficient knowledge of the language to instruct in it. The comparatively large salaries paid American teachers under the civil-service rules makes it impossible to maintain as large a number of this class of teachers as is required. It is very desirable to procure quite a number of English-speaking teachers for a smaller monthly salary. This would enable us to rapidly extend the teaching of English, a most important feature of public education, but, unfortunately, under present rulings and with the present income this seems impossible.

There are many dialects in the Island of Mindanao. Very poor Spanish is spoken by many of the Filipino natives, but Spanish has in no sense of the word taken so deep a hold as to have become the language of the people; consequently there is every reason to believe that the development of English will be rapid and general. There is no object whatever in attempting to preserve the native dialects, as they are crude, devoid of literature, and limited in range. The Moro dialects have been used as a medium for translating the Koran and the recording of such rudimentary laws and regulations as remain from the old Mohammedan teaching and laws. There is little or nothing of a historical character which has been made of record, and absolutely nothing in the way of literature. The language is limited and crude and is not believed to present any features of value or interest other than as a type of savage tongue. It will probably be necessary in some instances to give a certain amount of instruction in Moro for a time, in order that the children being instructed in public schools in the pure Moro districts may be able to use and understand their own language in such affairs of life as render its use necessary. The teaching of English,

however, should be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. We can not expect to continue the many different dialects of the island, and any attempt to do so would be unwise, but we can hope with a reasonable degree of assurance to make English the main language and the medium of transacting all official and most business affairs in the comparatively near future.

Efforts are being made to improve the methods of the native teachers and educate youth for teachers by means of a normal or secondary school. Much can also be accomplished by having all native teachers attend school under the tutelage of American teachers for a certain portion of their vacation, the instruction to be principally devoted to improving them in teaching methods and qualifying them for work in higher grades.

With the exception of the secondary school at Zamboanga, the schools are principally of a primary grade. In some of the schools pupils are graded somewhat in advance of the primary schools, but such classes are few.

Plans are under consideration to assemble in Zamboanga from 200 to 300 native children, gathered from all portions of the province; the children to be carefully selected and to be from 10 to 14 years of age, for the purpose of putting them at school under first-class supervision and giving them a course of about six years, which will include primary school, manual training, and, for those who show capacity, normal training, the children to be returned to their homes for vacation at regular intervals. If this can be carried out, and it is believed it can, it will give the province a large number of well-trained natives as assistants in the various departments of the government, and especially as teachers among their own people.

The policy of the province is to build and own its own school buildings and conduct its own school system, independent of municipal influence or control. Arrangements are being made to purchase a desirable piece of property in Zamboanga on which to erect a suitable secondary school building, as well as a first-class building for common schools.

The work of the first school year, while leaving much to be desired, has been reasonably satisfactory and gives reason for hope of a successful future. The schools in the town of Zamboanga have been particularly successful and, everything considered, are really excellent. It would be a long time before the dense mass of ab-

solutely uncivilized natives in the interior of this province and the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis can be reached by a school system, but there is no excuse for failure to supply in the immediate future the present Christian inhabitants and the semicivilized people within our reach with a reasonable number of public schools, and to insist on the attendance of the children to the limit of the capacity of the schools.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works of the province have been very limited in extent and not entirely satisfactory in character. This has been largely due to the fact that the department has been undergoing organization and there has been little opportunity for systematic work, but the point has now been reached where such work can be taken up. The general policy has been to open up road and trail communication where conditions demanded, to construct the necessary provincial, district, and school buildings, repair the wharves, and do such other necessary work as is required to facilitate the transaction of public business, commerce, and agriculture. As the provincial buildings, roads, etc., have been practically without repair or improvement since the withdrawal of the Spanish authorities and the amount of public moneys available during the past year has been small, the provincial resources have been severely taxed to meet the demands made upon them. The province is at present engaged in reconstructing the provincial building at Zamboanga, as well as the streets of the town, building a provincial jail, repairing wharves, constructing schoolhouses, and repairing district and municipal buildings at the principal towns of the province. Arrangements have been made for the purchase of road-building machinery in the way of traction engines, stone crushers, etc., and it is hoped that the coming year will see a marked improvement in roads, especially in the district of Zamboanga and the road from Iligan to Lake Lanao, for the reconstruction of which, together with work on other provincial roads, the Insular Government has appropriated, from the Congressional relief fund of $3,000,000, United States currency, the sum of $150,000, United States currency.

The extensive epidemic of surra, glanders, and rinderpest has practically destroyed the working animals of the province, and it is extremely difficult to secure draft animals for public works, except at excessively high figures.

In this province, as in all tropical countries, money spent in the construction of temporary roads is money thrown away, and whatever road work is done must be of a substantial and lasting character. It is the purpose of the province to establish a fixed policy in regard to roads, calling for roads of permanent construction, bridge and culvert work of masonry, to the greatest extent possible, and for the planting of suitable shade trees along the sides of the present roads, as well as such new roads as may be constructed, and to inaugurate the "caminero" system upon all roads. In the sparsely settled districts, where pack transportation alone is used, it is the policy to construct trails following to as great an extent as possible lines which will render them convertible into roads when traffic shall warrant such change.

There has been a very considerable amount of road work done by the Spanish Government, especially throughout the town of Zamboanga and neighboring section, also in and about Jolo and Cotabato, and a small amount at Iligan, but most of this work has fallen into a bad condition and requires extensive repairs. Until the revenues of the province are very much improved, the amount of road construction must necessarily be very limited and confined to the vicinity of the principal towns.

Water systems and extensive municipal public works are required at Zamboanga, Cotabato, and Iligan, but funds for them are largely wanting and the work can only be undertaken gradually.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Administration of justice has been effected, so far as the Christian element is concerned, through Courts of First Instance and justice of the peace courts, of the same type as those existing in other provinces. These courts have also had jurisdiction over all cases arising between Filipinos and Moros and Filipinos and other non-Christians, as well as cases between Americans, Europeans, and the subjects of Asiatic powers on the one part and Moros or other non-Christians on the other. Cases arising between Moro and Moro, between non-Christians, or between Moros and other non-Christians, have been dealt with by the tribal laws and customs above referred to, but a continuance of this double system constitutes a great injustice, for under the present law if a Moro kills a Filipino or Christian of a degree of intelligence and social condition in every way approximating his own—perhaps a neighbor living under

exactly the same conditions—he receives the penalties prescribed by the criminal code in force in the Philippine Islands. If he kills another Moro or non-Christian under exactly the same conditions, the maximum penalty which can be awarded him under the Moro or non-Christian laws (customs) is a fine of 105 pesos. It is evident that a continuance or an elaboration of this condition is undesirable from every standpoint. The same general principles of law and the same general class of punishment should apply to all guilty of similar crimes. In the case of the ignorant savage the application of the law should be tempered with that degree of consideration and clemency to which his condition of ignorance and savagery is entitled. There should be but one system of law in force by organized civil government in the Philippine Islands, and the judges who are appointed to administer it among the non-Christian and savage races should be men of sufficient intelligence and judgment to apply it justly and reasonably.

The draft of an act organizing the district courts, prescribing the procedure, etc., for dealing with cases arising among the savage and non-Christian peoples, is now in course of preparation.

The anti-slavery law, prohibiting the forcible holding and trafficking in slaves, is working well, and its beneficial effects are everywhere noticeable in the diminished amount of slave dealing and slave hunting. All former slaves know that they can not be compelled to remain with their former masters and that they have a right to their own property and their own labor, and everywhere they are asserting their rights and demanding protection against the exactions of the dattos and other petty rulers. Another year will see a very decided change for the better so far as the condition of the former slaves and the down-trodden "taos," or laboring people, of the various tribes is concerned.

The control and authority given the headmen of the various tribal wards, established under section 5 of Act 39 of the legislative council, is being made good use of by most of them for the purpose of maintaining law and order and carrying out district laws and regulations. Once the district courts are established and in operation it is believed that our means of controlling these non-Christian people and of administering justice among them will be ample and satisfactory, and that the disorders and abuses which have existed from past times will progressively diminish.

The good effects of the missions established by the Jesuits along

the seacoast and at many places in the interior of this island are everywhere apparent, and the work which this society has done has implanted in many remote parts of the island not only the principles of the Christian religion, but the principles of law and order and respect for authority. There has been no attempt to interfere in any way with the Mohammedan marriage laws.

The secretary's office has been organized upon an excellent basis, and the work has been very efficiently performed. Attached hereunto is a report submitted by the secretary, covering a trip made to Sarawak, Java, and the Federated Malay States. Attention is invited to this report.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

DISTRICT OF ZAMBOANGA.

In the district of Zamboanga the governor and secretary have done careful and conscientious work in organizing the district, restoring law and order, and bettering the condition of the people. The entire district is peaceful. Datto Rajah Muda Mandi, an intelligent Moro of mixed Spanish and Moro descent, has been appointed headman of the district, with various deputy headmen representing the different tribes and factions as his assistants. Datto Mandi's position has been a difficult one, for his duties as headman of the district and representative of the government have in many instances brought him into conflict with customary practices of his own people, such as slavery, peonage, etc. Consistent support has been given him, and he has accomplished a very considerable amount of good work without apparently losing his hold on his own people.

The people of the district had, as a rule, good crops last year, and aside from the losses due to surra and rinderpest have improved their condition materially. A good deal of hemp and many cocoanut trees have been planted, and there is no evidence of actual want in the district. Ladronism has been entirely suppressed, and the leader of the disorderly element, one Eduardo Alvarez, was killed while resisting arrest.

Efforts have been made to encourage the hill tribes to come to Zamboanga with their produce, and a native exchange has been erected where they can bring their products to market and where quarters have been provided for them and corrals for their animals in case it is necessary to remain several days.

The schools of the district have been well attended.

The conduct of the municipality of Zamboanga has been far from satisfactory, and it has been necessary to appoint a new municipal council, all of whom are natives. At present affairs are progressing favorably. Expenses of the personnel have been materially reduced, and the district government is attempting to build up an interest in public improvements and establish the municipality upon a sound basis. The perpetrators of a number of murders and other serious offenses against the people and public order have been arrested and brought to trial and their cases disposed of, which has had a very good effect upon the peace of the district.

DISTRICT OF SULU.

The affairs of the district of Sulu have been handled with excellent judgment and much tact by the district governor, who has been ably seconded by the district secretary. The affairs of this district were, at the time of its organization, in a most unsatisfactory condition. The garrison was practically bottled up in Jolo. It was unsafe for small detachments to go far outside the walls, and troops moved in considerable numbers. There was no semblance of public order in the island, the sultan and his principal dattos were at war with each other, disloyal to the Government, and preying upon the poorer people. The abrogation of the Bates agreement has done much to facilitate the organization of local government and the restoration of good order. Headmen have been appointed, and are in most instances performing their duties in a satisfactory manner. There has been a very material increase in the output of hemp and other produce. At the time of writing this report peace and good order exists throughout the district and the natives are obedient to the orders and instructions of the governor. Every proper effort is being made to control them as largely as possible through their principal men, who have been appointed to fill the offices of headmen in the various portions of the district.

DISTRICT OF COTABATO.

The greater portion of the district has been orderly throughout the year. The upper portion of the Rio Grande Valley has been considerably disturbed since March, 1904, by Ali's outbreak. The crops last year and this year have been among the largest ever known in the valley. The condition on the whole is, from a Moro stand-

point, one of prosperity. As soon as the disturbance caused by Ali is brought to an end it is believed that the upper valley will make rapid progress. The territory of the district has been divided among different headmen, who are performing their duties as well as can be expected under the circumstances. The municipal government of Cotabato has required careful supervision to secure efficient administration. The governors of the district and the secretary have efficiently and energetically discharged the duties imposed upon them.

DISTRICT OF DAVAO.

The affairs of this district have been handled in a capable and tactful manner by the governor, who has displayed great energy, making frequent inspections and visiting even the most remote mountain districts, explaining the new conditions, district regulations, etc. Long-standing feuds between various tribes have been peacefully settled at a conference arranged by the governor, and a general peace established in districts where feuds have existed for generations. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of houses in the district, and a number of new native villages have been built up. Over 1,000,000 new hemp plants have been set out and many thousand cocoanuts. At the present time the amount of hemp growing in this district is greater than can be harvested with the laborers available. There are comparatively few Moros in the district.

The remarks made concerning municipal affairs in the district of Zamboanga apply with equal force to municipal affairs in the district of Davao. All municipalities have required close supervision and frequent inspection. This is a condition by no means remarkable when the limited experience of these people in self-government is considered. They are good followers, and with good men at the head of local affairs are tractable and entirely willing to work for good government; but when a bad man happens to be president the lack of public spirit is made apparent by the entire failure on the part of the people to make a stand in behalf of good administration.

There have been a good many attempts on the part of the comparatively civilized people on the seacoast to peon the uncivilized people of the interior and compel them to dispose of their products most disadvantageously to themselves. All instances of this kind

have been followed up and systematic efforts made to break up this practice and to establish municipal governments under the best native officials available.

DISTRICT OF LANAO.

In the district of Lanao conditions have been disturbed throughout the year by frequent attacks by Moros upon troops, hunting parties, and individual soldiers; also by acts of lawlessness, such as the raiding of Filipino settlements on the seacoast for slaves and frequent attacks upon the hill tribes for the purpose of procuring women and robbing the people of their crops and supplies. These acts of armed hostility and lawlessness have been summarily dealt with in all instances where the Moros refuse to surrender offenders. It is not believed that there will be any further organized resistance—certainly none of serious importance. There are one or two districts whose sultans have shown indications of hostility but have not as yet actually committed themselves to the policy of resisting the duly organized government of the province. It is probable that for several years to come we shall have sporadic outbreaks by a few fanatics here and there in this and other Moro regions. There is probably a datto, sultan, or other petty chief for every fifteen or twenty men in the district. The people are densely ignorant and very suspicious and are easily played upon by the Arab priests, who, it is believed, are responsible very largely for the attitude of the people.

The work of the governors of the district has been difficult and trying in character, but has been efficiently and satisfactorily performed.

During the past year crops throughout the province have been good, with the exception of the cocoanut crop, which was poor during the first six months. The people everwhere have enough to eat, and so far as known are secure in the possession of their property and families. The province has great natural resources, which are almost entirely undeveloped. There is an almost unlimited amount of valuable timber, a great deal of it easily accessible, and there is a very large amount of fine agricultural land, well adapted to cocoanut, hemp, rice, sugar—in short, most of the island products. Rubber plants and rubber trees exist in large numbers, also gutta trees, although a comparatively small amount of this is at present being brought out. Nearly all tropical fruits

grow well in the province. All that is wanted is someone to develop and make use of its almost inexhaustible resources.

Lumber companies complain of the present forestry law and there has been no development in this industry during the past year; in fact, two lumber mills in the province have ceased operations. It is possible that after further trial of the present law there may be a revival of the industry. At present, in the midst of an almost inexhaustible forest of excellent lumber, we are building barracks and quarters and oftentimes private buildings with lumber brought from America, a condition which ought not to exist.

What is needed to develop this portion of the world is a suitable class of settlers, bringing with them knowledge of modern agricultural methods, enterprise, and some capital. Such a class of settlers will do much to introduce higher standards of industrial and agricultural capacity, standards which must be established before the native will take steps to change his present methods, which are all that he knows, and unless he has before him the example of what can be done in this really remarkable country it is not believed that his present primitive methods will be materially changed. If he could see the results of better agricultural methods and better industrial methods generally it is believed that his ambition would be stimulated and that his development would be comparatively rapid. In short, a scattering of good agriculturists throughout the province would be of inestimable value to the people, individually and as a whole.

At the present time such a class of settlers is not coming, and it is not believed that they will come until much more liberal inducements are offered them, especially in the way of obtaining land by settlement. The prospect of obtaining by settlement, even under the most favorable conditions, forty acres of land is not a sufficient inducement to influence ambitious and industrious settlers to come to the remote East. If it is desired that enterprising settlers come here it is held that much greater inducements must be held out to them than at present. It is believed that it is only through such a class of settlers that these Islands can be developed to the best interests of the inhabitants and of the United States. What is needed here is an influx of such people as built up the West. The natives would be stimulated by their example and educated by their work, and the possibility of these Islands would soon be apparent.

It is recommended that the amount of land obtainable under the homestead clause of the present land law be increased to 200 acres, under conditions requiring cultivation yearly of a fixed amount of the land and completion of improvements to be prescribed.

It is difficult to imagine a richer country or one out of which more can be made than the Island of Mindanao and adjacent islands, but development requires intelligence, energy, and capital.

Transportation facilities in the province are exceedingly limited. Practically everything is by water. There are very few roads, and they run from the seacoast to near-by towns. Coastwise steamship lines are much needed. At present there are practically no such lines in operation in this province. The United States Army transports in the service of the Quartermaster Department do all the business of the military establishment, and transport by way of courtesy a large number of people who have no connection whatever with Government affairs. The Coast Guard ships of the Insular Government transact most of the Government business and carry its freight and passengers, and also transport many private parties. The effect of these two lines, while undoubtedly a convenience to the military and civil authorities, has been to drive the coastwise steamship companies out of business, thereby causing a most unfortunate condition, which tends to greatly hamper the development of the country, for would-be investors hesitate to establish themselves where there are no adequate means of transportation. There is great difficulty in obtaining supplies and still greater difficulty in marketing products.

It is recommended that the interisland transports be wholly and the Coast Guard boats very largely given up, and that long-term contracts, under a subsidy arrangement, be entered into with steamship lines. Such a course will, it is believed, greatly decrease the expenses of both the Insular and military governments and tend enormously to build up and develop the country. Such agreements should embody a maximum rate for private passengers and freight. It is believed that such a procedure will be, in addition to effecting a saving, of the greatest benefit to the Insular Government and the Government of the United States, as it will tend to stimulate the development of the natural resources of these Islands.

There is nothing in the climate of this portion of the Islands which prohibits a long residence here. The British residents of North Borneo and the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch in Java

manage to live apparently very contented and healthy lives in those countries, which are hotter than any portion of the Philippine Islands. While the service is in a way severe, it does not seem to deter the average Englishman or Dutchman from competing eagerly for positions in the government of the colonies, and it is believed that Americans can live and do good work where any other white race can. A moral life, with plenty of hard work, will be found to counteract in most cases the so-called demoralizing effects of the Philippine climate.

Our standing among the people of these Islands has been much injured by the presence of a large and tough class of so-called Americans whose energies have been principally expended in the construction, maintenance, and patronage of rum shops, which outnumber other American business establishments.

Young Americans of the best class are much needed in all branches of the government, especially as representatives of the government in remote districts among the half-civilized peoples, where their influence for good would be of the greatest value. It is believed that the procurement and retention of men of this class would be facilitated if they could be sure of continuance in service, promotion, and, if they are to be prohibited from entering into business while acting as representatives of the government, a pension upon retirement after thirty years' service. It is from the Americans in the Islands that the people are forming their ideas of the American nation, and it is most important that our representatives should be the best obtainable.

A considerable amount of opium is smuggled into the province. It is earnestly recommended that the most stringent regulations be enacted in regard to the importation, sale, and use of opium. Nothing has had a more demoralizing effect upon the Moros and savage peoples than opium, and it will absolutely destroy them if its importation and use is authorized. It is believed that all the best minds now engaged in colonial development are at the bottom convinced of the fearfully pernicious effect of the use of opium in the Eastern countries and would gladly get rid of it at any cost if they could. The Philippines are, from an Eastern standpoint, practically uncontaminated by this most deadly and degrading of all vices. While the revenue from its sale would undoubtedly be great, it is believed that the ultimate loss in the character and energy of the people would many times counterbalance it. It is

believed that a license to smoke opium, sufficiently low to avoid fraud, should be issued those hopelessly addicted to the habit, and that exceedingly severe penalties should attach to those who furnish opium to youth or those who are nonsmokers. Such a system will, if honestly followed out, gradually dispose of the smokers and eradicate the evil. The Japanese are accomplishing this in Formosa. It is a poor policy in developing a people to count on the income of legalized vice for a large portion of the revenue, as is done in most Eastern colonies.

It is recommended that the duty on Chinese tobacco imported into the Moro Province be reduced 75 per cent. The Moros use Chinese tobacco altogether and will not have any other, even if it is given to them. The present duty is high and leads to smuggling and other irregularities. The reduction in duty would be much appreciated by the Moros, and it is not believed that there would be any loss in revenue to the Government, as with a small duty there would be little incentive to smuggling.

It is also recommended that the cost of registering boats of Moro and pagan construction of more than 10 tons' burden be reduced to 5 pesos. The Moros are anxious to register their boats, but find the cost, from their standpoint, to be excessive. What is especially desired is to get them into the habit of registering their boats, paying taxes, etc. The best way to do this is believed to be by small fees until the system is established.

It is recommended that steps be taken to induce the United States Government to authorize the construction of all barracks and quarters from native lumber, which, while costing a little more, is much more durable and, generally speaking, insect proof.

It is also recommended that experiments be made for the purpose of ascertaining what grasses suitable for forage can best be developed in these Islands. A very considerable source of revenue would be furnished the people if forage consumed by the Army could be furnished by the agriculturists of the Islands rather than imported. Such a procedure would also effect a very considerable saving to the United States Government.

It is urgently recommended that the portion of the Province of Misamis situated west of the Bay of Iligan and adjoining the subdistrict of Dapitan be transferred to the Moro Province. After more than a year of observation and study of existing conditions no good reason for this territory continuing as a portion of the

Province of Misamis is apparent. Its people and their interests are identical with those of the Moro Province. Its coast settlements are Filipinos, as are all the principal coast towns of the Moro Province. Its hill people are Subanos, as are the hill people in the subdistrict of Dapitan, which adjoins it. A few Moro settlements are scattered along the coast, as they are along the coast of the Zamboanga Peninsula and the southern portion of Mindanao. The territory is bounded by the territory of the Moro Province on the west and by the Bay of Iligan on the east. The town of Misamis in the district in question in 85 miles from Cagayan by sea, and by land 114 miles by difficult trail. As the situation now stands, it means that out of what should be the territory of the Moro Province one of the most populous and richest sections has been carved and attached to a distant province, thereby introducing into the administration of affairs a peculiar situation. The hill tribes find themselves divided between two jurisdictions. A different system of schools and of general administration exists within narrow territorial limits, and people whose interests are identical in every way with those of the Moro Province are made a part of a province with which it has no land communication except by passing over nearly 100 miles of the Moro Province, and no sea communication except as above stated. It is maintained that the existing situation is most prejudicial to the interests of the Moro Province and disadvantageous to the people of the territory under discussion, which naturally forms a part of this province and should be made a part of it.

It is suggested that consideration be given to the question of the advisability of uniting to the Moro Province, for the purpose of economy and uniformity of administration of the affairs of people whose interests are identical, the Provinces of Misamis and Surigao, these provinces to constitute districts of the Moro Province and be governed accordingly. The peoples inhabiting these provinces present practically the same administrative problems as are presented in the Moro Province. The bulk of the population in all is made up of semicivilized peoples, and for the purpose of bringing order out of the confusion existing among them a uniform general policy should apply. It is believed that a very considerable economy would result.

It is recommended that the Government farm at San Ramon be transferred to the control of the authorities of the Moro Province.

This farm is distant from Zamboanga 15 miles by trail, and its interests are intimately connected with those of the district of Zamboanga and the Moro Province in general. It is the purpose of the provincial government, in case this farm is transferred to it, to develop it as a nursery for hemp plants, for sale and distribution among the people of the province. Up to the present time the farm has remained very largely undeveloped and, so far as is known, has not been either self-supporting or of any material assistance either to the agricultural interests of the province or of the Islands. The farm comprises some 8,000 acres of arable land and can be made of very great value to the people of this part of the island and of the province, and through it much can be accomplished to encourage and develop the hemp industry and valuable work can be done in the way of improving the class of cocoanuts being planted throughout the province.

It is recommended that steps be taken to establish some procedure by which would-be American citizens can become such in the Philippine Islands. There have been a number of attempts made by most desirable men, possessing capital, to become American citizens. At present there is no way of this being done without going to the United States. It is believed that a procedure similar to that adopted in Puerto Rico would at least have the merit of overcoming the present difficulty. The present condition seems an unfortunate one to encounter in a new country which we are trying to develop. It is believed that prompt measures should be taken to so remedy existing conditions that one can become a United States citizen (to the extent at least of the requirements of the laws in force here) in these Islands without having to go to and remain in the United States proper to accomplish it.

There has been a great increase in the cost of living and in wages in this as in other provinces, an increase which has not been accompanied either by improved methods or increased production. The cause of the increase can be traced in most cases to the foolishly high prices paid by Army officials for labor. The resulting situation is a trying one to the farmer and producer generally. Men whose methods are as crude and capacity for output as limited as they were ten years ago are demanding higher wages than the former can afford to pay, as he is employing the old crude methods, and will until he is shown how to improve on them. If the increased cost of labor had been accomplished by the introduction of methods

or mechanical devices which enabled the laborer to accomplish more, the effect would not have been had. As it is, considerable time and patience will be required to adjust matters. The reduction in the number of laborers required by the Army and a reduction in the wages paid by its representatives will help the situation from the producer's standpoint and tend to establish normal conditions.

The provincial government is at present engaged in correspondence with various steamship companies, looking to the subsidizing of several small steamers to make trips about the Island of Mindanao, from Cateel on the east coast to Iligan on the west, including the Sulu Archipelago, for the purpose of picking up jungle produce, hemp, timber, and plantation products and bringing them to Zamboanga for shipment to foreign ports, and also for the purpose of distributing supplies from Zamboanga to the various outlying places. The propositions thus far received have been deemed excessive. In fact, the policy of high prices pursued by the steamship companies in the early days of the occupation, which necessitated the establishment of a Coast Guard line and the extensive use of interisland transports for the Army, is still indicated in the proposals received.

A provincial hospital is much needed, and a project is now under consideration to purchase suitable land in Zamboanga and to erect thereon a provincial hospital, on plans which will permit its gradual development to meet the needs of the province. Thus far sick natives have been taken care of in United States military hospitals in very many cases.

Surveys have been completed and estimates made, the project submitted, and approval recommended, for the construction by the military authorities of a narrow-gauge railway from Overton on the seacoast to Marahui on Lake Lanao. The road can be built and equipped for $315,000, gold, and the cost of its construction would be almost saved by the military authorities in a single year in the cost of transporting supplies to lake posts. It is hoped that this plan will be eventually approved, as it is believed that it would not only be a great economy to the military establishment but would be of immense service in developing the rich and fertile country about Lake Lanao, which in addition to its agricultural possibilities, from its elevation furnishes a most desirable place for recuperation from diseases incident to the Tropics.

The Constabulary force in this province has been most efficiently

and ably handled by Col. J. G. Harbord, district chief, Fifth District, and the relations which have existed between the military and civil forces have been those of cordial coöperation. The Constabulary work has been well and satisfactorily done.

The relations between civil and military authorities have been cordial, and the military establishment as a whole has done all in its power to assist the provincial government.

The provincial governor desires to express his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the members of the legislative council, provincial and district officials, as follows:

To Capt. George T. Langhorne, A. D. C., for efficient and able services in the organization and conduct of the secretary's office.

To Mr. Fred A. Thompson, provincial treasurer, for most capable and thorough conduct of the affairs of his department in all portions of the province.

To Capt. Charles Keller, provincial engineer, for painstaking and efficient work in the organization of the department of public works, the purchase of supplies, and the conduct of such public work as has been undertaken.

To Dr. Najeeb M. Saleeby, provincial superintendent of schools, for sufficient and painstaking performance of the duties of his office.

To Mr. John E. Springer, provincial attorney, for the efficient performance of the duties pertaining to his office, and for excellent work in drafting acts of the legislative council.

To Col. Hugh L. Scott, governor of the district of Sulu, for the very able and most efficient manner in which he has handled a complex and difficult situation.

To Capt. John P. Finley, governor of the district of Zamboanga, for conscientious and careful performance of the duties of his office.

To Maj. Robert L. Bullard, governor of the district of Lanao, for very efficient and hard work in the conduct of the affairs of his district up to the date of his relief, June 30, 1904.

To Capt. Daniel B. Devore, governor of the district of Lanao since June 30, 1904, for efficient performance of duty.

To Capts. Carl Reichmann and Robert O. Van Hornn, governors of the district of Cotabato, for efficient conduct of the affairs of their district.

To Lieut. E. C. Bolton, governor of the district of Davao, for the

very efficient performance of the duties of his office and for the excellent results obtained.

To Capt. John R. Proctor, jr., Capt. Oscar J. Charles, and Mr. Frank J. Dunleavy, for efficient performance of duty as secretaries to the governors of the districts of Zamboanga, Sulu, and Cotabato, respectively.

To Mr. Thomas R. Henderson, for his performance of duty as secretary of the district of Davao.

To Mr. Charles B. McGhee, deputy provincial treasurer and treasurer of the district of Zamboanga, for thoroughly efficient performance of the duties of his office.

To Mr. Burdette A. Crumb, treasurer of the district of Sulu; Mr. Stephen R. Beard, treasurer of the district of Cotabato; Mr. George W. C. Sharp, treasurer of the district of Davao; and Mr. Loren L. Day, treasurer of the district of Lanao, for efficient performance of the duties of their office.

To Mr. Charles R. Morales, chief clerk, for thoroughly efficient and able performance of his duties as chief clerk.

Very respectfully,

LEONARD WOOD,
Major-General, United States Army, Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

OCCIDENTAL NEGROS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF OCCIDENTAL NEGROS,
Bacolod, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I would like to have submitted for your consideration an extensive report containing an account of the most important events which have taken place in this province since the day following the transmittal of the report of my distinguished predecessor, Señor Leandro Locsin, to the Civil Governor, but not having taken charge of the governorship of this province until March 7, 1904, I could scarcely present detailed information of what happened prior to that date. However, I shall endeavor to reflect in this report the aggregate of my impressions gathered to date in order that the Civil Government may form a complete idea of the situation in the province in its various aspects.

GENERAL CONDITIONS: SOCIAL, POLITICAL, AND ECONOMIC.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Peace, good order, and obedience to the authorities have always been the characteristic qualities which have distinguished this province from nearly all others of the Archipelago.

The year 1903 closed with the province presenting an aspect of relative tranquillity such as few others could present. I say relative because unfortunately here, as in nearly every part of the Islands, there exist certain opposing elements who endeavor to poison everything with their lethal breath.

The most insignificant trifle, the most trivial event, is so exaggerated and enlarged upon that to judge by their views peace does not exist and martial law should hold sway instead of civil government.

Fortunately for the inhabitants of this province and unfortunately for these jingoes of recondite purposes, their game is

known and nobody is taken in by their cleverly conceived fabrications.

It is not at all strange that where such an element exists partisanship and rivalry should follow, for it stops at no means, however base, in order to attain its end. Very recently anonymous communications were the order of the day and there were wholesale denunciations of the existence of the Katipunan in the province involving the most prominent people in this capital.

The report of my worthy predecessor, Señor Locsin, recites in detail the titanic work of this element which appears to labor under the influence of concentrated spite, obliging it to play the part of trouble makers.

And though this is greatly to be regretted, it is even more so that some of the incautious have associated themselves with this element, perhaps unconsciously, in this work of creating discord between Filipinos and Americans.

This is, in a nutshell, the present aspect of the sociological state of the province sketched on broad lines.

Politically speaking, the province has progressed both as regards municipal administration and the maintenance of tranquillity and public security, in the measure as the pueblos have better understood the laws that govern them.

With relation to good order in the province, if a comparison is made between this report and that of my worthy predecessor, Señor Locsin, it will be seen that brigandage is day by day retiring farther back into the fastnesses of the mountains where from time immemorial malefactors have found shelter.

Driven to it by necessity, the bandits have from time to time left their lurking places to carry on their misdeeds, but these cases have been few and far between, and I am sure that the situation has steadily improved and will continue to do so until brigandage completely disappears.

Had the pueblos the means of maintaining a goodly number of well-organized and disciplined police, brigandage would have to disappear, but the terrible economic crisis through which the pueblos are passing is an insuperable obstacle in the way of accomplishing anything in this regard.

The shortage and poor quality of the crops and general scarcity of food have also been important if not the principal causes of the

misdeeds committed by the bandits, who are here known as *pulahanes* or *babaylanes.*

In order to bring about the capture or extermination of other malefactors all necessary measures have been adopted by the Constabulary and by urging the municipal presidents of the pueblos nearest their lurking places to assist in every possible manner.

About the month of March a Spanish planter by the name of Alejandro Amechazurra, his son, and an employee of his were kidnaped by the *babaylanes.* This incident was at the beginning eagerly seized upon by the jingoes, who widely circulated the most stupendous tales and gave to the affair an aspect which it did not have, but the facts subsequently proved that it was rather the result of personal grievances on the part of Mr. Amechazurra's laborers, who had received ill treatment at his hands and who had connived with some bushrangers to carry the kidnaping into effect, than to anything else.

The only one of the parties carried off who was wounded was the Filipino employee, who died as the result of his wounds shortly after being restored to his home. Neither Amechazurra nor his son suffered in any way.

This same event was made the most of by a Spaniard who wrote to the newspaper "El Mercantil," under the pseudonym of R. Achefe, a false and unworthy article in which his base motives could be discerned. This article pictured the Province of Occidental Negros, not excluding the authorities, as infested by *babaylanes* who were on terms of amicable understanding with the Aglipayans and the authorities.

This canard, in such poor taste and of depraved intention, excited the indignation of everybody with the exception of the element to which I have referred, who relished it as a tidbit to their liking and approval.

However, the Constabulary and the municipal police took steps to bring about the capture of the *babaylanes* responsible for the crime, and as the result of their efforts accomplished the destruction of "Pope" Isio's barracks at Cabungbungan and Balanjigan, killed "General" Iping, and captured two good rifles, some church ornaments, vestments, uniforms and the "pope's" crown, besides some papers, supplies, and other miscellaneous articles. All of this, aside from the apprehension of some *babaylanes,* was the result of the expeditions of the Constabulary. The municipal police of

Himamaylan, on the other hand, had an engagement with some *babaylanes,* killing one of the number of those who had kidnaped Alejandro Amechazurra and recovered one revolver stolen from his plantation. The municipal police of Pontevedra also captured two *babaylanes* and the sister of another of Isio's "generals" who was employed as a "cantor" of the *babaylan* church.

At the present time the *babaylanes* are so scattered through the hills and mountains that they show scarcely any signs of life, and if their complete extermination has not been accomplished it is due to the rugged character of the mountains which even during the time of the past rule prevented the cleaning out of these malefactors from the province.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

As regards the economic state of the province, which at one time was famous for its wealth and has now only the fame left to it, I am sorry to say, but facts compel me to do so, the taxes, even the most insignificant, weigh upon the ruined taxpayer like a heavy flagstone, to the extent that he prefers to have his property sold for taxes to being compelled to pay a sum upon it which he has not got nor knows where he is going to get.

The closing down of many commercial houses in Iloilo and the withdrawal of credit have contributed to make the situation of the farmer, who has had to bear up under so many calamities, more precarious and afflictive.

With the agricultural depression—agriculture being the principal source of wealth of this province—commerce and industry have suffered a severe blow, hence the present desperate condition of affairs from an economic standpoint, which paralyzes all action, individual or administrative.

This is the reason why the collection of all sorts of taxes is difficult and tardy and in many cases impossible.

Even the tax on carts, which on account of its insignificance ought to be easily collectible, is a matter of grave concern to the taxpayers and is a source of much trouble for the municipalities. Many owners, not having the money to pay this tax, do not use their carts, and either let them lie idle or frustrate the vigilance of the municipal authorities, who are compelled to play the part of a bloodhound in order that the municipal revenues be not defrauded.

This does not by any means signify a systematic opposition to the payment of taxes, but a condition of poverty worthy of being looked into and remedied.

I think I have sufficiently dwelt upon the horrible picture presented by this province in its economic aspect and I will therefore refrain from dilating upon it in order not to make this report too long, especially in view of the fact that this is a subject that the newspapers of all shades of opinion have treated at length.

Having depicted the general aspect of the province, I will now take up some of the important branches of the administration, which I can not and should not allow to pass in silence, as their condition characterizes the true state of affairs in the province.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

This first element of prosperity has so developed in this province during the year to which this report refers that it would not be a gratuitous assertion to say that if present conditions continue Occidental Negros will soon occupy an advanced position among the most cultured provinces.

The desire for knowledge and education has been awakened not only among the old people but among children and youths who attend the public schools imbued with veritable faith and love.

Their number is constantly increasing, a palpable indication that the ancient wall of time-honored traditions which, obstructing the diffusion of the light of education, casts its shadow on the native intellect, is gradually crumbling away.

Hereunder are the eloquent figures, in a comparative table, showing the number of students of both sexes attending the public schools during the past two years:

Attendance at the public schools of the Province of Occidental Negros from June, 1902, to March, 1903, and from July, 1903, to March, 1904.

Pueblos.	June, 1902, to March, 1903.	July, 1903, to March, 1904.
Bacolod, primary	212	407
Bacolod, grammar	74	219
Bago	163	283
Binalbagan	27	100
Cabancalan	207	285
Cadiz Nuevo	165	245
Ginigaran	152	191
Ilog	199	279
Isabela	171	258
Jimamaylan	125	151
La Carlota	127	105
La Castellana	41	79

Attendance at the public schools, etc.—Continued.

Pueblos.	June, 1902, to March, 1903.	July, 1903, to March, 1904.
Maao	130	222
Manapla	120	152
Pulupandan	57	24
Pontevedra	174	147
San Carlos	127	70
San Enrique	112	67
Saravia	189	242
Silay	260	634
Talisay	211	303
Valladolid	60	261
Victorias	57	169
Escalante		50
Granada	19	
Suay	32	32
Guiljungan	59	9
Murcia		70
Soledad		27
Sumag	31	33
Sagay		57
Cauayan		67
Total	3,301	5,238

Work on schoolhouses in the barrios is being actively pushed, and I trust that they will be running shortly.

So far as possible such improvements as prudence would recommend are being carried on in order to coöperate with the people in the progressive development of education as the principal basis of the moral and material advancement of the inhabitants of this province.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Everything possible has been done and is being carried on in this branch of the administration in consonance with the present condition of the provincial finances which, unfortunately, fall far short of meeting the necessary expenditures in this regard.

There is no doubt whatever that highways of communication are important elements in the vitality of the social body, but it can not be doubted that, considering the state of neglect into which our highways by land have fallen, a great deal of money would be needed to place them, we would not say in a good condition, but fairly so, and at present the province has not the money available.

There are roads in the province to-day that it is a veritable problem to pass over during the rainy season, and it is unnecessary to state that the amount of money contributed by the munic-

ipalities to the province for the purpose is but an infinitesimal part of the sum required, and if to this is added that the work has been carried on up to the present by the administration, a wasteful system in practice, it will be understood how difficult it is to carry out those improvements that the public, which does not know the obstacles that the government has daily to meet, is clamoring for.

In spite of the precarious condition of the treasury, not for a moment has this important branch been neglected, as is proven by the subjoined figures relative to the work done from December, 1903, to June of the present year, which show not only the cost of a yard of road but also that if no more work was accomplished it has been because more funds were not available.

Report of the provincial supervisor to the provincial board.

Expenditures: Class of work or species and unity of material.	Amount, Philippine currency.	Results obtained: Class of road, bridge, building, etc., repaired or constructed.	Amount, Philippine currency.
December, 1903.			
Native workmen, 8,191; 5 days	₱2,961.01	2,005 yards road constructed	₱1,869.06
Other laborers, 19	95.00	40 yards road reconstructed	1,382.91
Material	1,143.57	Minuluan Bridge (under construction)	250.68
Freight and other expenditures	37.06	Road and bridge expenses	664.24
		Insular carabaos	64.75
		Bath for provincial jail	5.00
Total	4,236.64		4,236.64
January, 1904.			
Native workmen, 10,252; 5 days	5,676,07	1,544 yards of road constructed	1,972.93
Freight, contracts, and other services	170.33	951 yards road reconstructed	3,209.36
Material	496.16	Insular carabaos	639.61
Carts, drivers, and carabaos	82.72	Construction of Minuluan Bridge	430.18
		Roof of provincial jail	121.00
		Other expenses, roads and bridges	52.20
Total	6,425.28		6,425.28
February, March, April, May, and June, 1904.			
Native workmen, 9,597 days	4,004.47	2,222 yards road reconstructed	3,097.09
Material	94.97	830 yards road reconstructed	693.79
Freight, contracts, and other service	334.10	Roof of provincial jail	567.48
		Carabaos, insular	651.38
		Minuluan Bridge constructed	119.40
		Bacsay and Tahilamonan bridges	134.88
		Other expenses, roads and bridges	16.60
Total	5,280.54		5,280.54
March.			
Native workmen, 6,722; 5 days	3,051.58	1,169 yards road reconstructed	1,167.73
Rent, contracts, and other services	158.25	Cabug Bridge construction	201.54
Material	133.36	Insular carabaos, other expenses, roads and bridges	25.26
	3,343.19		3,343.19

Report of the provincial supervisor to the provincial board—Continued.

Expenditures: Class of work or species and unity of material.	Amount, Philippine currency.	Results obtained: Class of road, bridge, building, etc., repaired or constructed.	Amount, Philippine currency.
Supplement to March.			
Native workmen	₱425.10	220 yards road constructed	₱425.10
April.			
Native workmen, 755; 5 days	555.30	Cabug Bridge (construction)	557.07
Material and other services	83.87	Insular carabaos	11.60
		Other services, roads and bridges	70.50
Total	639.17		639.17
May.			
Native workmen, 948; 5 days	494.50	Cabug Bridge	215.70
Material	170.20	Guinalaran and Itagum bridges	244.70
		Mandalagan and Banago bridges, repaired	33.80
		Insular carabaos	170.50
Total	664.70		664.70
June.			
Native workmen, 944; 5 days	656.60	Canugod Bridge constructed	304.54
Other workmen, 21; 5 days	61.50	Insular carabaos	157.00
Contract	864.54	Provincial jail repaired	13.00
Material and other expenses	229.52	Laborers in shops at Bacolod	177.62
		New high school	550.16
Total	1,802.16		1,802.16

With regard to this branch, which is so important a one and so useful as a means of lifting the province from its depression, I take the liberty to make some remarks of a financial character which might perhaps serve as a guide for the future.

In the present economic state of the province it is clear and evident that no large undertakings can be started which require scientific knowledge of engineering. All that can possibly be done at present is along the line of road and bridge building, the latter of solid but simple construction, the provincial funds permitting nothing better.

Now, then, fortunately there are persons in this province who, without scientific knowledge, know a great deal in a practical way about the construction of roads and bridges, and an employee of this character with a small salary could act for the province as supervisor of roads and bridges under the direct control of the provincial government and the indirect one of a board of public works in this capital, and thereby save the province the exorbitant expense that, for personnel alone, the office of the provincial

supervisor occasions, a saving that could well be applied to the work on roads and bridges.

On the other hand, it has been proven in practice, that the work of administration, besides being wasteful, is wont to result in a deficiency, if enough money is not had to select a carefully chosen set of employees, that alone would absorb the provincial funds to the extent that more would be spent for salaries and wages than on the works undertaken.

In order to overcome these objections and make a saving in this important branch, it is my opinion that, in the first place, the work should be let to the best bidder under the conditions to be prescribed by the provincial government, who shall come to an understanding with the employee in charge of public works that as a foreman shall possess the necessary knowledge and experience to fit him for the position and, in the second place, that the municipalities themselves, being directly concerned in the improvement of their roads, shall let out the work, and abide by the appropriations assigned to each one of them by the government in accordance with their resources, necessities, and extent of territory, it being understood that before any work is let out the municipalities must announce the maximum price which they will pay for the materials to be employed, the extent of the work, and the conditions as to construction, so that the provincial government, after considering the matter, may approve or amend these conditions, and it being further understood that payment for work done will be made only upon report of the municipal council that the work has been performed in accordance with the stipulated conditions and the visé of the road foreman that he has examined the work.

I believe that by this system roads that at present constitute a great danger to the traveler can be quickly repaired, owing to the work being done in small sections and simultaneously. Besides this it will be economical, as the municipalities themselves will be as saving as possible in the use of their own funds, and there is no fear of malversation, as the money will be paid out of the provincial treasury only when the work is finished and the contractor presents an order for payment from the municipality.

The idea is simply a sketch on broad and general lines. The Commission may adopt it if it thinks it practical and economical, with such additional details as it may deem suitable.

At the present time communication by land is very deficient; as

soon as a few drops of rain fall the poor farmer is obliged to face a problem in getting his products to market, and in attempting to do so hazards the loss of his carts, carabaos, and crops.

Besides all that I have stated, by the proposed system there will be a more equitable distribution than now of the funds collected by the province for roads; as it now happens that it being impossible to carry on the work with relative simultaneousness, some distant pueblos that have collected considerable amounts for road purposes have to deplore the frightful condition of the provincial roads in their districts.

To-day there are no new roads, only old ones requiring repairs and such work requires no theoretical or scientific knowledge, but rather practical experience such as is generally possessed by any intelligent foreman of public works.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The past fiscal year has been a very good one to this province from the standpoint of public health, even smallpox, which generally creates great mortality among the infant population, has been very mild, but few deaths having resulted from it and these were due rather to neglect than to virulence of the disease.

This was due to the zeal displayed by the sanitary department in vaccinating the people in the pueblos of the province.

I have nothing new to relate with regard to this branch of the administration, nor can I make any recommendations as to improvements, inasmuch as they are impracticable at present.

CATTLE THIEVES.

Another of the calamities with which the farmer has to put up, besides the mortality of stock, is the stealing of these animals, that formerly amounted to a veritable plague, but that, if it has not totally disappeared now, has greatly decreased, thanks to the active prosecution of all persons connected directly or indirectly with this infamous traffic.

Gambling and vagrancy have given a large contingent to the ranks of the cattle thieves, for which reason the government has adopted measures for the restriction of gambling and at the same time ordered an investigation of all persons who have no visible means of support.

It is my opinion that for the present this cancer on the agricul-

tural community is impossible of complete extirpation, because lack of work, small production, hunger, and wretchedness in many instances compel the ignorant to commit these reprehensible acts. For which reason I also believe that its remedy lies not only in the active prosecution of the cattle thieves but in doing away with the cause that impels them to covet another's property. To this end, the provincial government has taken energetic measures against vagrancy and gambling—large factors in the development of the evil we deplore.

PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL TAXES.

With regard to this branch of the administration, it is superfluous to say that the collection of taxes is difficult, owing to the precarious condition of all classes of society.

The majority of the taxpayers prefer to have their property sold for taxes than to pay up, for which reason many municipalities are without funds. The reasons for this are known to everyone, but the remedy can not be applied in a moment nor is it easy to find.

All the inhabitants are animated by the best desires to work, but they have to contend with the insuperable obstacle of a lack of capital and credit.

In such a terrible situation the hold man who tries to struggle falls into the hands of usurers who soon make the best of their incautious victims.

Much time and money are needed to lift this province from its present state of depression, and only a mortgage bank, well managed, which will advance money to the farmer at the moderate rate of interest of 6 per cent per annum, would be efficacious in saving agriculture in this province from total ruin.

The sale of carabaos is an anodyne which simply mitigates the evil but does not remedy it, as it is precisely the most needy people who can not avail themselves of its benefits. If instead of carabaos, they were given capital and furnished the means of acquiring carabaos, I believe that the Government as well as the people would profit, as the great expenditures occasioned the Government by the acquisition and maintenance of these animals, that I suppose greatly exceed the price at which animals are sold, would be avoided.

On the other hand, if everyone would look after the purchase of the carabaos he may need, in as cheap a manner as possible,

which the Government can not do, the result would be beneficial to the farmer.

The establishment of a register of property would be an efficient remedy against the closing of the doors of credit to the needy, as it would be a guaranty to capital, which would not then timidly hide itself as it now does.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUEBLOS.

This measure has undoubtedly improved the economic condition of the central pueblos, but not of those annexed, especially those that were able to be self-supporting.

Among the pueblos of the south—for example, San Enrique and Kabankalan—are pueblos that got along well with their own revenues and that have lost more than they have gained by consolidation, for now that they have lost their local pride and interest in municipal improvements and progress of the pueblo, they fold their arms and expect the central pueblo to do everything.

The pueblo of Kabankalan has been the most injured by the consolidation, for having more than 15,000 inhabitants and 2,000 or 3,000 *monteses,* and an area of over 60,000 hectares, of which 10,000 were cultivated, it best supported itself out of its own revenues. Besides all this, Kabankalan had good roads to other pueblos, produced over 150,000 piculs of sugar, and was the central point between Ilog, Suay, and Dancakalan, besides having other advantages too numerous to give in detail, and now it is converted into the barrio of a pueblo that is very much smaller and less wealthy, so that the latter is the only one that has profited by the consolidation and at the expense of the former.

I am of the opinion that unless there is some reason which makes consolidation absolutely essential and necessary it must be avoided so far as possible, for the great secret of a good administration is to be found in a wise distribution of territory which will bring about harmony and facility in administrative action and make more simple the complicated machinery of government.

If Kabankalan were to be separated from its present municipal group, much could be expected in the way of improvements from its select and intelligent municipal officers, and its proximity to the mountains would greatly facilitate the assimilation of the mountain tribes, who would gradually come down and settle in the town, abandoning their nomadic life and learning the practical and theoretical advantages of civilized society.

At the present time, Kabankalan as the barrio of a small pueblo—Ilog—has fallen into such a state of apathy and dejection that it depends entirely on the initiative of another, allowing its own to die out.

The community of Kabankalan has a larger number of intellectual men than Ilog, as is proven by the fact that the justice of the peace and several councilors of the consolidated municipality are from the former place.

It would be very desirable to decree the separation of Kabankalan and San Enrique, as both experience and science would advise it—experience, because it is now seen that these barrios, formerly pueblos, are little by little going backward instead of forward, all of their substance going to fatten the central pueblo, and science, because it teaches us that society and nature are the surest points of view for a good and wise distribution.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS.

With regard to this branch I can do no less than to set forth in this report the necessity that exists for reform.

There is no question that one of the most important branches of the administration is that of justice, because it is the basis of morality, good order, tranquillity, and the welfare of the home. Badly administered, disorder and anarchy seize hold of society and sow despair in the home, blind the ignorant who, not finding protection to their rights from the authorities, take justice in their own hands and in violence drown the voice of reason.

The excellence and wisdom of our codes of law would be Uptopian theories if those charged with their interpretation did not possess at least a glimmer of the more rudimentary principles of law.

It is true that the selection of the justices of the peace depends on the pueblos themselves and on the provincial board, but as in some pueblos there are no persons who have the necessary qualifications to be a good judge, the municipalities as much as the provincial board are under the harsh necessity of recommending persons of only relative capacity who are in no way capable of fulfilling the duties of the office.

Daily we observe matters come up in these courts wherein the points of law and of fact are bound up together so that unless one is defined the other can not be affirmed. How can a person who is ignorant of the most elementary principle of law decide such cases?

And as the present legislation gives the justice of the peace such full sway, shielding his decisions behind the invisible walls of good faith, it happens that the decisions of many justices of the peace contain the most absurd and incredible imbecilities, which might well be overlooked did they not do harm, at times serious injury, to the community and to the home.

I am of the opinion that a reform is an imperious necessity if it is desired duly to protect and safeguard the sacred rights of the individual.

In order to effect a reform it is necessary to divide the province into districts, each of which shall be made up of a number of pueblos, and be presided over by a justice of the peace who shall be well paid by the pueblos of the district, each contributing in proportion to their revenues.

The form and time in which the justice of the peace shall serve can be determined by the honorable Commission, taking into account a prompt administration of justice.

The selection of men for this office should be made upon recommendation of each district and with the approval of the provincial board after the candidate has been examined upon some elementary legal subjects. By allowing the candidate to be recommended by the pueblos of the district to which he will be appointed, honorable men will be secured, and the requirement as to examination will assure his being capable—two very essential qualifications for the office.

Only in this manner can we avoid having to turn our eyes from certain arbitrary acts that are contrary to the most liberal principles of our present constitution and which are, nevertheless, unpunished because they are committed by those who take shelter behind their ignorance or good faith, both things very difficult to analyze and almost impossible to prove.

I finish this report without having had time to send more than six photographic views of the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the province. The scarcity of photographers and want of time make me defer until a later date the sending of a greater number.

Respectfully submitted.

ANTONIO JAYME,
Governor Province of Occidental Negros.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ORIENTAL NEGROS.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF ORIENTAL NEGROS,
Dumaguete, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to transmit to you the annual report covering 1903 and 1904 up to June 30 last.

The operation of the provincial government continues in an orderly manner, encountering no important obstacles in spite of the fact that the relations between this office and the temporary incumbent of the office of the supervisor-treasurer during the absence of Mr. Peed, a man of great prestige in this province and well acquainted with the elements that have always attempted to place obstacles in the way of the administration of the provincial government, are not as cordial as they might be. I shall refer to these elements further on in the section relative to the political conditions of the province.

The financial crisis afflicting the people in general is great, being due, perhaps, to the short time that the country has had to recover from the calamities which it has suffered. One of the apparent causes of this crisis is the change in the monetary system, although in the opinion of some merchants this change will in a short time be one of the important factors in placing the Islands on a sound financial basis in view of the fact that the Conant currency has a fixed value with relation to the gold standard prevailing in the principal markets of the world, insuring greater safety in all mercantile transactions and eliminating disasters incurred through exchange.

It must, however, be taken into account that Conant currency in circulation is insufficient for mercantile transactions, and owing to this and the depreciation of the Mexican and Spanish-Filipino money it appears that the issue of the new monetary system has tended to aggravate the financial crisis.

This province is no stranger to the general crisis felt throughout

nearly the entire Archipelago, all the more so in view of the fact that the amount of money in circulation here is undoubtedly inferior to that in circulation in the Provinces of Cebu, Iloilo, and Occidental Negros. As business is now in the hands of Chinamen and Spanish commercial houses, payment for agricultural products of the province is made in Mexican or Spanish-Filipino currency, while the provincial and municipal taxes have to be paid in Conant, the taxpayers in exchanging the circulating currency with the official having consequently to suffer a discount.

In spite of this financial crisis, however, the provincial treasury has nearly 60,000 pesos, Conant, and some 16,000 pesos, local currency, on hand. This prosperous condition of the treasury is largely due to the activity, prestige, and popularity of Treasurer Peed, who recently left for the United States on leave of absence on account of sickness. All of the municipalities and wealthy residents of the province gladly assisted Mr. Peed in his financial administration, for such is the regard felt by the inhabitants of this province for this gentleman that it is their greatest satisfaction in being able to do him any service whatsoever.

Very little progress has been made in the construction of public works during the past fiscal year. The bridges constructed during previous years, owing to the poor quality of lumber used, have in the majority of cases already fallen down, while the last rain destroyed a few sections of wagon road. Notwithstanding the short time that Treasurer Peed discharged the duties of the supervisor's office, he was able to construct some bridges and repair portions of the provincial wagon roads as well as reconstruct a number of bridges which had fallen into a bad state of repair through age and neglect. When his health broke down, obliging him to make application for the leave of absence above referred to, he had just commenced to make more active progress in the construction of public works.

COMMERCE.

As this port is not a port of entry for foreign shipping, no direct imports or exports are made from or to Dumaguete. However, we have two steamers a week from Iloilo, and one from Cebu about every two days, besides a few from Manila, either direct or which call here from other ports, although communication with Manila is not regular, sometimes as long as twenty days going by without

a steamer to or from the capital of the Islands. On the other hand, once in a while we have two steamers a week with that city.

The majority of merchants here are Chinamen engaged in buying hemp, copra, sugar, tobacco, cotton, and other agricultural products. There are 78 stores in the province kept by Chinamen, 2 by Americans, 2 by Spaniards, and a half dozen very unimportant houses kept by Filipinos.

The two American stores sell only groceries, beverages, and stationery, and do not deal in any agricultural products of the country, the same as the two Spanish stores.

However, there are two branch houses here of the Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas that buy hemp, sugar, tobacco, and sell rice. Aldecoa y Compañía, another Spanish house, had also an agency here which bought hemp on a large scale and imported a great deal of rice, but this house was closed last February; it is said because of poor business.

The business done by the natives of this province amounts to scarcely anything, the majority of native merchants being small shopkeepers, while the wealthy are property owners and agriculturists, they being unwilling to risk their capital in commerce, believing that it is impossible to compete with the Chinamen.

The following articles or goods are shipped into this province from Manila, Cebu, and Iloilo: Silk and cotton textiles from Europe, America, and China; European, American, and Chinese groceries and canned goods; alcoholic beverages of all sorts from Europe and America, also a large quantity of anisette from Manila, made in Tanduay; a small amount of alcoholic products are also brought in from China and used exclusively for Chinese consumption. Fermented liquors of all sorts are also shipped in, beer being the principal of these. A small amount of drugs, medicines, and perfumery are also included in shipments to this province.

I might also mention that quite a large amount of opium is brought in for consumption by Chinese and a large number of natives. Unfortunately, this fatal vice is growing daily among the better classes of the native people, and unless restrictive measures are adopted opium smoking, it is feared, will become quite general.

Dried and salt fish for consumption in the pueblos of Dumaguete and adjacent ones, where fishing is very poor and where, on the other hand, the rinderpest killed off nearly all of the cattle for

slaughtering purposes, are also brought in in large quantities. Lastly, among the shipments are included crockery and Chinese earthenware, etc.

Shipments from this province to Iloilo are principally a small amount of sugar produced in some of the pueblos of the province, and to Manila and Cebu hemp and copra, as well as the following articles: Hemp, sugar, copra, tobacco, cotton, and a small amount of burlaps and rattans; hard woods from the northern and southern pueblos of the provinces and a small amount of cacao from the Island of Siquijor, which finds a ready sale in the market.

The value of goods shipped out of the province during the year 1903 was much less than the value of those shipped in.

AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

The lack of draft animals considerably reduced the cultivation of rice, corn, sugar, and tobacco, which require a carabao for the plow. On the other hand, the planting of hemp and cocoanuts has increased to a considerable extent, so that within four or five years this province will have an amount of hemp and cocoanuts thirty times greater than at present.

Hemp is grown only in the pueblos of Nueva Valencia, Bacon, Sibulan, Siaton, Bais, and Siquijor at the present time, and to a less extent in the pueblos of Manjuyod, Tanjay, Ayuquitan, Dauin, and Tolong.

The same thing may be said of copra, as cocoanuts have been planted as extensively as hemp. The rice produced by this province is very much less than the consumption of that article. Though corn is produced in much larger quantities than rice it is not sufficient to cover the local demand, it being always necessary to ship in both rice and corn from other provinces.

The tobacco produced in the pueblos of Guijulñgan, Tayasan, Lacy, and Siquijor is sufficient for the local demand and for shipment to neighboring provinces. In all of the pueblos tobacco is cultivated, but on a very small scale, in most instances not more than sufficient to supply the needs of the farmer and his family.

Sugar is produced on a large scale in the pueblo of Bais, and in relatively a small quantity in Tanjay, Guijulñgan, and Tolong. The sugar crop during the past fiscal year was about 50 per cent less than during the past fiscal year. However, a good crop is expected for the season 1903–5 in the pueblo of Bais.

The majority of the farmers of this province have placed their hopes in hemp, of which many species are cultivated, the best being those called *tinabono, laub, potian, and bolonganon;* the *lauisid* is best for textiles.

The cultivation of hemp is carried on in a primitive manner. In the majority of cases the serrated knife is used in separating the fiber from the pulp, which accounts for the very low classification given to the hemp from this province in the markets of Cebu and Iloilo. Very few farmers have adopted the use of the plain knife, which results in a superior quality of fiber, for the reason that there is a good deal more wastage than when the serrated knife is used; hence, the majority of strippers do not believe that it pays them to use the plain knife as the difference in price does not compensate them for their loss.

It would be desirable to have machinery suitable for the stripping of hemp not only in order to obtain a larger quantity and better quality of fiber but also, principally, to do away with the labor problem; the scarcity of labor, already great, will be a very serious question when the new hemp plantations are ready for stripping.

Although it is true that the hemp stripper earns from 2 to 3 pesos a day at the present time, he is unable to carry on the work more than two or three days each week. It is the custom among planters to divide the fiber obtained by stripping in two equal parts, one of which goes to the stripper, but the difficulty is that in the majority of cases the laborer draws his share in money or merchandise in advance and is charged a high rate of interest for such advance, a system which is very prejudicial to the stripper. Therefore, the use of machinery for stripping hemp will not only be a benefit from an economic standpoint but also from a moral one.

Of all agricultural products the cocoanut is the easiest to cultivate and gives the best results. It is grown much more extensively now than hemp. It grows best along the sandy shores of the ocean or the banks of rivers, yielding about 300 nuts per year a tree. When used for the production of *tuba* each tree yields from 25 to 30 pesos a year, this drink being much liked and extensively used by the natives. A cocoanut oil and soap factory would do well here. The only soap factory in the province is run by a Chinaman with very primitive apparatus.

The following fruit trees are cultivated in the province: Mango,

orange, lemon, Chinese orange, *chicos, nanca, camansi, colo, sambag, iba, mancupa, tambis, galañgan, mangustan,* and *lanzones.*

There is a large variety of bananas cultivated. The best species are the following: *Buloñgan, lotundan, morado, pitogo,* and *saba;* the latter is largely cultivated by the poorer classes as it is an excellent article of food and the tree yields very fine fiber for textile purposes.

Tubers of the following species are also cultivated: *Camote, gave, biga, ube, batán, palao,* and some potatoes. These tubers serve as an additional article of food for the poorer classes during the scarcity of rice and are at all times consumed in small quantities as a regular article of food.

There is a great variety of vegetables, some of which have been grown from seed brought from America; among them may be mentioned mongos, beans, string beans, *balatung,* and many others too numerous to mention. None of these articles is shipped to other provinces.

Besides the cocoanut there are other palm trees very profitable to cultivate, among them the *buri,* the leaves of which are used for the making of the species of burlap utilized as a package for sugar, and made from the very finest to the most ordinary. The stems of the leaves are used for the making of fine baskets and hats. From the trunk of the tree is extracted a very white flour called *unao,* used by the poor people during the time of scarcity of rice for food. The *idioc* palm yields a black fiber used in the making of rope and cables which resist the action of the water. The nut of the *bonga* palm is used by the natives with the betel for chewing purposes. *Nipa* and *sacsac* palms are very useful for thatching houses as well as the *anajao* and *anibong,* the leaves of which are also used for the thatching of native houses, while its wood is used in their construction.

Two species of cane known as *caña espina* and *caña butong* are cultivated, the latter for building purposes; but the *caña butong* is very scarce, as it can only be cultivated on high land.

The most useful of the wild plants growing in this province is the bamboo, used in the construction of houses, for the packing of hemp, tobacco, for the making of chairs, tables, fish traps, and rigging for native boats. Bamboo is shipped to the neighboring provinces to the amount of 35,000 pesos annually.

The present condition of agriculture in this province is due to the extraordinary efforts put forth by the planters to enable them to live through the present crisis.

The crops obtained of the different products as set forth below are the fruit of great sacrifice and constant and arduous labor when it is taken into account that the planters have had no assistance in recovering the losses caused to them through the death of their draft cattle, which were swept away by the rinderpest and surra.

In such critical circumstances the refusal to extend credit by the commercial houses, that had been in the habit of carrying planters by advancing money on crops, was a mortal blow to the wealth-producing class of the province, whose ruin would mean the ruin of hundreds of men working the lands on shares and of a larger number of laborers on sugar and hemp plantations.

In my opinion, the timely intervention of the Government in exercising its valuable influence to the end that a mortgage and loan bank may be established in this province, in accordance with the recommendation of the penultimate convention of municipal presidents, would save the situation and furnish planters with the means to continue the development of their properties and at the same time bring revenues to the treasury in the shape of the land tax which the majority of the planters are to-day unable to pay for want of funds.

I think that it is well for me to state that the sugar and hemp plantations in this province are entirely free from mortgages, a guaranty for the security of all advances which might be made to the planters upon their property by the bank referred to.

Production during the fiscal year 1903–4.

Hemp	piculs	37,092
Sugar	do	58,000
Cotton	do	2,700
Copra	do	21,142
Corn	cavanes	23,000
Rice	do	1,800
Tobacco	quintals	7,000

There was a large falling off in the production of hemp owing to the disastrous fires in the plantations during the drought of 1903. The figures above given represent the amount shipped to Cebu, Manila, and Iloilo; a few hundred piculs of hemp have been

used locally during the past fiscal year in the manufacture of textiles, fish nets, and ropes.

The production of sugar has suffered a still larger falling off. The figures given include the total production in the pueblos of Guijulñgan, Manjuyod, Bais, Tanjay, and Bayauan. During normal years, prior to the advent of the rinderpest, the pueblo of Bais alone produced more than 100,000 piculs.

There has also been a large falling off in the production of cotton on account of low prices. In 1903 the arroba was quoted at 2 pesos, while to-day it is worth 75 centavos.

There has also been a falling off in the production of copra due to the destruction wrought by the locusts.

The figures given for corn are for the second crop of the year 1903, as the first crop was almost totally destroyed by the locusts. This year's crop which will be harvested in August will be a fine one, especially in the northern pueblos of the province.

Drought and locusts reduced the production of rice to the figures given above; this year large plantations have been made in the pueblos of the south, but in the rest of the province the rice lands have been left uncultivated owing to the lack of carabaos.

Tobacco is grown only in the pueblos of Guijulñgan, Tayasan, Lacy, and Siquijor. The figures given are for the crop of 1903. This year's crop is bad on account of the heavy rains.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

It may be said that the industries of this province are next to nothing, as most of them are small home industries to supply the local demand. However, I shall describe the different kinds of domestic manufactures which serve as a means of livelihood for some families.

Textiles are made of the fiber of hemp, *lauicid, saba, maguey,* silk, and pineapple, but, as I have stated, weaving is done as a general rule for the family only; once in a great while an order is filled from the neighboring farms, but this is unusual.

In the Island of Siquijor the coarsest hemp fiber, known as *ugpac,* is used for the weaving of a cloth used by the poor people and for the making of pillows, mattresses, and curtains.

Cigars and cigarettes are made by hand for home consumption.

Scarcely any cabinetmaking is done, the majority of the carpenters in this province being unable to make ordinarily good furniture.

In the building of houses some progress has been made, owing to the fact that most of the carpenters have been employed in the construction of the Siliman Institute under an American foreman.

Fish nets are also made of a special fiber of hemp. Sails are made of the fiber of the *buri* called *saguran,* from which also coarse blankets are made for the use of the poorer classes.

Many families are employed in the making of *bayones* (burlap sacks), used for the packing of sugar, mats, hats, and baskets, this industry being a means of livelihood to the many poor people.

In pottery making the coarser kind of kitchen utensils are made in a primitive manner, no progress whatever having been made in this art.

Pillows and mattresses are made on a very small scale because of the lack of demand. During the Spanish rule this was a great industry, the province annually exporting from 100,000 to 200,000 pillows.

Cattle.—To-day but 6,500 to 7,000 carabaos are left in this province out of more than 100,000 head which it had before the rinderpest. To-day 75 per cent of the carabaos are used for draft purposes, the rest being kept for breeding.

Of cattle there are less than 2,000 head in the entire province, and while formerly enough were sent to supply Manila, now days and even weeks pass without any cattle being slaughtered for food; prior to the rinderpest from 2 to 3 head were consumed in this capital daily.

Horses.—The surra, which appeared in the month of June, 1903, still exists, but has a tendency to disappear, as very few cases are now reported. The pueblos suffering most from this disease have been Bais, Tanjay, Amblan, and Siaton, the mortality having been about 75 per cent in the first three pueblos and 20 per cent in Siaton. A few isolated cases have also been recorded in this provincial capital. The balance of the province has been free from this disease.

Sheep and goats.—The number of sheep and goats in the province is multiplying rapidly; however, they have also suffered a loss of about 10 per cent through epidemics. There are about 25,000 head of goats and some 3,000 head of sheep in this province.

Hogs.—Formerly hogs were very numerous in Oriental Negros, but they have also suffered from an epidemic which threatened to

destroy them; but as these animals multiply rapidly, I trust that soon the number lost will be replaced.

Owing to the lack of beef and pork a great consumption of poultry and eggs exists, the chief supply coming from the Island of Siquijor, which supplies this town. Nearly all of the wealthy families living in the country keep pigeons, ducks, chickens, geese, and turkeys, which they raise for their own tables.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

As I have already stated, the relations between the provincial governor's office and the other departments of the provincial administration have been pleasant, although there has not been as much harmony lately as during the time when Treasurer Peed was here. The present acting treasurer, Mr. W. C. Johnston, though he endeavors to fulfill his duties, has strained relations with the municipalities. This is because Mr. Johnston has identified himself with the Spanish element, whose desire it is to place every obstacle in the way of the provincial government. For this reason he is not as acceptable to the inhabitants of the province as he might be, for, knowing the dark machinations of the Spaniards, they hate them, and naturally they can have little confidence in an American official who, like Mr. Johnston, makes himself more friendly with the Spaniards than with the Filipinos.

Besides the regular routine office work the provincial government has discharged the following business since January, 1903:

Besides the census work during the first months of the said year, I had the revision of the assessment, and not only inspected all of the pueblos but also the majority of the barrios of the province in supervising the work of the enumerators. The work of the assessment was begun on the 25th of February, when I convened the revisory board in all of the pueblos, setting in each of them the time necessary for doing the work, the results of which were as follows: Land assessed, 51,111 hectares 85 ares 89 centiares; valuation of lands, $3,235,915.22; valuation of improvements, $653,459.

In the month of August I made another visit of inspection to the pueblos of the north, in October to those of the south, and in November to the municipalities of the Island of Siquijor. In order to effect the consolidation of the pueblos and the change of the Conant for the Mexican currency, I accompanied the provincial treasurer in his trip through the pueblos during the months of December and

January of this year. This trip was of great advantage to the municipalities as we were accompanied by the president of the provincial board of health, the division superintendent of schools, and the captain and senior inspector of Constabulary.

In my recent inspection of the pueblos which ended June last, when I made a tour of the province on horseback, I noted the advantages and disadvantages resulting from the consolidation of the municipalities.

The advantages are as follows: Economy in municipal expenditures, a higher class of employees, and better organization of the governments.

The disadvantages are as follows: The lack of municipal police in the outlying barrios, which gives place to frequent fights and quarrels that it is impossible promptly to suppress. Some families residing in the old municipalities that have been converted into barrios, left their homes in the towns and have gone to live in the country. In these barrios sanitation is not looked after for the reason that there is nobody to see to it. These barrios are completely neglected as to their appearance and neatness, even orchards of fruit trees, formerly well kept, not being looked after and being consequently overgrown.

I recommended to the municipalities, especially to the councilors and deputy councilors in the barrios which were formerly municipalities, that they should endeavor to look after the public order, sanitation, and the general appearance and neatness of their respective districts. I trust that something will be done with regard to public order, but I think that very little will be done toward improving the conditions of sanitation and embellishment of these places.

Local administration of justice has suffered most through consolidation. At first the councilors of the barrios or their deputies believed themselves vested with the powers of municipal and provincial officials, holding court and imposing penalties. It cost me a great deal of work to eradicate this local caciquism inherited from Spanish rule and which had almost disappeared under the new municipal form of government, but which reappeared so soon as the consolidated pueblos ceased to have their own municipal governments.

I have had the satisfaction of putting a stop to the caciquism, which threatened to become flagrant, but the administration of

justice in the barrios is very difficult for the reason that the residents of these places are obliged to make a long journey to appear before the justice of the peace of the municipality either as complainants, defendants, or witnesses, and they incur considerable expenses in doing so. If to this is added the bad state of the roads, the difficulties in the way of the administration of justice will be readily understood.

I would wish to be able to propose a reform of the organization of the courts of justices of the peace, but this problem is so complicated that I will refrain at present from making any suggestion with regard to this particular.

However, I will take the liberty of calling the attention of the honorable Philippine Commission to the necessity of considering this peculiar problem with a great deal of care, and in order to obtain all the data possible on the subject it would be well to order the provincial fiscal to visit all the municipalities of the province and call an extra meeting of the municipal council in order that the councilors and the most enlightened citizens of each pueblo and the important barrios of each municipality may make suggestions as to the reform which should be made in the organization of these courts.

The administration of justice in the Court of First Instance leaves nothing to be desired except the lack of authority of the court to pay poor witnesses who come a long ways to the provincial capital and have often to stay here some days before they can appear as witnesses in criminal cases.

These witnesses are obliged to leave their work and perhaps their family without funds and start out on a long journey of many miles without a cent of money.

The administration of the municipalities is fairly good. They do not seem to have resented the consolidation except that they keenly feel and appreciate the difficulties of keeping order in outlying barrios and of attending to their sanitation and embellishment since the consolidation.

I have quite a large daily correspondence with the municipalities, and inquiries made with regard to municipal ordinances are very numerous.

In connection with this matter I take the liberty to suggest that section 41 of Act No. 82 and Act 676 be amended so that provincial boards may be able to order provincial fiscals to visit the munici-

palities of the province when the Court of First Instance is not in session, and at proper intervals, and stay in each one of them for at least three days. During this time the fiscal should call extra sessions and invite all of the deputies of the barrios as well as the most prominent residents and the public in general to revise and draft municipal ordinances. Of course the fiscal would have no vote in the matter, but he can be there in an advisory capacity and will be able to settle all doubts with regard to the workings of the Municipal Code and also make such suggestions as would be proper for him in his capacity of legal counsel of the Government as to amendments which should be made, explaining clearly the best manner of applying the law.

At the same time he can take advantage of the trip and his presence in the municipalities to draft such reforms as may be suggested with regard to the reorganization of the courts of the justices of the peace.

SCHOOLS.

There are 13 American school-teachers, of whom 9 are stationed in the pueblos and 4 at the high school in Dumaguete in this province.

There are also 7 Filipino insular teachers and 131 assistant teachers in the municipalities. The salaries of municipal teachers amount to $15,967 a year and the attendance at municipal schools is 7,000. That of the high school is 150 students of both sexes. These figures are the average daily attendance in the public schools of the province. They do not include 100 male students who are being educated in the Silliman Institute, where a complete and comprehensive education is given. The benefits accruing to this province and adjacent ones from this institution are very great, many good employees of the Government having been graduated therefrom, some teachers, and many good citizens.

The progress made in the teaching of the English language is every day greater, and I believe in a few years this language will be in general use.

The American teachers conduct themselves in an admirable manner in the pueblos. Their gentlemanly demeanor is an honor to the American people and of great help to the Government in its mission of enlightenment. They are, as a rule, greatly liked in the pueblos, especially by the municipal authorities, with the

exception of the teacher at the pueblo of Siquijor, whose rather strange conduct made a breach between the municipal council and president. I am unable to state now whether this teacher was right or not as this investigation has not yet commenced, but it will be started about the beginning of next August.

HEALTH.

I believe that the worthy president of the provincial board of health, Dr. Langheim, has given a detailed report on this subject. However, I would state that public health is excellent throughout the province; smallpox made its appearance in the pueblos of Lacy, Siquijor, and Guijulñgan during the past year, but was localized at these points and claimed very few victims.

POLITICAL ASPECT AND PUBLIC ORDER.

The native inhabitants of this province sincerely respect and obey the sovereignty of the United States of America and gladly comply with orders emanating from the constituted authorities. Public order is excellent, and if exception is made of an occasional report of theft in the pueblos, it can be stated that ladronism is almost unknown in Oriental Negros. There is no regularly organized band of ladrones in this province and there is absolutely no brigandage. The number of prisoners in the provincial jail is small, there being but 23 males and 1 female. Although quarrels are somewhat frequent in the outlying barrios of this province, they are not of a serious character in the majority of cases, being generally classified by the presidents as mere misdemeanors and punished with a light fine.

There is one element in the province, however, which bears watching. The Spaniards residing in Bais and Dumaguete and a few Filipinos allied to them are constantly placing obstacles in the way of the provincial government and of the municipalities where they live, hoping to create a friction between the American and Filipino officials, and as they have been unsuccessful in doing this they still endeavor to make less cordial the relations between them.

Since the coming of the Americans to the Philippines it has been noted that the Spaniards remaining in this island bend all of their efforts in antagonizing the Filipinos against them. This has been evident from their newspapers and private conversation. It was they who were able to prolong armed resistance between the two

peoples. This gave them such unutterable satisfaction that they were at first unable to hide it. But after peace was firmly established throughout the Archipelago the Spaniards changed their tactics and posed as victims in the presence of the Americans and never missed an opportunity to speak evil of the natives of this country, holding them up as traitors, false friends, indolent, and incapable of holding any office of importance. It would take too long to enumerate in detail all of the underhand methods which this element continues to employ, in spite of the fact that they make no impression on the minds of the people. This, however, does not prevent their being very troublesome to the Filipinos, specially to those who occupy public offices, and tends to accentuate the sentiment of aversion that the people have for them.

They are not willing that the authorities should apply the law to them when they commit an infraction thereof, and endeavor by every means to discredit the Filipino officials in the eyes of the Americans and, posing as victims, are sometimes successful in gaining the favor of the latter.

In this province all of their efforts have been of little avail in arresting the forward movement of the administration, not because of any lack of ardor on their part, as they well demonstrated by the great sacrifices they went to in money and self-respect during the last elections for governor and upon other occasions of a political nature in this province.

A short time ago the religious question gave them an opportunity to incite the people against the superior authorities.

However, this new element of discord served them no purpose, as since the questions arising over Friar Claudio Argote at Bais and Dumaguete on the nights of May 2 and 3, 1903, until the recent visit of Monsignor Rooker, the Spaniards were unable to create disturbances in the locality as they desired, the records with regard to these events being a clear demonstration of the good sense of the people and of the fact that the authorities know how to preserve public order. In the case against some residents of Dumaguete it was proven that the offense committed by them was a mere misdemeanor on the part of five of the accused, who were fined 5 pesos, the municipal president and all the rest of the defendants having been acquitted; at Bais all of the persons tried were acquitted. Notwithstanding this fact, these questions were regarded by the Spanish element as a severe disturbance of the

public order, they sparing no efforts in their endeavor to secure the conviction of the parties prosecuted. This fact demonstrates once more that the Spaniards never cease in their efforts to discredit Filipino officials.

A few days before the arrival of the Catholic bishop, Monsignor Rooker, the Spaniards circulated a rumor among the people that he was bringing a friar with him for the pueblo of Bais, and when the prelate arrived they made demonstrations of the most humble submission and at all of the religious functions they boasted to the Filipinos that through the intervention of the American prelate, with whom they claimed the greatest friendship, they would be able to count upon the unconditional support of the American authorities. But the people in the municipalities no longer pay any heed to the provocations of this element—that is, so long as they do not go to the length of deeds.

In none of the pueblos of the province through which Bishop Rooker passed was there the least demonstration of hostility nor of antipathy, but, on the contrary, he was courteously received in all of the pueblos where he stopped and in some of them he stated that he was unable to and would not bring any Spanish friar to this peaceful province.

Owing, perhaps, to this pacific attitude on the part of the people toward the bishop, the Spaniards in their pique suggested to Captain Page of the Constabulary the idea that public order was threatened and it was for this reason, perhaps, that the captain, accompanied by a lieutenant and twenty men, escorted the bishop on his trip from Dumaguete to Bais, and in order to give more importance to this quixotic display reported to his colonel in Iloilo the imaginary disturbances which he thought had occurred in Bais. Colonel Taylor telegraphed the information to me which caused great surprise here and in Bais, in view of the fact that during those days there was not the least suspicion of disorder at the latter pueblo. For this reason Captain Page's prestige suffered in the eyes of the Filipino people of this province, and deservedly so.

The Spaniards have won the friendship of the acting provincial treasurer in order to create discord between him and the Filipino officials of the government, but they have been successful only to the extent of making the relations between him and the governor a little less cordial than they should be.

Fortunately, the president of the provincial board of health, Dr.

Langheim, is a valuable conciliatory factor, and for this reason the relations are not very strained.

In short, the Spaniards, unable to recover political sovereignty, endeavor to place obstacles in the way of the provincial government and to discredit Filipino officials. In spite of their conduct, however, their personal security and the safety of their property is much better safeguarded to-day than during Spanish rule.

In some of the pueblos of the north Aglipayan priests have entered and, as there are no Spaniards there, their coming did not cause the least disturbance or difference of opinion. If the Spaniards who are in the province would only understand the advantages accruing from the constitutional precept of separation between the church and the state, and if they would only think well of what is to their own best interest, they might live happily in this country, submissive to the laws and respecting, without mental reservation, the constituted authorities.

Respectfully submitted.

DEMETRIO LARENA,
Governor Province of Oriental Negros.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

NUEVA ECIJA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA,
San Isidro, July 11, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions of this province from June, 1903, to June, 1904:

In accordance with superior orders I took possession of the office of acting provincial governor on April 19 of this year.

The provincial government is at present composed of the following members: Crispulo Sideco, provincial governor; Román Roque, provincial secretary; J. B. Green, provincial treasurer; C. D. Wood, provincial supervisor; Ramón Mañalac, provincial fiscal.

Since January of this year the entire province has enjoyed complete tranquillity, for though it is true that a few raids, robberies, and thefts of carabaos and other personal property have been recorded, they are isolated cases which could not affect public order; both the Constabulary and the municipal police are continually on the track of these gangs of thieves.

Compared to former years there has been a marked decrease in crime in this province.

A noteworthy event during the last fiscal year was the sacking of the pueblo of San Jose on November 17 by the followers of the fanatic Felipe Salvador.

During the year 1903 the province was visited by a plague of locusts which destroyed the rice plantations and threatened the province with a famine, which was happily obviated by the wise measures taken by the Government which resulted in the extermination of these insects and their larvæ. The locusts caught and destroyed amounted to 2,358 cavanes and the larvæ to 2,718 cavanes. The plague reappeared in June, 1904, in the stretch of country lying between Cuyapo and San Juan de Guimba, but due to the measures adopted and put into practice by the local authorities it was quickly exterminated.

The Rio Grande, which has its source in the mountains of Pantabangan in the north and in the mountains of Peñaranda in the east and has its confluence with the River Perseverancia, which flows through this provincial capital and disembogues in the Rio de la Pampanga, threatens the most thickly populated and principal part of the pueblo of San Isidro with destruction, owing to the velocity of the current of this river, it being safe to say that in a very few years one-half of the town will have fallen into the river unless some efficacious measures are taken to prevent the deplorable consequences of the constant inroads of this stream. At the present time several important buildings are in danger—two houses, one of which is built of strong materials with a galvanized-iron roof and another of masonry surrounded by 15 outhouses used as dwellings and shops, besides the church, which is also a stone building with a galvanized-iron roof, and a convent of the same material, whose approximate total value is ₱100,000. It is feared that if this danger is not averted as soon as possible the old municipal building (used at present as barracks for the Scouts) and the provincial offices will meet the same fate as the buildings already mentioned. The old residence occupied by Governor Santos has already fallen, and I believe that the land it occupied will soon be eaten away by the river.

Agriculture is in a deplorable condition as a result not only of a lack draft animals but also of the precarious financial crisis through which the province is passing. The rinderpest is still decimating what is left of the carabao herds in the pueblos. This year's crops have been below the average harvests of former years on account of there not having been sufficient rain to germinate the seed planted and also for the reason that many of the young plantations were destroyed by the locusts. The price of rice during the months between July and October of last year fluctuated between ₱3 and ₱3.50 a cavan, and owing to this high price, unprecedented in this province, our farmers invested the greater part of the proceeds from the sales of this article in the purchase of carabaos in order to extend the area of its cultivation; but, unluckily, scarcely had they begun to make use of these animals when the rinderpest attacked them and carried off a great many; at the same time the high price of rice also served as an inducement to many small traders of this province to make purchases during the months of February to March of this year of that article at from $1.75 to

$2, Mexican, a cavan, hoping to be able to dispose of it at from $2 to $2.50 a cavan during the period between July and October, but the present price of rice is only ₱1.50 a cavan, and I think it is very improbable that it will reach ₱2 at any time during the balance of this year. These are the reasons which have caused the depressed condition of agriculture and business, relating in the precarious financial crisis to which I have referred. In view of these facts, interpreting the desires of the inhabitants of the province and taking into account the deplorable economic conditions, I take the liberty of asking that the collection of the land tax be postponed until the end of October this year in order that the taxpayers may not be forced to get rid of their property by having to sell same for a song in order to be able to meet their obligations with the Government.

The subsistence of convicted prisoners from this province in Bilibid Prison costs the provincial funds $0.20, gold, for each prisoner, while their maintenance during the period of their confinement in the provincial jail awaiting trial and definite sentence only costs the province ₱0.18. Thus it is seen that the provincial treasury expends 22 centavos for each person which should not be, and this, in my humble opinion, is the reason of the decrease in provincial funds. In the year 1903 ₱1,285.60 was expended by the province for the maintenance of prisoners in Bilibid and $98.44, Mexican, equivalent to ₱85.65 at a discount of 13 per cent, and between January and May of this year ₱1,781.60 was expended for the same purpose, making a total of ₱3,152.85 for seventeen months. Had the same number of prisoners been maintained in this provincial jail at the rate of 18 centavos each, the expense for the same period would have been only ₱1,418.78, leaving a saving to the provincial treasury of ₱1,734.07, besides the amount saved in the expense of transporting the prisoners to Manila, which is considerable.

The maintenance of prisoners confined in the provincial jail during the year 1903 cost ₱996.20 and $6,909.98, Mexican, equivalent to ₱6,011.69 at a discount of 13 per cent. From January to May, 1904, there was expended for the same purpose the sum of ₱1,975.43.

The expenditures for repair and maintenance of roads, bridges, and culverts during the year 1903 amounted to ₱1,545.26 and

$6,415.75, Mexican. The value of the rice used for the same purpose during said year was ₱6,844.80.

From January to May of this year ₱7,306.67 and rice to the value of ₱15,820.06 were expended for the same purpose.

The industries throughout the province are of small importance and scarcely worthy of mention with the exception of those carried on in the pueblo of Gapan, where a steam rice-cleaning mill is about to be erected, and in this provincial capital, where a cigarette factory employing fifteen workmen is in operation.

Trade has been very slack on account of the small demand for rice—the principal product of this province. When there is little movement in rice all business of importance suffers. The falling off in the demand for Nueva Ecija rice is due to the competition of that article imported from Saigon. The latter rice, besides being the most important factor in the present financial crisis, constitutes a danger to public health, as it generally arrives in a damaged condition. It is true that shipments known to be bad are sold at public auction for a very low price, to be used as food for domestic animals, while rice which does not present any signs of deterioration is distributed to laborers working on the roads and other public works; but who can guarantee that such rice sold at public auction will be consumed only by domestic animals and that it has not been purchased to be resold at a large profit as good rice? And who can be sure that the article distributed to the laborers is not damaged? Whether damaged or not, the laborers and their families are obliged to consume it in view of the fact that it is the only fruit of their toil.

There is absolutely no cattle raising.

With regard to public health, thanks to the efforts of the president of the provincial board of health and of some of the presidents of municipal boards of health, the fatal effects of many diseases have been arrested, especially those of dysentery, very prevalent among children during this season of the year beginning with May. As regards vaccination, this service is excellent. With reference to the work of the provincial board of health I have the honor to refer you to the annexed report of the president of that body.

With relation to public instruction, the personnel is a capable one in the fullest sense of the word, and if certain backwardness and deficiency are noted in it, it is due to the ignorance of the American teachers, who do not know the local dialect or Spanish, especially

when teaching children who scarcely know their alphabet; however, this deficiency is counterbalanced by the assistance afforded by the Filipino teachers, who, under the direction of the Americans, are carrying on their educational work with a certain amount of facility.

The desire to learn English is general throughout the province not only among children but also among young men and adults, principally among the enlightened classes. The attendance at the normal and municipal schools established in this capital is over 669 children and youths of both sexes from different parts of the province. Their ardor in learning English has not been dampened as I can testify from personal observation on more than one occasion when I visited the said schools at the courteous invitation of the superintendent.

In view of all of the facts above recited, and knowing as I do the causes which give rise to the irregularities observed in this province, I have the honor to make the following recommendations:

1. That all sorts of playing cards be declared contraband and cockfighting absolutely prohibited, as gambling is the cause of ladronism in this province. Gamblers are frequently able to set at naught the vigilance exercised by the authorities whose duty it is to punish them. If playing cards were to be declared contraband I am sure that if thieving would not entirely disappear it would be reduced at least one-half and would then be completely exterminated by the municipal police, whose number should be increased in every municipality in accordance with its ability to maintain them; in every case the municipal police can count upon the assistance of the Constabulary.

2. That all of the municipal buildings in the province be connected by telephone with the provincial offices in accordance with the plan proposed by the convention of presidents held in the year 1902, in order that easy communication may be established in cases of emergency, as the distance separating the municipalities is such as to make communication very slow even when the very best available means of transportation are used.

3. That an appropriation of ₱15,000 be made from the insular funds for the diking of the river flowing through this provincial capital and for the purpose of changing of its course.

4. That a mortgage and loan bank be established in this province in order that farmers may be able to borrow money with which to

purchase agricultural machinery and tide them over the present financial crisis.

5. That prisoners of this province convicted in the Court of First Instance and sentenced to two years' imprisonment or over whose cases have been appealed to the Supreme Court be held in the provincial jail in view of the fact that this building has all the necessary sanitary conditions and is sufficiently secure for the purpose, in order that a great saving may redound to the province.

6. That the number of Filipino teachers be increased; appointments to be made after a severe examination, and that they be given diplomas which shall be a guaranty of their permanency in the service at a salary of ₱80, to be paid by the province, and the right to an increase compatible with their efficiency and length of service.

7. That the importation of Saigon rice be prohibited, for if this article affects the pockets of the inhabitants of this province now it may in the future also affect their health for the reasons which I have already set forth.

The above is all that I have to report, owing to my inexperience and the short time that I have been in charge of the affairs of this government.

Respectfully submitted.

CRISPULO SIDECO,
Acting Governor, Province of Nueva Ecija.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXHIBIT A.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF NUEVA ECIJA.

RELATIVE TO THE WORK DONE BY THE BOARD DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR.

SAN ISIDRO, *July 12, 1904.*

The provincial board of health inaugurated its labors during the past fiscal year 1903–4, in the suppression of the cholera epidemic which still existed in some of the pueblos of the province, especially in those adjacent to the Province of Tarlac. At that time cholera had reached its highest development in the pueblos of San Juan

de Guimba and Cuyapo, during the months of July and August, 1903; subsequently there was a remarkable decrease until it entirely disappeared from the province in the month of November. But the disease was introduced in the month of January, 1904, into the pueblo of Aliago from the Province of Tarlac, the last case having been reported as occurring in the month of February, when the cholera epidemic in Nueva Ecija was finally extirpated.

Table No. 1 shows the importance of this disease during the last third of the time that it existed in Nueva Ecija. From November to April, that is to say, during the dry season, sporadic cases of smallpox were reported in several pueblos of the province, there having been a recrudescence of this disease in some of the larger pueblos, such as Aliaga, San Juan, and Peñaranda. But thanks to the work of the four provincial vaccinators sent to the infected pueblos, and the assistance rendered by the presidents of municipal boards of health, the disease was prevented from assuming alarming proportions.

The great influence of vaccination in arresting the spread of smallpox and the disinfection of contaminated houses has often been confirmed by the president of this board in his visits of inspection. More than once the presence of two or more vaccinators at an infected point has arrested or entirely eliminated the disease in a few days. However, notwithstanding the great success of vaccination in this province, there have been municipalities which, neglecting to notify the authorities of the presence of smallpox in the community or to demand a vaccinator, have been severely chastised by this disease, which, I will say in passing, is not feared by many people, a circumstance which makes the work of disinfection and isolation of patients suffering from the disease difficult, as their families object strongly to these measures being taken.

The poverty of the pueblos which deprives them of the services of a vaccinator under the control of this board in pueblos where no regular president of a municipal board of health is established, and a certain amount of systematic opposition of the community to this method of immunization, to a certain extent is favorable to the spread of smallpox, which has become sporadic and is on occasions of an endemic if not an epidemic character.

The work of vaccination has been carried on in the province by the presidents of the municipal boards of health and four provincial

vaccinators, three of whom were subsequently replaced by an equal number from the Insular Board of Health; all of them, including the first, are paid from insular funds.

The lymph furnished by the Insular Board of Health in general has been good, and it may be said that its results have been very satisfactory. Table No. 2 gives an idea of the public vaccinations made throughout the province.

Since May, 1904, grippe has been prevalent in many pueblos; however, it has not been of a serious type and as a general rule patients have recovered without medical treatment.

Since April of the same year, coinciding with the appearance of the fruits of the season, which may be considered as a contributory cause, many cases of acute intestinal catarrh were observed which, if neglected, developed severe symptoms of dysentery and were sometimes fatal in their results.

The principal causes of death may be considered to be convulsions in children, tuberculosis, and smallpox. (Exhibit No. 3.) Statistics, marked Exhibits Nos. 4 and 5, of deaths and births are attached hereto.

With regard to the diseases of domestic animals, they have not been of a grave character during the fiscal year 1903–4. A few cases of deaths have been reported among cattle and horses from surra, glanders, and rinderpest, but they were isolated cases, which seems to indicate that the disease was endemic rather than epidemic. With regard to surra, some small herds of cattle have been attacked with a resulting mortality of approximately 90 per cent, but the disease has not spread into the nearest herds. No official reports have been received of any disease of an epidemic character among barnyard fowls during the past fiscal year.

Of the 15 pueblos of this province but 5 have been provided with presidents of municipal boards of health appointed under the provisions of Act 308 of the Civil Commission. The other 10 pueblos have provisional appointees selected by the provincial board of health who lend their services gratuitously, being municipal presidents at the same time.

Six qualified physicians reside in this province—a military surgeon at Cabanatuan, another in this provincial capital, and three civilian doctors at San Isidro and another civilian doctor at the pueblo of Gapan.

There are three duly licensed pharmacists in this province and four provincial vaccinators who work in the different pueblos.

Since January, 1904, a sanitary service organized in accordance with the instructions received from the Insular Board of Health, as set forth in circular of February 25, 1904, has been implanted in this province, and the provincial board of health has sent out several circular letters of instruction and formula relative to the making of municipal reports, the majority of which have been written by the local presidents, who are lacking in the technical knowledge necessary for this work. In order to avoid the concealment of data with regard to deaths of domestic animals which the Board of Health requires, the municipalities have been recommended to adopt ordinances that would improve the service in this respect.

As the monthly reports for last June from the municipalities have not yet been received they were not included in the statistics for the said month, but will be sent in an additional report of the provincial board of health, which will be transmitted to the Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands.

JUSTO PANIA,
President Provincial Board of Health, Nueva Ecija.

EXHIBIT 1.—*Cholera report, July, 1903, to February, 1904.*

Pueblo.	Population.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
Cuyapo	19,858	120	113	0.94
Aliaga	15,979	25	20	0.80
San Antonio	10,884	33	24	0.71
San Isidro	18,071	11	11	1.00
Peñaranda	15,458	11	9	0.81
Cabanatuan	10,371	12	12	1.00
Talavera	6,622			
San Jose	4,275	1		
Gapan	11,285	1	1	1.00
Licab	5,873	37	34	0.91
San Juan	7,230	103	99	0.95
Bongabon	3,925	6	4	0.66
Pantabangan	1,155			
Carranglan	1,162	1		
Puncan	293			
Total	132,441	361	327	0.90

NOTE.—The cholera epidemic appeared in this province May 1, 1903, and ended February 2, 1904.

EXHIBIT 2.—*Report of vaccinations in the Province of Nueva Ecija, July, 1903, to June, 1904.*

Month.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Adults.	Unclassified.	Results.		
							Positive.	Negative.	Unknown.
1903.									
July	3,525	1,747	1,778	2,637	888	--------	760	1,748	1,017
August	166	93	73	130	36	--------	87	59	20
September	76	34	42	43	33	--------	40	36	--------
October	505	250	255	465	40	--------	486	19	--------
November	3,569	1,845	1,724	2,821	748	--------	2,060	725	784
December	2,663	1,423	1,240	1,855	808	--------	1,318	305	1,040
1904.									
January	2,995	1,498	1,458	1,596	1,360	39	1,988	690	317
February	4,235	1,663	1,832	1,974	1,521	740	1,823	955	1,457
March	4,553	1,120	1,120	1,346	894	2,313	1,292	948	2,313
April	4,196	1,922	2,160	2,067	2,015	114	2,224	1,858	114
May	4,102	1,918	2,184	2,083	2,019	--------	1,904	2,198	--------
June	2,635	1,354	1,281	1,195	1,440	--------	1,560	1,075	--------
Total	33,220	14,867	15,147	18,212	11,802	3,206	15,542	10,616	7,062

NOTE.—Vaccinations by presidents of municipal boards of health during the month of June, 1904, are not included in this report, as the returns have not yet been received.

EXHIBIT 3.—*Report of mortality from most common causes, with exception of Asiatic cholera, July, 1903, to May, 1904.*[1]

Pueblo.	Population.	Smallpox.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.	Convulsions in children.
Cuyapo	19,858	28	41	102
Aliaga	15,979	241	54	93
San Antonio	10,884	5	57	84
San Isidro	18,071	--------	84	153
Peñaranda	15,458	55	50	60
Cabanatuan	10,371	33	38	31
Talavera	6,622	51	11	8
San Jose	4,275	78	19	17
Gapan	11,285	10	70	122
Licab	5,873	9	10	20
San Juan	7,230	52	4	--------
Bongabon	3,925	30	7	10
Pantabangan	1,155	18	3	1
Carranglan	1,162	3	1	--------
Puncan	293	--------	1	--------
Total	132,441	613	450	701

[1] Figures for June, 1904, are not included, the returns for same from the pueblos not having been received.

EXHIBIT 4.—*Report of mortality, July, 1903, to May, 1904.*[1]

Pueblo.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cuyapo	19,858	467	416	883
Aliaga	15,979	394	359	753
San Antonio	10,884	177	181	358
San Isidro	18,071	312	251	563
Peñaranda	15,458	213	200	413
Cabanatuan	10,371	204	193	397
Talabera	6,622	79	65	144
San Jose	4,275	122	130	252
Gapan	11,285	215	212	427
Licab	5,873	136	124	260
San Juan	7,230	206	173	379
Bongabon	3,925	76	60	136
Pantabañgan	1,155	23	24	47
Carranglan	1,162	31	26	57
Puncan	293	6	6	12
Total	132,441	2,661	2,420	5,081

EXHIBIT 5.—*Report of births, July, 1903, to May, 1904.*[1]

Pueblo.	Population.	Total.
Cuyapo	19,858	995
Aliaga	15,979	680
San Antonio	10,884	500
San Isidro	18,071	748
Peñaranda	15,458	299
Cabanatuan	10,371	314
Talavera	6,622	131
San Jose	4,275	207
Gapan	11,285	516
Licab	5,873	184
San Juan	7,230	170
Pantabangan	1,155	67
Bongabon	3,925	140
Carranglan	1,162	46
Puncan	293	12
Total	132,441	5,013

[1] Figures for June, 1904, are not included, the returns from the pueblos not having been received.

NUEVA VIZCAYA.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA,
Bayombong, July 25, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my report to the honorable the Civil Governor for the year ending June 30, 1904.

I am unable to submit any photographs with this report, having been disappointed up to this time in having a number finished which I had intended to use for the purpose. When I receive these I will forward them for filing with the report.

Very respectfully,

LOUIS G. KNIGHT,
Provincial Governor, Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

BAYOMBONG, *July 25, 1904.*

SIR: Complying with the requirements of Act 1044 I have the honor to submit the following annual report covering the year ending June 30, 1904:

I arrived in the province on March 2 last to take over the duties of provincial governor.

Since the resignation of my predecessor in October last the biennial municipal elections had been held and the new municipal officers installed after some spirited election contests.

I found conditions in the province very satisfactory. The people were contented and more prosperous than for several years and well satisfied with the workings of the provincial and municipal governments.

This province has never been in insurrection against either the Spanish or American Governments, and the people are universally well disposed toward American sovereignty in these Islands. They give substantial evidence of this in the fact that out of a Christian

population of only 16,000 more than 2,400 children are in regular attendance in the public schools.

In the provincial high school or secondary school a number of pupils come from the Province of Isabela. In the Manila Normal School I am informed that the enrollment from this province of between 15 and 20 students is larger, proportionally, than that of any other province in the Islands.

The readiness of the people to avail themselves of the educational privileges offered them is due not only to the excellent work of the American teachers who have been assigned here but to a genuine desire on the part of the people for education.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS AND LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

Among themselves the people are divided into factions, and party strife at municipal elections runs high. The factional lines of cleavage are largely tribal.

The Cagayanes who came into the province in years past from the Cagayan Valley on the north, the Ilocanos who came by way of the southern end of the province from the Ilocano provinces, and the Gaddanes and Isinaes, who are decendants of the aboriginal Igorrotes, form the three chief factions.

The Ilocanos, who are increasing fast through immigration, carried all of the recent municipal elections, not because they outnumber the rest of the Christian population but because they stand united, while family and other differences of long standing divide the rest of the Christian population.

The great number of illiterate votes cast at the last municipal elections indicates that some legislation in needed in this respect. I believe that two-thirds of the municipal electors are unable to read and write.

Many of these on entering the polling place are unable to remember the name of their candidate, and after long study have been seen to give it up and leave without voting.

It is believed that if the election of local officials is to be carried on in an intelligent manner some property or intellectual qualification should be required as the provisions of subsection (*g*), section 8, of Act 387, which most nearly fits the case, are believed to be inadequate. Besides the qualifications provided for by section 6 of the above-mentioned act, it is thought the following should be added: (*a*) Those who own property to the value of 200 pesos or

who pay annually 10 pesos or more of the established taxes. (*b*) Those who speak, read, and write any one of the following languages: English, Spanish, Ilocano, Gaddan, or Isinay.

It is believed also that the provincial board should be given authority to suspend the collection of the municipal cart tax until such time as in the board's opinion it will accomplish the purpose for which it is intended, viz, compel the people owning carts as a measure of economy to purchase wide-tired wheels revolving on their axles. At present the people here have no opportunity to purchase cart wheels unless they go to Manila to get them at exorbitant prices and pack them into the province on the backs of carabaos at great expense. Every cart now in the province has wheels made of a section of a tree and rigid with the axles. These carts are very hard on the roads, but not so destructive as the bamboo sleds the people resort to in many instances on account of the 5-peso tax. Where the tax is paid it is very burdensome, as the value of a new cart of the kind in use here complete is but 8 pesos.

Favorable action is strongly urged upon the recommendation recently made by the Consulting Engineer to the Commission that the duties of supervisor for this province and superintendent of the recently completed Padre Juan Villaverde trail be combined and the salary of the office made $1,500 per year.

There is much road and bridge work waiting to be done. A good beginning has been made by the present supervisor, but it is only a beginning and a good practical man for road building and for the important work of keeping up the Villaverde trail is a necessity to the province. It is believed that the salary of $1,500 will secure a man adapted to the needs of this province.

It is recommended that Act 999, which provides that municipal treasurers shall be appointed by the provincial treasurer subject to the Civil Service Act and Rules, be made applicable to this province. There are eligibles from whom these appointments could be made residing in nearly all the towns of this province—young men who have taken the civil-service examinations in the Spanish language—who would make much more efficient treasurers than the municipalities are likely to have under the present system. At present the municipal treasurer is usually appointed by the president under an anteëlection agreement. Much more efficient municipal treasurers could be secured and trained under the provision of

Act 999, and these treasurers acting as deputies of the provincial treasurer would enable him to dispense with the position of deputy treasurer. As it is, the treasurer or his deputy must be constantly out among the towns making the municipal collections. As the municipal collections amounted last year to over ₱21,000, all in very small amounts, it is easily seen that the treasurer's labors would be greatly lightened if he could simply audit the collections made by the municipal treasurers.

The need for an increase in the Constabulary force of the province will be noticed under the head of "Igorrote tribes," and the need of a poll-tax law to secure sufficient labor for the construction of roads and bridges will be noticed under the head of "Roads and other public works."

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

During the past year, as nearly as I can ascertain, the increase in the area planted was about 35 per cent over previous years, but the total cultivated area is still nearly 35 per cent short of what was farmed previous to 1896.

The present yield of the province is no index of its inherent wealth as there are thousands of acres of beautiful level valley land only waiting for settlers from the outside and for the Igorrote tribes when they can be induced to leave their mountain fastnesses and settle where the conditions of life will be easier.

During the past year there has been a remarkable influx of immigration—from the Ilocos provinces chiefly—people who have relatives here who have told them of the rich land to be had for the cultivating. Hundreds of families have come in since the first of the present calendar year and the movement seems to be on the increase. These Ilocanos are very desirable settlers, being industrious and peace loving, entirely without the lawless tendencies of some of the people of certain provinces nearer to this one.

The chief industry of the province is now the raising of rice. Coffee, cocoa, and other food products could be raised in great profusion and find a ready market at high prices in the Province of Isabela and the Cagayan Valley, but so little do the people desire to earn money that they raise very little more than they require for their use from year to year. The products of the province can not now be marketed at a profit at Manila, the cost of

transportation to the railroad amounting to about 15 cents, Philippine currency, per pound avoirdupois.

It is thought that the opening of the new San Nicolas trail will reduce the cost of this transportation considerably, and if a light-draft steamer drawing, say, 12 inches of water could be put on the Agno River to ply between Bautista and Tayug it would, besides being a very paying investment in the local trade along the river, carry all the traffic which goes out of this province over the San Nicolas trail to the nearest railroad point from the terminus of that trail and bring all goods from the railroad that come into the province over that trail. There is no doubt but that such a light-draft steamer which could run in all stages of water would be immensely profitable. Steamers of this class having a draft of only 8 to 12 inches are operated on South American rivers successfully.

I believe that the wants of the people and the standard of living are very gradually being increased and improved and that with this will come the disposition to utilize the resources of the province to purchase from outside the means of a more comfortable existence. As it is, the province produces everything needed by the people for food. About the only things brought in are cloth and the simplest of household utensils. When a native wishes to buy merchandise out of the province he packs a little rice or other product of the province into Isabela or Nueva Ecija or Pangasinan—or packs it on his back if he has no animal—where he sells it and purchases the articles he needs.

There are no Chinese or other merchants here and the tiendas and markets have very few goods at very high prices on account of the transportation. For example, coal oil, which is worth 4 pesos or 4½ pesos per case in Pangasinan Province, sells at 14 and 16 pesos by the case here.

Such prices will of course be materially reduced by the new San Nicolas or Padre Juan Villaverde trail.

As has already been stated, even with present primitive means of transportation a profitable business can be done with Isabela, and is being done to a limited extent, over the trail which crosses the eastern border of the province into Isabela. This trail is in very poor condition and its improvement should be the next work to be taken up. It is earnestly hoped that the appropriation asked for this purpose will be allowed.

Over this route a mail route into Isabela would give that province better service than it has at present.

The establishment of this route has been suggested to the Director of Posts. The cost of extending the present route from Bagabag, this province, to Echague, Isabela, would be very little, and with the trail in good condition Echague would receive mail in six or seven days from Manila regularly.

I have been too busy with other matters since my arrival in the province to start experiments with agricultural products not now grown, but I believe there is a possibility that oats may mature here. The climate is much cooler than in the lower provinces and it may be that by choosing carefully the time of planting, products can be grown here that mature too rapidly elsewhere in the Islands. There is ample irrigation everywhere in the province, the mountain streams, with their rapid fall, being a never-failing source of supply.

The provincial board will endeavor to make experiments in agriculture as they can, but the members are kept so closely occupied by their regular duties that they can not give the attention to it that such work demands.

It is suggested that an excellent location could be had here for a regular experiment station of the Bureau of Agriculture, especially for the breeding of cattle and horses and perhaps sheep. Thousands of acres of hill country are covered with the most nutritious of grasses and would support almost unlimited cattle and horses. It is hoped that the proper authorities will decide to place labor-saving agricultural machinery in this province for experimental use, especially that used in rice cultivation and the preparation of the coffee berry for market.

This province has no minerals in paying quantity so far as known, except possibly coal. A very excellent-appearing coal is found in the mountains within a short distance of Bayombong. Samples of this coal have been forwarded to the Bureau of Laboratories for analysis, and if the analysis is found, as I believe it will be, to show a better grade of coal than any previously discovered in the Islands, I hope the Insular Government will cause an exhaustive mineral survey to be made of the range of hills in which it is found, as, of course, if there should be found to be large deposits of the coal, it will hasten the building of a railroad through the province. Without a railroad, the resources of the province

must remain practically untouched for a long time to come. With a railroad, products valuable for export, such as coffee, can be produced so cheaply and of such quality that the province must shortly become one of the richest in the Islands.

IGORROTE TRIBES.

The great majority of the population of the province consists of the Igorrote tribes who inhabit the Quiangan Valley and the Benaue, Ayangan, Cambulo, Silipan, Alimit, Mayoyao, and other districts, the limits of most of which are more or less ill defined.

Before the present year no attempt had been made since American occupation to establish posts among the Igorrote tribes, who number in this province, according to the recent census, 47,000. Now with the present excessively inadequate force of Constabulary, considering the work to be performed, garrisons are maintained at Payauan, Quiangan, Benaue, and Alimit. I do not hesitate to say the Igorrotes of this province are under better control than they ever were under the Spanish authorities, when almost exactly twice the number of troops, mostly regulars, were stationed in the province.

The garrisons of the present posts are or would be too small for safety if the Igorrotes among whom they are stationed were not as friendly as possible and glad to have Constabulary stationed among them. Formerly the Igorrotes disliked the Tagalog soldiers and European Spanish soldiers who were stationed among them intensely on account of abuses and injustices committed by the soldiers.

About the year 1896 nearly all the Spanish garrisons in the province were massacred to a man by the Igorrotes. Now everything in the way of food supplies that the Igorrotes are willing to sell is bought from them, and of course paid for in cash and promptly. Everything that is required that the Igorrotes are not entirely willing to sell is brought in from outside the district and the chief cause of friction in former times is wanting.

Requests are continually being made by the Igorrotes of ungarrisoned districts to have detachments stationed among them, they offering to cut all necessary trails and erect the buildings to house the post. All of the posts now being occupied have been so constructed and have been built by the Igorrotes gratuitously for the privilege of having the Constabulary stationed among them. Gradually, as vacancies occur, enlistments are being made from among

the Igorrote tribes and the Igorrote soldiers are among the most reliable and best disciplined in the corps.

It is not necessary or practicable in a report of this kind to describe what has been so often described—the wonderful irrigation and agricultural works of the Igorrotes and their industry and honesty, nor their chief failing, which it is so hard to get them to look upon as a failing—a fondness for the heads of strange tribes.

I believe that in this province we are making substantial progress toward getting them to discontinue head-hunting, but the only possible way in which that can be fully accomplished is to maintain a sufficient number of posts to be in touch with all the districts. To do this will require 100 additional Constabulary. A gratifying advance has been made in the government of the Igorrotes by the establishment on April 15 last of a municipal government at Quiangan. The Quiangans pay a cedula tax of 1 peso, which pays the salaries of the municipal officers and a police force of six men. These police are armed and uniformed exactly like the Constabulary, except that their uniform has blue trimmings where that of the Constabulary has red. They drill and do guard duty with the Constabulary, and for all practical purposes form an addition to the Quiangan garrison of six men. Their pay is 4 pesos a month for the 5 privates and 6 pesos for the corporal. They are exceedingly proud of their uniforms and guns and perform their duties correctly and well.

The Benaue Igorrotes are very anxious for a municipality and in some ways are more worthy of it than the Quiangans. Benaue, however, has but one man able to read and write, while Quiangan has 35. The Educational Department has stationed an industrial teacher at Quiangan, a man well qualified for the work by reason of long experience in Indian school work in the United States. He has not yet been able to start the industrial feature of his work, as tools and other essentials have not yet arrived.

Benaue is anxious for a school also, and I believe would furnish plenty of children for one. The Quiangan school has 150 pupils, crowding the schoolhouse almost to suffocation, and there is apparently no diminution of interest, though the school has been established some seven months.

In all those parts of the province where we are established no case of head-hunting can take place without early report being made

to the detachment commander by the Igorrotes of all the circumstances.

I will relate briefly a case in point: Cambulo, a town which only recently became friendly, agreed to report any of their own people who took heads, and to report to us if they were attacked. Only two days afterwards they came into Benaue and reported to Lieutenant Case, who was in command, that they themselves had taken two Ayangan heads. Asked to explain, they said a party of Ayangans, cutting bejuco in the woods near Cambulo, observed two Cambulo children working in the rice. They surprised them, killed one, and took his head and the other escaped. The Cambulos gave chase, killed two Ayangans, and took their heads. The Ayangans complained to Lieutenant Logan, in command at Ayangan, of the loss of their two heads about twenty-four hours after the Cambulos had given the true version to the commanding officer at Benaue. The credit for the great amount of work accomplished among the Igorrotes is largely due to Capt. W. E. Thompson, senior inspector, and his officers, especially Lieut. L. C. Case, in command at Benaue. Captain Thompson is peculiarly well fitted for dealing with Igorrotes, and I wish that he could be given a detail as lieutenant-governor, with jurisdiction over a part of the Igorrote country in this province.

I have been in the Igorrote country a great deal since my arrival in the province, but it is impossible for one man to cover the ground as thoroughly or as frequently as should be done.

ROADS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

The past year marks the beginning of what we hope will be an era of permanent good roads all over the province.

Three thousand seven hundred and thirteen pesos has been expended in provincial road work by the supervisor during the past year, practically all of this on the road and bridges between the towns of Solano and Bagabag. This road was formerly a series of mud holes, with all the bridges in ruins, but now is an excellent highway. It should still have about 1,000 pesos expended upon it, however, in graveling and retaining work to secure the permanence of what has been done. This road proves that the soil is excellent here for road building, and that if a road is thrown up high enough and deeply enough ditched on the sides the soil will drain quickly and will make no mud to speak of in the time of the heaviest rains.

The road just mentioned is the first section of the Isabela trail. From Solano (Bayombong) to Bagabag it is an excellent wheel road, but from Bagabag on to the Isabela line nothing more than a trail can be built without great expense. This trail we hope to put in such shape during the coming year that it will be easily passable in all weathers. There are places in it now that are nearly impossible to get over at times. Packs have to be removed and the horses nearly swim in mud. With the amount of 2,000 pesos asked for this trail a good beginning can be made during the coming year toward making it a fine permanent trail.

The municipalities this year for the first time have had enough road money to make a showing and have done some good work under the supervisor's direction. The municipal revenues will sufficiently increase during the coming year to enable the towns to keep up current repairs to roads and bridges over the 30 miles of road which connect together all the municipalities of the province except Quiangan.

The trail from Solano or Bagabag (two routes have been surveyed over the first 15 miles) through Quiangan and Benaue to the Bontoc border, while it is a much-needed work, is not so important as the Isabela trail. It is perfectly practicable now for horses to Benaue and from Benaue on to Bontoc is not at all difficult as a foot trail.

The most important work done in the province during the past year and the most important ever done in the province has been the building of the Padre Juan Villaverde trail from Bayombong into San Nicolas, Pangasinan, a distance of a little over 60 miles. Over the first 18 miles of this a road—formerly an excellent one—already existed.

The first appropriation for road of 8,000 pesos was ridiculously inadequate and only made a beginning of the work, but with the appropriation of 62,000 pesos by Act 1083, the work has been pushed to completion in the last four months through energetic work by the Engineering Bureau and the hearty coöperation of the municipal officials in getting the people to turn out. Representatives of the Engineering Bureau tell me that the labor they have employed in this province has been more willing, efficient, and intelligent than that in any other province in which they have worked.

The common laborer of this province, who can read and write only in very rare instances, is disinclined to work when offered work at

good wages and better food than he gets at home. If he followed his inclination, he would simply decline the offer and idle his time away during the whole year except during the rice planting and harvesting season.

During the progress of the work on the Villarverde trail the superintendent of the work has looked to me to see that the ranks of his laborers were kept full—a difficult proposition when it is remembered that I had a population of only 16,000 to draw them from and a great part of them residing 50 miles away from the work. I called upon the president to request the laborers to turn out, and the call was ably responded to by the presidents. The laborers if left to themselves would have turned their backs on the work offered, but, being called out, they went willingly and cheerfully, I presume because they thought that it was not a matter of choice. They were paid 50 cents, Conant, per day, a large ration of rice and salt, and plenty of bagong, which they esteem a great delicacy. These were the highest wages ever paid in the province, and during the most of the progress of the work the weather was dry and pleasant. The men were unemployed except for occasional hunting and fishing, yet from mere indolence they did not care for the work. While I did not probe into the matter, I think they only went because they did not know that they had the option to refuse.

I strongly urge either the passage of a law requiring of every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 to perform, say, ten days' labor on the roads, each year, or, if this is not deemed wise, that a poll tax of ₱2 for road purposes be levied on all males between the ages stated, which they can pay either in cash or five days' work at 40 cents per day, the ruling rate of wages in the province. There would be no opposition to such a law in this province; in fact the people would welcome it. The provision might be inserted that a man doing ten days' paid public work would be exempt from the poll tax. Then there would be no difficulty in getting sufficient labor for all work carried on under insular appropriations.

The lumber for the new provincial building, for which an appropriation of ₱5,000 is available, is nearly on the ground and sawed out—by the whipsaw method. The building will be built throughout with the finest wood of the first group. The Insular Architect has been asked for plans and specifications, and work will be commenced at the beginning of the dry season, when we hope to have all the building materials on the ground.

It is hoped that the 14,000 pounds of galvanized roofing now lying at Aparri consigned to the province for the locust board can be made available for roofing the new provincial office building and the stables and property warehouse.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

The municipal police of the force have been placed under the direction of the senior inspector of Constabulary. The forces at Dupax and Bagabag have been abolished by the provincial board under the authority given by section 2 of Act 781, as it seemed impossible to enforce any discipline on account of the disposition of the municipal authorities to make servants of the police and interfere generally with the proper discharge of their duties.

Squads of five and three men, respectively, of the Constabulary are stationed at these two towns for the present. It may be decided later on to restore the police of these two towns.

In the remaining municipalities of Bambang, Bayombong, Solano, and Quiangan the police are in a very satisfactory state of drill and discipline. In Quiangan and Bayombong they drill regularly and mount guard with the regular Constabulary, and in Solano an excellently drilled company of 21 men compares well with the Constabulary in drill and discipline. In Bambang also the force is under an ex-noncommissioned officer of Constabulary and is well disciplined.

The people of the province are anxious to be honored with a visit from some one or more members of the Commission, and I hope they can be gratified in this wish in the not distant future. The journey to the capital of the province takes about three days on horseback from Bautista on the Manila and Dagupan Railway. It is over the new trail and through a most interesting country.

Very respectfully submitted.

LOUIS G. KNIGHT,
Provincial Governor of Nueva Vizcaya.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PAMPANGA.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA,
Bacolor, July 15, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the report of conditions in this province during the period embraced between January, 1903, and June 30, 1904, inclusive, except where otherwise stated, in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 1044.

GENERAL STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

According to the last census (1903) the Province of Pampanga has 226,180 inhabitants, distributed in 17 municipalities made up of 23 pueblos or 389 barrios, without counting the several settlements of Negritos, called in the Pampangan dialect *balugas*, which are situate in the mountains of the districts of Floridablanca, Mabalacat, and Porac and number about 1,000. The residents of the pueblos and barrios are made up of 225,609 Filipinos, 87 Americans, 464 Chinese, and 20 of other nationalities. The majority of the inhabitants of the settlements referred to still believe in the many and varied superstitions common to peoples lacking culture and enlightenment and are tainted with great religious fanaticism, which has taken deep root amongst them.

PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY OF THE PROVINCE.

Peace and tranquillity have reigned throughout the province during the time embraced by this report with two exceptions, when there were slight disturbances lasting but a short while in two of the pueblos where the events leading up to them took place, which were as follows:

The first was in the pueblo of Guagua, April 14, 1903. The passenger steamer from Manila which arrived at Guagua between 11 and 12 a. m. that day brought 13 men, all residents of the district of Tondo, Manila. These men went straight from the wharf to the municipal building and, being armed with daggers,

overpowered the only guard on duty at that time in the lower floor of that house, seized the arms of the municipal police, and escaped in the direction of the pueblo of Porac. When the municipal police became aware of the fact they immediately started in pursuit of the bandits, followed by the people of the barrios, and before sunset of the same day recovered all of the arms and captured 11 of the gang, including the leader, after a fight in which 2 of them were killed, 1 wounded, and 2 escaped. These men, together with their leader, named Arturo Baldello, who styled himself brigadier-general, were tried and sentenced by the Court of First Instance of this province, which sentence was subsequently affirmed by the Supreme Court. They are now serving different terms of imprisonment for the crime of treason at Bilibid, Manila.

The behavior of the people of Guagua and of their municipal president, Señor Martin Gonzales, was the subject of well-merited praise on the part of the highest civil authorities of these Islands and of the provincial governor of Pampanga. A certain resident of the barrio of San Pedro named Juan de Leon died a few days after this event from wounds received while fighting on the side of the people against the bandits. He left his wife, Basilia Ramirez, and three children of tender age in extreme poverty, his labor having been their only means of support. The Insular Government, desiring to reward the services of this man, at the request of my predecessor, Mr. C. Jóven, awarded a pension to the widow of ₱10 per month, to be paid to her until the sum of ₱250 has been delivered.

The second took place in the pueblo of Mabalacat. Between 7 and 8 p. m. August 11, 1903, some 30 or 40 men approximately, taking advantage of the absence of the Constabulary inspector in command of the post at that pueblo, who was absent in connection with his official duties with the majority of his command, made an attack upon the Constabulary barracks at a time when there was but one enlisted man on duty as sentry. These men were armed with bolos, and after seizing all the arms and ammunition that they could find shot the sentry dead because of his resistance to them and marched out in good order, passing in front of the municipal building and going toward the neighboring pueblo of Bamban, Province of Tarlac.

Immediately after this, my predecessor, Governor Jóven, made an investigation of the case personally at the pueblo of Mabalacat.

As a result of the investigation it was found that there had been neglect both on the part of the municipal president and the municipal police, and in consequence thereof the president was suspended from office and the whole matter was referred to the honorable Civil Governor.

The Constabulary left no stone unturned in their endeavors to discover the authors or persons implicated in this seizure, and up to the present time have succeeded in arresting about 20 men, who are now awaiting trial by the Court of First Instance of this province which has jurisdiction over the matter.

Another matter no less important and worthy of mention in this report, although it did not result in disturbing public order in the least, is what took place in the pueblo of Mexico during the first days of April, 1903. During the said month and at the said pueblo there took place the arrests made by the senior inspector of Constabulary of this province of the persons of several residents of Mexico, charged with being the authors or implicated in a conspiracy against the constituted authorities in these Islands. Several persons so arrested, after having been tried by the Court of First Instance of this province upon the said charge, were acquitted, whilst others were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment and the payment of a fine. Among the latter there was one who, it is believed, was the leader of the movement, named Benito Vergara, and another named Crispin Ogtong, also a leader. The sentence awarded by the Court of First Instance to these two men was affirmed by the Supreme Court and amounted to six years' imprisonment and a fine of $5,000 for Vergara and four years' imprisonment and a fine of $2,000 for Ogtong.

The prime mover and organizer of this conspiracy in the pueblo of Mexico is a certain man named José Ruiz, a Spaniard, married to a woman of the name of Leonor de Leon é Hison, a resident of Mexico. The said Ruiz was able to escape from the pueblo a few days before the Constabulary made their arrests, and fled to Hongkong, where it is well known he continues to conspire with others against the constituted Government in the Islands.

During the months of March, April, and May, 1903, the work of taking the first census of the Philippines was carried on in an orderly manner and subsequently put through to completion without a hitch.

As a result of the consolidation of the municipalities recently

ordered by the Philippine Commission in Act No. 943, the 23 municipalities of this province were reduced to 17. With one exception—the fusion of the municipalities of Minalin and Santo Tomás—where the inhabitants do not appear to be agreeable to the consolidation, all of the rest of the pueblos appear to be satisfied.

There are at present in the provincial jail 55 male and 1 female prisoners; 11 of them are serving sentences under two years each, while 45 others are either awaiting trial or sentence. The various causes leading up to their prosecution were as follows: Housebreaking, 1; brigandage, 28; civil causes, 2; desertion, 1; perjury, 2; homicide, 4; theft, 2; violation of Act No. 709, 2; violation of section 8 of Act 619, 1; assault accompanied by physical injury, 1; robbery, 4; robbery *en cuadrilla,* 5; attempted rape, 2; rape, 1; total, 56.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROVINCE.

The financial condition of the province, as may be seen from the accounts of the provincial treasury for the fiscal year from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, is fairly good; there is a cash balance on hand of ₱64,325.43 and $7,623.61, local currency.

The fact that the time for the collection of the land tax for the present year was extended until November 1, 1904 (Act No. 1170), accounts for there having been collected only 40 per cent of the total amount, ₱77,144.70, which it was hoped would be collected from this source.

IMPROVEMENTS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

During the period comprehended by this report, that is to say, up to June 30, 1904, 7.49 miles of roads were constructed, 12.53 miles repaired, and light repairs were made to 36 miles; the first cost ₱29,028.17 and the second ₱9,709.88, making a total of ₱38,738.05.

These roads are: From Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, to Arayat; from Arayat to Mexico; from Mexico to San Fernando; from San Fernando to Bacolor; from Bacolor to Guagua; from Guagua to Lubao; from the railway station at Apalit to the pueblo; from Porac to Angeles; from Angeles to Magalang; from Floridablanca to Guagua; the Floridablanca highway to Porac and the river road along the Rio Grande between Apalit and the barrio of Pansinao of the pueblo Candaba.

Eight bridges were also constructed in the province at a cost of ₱3,895.70.

These bridges are: Two between Guagua and Lubao; 2 between Mexico and Santa Ana; 1 between Angeles and Magalang; 2 between Magalang and Arayat; and 2 between Santa Ana and Arayat.

Forty-five bridges were also repaired at a cost of ₱7,150.33.

The said bridges are: Two between Angeles and Porac; 41 between Arayat and Cabiao, Nueva Ecija; 1 between Magalang and Arayat, and 1 at Bacolor.

The work on the river roads between Arayat, Candaba, San Luis, San Simon, as far as Apalit, are regarded as improvements of the Rio Grande. Moreover, the sum of ₱1,188.26 was invested in the construction and repair of buildings.

Remarks.—The amounts above mentioned as invested in improvements and public works include 3,998.85 piculs of rice from the Congressional relief fund, whose money value is equivalent to ₱24,885.21.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

On the 1st of July, 1903, of the 23 municipalities in the province 17 had organized municipal boards of health, the presidents of which had diplomas as follows: Licentiates, 3; assistant surgeons, 2; medical students, 2; and 10 without degrees, but who had had practice in medicine.

In January, 1904, the 23 municipalities were reduced to 17. Of these 16 have organized municipal boards of health under the provisions of Act No. 308. The pueblo of Mabalacat, the only one not having a municipal board of health organized under the act referred to, has such a body of a provisional character. Whenever possible, the provincial board of health has replaced presidents of municipal boards of health, who are not duly qualified in accordance with the provisions of Act 308, by competent persons, and in this manner at the end of June, 1904, the presidents of municipal boards of health had the following qualifications: Licentiates, 6; assistant surgeons, 2; medical students, 5; and 3 with practical experience only.

During the nine months between October, 1902, and June, 1903, 6,767 deaths occurred, with an average mortality of 33.89 per thousand; during the same period there were 7,137 births, an annual rate per thousand of 42.07.

During the last fiscal year, July 1, 1903, to July 1, 1904, 7,635 deaths occurred, an annual rate per thousand of 33.75, being 983 less than for the same period during the former year and a rate per thousand less of 6.14.

During the said fiscal year there were 11,587 births, an annual rate per thousand of 51.22, being 1,685 births more than during the same period the year before and an increase of the rate per thousand of 9.15.

The smallpox epidemic was imported into this province. During the fiscal year there were 336 deaths and during the nine months prior to that time 228 deaths from this disease. It is worthy of note that the majority of the deaths occurred in pueblos where there were no boards of health, such as Minalin and Santo Tomás, where it took on a true epidemic form. In the other pueblos there were only isolated cases.

This was due to the vaccination actively carried on by presidents of municipal boards of health and provincial vaccinators. During the fiscal year 46,885 persons were vaccinated, 22,832 giving positive and 24,053 negative results. During the prior nine months 26,205 persons were vaccinated, with 18,050 positive and 8,155 negative results.

There were 434 deaths from Asiatic cholera during the last fiscal year, the last case having occurred January 26, 1904.

Among the sanitary improvements introduced in the province during the last fiscal year may be counted the hospital constructed by the province for the prisoners of the provincial jail, which is provided with a pharmacy.

At the suggestion of the provincial board of health the municipalities have made appropriations for medicines for the poor and for disinfecting apparatus to be used in case of infectious or contagious diseases, the province furnishing the necessary disinfectants.

The provincial board of health has enacted a general ordinance with regard to sanitation and hygiene for the entire province which the municipal councils have adopted as a municipal ordinance, and it is hoped that good results will follow.

The rinderpest among carabaos has become endemic, apparently, in this province. During the year 590 head of carabaos died from this disease in spite of the preventive measures adopted by the pueblos, which did not include inoculation, as the means for carrying this out were not available. However, a request has been made

to Manila for inoculators' supplies and has recently been granted, and it is to be hoped that this work will soon be commenced by competent employees of the Insular Board of Health.

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The Province of Pampanga is preëminently an agricultural one, its prosperity depending on the products of the soil. At the present time it is in a state of ruin and poverty. The level of prosperity and wealth which its inhabitants had reached from the products of its crops, especially that of sugar, has been sinking gradually lower and lower for the past twenty years.

The principal causes which have contributed to its present decadence are: (*a*) The depreciation in the price of sugar; (*b*) the lack of demand and of markets for the same; (*c*) the continual loss of crops from floods, diseases, and death of draft cattle, the war, and the locusts; (*d*) the scarcity and dearness of money; (*e*) the customs or commercial usage for engrossing sugar produced in this province is to advance money to the producer upon the agreement that payment is to be made in sugar at market quotations, with the proviso always of a profit to the manufacturer which fluctuates between 20 and 30 per cent upon the capital advanced. Farmers of this province are led to secure advances at such rates of interest by disappointments and losses of so serious a character that when two or three bad crops come in succession, the accumulative interest is so great that their mortgaged plantations are lost to them; (*f*) in the nonexistence of mortgage and loan companies or banks, obliging farmers to get loans at usurious rates of interest—he is a lucky man who can get a loan even upon the best real-estate security; when the money loaned is on growing crops of sugar or rice the interest charged is lower, but never less than 20 per cent.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSED TO THE GOVERNMENT SOLICITING ITS AID IN FAVOR OF THIS YEAR'S CROP OF SUGAR CANE OF THE PROVINCE OF PAMPANGA.

FACTS.

1. The sugar planters of Pampanga are absolutely without funds, owing to the poor crops from 1896 to date.

2. Due to the protection extended to them by the Government, about 10 per cent of last year's crop was saved, and the good prices during

December and January encouraged many planters to extend their fields of cultivation so that now there are fine prospects for the coming crop.

3. The work of harvesting this crop will commence in the month of November, 1904, but as the planters have not the money for the preliminary expenses they will naturally fall into the hands of the Chinese engrossers and other usurers, who will get the prospective profits of the agriculturist.

4. The financial resources of Pampanga are principally in its sugar crop. The value of the sugar obtained each year enables the inhabitants of Pampanga to support the expenses of the municipal and provincial governments and to bear their share of the insular burdens. Moreover, with the proceeds of this crop they are able to meet their personal and domestic obligations. From this standpoint the present fine crop deserves the protection of the Government as much as did the plantations last year.

5. It might also be stated that the imminent danger of usury constitutes a public calamity because it affects all of the above-mentioned interests, which are the interests of the public.

QUESTIONS.

1. Can this assistance be given from the loans legally authorized by the Philippine Commission? 2. If not, what would be the best method to be followed by the Government in extending this help?

During the period of two months and a half beginning with September and extending to November, 1903, when the locust board was operating under provisions of Act No. 817, 338 tons of locusts were exterminated, 472 piculs of rice from the Congressional relief fund having been used for this purpose; the money value of the said rice was equivalent to ₱2,721.99.

Of the carabaos sent to this province by the Insular Government 37 head have been sold to farmers; had it not been for the causes above set forth, due to the lack of money in this province, a great many more would have been sold.

The total number of piculs of rice furnished by the Insular Government to this province amounts to 4,994.78, of which 3,998.75 piculs were used on public works, 472.14 in the extermination of locusts, and 523.79 piculs were spoiled and could not be used.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE.

As above stated, the province being preëminently an agricultural one, it can be said that nothing which could be called an industry or commerce in the proper sense of the words exists here. With the exception of a dozen stills used in the distillation of "wines of the country," most of which are in the hands of Chinamen, a

few blacksmith shops where machinery repairing is done on a small scale, a few wheelwrights, and some home industries, such as the making of burlap sacks, mats, pocket cases, cane hats, and fish nets, the manufacture of vinegar, the weaving of nipa, and a little pottery making, etc., no industries of any note are carried on.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The desire for education and the study of the English language has taken complete possession of the masses of the people. For a year past it has ben noted that the attendance at the public schools has increased to more than double and includes many adult persons of both sexes who go to the night schools established in the majority of the municipalities for the purpose of learning the English language. Due to this large increase in attendance the school buildings in the majority of the municipalities are not large enough to contain the swarms of eager scholars.

Primary education given to children of both sexes in this province since the establishment of the public school system here, more than anything else, makes patent the great difference between the present time and three years ago. If literacy amounted to 1 per cent then, it is over 8 per cent now, and undoubtedly it will increase at a still greater rate in the future.

PLAN TO CHANGE THE CAPITAL OF PAMPANGA.

The provincial board, supporting the recommendation of the municipal presidents, reiterated at six of their conventions, earnestly desires to use its good offices with the honorable Philippine Commission in order that the capital of Pampanga may be transferred from Bacolor to San Fernando as soon as possible. There being many and weighty reasons for this change, the provincial board trusts that this matter will be carefully considered and favorably received by the said honorable body.

Respectfully submitted.

M. ARNEDO,
Governor, Province of Pampanga.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PANGASINAN.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF PANGASINAN,
Lingayen, August 11, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the conditions prevailing in this province during the period embraced between January 1, 1903, and June 30, 1904:

CENSUS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The census was taken during the months of March and April, 1903, by 1 supervisor, 1 clerk, 1 messenger, 308 enumerators, and 37 special agents, and showed a total of 403,362 inhabitants in the 37 municipalities of the province.

CONSOLIDATIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

Under the provisions of Act 931, these 37 municipalities were reduced to 25 in January, 1904. In accordance with Acts 1004 and 1029, annexing the northern part of the Province of Zambales to Pangasinan, 7 municipalities were added to the latter, so that Pangasinan has to-day 32 municipalities with a population of 448,344 inhabitants, distributed as follows:

Pueblo.	Class.	Inhabitants.	Pueblo.	Class.	Inhabitants.
Agno	4	5,983	Manaoag	2	24,775
Alaminos	3	11,844	Mangaldan	2	20,373
Alcala	3	12,019	Mangatarem	2	20,297
Anda	4	4,000	Posurubio	3	12,811
Asingan	2	20,870	Rosales	3	14,359
Bani	4	4,166	Salasa	3	16,542
Bautista	4	6,368	San Carlos	1	27,155
Bayambang	3	11,214	San Fabian	3	12,996
Binalonan	3	14,615	San Isidro	3	10,000
Bimmaley	3	16,442	San Nicolas	3	17,218
Bolinao	4	6,156	San Quintin	4	8,123
Calasiao	1	26,704	Sual	4	6,093
Dagupan	2	20,227	Tayug	3	18,996
Infanta	4	2,909	Umingan	4	5,940
Lingayen	2	21,476	Urdaneta	2	20,533
Malasiqui	3	11,511	Villasis	3	12,629

THE PUBLIC ORDER AND LADRONES.

The province enjoys perfect tranquillity, notwithstanding the occurrence of three cases of fanaticism and ladronism, which were immediately put down.

In the month of October, 1903, there was a disturbance in a barrio of the municipality of Natividad, now a barrio of San Nicolas, caused by the uprising of the inhabitants who were *guardias de honor*[1] (guards of honor), who seized the justice of the peace and two police accompanying him when he was about to make an official investigation in said barrio of the uprising, tied their hands, inflicted physical injuries upon them, and took them prisoners. The next day the uprising was put down by the police of the municipalities of San Nicolas, Tayug, and San Quintin, who killed 8 of the insurgents armed with bolos and sticks. The police lost 1 man. The justice of the peace and the 2 police were liberated and the shotguns of the latter were recovered. Of the 28 insurgents captured 19 were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, 7 to two years, and 2 to six months.

The band under the leadership of Bauzon was engaged by the police of the municipality of Agno, in the hills of Tupa and Patad, in the month of June, 1904. Two women who had been abducted by these ladrones were liberated as a result of the engagement and 3 rifles and 1 cornet were captured, together with 8 of the ladrones, who suffered the loss of one man.

In a barrio of the municipality of Mangatarem, 7 ladrones were surprised and captured by the Constabulary and municipal police in June, 1904, and as a result papers purporting to be commissions for a colonel, captain, and lieutenant were also seized. Of this band 2 were acquitted and the balance convicted to one year imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

By authority of Act 781 the municipal police of this province have been placed under orders of the senior inspector of Constabulary of Pangasinan, this measure being considered for the best interests of the public.

[1] The name given to an association which was originally termed *Guardias de honor de Maria*, a religious confraternity said to have been organized by the Dominican Order of Monks, and which in the Provinces of Pangasinan and Bulacan during the insurrection reorganized as a politico-religious sect.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There are two secondary schools in the province, one at Lingayen and another at Asingan, as well as a grammar school in Alaminos; besides these there are 32 municipal schools and 23 public schools in the barrios, presided over by 37 American teachers and 179 natives. The number of children enrolled on March 31, 1904, amounted to 11,000, including those attending night schools. The desire for education on the part of the young people of both sexes is remarkable in this province, the secondary provincial school at Lingayen being attended by more than 400 school children, male and female, who come from the different municipalities of Pangasinan; very few of them are maintained with municipal funds, as the greater majority are paying their own way.

COMMERCE.

From January, 1903, to June, 1904, the following products were shipped from the province:

	Local currency.
400,000 cavanes of rice and palay	$2,000,000
10,000 cavanes of mongo	50,000
2,000,000 cocoanuts	5,000
4,000 piculs of copra	24,000
1,000 earthen jars of cocoanut oil	10,000
10,000 quintals leaf tobacco	60,000
1,500 earthen jars liquid indigo	12,000
2,000 piculs maguey fiber	20,000
2,000 cavanes of salt	4,000
100,000 gantas of nipa wine	50,000
Total	2,335,000

Although it is impossible at present to determine the value of the merchandise shipped into the province for local consumption it is not too much to say that it can never exceed the total of products shipped out.

INDUSTRIES.

Rice.—There are 3 rice mills which operate during a portion of the year, determined by the size of the crop.

Nipa wine and vinegar.—There are 2 stills of European manufacture capable of producing 800 arrobas per day, and 92 distilleries which operate with the apparatus vulgarly called *caoa*. These

small native stills produce 14 arrobas a day during a period of four to five months each year when the nipa is in season; vinegar is also made from the nipa sap in quantities sufficient for local consumption.

Salt, cocoanut oil, bricks, liquid indigo, sugar, hats, pocket cases made of bamboo, mats and burlaps made of *buri*, cane traveling baskets, and furniture of native woods are also manufactured.

AGRICULTURE.

The following products are cultivated in this province: Rice, corn, mongo, sugar cane, tobacco, cocoanuts, nipa, indigo, maguey, cocoa, and coffee, sugar cane and maguey being cultivated to a very large extent in some of the pueblos.

Owing to the great loss of draft cattle during the past year, agriculture leaves much to be desired and large areas of land have been left uncultivated.

Sugar, which was formerly of the greatest importance to the farmers of Pangasinan and a rival for the first place among the products of the province with rice, has suffered so great a depression that its cultivation has been reduced to the lowest possible degree, so much so that in the Manila market Pangasinan sugar is not quoted.

The locusts were exterminated throughout the province and caused but little damage, for which reason last year a very satisfactory crop of rice was gathered.

FINANCES.

The depression in agriculture and business has affected the revenues of the province and of the municipalities to a certain extent, a delay on the part of the taxpayers in the payment of their land and personal taxes having been observed. For this reason some of the pueblos have sent memorials to the superior authorities petitioning for an extension of time for the payment without penalty of these taxes. The falling off in revenue caused the division superintendent of schools to cut down the number and salaries of native teachers. Nor has it been possible for the municipalities to undertake any permanent improvements, such as the building of bridges and roads and the construction of adequate schoolhouses and municipal edifices. For this reason many of them are occupying rented buildings like the province, which rents five private

houses used for the secondary provincial school. However, the provincial government is able to meet its ordinary obligations with a certain degree of regularity, as the following figures will show:

From July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904, the amount of revenues collected was ₱218,985 and the expenditures were ₱158,264.

To provide for the present needs of the province I would take the liberty to make the following recommendations:

1. That, in accordance with the petition of the provincial board made in December, 1903, $25,000 from the Congressional relief fund be granted to the province for the building at the provincial capital of an edifice suitable for the secondary school and the school of arts and trades. For want of such an edifice the province is paying a large amount of rent for five inadequate private houses for the use of the secondary school.

2. That the province be granted a loan of $50,000 for the construction of two iron and masonry bridges at Dagupan in accordance with the petition of the provincial board made in June, 1904, said loan to be repayable in installments within a period of five years.

3. That the present arms of the municipal police, which consist of almost unserviceable shotguns, be exchanged for rifles of some good make.

4. That the provincial board be authorized to loan money to municipalities for school purposes and for the construction and repair of municipal buildings.

5. That a new revision of the assessment be had in the municipality of Zambales, recently annexed to Pangasinan, and in all the other municipalities of the province, in order that any error committed in the valuation or measurement of any of the assessed properties may be rectified, in view of the petition of the provincial board based upon its experience had in the revision of complaints of property owners with regard to the assessments, it considering that a new revision is necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

M. Favila,
Governor of the Province of Pangasinan.

The Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands.

PARAGUA.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF PARAGUA,

Cuyo, July 10, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with Act No. 1044 of the Philippine Commission, I have the honor to submit the following report of the conditions in the Province of Paragua for the year ending June 30, 1904:

The rice crop in 1903 in the northern part of the province was greatly damaged by the dry weather during the early part of the rainy season and by the locusts, but not enough to cause complete failure of the crop. Large quantities of timber and secondary forest products were cut and shipped during the year, giving the poor people an opportunity to earn money to counteract any loss they may have encountered because of poor crops. There was no occasion for want or suffering in any part of the province, and only those suffered who were too lazy to gather what nature had provided for them.

The locusts came last year in comparatively small swarms from the northern part of Panay and the southern coast of Mindoro, from which places they were driven by the strong northeast winds. These swarms were driven past the fields to the mountains or into the sea again by the natives turning out en masse with all manner of noise-making devices. Owing to the prevailing winds, the swarms could not return after being driven away. No locusts have appeared in the province this year.

None of the Congressional-relief fund or rice has been distributed in the Province of Paragua.

The general health of the people has been good. There has been neither cholera, smallpox, or other epidemic in the province during the year.

Labor is plentiful in Cuyo for present needs, and with proper treatment can be secured at very reasonable rates, but it is difficult to secure laborers in Paragua and the Calamianes. All who desire to work can find employment in Paragua cutting timber, etc.

Considerable difficulty is encountered in inducing the people of the Island of Cuyo, which is greatly overpopulated, to move to Paragua. They fear sickness because of the climate of Paragua; but I believe this fear will gradually disappear with better means of communication and travel.

Rinderpest has not reached any part of the province. Cattle and carabao, next to timber, were the principal products shipped from the province during the year.

There is very little crime in the province. Outside of the stealing of a few cattle in the Calamianes there has been no ladronism during the year. The leader of the Calamianes ladrones was killed on May 14 by a detachment of Constabulary while trying to arrest him. I do not anticipate any further trouble from his followers.

The mountain tribes of Paragua (Tagbanuos, Battacs, and Palawanes) are simple-minded, peace-loving people and give no trouble. They make a livelihood gathering secondary forest products (almaciga, beeswax, bejuco, etc.) and in the vicinity of Puerto Princesa by cutting timber. Many of them are becoming Christianized and are forming barrios under the regular municipalities.

The transportation question is a serious one within the province. In the present undeveloped condition of Paragua shipments have not been sufficient to pay commercial boats to make regular runs to the province. The development of Paragua requires that better means of transportation be found. The provincial launch is assisting somewhat in relieving matters by carrying freight and passengers on its regular trips around the province and to Iloilo.

All possible economy has been practiced in carrying on the provincial government. Only two clerks have been employed. From the time Captain Phillips was relieved as governor and I was detailed in his stead until January 1, 1904, I, in addition to my regular duties, performed those of the secretary-treasurer and am still acting as supervisor. Less than ₱10,000 has been expended for the support (salaries and supplies) of the provincial government during the fiscal year 1904. Two loans, one of ₱6,000 and one of ₱4,000 were made to the province for general expenses during the year from the Insular Treasury.

The only revenues accruing to the provincial government are one-half of the industrial, stamp, and cart taxes and the forestry

refunds. These are small, but increasing. The province received about ₱2,000, from these sources during the year.

The provincial capital has not been removed from Cuyo, as I considered it advisable not to move the capital to Puerto Princesa until suitable Government buildings can be turned over for provincial use.

All of the municipalities are self-supporting, but the municipal revenues are small, making it necessary to economize in every direction. No public works or improvements can be attempted with the present taxes. Each of the municipalities has asked to be authorized to require ten days' labor on public buildings, roads, bridges, etc., from every able-bodied man during each year, allowing every man who so desires to satisfy this obligation by paying to the provincial treasurer for the benefit of the municipality the sum of ₱2 (ten days' labor computed at 20 cents per day), the funds received from this source to be available for public works.

I heartily indorse this plan and recommend that a law be passed authorizing its enforcement. During my first year in the Province of Paragua as secretary-treasurer this "labor tax" was enforced with very good results. Labor was always available for needed repairs, etc., without cost. The ten days' public work during the year did not work a hardship on the ordinary laborer. He worked for the municipality when he had nothing else to do, while the man who was sufficiently wealthy could satisfy his tax with money. As the revenues are at present the municipalities are just barely able to exist without making improvements or necessary repairs on public works. With this "labor tax" the municipalities can be kept in good financial condition, repairs can be kept up, and the cedula and land taxes, which at present in the Province of Paragua all go to the municipalities, can be divided between the province and municipalities, thus bringing the provincial government nearer to a point where it will be self-supporting.

By Act No. 747 of the Philippine Commission, dated May 14, 1903, the province was extended to include southern Paragua, Balabac, and adjacent islands and the Cagayanes group. This territory, with the exception of the Cagayanes group, formerly composed a separate military district with headquarters at Puerto Princesa. The town of Puerto Princesa is peopled by Christianized Filipinos and all south of that place by Moros and Tagbanuos (Palawanes). The Moros are scattered along the coast of Paragua

and Balabac in small rancherias (barrios). The Moros of Paragua are as a rule a worthless, degenerate class who have migrated from Jolo or Borneo under pressure. They are a lazy and insolent lot, and in the past have secured their livelihood by collecting tribute from the simple-minded Palawanes. Formerly the Palawan family that failed to pay the required tribute to the Moros would be forced to give a child or other member of the family as a slave. These slaves were sometimes kept as personal servants, but usually were sent to Borneo and sold. Every effort is being made to put an end to this custom. A number of slaves have been surrendered by the Moros and I believe there will be but little trouble from the slavery question in Paragua in the future.

Most of the Moro settlements seem inclined to respect the laws, but show little inclination to grasp any ideas that would assist in their advancement. They have given no trouble, except small bands headed by Salip Akib on the east coast of southern Paragua and Datto Tomi on the west coast. Akib's band is well armed and went from place to place collecting tribute from Moros and Palawanes alike. An expedition was made against this band and it has been disbanded. Salip Akib is in hiding. Tomi's band killed four Scout guards in February and secured a boat containing a number of rifles, revolvers, and supplies. On March 14 I landed at Culasian, on the west coast of Paragua, with detachments of Scouts and Constabulary and surprised the Moros at their town in the interior. Eight rifles, two revolvers, and part of the stores were recaptured; eight Moros were killed and all their buildings and supplies were destroyed. On May 24 I again encountered Tomi and his men in the mountains back of Culasian, where they had built a fort. The Moros were driven from their fort and one man was wounded. All their supplies were destroyed. I do not believe there will be any further trouble from this band.

The people of Balabac are a mixture of Malay and Moro. They claim to be Moros and are more peacefully inclined than the Moros of Paragua. They cultivate rice and are fairly industrious. Balabac has recently been organized into an independent barrio with Datto Apong as lieutenant of the barrio. Apong and his people have been desirous, for some time, of having a municipality organized at Balabac, but there are too few people and too little intelligence on the island to organize and support a municipal government.

Smuggling between Borneo and southern Paragua has decreased greatly since Balabac has been opened as a port of entry and the customs cutter has been patrolling Balabac Straits.

I believe it unnecessary to continue Puerto Princesa as a port of entry. All ships coming to Puerto Princesa from foreign ports must first pass Balabac, and the territory to be supplied lies nearer to Balabac. With Balabac as the only port of entry, small coastwise vessels could distribute from that point.

The schools of the province are prosperous. More American teachers are needed. At present more than fifty of the young people of the province can carry on an intelligent conversation in English. The smaller towns and villages of Paragua are exceedingly desirous for English schools. Petitions have been received from several barrios for English-speaking teachers, but it is difficult to induce the native teacher to leave home and teach at some other place.

The municipalities cover immense areas, and the councils of such towns as are able have been instructed to bring one or two of the brightest children who are willing to become teachers from each barrio to the schools that have American teachers, with the understanding that on the completion of two years in school these students will teach for at least two years in their home barrio. The municipality pays their living expenses while attending school if their parents are unable to do so. With this plan I believe English-speaking teachers can eventually be given to all the barrios.

Since visiting the different parts of Paragua during the past year I have become very enthusiastic over the future prospects of the Island of Paragua from an agricultural standpoint. The soil of the immense level tracts along the coast is very fertile and but little of it has ever been under cultivation. The high, heavily wooded mountains extending through the interior of the island form a natural reservoir that stores up the water during the rainy season and gradually gives it out to the lowlands during the dry season. Light rains and heavy dews extend throughout almost the entire year and the rainfall is sufficient to insure good crops if the land is properly cultivated.

Coffee, cacao, cocoanuts, sugar cane, abaca, rice, etc., all produce well on this land.

If sufficient inducements, such as making the Public Land Act apply to the Province of Paragua, increasing the amount of land

that can be secured for the opening of haciendas, etc., and allowing the bringing into the Philippines of Chinese and Japanese farmers to assist in the development of the agricultural lands, can be given to induce capital to come into and develop the natural resources of Paragua, I am confident that Paragua will become one of the wealthiest of the Philippine provinces.

I inclose herewith a number of photographs illustrative of the people, customs, etc., of the province.

Respectfully submitted.

EDW. Y MILLER,
First Lieutenant, Twenty-ninth United States Infantry,
Governor, Province of Paragua.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

RIZAL.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF RIZAL,
Pasig, July 1, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act 1044 of the Philippine Commission I have the honor to submit the following report:

CONDITIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF RIZAL DURING THE YEAR 1903.

The Province of Rizal is situate in the central part of the Island of Luzon and is bounded on the north by the Province of Bulacan, on the south by the Laguna de Bay and the Province of Cavite, on the east by the district of La Infanta and the Province of La Laguna, and on the west by the city and bay of Manila. It has an area of approximately 168,957 hectares.

The western part of Rizal is level land, the balance of the province being mountainous, forests abounding, many of which have not been touched up to the present time. The province is watered by many rivers, those deserving special mention being the Pasig, flowing from the Laguna de Bay into the Bay of Manila; the Mariquina River, which rises in the mountains of Montalban and joins the River Pasig at the place called Malapad-na-bato in the municipal district of Pasig, and which furnishes the water supply for Manila by a system of piping and a pumping station situate in the barrio of Santolan, pueblo of Pasig. There is also a large stream which separates the pueblos of Navotas and Malabon, on the banks of which shipyards have been established for the construction and repair of large and small vessels.

Among the principal mountains of the province, Bantay in the pueblo of Montalban, Tayabasan, Lumutan, Pico-Susong-Dalaga in Bosoboso, Imauang, Dupahig, in Tanay, and Susong-Dalaga in the Island of Talim deserve special mention.

The following islands are adjacent to the Province of Rizal: Talim, famous for its quarries which furnish the stone for the construction of streets of Manila and suburbs; Malahi, also named Malaqui or Malayo, where the United States military prison is

located, and four small islands in front of the pueblos of Binangonan, Cardona, Morong, and Quisao, as well as the islands named Olahipan and Donga, near Malahi, though these latter islands are uninhabited.

Between the Island of Talim and Point Tapas, situate to the south of Binangonan, there is a strait named Quinabutasan. Thermal springs containing sulphur exist in the barrios of San Jose, at Bosoboso, and in Mainit, Cardona. There is also a spring of alkaline water at Pasig and a ferruginous spring at Mariquina.

The Province of Rizal has 32 municipalities, classified as second, third, and fourth class, in accordance with the following table:

Municipalities.	Category.	Natives.		Foreigners.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Malabon	Second class	9,912	10,025	145	1
Binangonan	Third class	4,532	4,577	35	9
Navotas	do	6,071	5,728	37	
Pasig	do	5,554	5,658	52	2
Angono	Fourth class	1,151	1,077		
Antipolo	do	1,395	1,371		
Baras	do	585	616		
Bosoboso	do	245	253		
Cainta	do	865	896		
Caloocan	do	2,956	3,255	85	9
Cardona	do	1,275	1,394	1	
Jalajala	do	612	604	2	
Laspiñas	do	1,316	1,451	1	
Malibay	do	828	859	2	
Mariquina	do	3,532	4,125	1	
Montalban	do	1,779	1,755		
Morong	do	2,566	2,718		
Muntinlupa	do	1,515	1,624	1	
Novaliches	do	815	648	4	
Parañaque	do	3,031	3,579	14	
Pasay	do	3,145	3,111	137	18
Pateros	do	2,010	2,103	3	
Pililla	do	1,047	1,058	1	
Quisao	do	195	608	2	
San Felipe Neri	do	2,176	2,166	4	4
San Juan del Monte	do	739	686	26	4
San Mateo	do	2,314	2,198	10	1
San Pedro Macati	do	1,397	1,310	1	
Taguig	do	3,296	2,827		
Tanay	do	2,007	2,107	9	
Taytay	do	2,977	3,094	35	
Teresa	do	840	744		
Total		72,668	74,225	608	50

From the above table it is seen that the present population of the Province of Rizal consists of 72,668 males, 74,225 females, natives, and 608 males and 50 females, foreigners, making a total of 147,551.

Act 942, as amended by Acts 984 and 1008 of the Philippine Commission, decrees the consolidation of the municipalities as a measure of economy and centralization. As a result of these consolidations the 32 municipalities of the province were reduced

to 16 in accordance with the following table, which shows the seat of municipal government in each of the new pueblos:

Pueblos consolidated.	Seat of municipal government.	Category.	Number of inhabitants.
Antipolo Bosoboso Teresa	Antipolo	Fourth class	4,848
Angono Binangonan	Binangonan	Third class	11,381
Caloocan Novaliches	Caloocan	Fourth class	7,772
Malabon Navotas	Malabon	First class	31,919
Mariquina	Mariquina	Fourth class	7,657
Baras Morong Cardona	Morong	do	9,155
Laspiñas Parañaque	Parañaque	do	9,392
Malibay Pasay	Pasay	do	8,100
Pateros Taguig	Pateros	Third class	10,239
Pasig	Pasig	do	11,266
Jalajala Pililla Quisao	Pililla	Fourth class	4,129
San Felipe Neri San Juan del Monte	San Felipe Neri	do	5,805
Montalban San Mateo	San Mateo	do	8,057
San Pedro Macati	San Pedro Macati	do	2,708
Cainta Taytay	Taytay	Third class	7,867

As has been seen, the idea of the Government was to economize in time, money, and the number of employees, as prior to this time a great part of the municipal funds went to the pockets of a few presidents, secretaries, and treasurers and their subordinates, the municipal police, messengers, and clerks, aside from the money expended for rentals of buildings, stationery, and other supplies. By the consolidation this state of things was completely changed, so that now a great many expenditures formerly made, which benefited a few people only and did a great deal of harm to the majority and especially to the public administration, have been done away with.

A great deal has been gained by the fusion of the municipalities.

AGRICULTURE.

When I took charge of the government of this province I was profoundly convinced of the fact that in a country as fertile as this it should be the first and foremost purpose of the authorities, whose duty it is to secure the welfare of their people, to develop

agriculture. With this purpose in view I sent letters to the municipal officers advising them to support me to the fullest extent of their ability in my endeavors to improve agricultural conditions, which I found in a very depressed and neglected state, owing mostly to the lack of carabaos and the destruction wrought by the locusts.

The following table shows the land under cultivation in this province and the nature of the plantations:

Locality.	Cavanes[1] of land planted to rice.	Corn harvested (number of ears).	Sweet potatoes (arrobas).[2]	Gabe and ube (species of yams), arrobas.	Sugar cane (number of stalks).	Cocoanuts (number of trees).	Coffee (number of trees).
Pililla	300	20,000	5,000		70,000	1,500	1,500
Cainta	450	14,000	1,500		29,000		
Baras	146	7,000	1,700		2,000	180	
San Mateo	475	10,000	1,100	2	70,000,000		
Mariquina	490	10,000	400		60,000,000		
Montalvan	424	45,000	1,500	1,600	50,000,000		
Taytay	142	4,000				1,000	
Antipo o	420	8,000	1,055	32	1,000	5,000	1,200
Teresa	380	8,500	1,000	20	500		1,500
Bosoboso	400	7,500	1,300	30	500		
Pasig	690	7,000	2	1	2,000		
Pateros, Taguiig, San Pedro Macati, San Felipe Nery, and San Juan del Monte	149	4,900					
Novaliches	1,000						
Tanay	250		10,000	7	50,000	500	2,500
Navotas			1,500	30	3,250		
Caloocan	1,500	27,000	100,000	10,000			
Pasay and Malibay	150						
Morong	1,000	4,000	2,000		15,000		2,000
Binangonan	500	1,000	10,000				
Cardona	500	2,000	1,000				
Jalajala	230					2,000	
Angono	630	2,500					
Quisao	200	1,000	3,000			1,500	1,500
Total	10,482	183,400	142,557	11,722	180,173,250	11,680	10,200

Locality.	Cocoa (number of trees).	Hemp (number of trees).	Bananas (number of trees).	Ilang-ilang (number of trees).	Peanuts (cavanes).	Lumbang (arrobas).[3]	Arrow root (cavanes).	Betel nuts (number of trees).
Pililla		4,000	25,000					
Cainta	600		2,000					
Baras	1,080	2,500	3,500					
San Mateo	500		500		58,000			
Mariquina	500		1,000	10,000	57,000		500	
Montalvan			5,000		100,000		1,000	
Taytay		1,500	500	5,000				
Antipolo	2,000	1,000	40,000	3,000				
Teresa	2,000		10,000					
Pasig			10,000					
Pateros, Taguiig, San Pedro Macati. San Felipe Nery and San Juan del Monte			2,000					
Novaliches			17,000	40,000				

[1] A cavan of land is equivalent to the area planted to a cavan of seed—about 50 ares or in the neighborhood of 1¼ acres.
[2] 25 pounds.
[3] The fruit of this tree is used in the manufacture of lubricating oils.

Locality.	Cocoa (number of trees).	Hemp (number of trees).	Bananas (number of trees).	Ilang-ilang (number of trees).	Peanuts. (cavanes).	Lumbang (arrobas).[1]	Arrow root (cavanes).	Betel nuts (number of trees).
Tanay	3,000	3,800	13,000			10,000	500	
Navotas			2,500					
Caloocan	1,500		22,000	55,000				
Pasay and Malibay			10,000		60,000		300	400,000
Morong	2,000	5,000	10,000					
Binangonan	2,000		15,000					
Cardona			10,000					
Jalajala			1,000					
Angono	200		1,000					
Quisao	1,500	2,000	1,000			12,000	500	
Parañaque and Laspiñas			12,000		56,000			150,000
Malabon				10,000				
Total	16,880	19,800	214,500	136,000	231,000	22,000	2,800	550,000

[1] The fruit of this tree is used in the manufacture of lubricating oils.

NOTE.—In all of the pueblos of the province there are vegetable gardens where mogos, string beans, cabbages, turnips, peppers, eggplant, tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, cantaloupes, watermelons, garlic, onions, endive, lettuce, and many other vegetables are grown. These supply the markets of Manila.

The locusts destroyed the plantations of rice four times, but such was the perseverance displayed by the long-suffering farmer that he replanted his crops each time they were destroyed.

The present crops of rice and sugar cane appear to be in very fine condition, and it is not too much to say that the harvests here will be abundant unless something unforeseen should happen. We also hope to have good crops of cocoanuts, hemp, cocoa, and coffee in a few years.

The cultivation of the ilang-ilang blossom continues to yield good profits, and it is hoped that in a few years this industry will yield very large returns.

Agriculture was greatly benefited by the shipment of 190 head of carabaos to this province from China; good results have been obtained from this lot.

The Manila and Dagupan Railway Company is planning the opening of a new road between Manila and Antipolo and a branch line to Pasig and Montalvan. If this plan is put through to completion it will greatly contribute to the development not only of agriculture but also of commerce and industry in this province.

While agriculture has undergone a change for the better in so far as the amount of productions is concerned, there has been a falling off in industry. It may be stated that the industries of this province remain stationary. The manufacture of shoes at Mariquina will never prosper on account of European competition. San Pedro

Macati, Pateros, Taguiig, San Felipe Neri, and San Juan del Monte have remained stationary in so far as their manufacturing industries are concerned. It is true that at San Pedro Macati a glass factory has been established, but up to the present time it has not been opened. Malabon is the only industrial pueblo in the province which has prospered to some extent on account of the daily demand for its fish from Manila consumers.

Quisao, Morong, Cardona, and Binangonan have improved as a result of their trade in lumber and cane for building purposes, especially Binangonan, which is benefited by the working of the Talim quarries.

Caloocan, Novaliches, San Juan, San Felipe, and a part of Malabon are satisfied with the returns brought them by the sale of ilang-ilang.

COMMERCE.

Strictly speaking, commerce does not exist on a large scale in this province, there being but a small trade in a few articles mostly sold within the province. Some shipments are made daily to Manila in lumber, cane, lime, brick, stone, and bamboo for building purposes. The following articles are also shipped: Sugar, corn, sweet potatoes, vegetables, bananas, ilang-ilang, betel nut, molasses, honey, eggs, fresh and salt fish, chickens, hogs, earthenware, baskets, wooden shoes, slippers, mats, native hats, and others. All of these articles generally find a market in Manila with the exception of sugar, which is occasionally exported abroad.

The trade of the province is conducted on a very small scale because of the lack of capital. It may be that later on commerce will be conducted on a larger scale, taking into account the prosperous condition of agriculture in this province. For the present we must content ourselves with our small productions in rice and sugar.

POLITICAL SITUATION AND PUBLIC ORDER.

The prosecution of Gomez and Cabalsa resulted in a marked improvement of the political situation of the province; had it not been for this action on the part of the Government the Nationalist Party would have become so deeply rooted in Rizal that it would not have been easy to extirpate it, but thanks to the prompt intervention

of the authorities a solution of this problem was reached which was favorable to the interests of the people and to those of the Government.

It can be said that this province has never been in a state of as complete tranquillity as it is at present. Fortunately robberies are no longer known in town or country; the theft of carabaos has been relegated to oblivion everywhere and tranquillity has been restored; the province was never so free from these evils even during Spanish rule. All of the inhabitants are engaged in cultivating their fields or following their usual pursuits.

During the last fiscal year public order, to so great an extent a reflection of the political situation, has not been disturbed in this province in spite of the fact that there are no municipal police in the province that are armed. A mere suggestion from the authorities is sufficient for all of the residents of the municipalities to comply with their duties.

What has occupied the attention of the people to an important degree is the politico-religious question. As the people have not been accustomed to religious liberty it is natural that they should occasionally distort its meaning or confound it in a deplorable manner with something else; many believing that religion is the principal factor which will determine their future political condition. In the many meetings which I have called in the different pueblos of the province I have spoken at great length of this matter and have endeavored to inculcate in the minds of all the difference existing between the church and the state; there are some who are beginning to understand this difference, although up to the present time they have not thoroughly digested the idea; however, they have been able to throw off the influence of old and pernicious habits. It is to be hoped that in time all of the inhabitants will arrive at an understanding of the difference existing between one and the other.

There is at present at the pueblo of Mariquina a Capuchin friar who was appointed parish priest of the pueblo by Archbishop Hardy. This priest is the constant nightmare of the town, his presence there being greatly commented upon by the citizens; instead of endeavoring to win the favor of the people he has increased parochial fees for marriages, baptisms, and burials; hence the eternal hatred felt by the people for him. However, I am confident that the Government will give this matter its best consideration.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In dealing with this subject I shall endeavor to be brief, but will state that education in the Province of Rizal is as far advanced as in Manila, and to demonstrate the truth of this statement I copy the contents of the report of the division superintendent of schools:

PASIG, RIZAL, *February 3, 1904.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor and pleasure to send you these brief remarks in compliance with your request for a summary report relative to the organization and development of the public schools of this division during the year 1903. On January 1, 1903, the condition of the schools in this province, with few exceptions, was very unsatisfactory, in view of the lack of municipal funds for schools or general funds for salaries of teachers, furniture, and the construction of schoolhouses. During the year and up to January 1, 1904, a satisfactory change took place in the municipalities with reference to the payment of teachers who were promptly paid their salaries, together with back pay. The schools are being enlarged, though it has been necessary to hire private houses in seventeen pueblos for school purposes; the day for holding schools in basements has passed; there has been a great improvement in conditions; public schools as a factor for the promotion of the general welfare of the pueblos has been more generally accepted; attendance has gradually increased until it has become more regular; the pupils have demonstrated a capacity for education greater than was expected, and, finally, the officials have been liberal in the annual appropriations for the maintenance of schools in 1904. The number of municipal teachers has increased from 44 to 95 and there is every indication at present that from now on salaries will be paid promptly on the last day of each month.

The following table shows the growth and development of the schools of this division:

1903.	Enrollment.			Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January	2,553	816	3,369	1,777	540	2,317
February	2,667	932	3,599	2,019	707	2,726
March	1,805	763	2,568	1,488	608	2,096
June	2,471	791	3,262	1,898	597	2,495
July	2,899	983	3,882	2,237	761	2,998
August	3,271	1,055	4,326	2,575	865	3,440
September	3,225	1,251	4,576	2,622	935	3,557
October	4,060	1,462	5,522	3,227	1,121	4,348
November	4,062	1,459	5,521	3,236	1,126	4,362
December	3,105	1,369	4,484	2,431	1,026	3,457

Owing to the executive influence of your office all of the teachers were paid, except three, until January, 1904, an unprecedented occurrence in the public schools of this division.

The corps of teachers of this division has been increased in number by pueblos as follows:

Locality.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Malabon	16	16	23
Caloocan	2	4	5
Pasay	8	7	7
Parañaque	2	3	5
San Felipe Neri	2	2	7
San Pedro Macati	0	1	2
Pasig	3	3	5
Mariquina	0	0	8
San Mateo	0	2	6
Taytay	1	1	4
Antipolo	0	2	3
Binangonan	2	2	2
Morong	0	2	5
Tanay	2	2	3
Pililla	2	2	6
Pateros	3	3	7
Total	43	52	95

The municipal estimates of expenses for the year 1904 have set aside a reasonable amount for schools during the year. Prior to this time no estimates for these expenditures were submitted to the municipalities for approval.

The estimates submitted for the year 1904 by the division superintendent, were as follows:

Malabon:

5 teachers, at ₱50 each	₱250
2 teachers, at ₱45 each	90
5 teachers, at ₱40 each	200
4 teachers, at ₱35 each	140
2 teachers, at ₱15 each	30
7 aspirantes	105
Incidentals	815
Monthly	1,000
Yearly	12,000

Caloocan:

1 teacher, at ₱80	80
1 teacher, at ₱50	50
2 teachers, at ₱35 each	70
2 teachers, at ₱30 each	60
Incidentals	30
Monthly	290
Yearly	3,480

Pasay:	
2 teachers, at ₱40 each	₱80
2 teachers, at ₱35 each	70
2 teachers, at ₱30 each	60
1 teacher, at ₱25	25
1 teacher, at ₱20	20
1 janitor, at ₱15	15
Incidentals	15
Monthly	285
Yearly	3,420
Parañaque:	
5 teachers, at ₱20 each	100
Incidentals	20
Monthly	120
Yearly	1,440
1 teacher, at ₱35	35
1 teacher, at ₱30	30
2 teachers, at ₱25 each	50
Incidentals	25
Monthly	140
Yearly	1,680
San Pedro Macati:	
1 teacher, at ₱35	35
1 teacher, at ₱30	30
1 teacher, at ₱20	20
Rent in San Pedro Macati	15
Rent in Culiculi	8
Monthly	108
Yearly	1,296
Pasig:	
3 teachers, at ₱30 each	90
2 teachers, at ₱25 each	50
3 teachers, at ₱20 each	60
Incidentals and rents	50
Monthly	250
Yearly	3,000

Mariquina:	
2 teachers, at ₱20 each	₱40
2 teachers, at ₱18 each	36
2 teachers, at ₱10 each	20
Incidentals	40
Monthly	136
Yearly	1,632
San Mateo:	
2 teachers, at ₱30 each	60
2 teachers, at ₱25 each	50
1 teacher, at ₱20	20
Incidentals	40
Monthly	170
Yearly	2,040
Taytay:	
1 teacher, at ₱40	40
1 teacher, at ₱35	35
2 teachers, at ₱30 each	60
1 teacher, at ₱25	25
Incidentals	30
Monthly	190
Yearly	2,280
Antipolo:	
2 teachers, at ₱25 each	50
1 teacher, at ₱20	20
Incidentals	37
Monthly	107
Yearly	1,284
Binangonan:	
1 teacher, at ₱20	20
1 teacher, at ₱30	30
3 teachers, at ₱15	45
Incidentals	12
Monthly	107
Yearly	1,284

Morong:	
4 teachers, at ₱25 each	₱100
2 teachers, at ₱20 each	40
Incidentals	25
Monthly	165
Yearly	1,980
Tanay:	
1 teacher, at ₱25	25
3 teachers, at ₱20 each	60
Incidentals	10
Monthly	95
Yearly	1,140
Pililla:	
2 teachers, at ₱30 each	60
2 teachers, at ₱18 each	36
Incidentals	8
Monthly	104
Yearly	1,248
Pateros:	
2 teachers, at ₱20 each	40
3 teachers, at ₱25 each	75
2 teachers, at ₱12 each	24
Incidentals	25
Monthly	164
Yearly	1,968

We beg for a continuation of the generous and efficient influence of your office and of the public interest taken in the schools of these Islands, and offer to give you any information or assistance which you may be pleased to receive in the discharge of the executive duties of your office.

Respectfully submitted.

B. G. BLEASDALE.

Hon. ARTURO DANCEL, *Provincial Governor of Rizal.*

I have observed that among all the people the teachers have been the first to comply with their duties, both as citizens and as teachers. All of them without exception have taken the greatest interest in the education of their scholars. From 8 o'clock in the morning until half past 11 every working day and from 2 o'clock until half past

5 in the afternoon they are at their classes. In the evenings from 7 until 9 they teach night school.

To my mind the school-teachers are the true priests, the best propagandists of the new religion called "Education"; their unblemished conduct and industry have won the pure and disinterested affection of an entire race, whose blessings they have earned together with the gratitude of an entire people.

PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year 1903 and part of 1904 the following important improvements in the shape of public works have been carried out.

Eighty-six kilometers of road have been repaired and constructed in accordance with the following: Thirty kilometers from Pasig to Montalvan; 32 kilometers from Pasig to Antipolo; 16 kilometers from Pasig to Santa Ana, and 8 kilometers from Manila to Pasay.

These roads have been greatly improved by the addition of gravel and sand. All of the bridges and culverts have been repaired and put in good condition to withstand the effects of the rain. I understand that the sum of ₱15,000 has been expended in putting these roads in condition, for the items of purchase of material, transportation, and labor. However, the last flood destroyed all this work and it will be necessary to do it all over again in order to put the roads in passable condition.

It is certain that the road between Mariquina and San Juan del Monte will soon be fixed, placing the residents of San Mateo, Mariquina, and San Juan del Monte in communication with Manila.

It is planned to build a bridge uniting the barrios of Buting and Malapad-na-bato (Pasig) for the purpose of facilitating commerce between the pueblos of Taguiig and Pateros with Manila. It is also planned to build a bridge between the pueblo of Pililla and Tanay and to rebuild the road between Antipolo and Teresa.

Before the flood there was a bridge between the pueblo of Mariquina and that of San Mateo and another uniting the pueblos of San Mateo with Montalvan. Unfortunately they were carried away by the flood, together with the bridge over the Ermitaño River in the Mariquina Valley.

In connection with public works I take the liberty of making this recommendation to the Government. It is my belief that in view of the great expenditures of the province at present the position of provincial-supervisor should be abolished, his duties being

performed by the treasurer. The position of foreman of roads and bridges could be created with a salary attached of $50, gold, per month, and I am sure we would have as good roads then as at present, if not better.

As a matter of fact, the office of provincial-supervisor is superfluous, as the work attached to it is merely that of the distribution of supplies and furniture to the different offices, which any clerk with less intelligence can discharge to perfection. If this office were to be abolished the province would save $1,800 a year, an amount not to be despised, to be sure, if the many important obligations which the province has to meet are taken into account. At present the province maintains a large number of employees that are of no use to it, as well as paying large amounts for traveling expenses that are unnecessary, as the province has its own vehicles and horses for the use of provincial officials. The recommendation is therefore made that the office of provincial-supervisor of the Province of Rizal be abolished; that in place of the supervisor a foreman with a monthly salary of $50 be appointed.

If the office of supervisor is done away with it would be reasonable to have the division superintendent of schools sit with the provincial board, as this gentleman, aside from the knowledge which he possesses, is popular and has the regard of the entire people because of the nature of his calling.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A duty which to my manner of thinking should not be influenced by or set at a lower value than any other compels me, now that the question of expediency in so far as it affects the authorities is no longer of importance, to tell the plain truth, not because I believe that the evil will be corrected, for unfortunately that is not possible, but simply to demonstrate that though it is always well to feel what we say it is also necessary occasionally to say what we feel.

Nothing could be more equitable and just than the American laws to-day in force throughout the Islands; nothing is more sublime and equalizing than their procedure, nor can there be anything more noble than their purpose in seeking the welfare of the Filipino people.

All of the legislation written up to the present day with regard to finances is also wise, pure, and sublime; it is for this reason that the taxpayer, heedless of his own interests, is punctual and regular

in the payment of taxes to the State without the need of urging or threats. They all pay their share and it is rare to hear of protests, for the taxpayer knows that it is his duty to contribute to the maintenance of an adequate and useful government to administer his interests in accordance with his resources, hence he turns over to the government and shares with it the fruits of his toil and labor; he knows full well that if he has rights he has also obligations to meet, for this reason it is not too much to state that the economic condition of the province during the past two years has undergone a remarkable improvement from a general aspect.

But what difference does it make if taxes are collected when the province, far from being benefited, is unable to lift itself from its state of depression and neglect.

To give a slight idea of the monthly expenditures of this province I will take the liberty of giving in figures a detailed account of the purposes of these expenditures.

Quarterly payments for subsistence of prisoners confined in Bilibid, owing to the lack of a provincial jail, for the months of January, February, and March, 1904, ₱1,847.20; per year, ₱21,166.40. Average monthly payments to the Insular Purchasing Agent, ₱1,796.36; yearly, ₱21,556.32. Monthly rent of buildings, ₱257; yearly, ₱3,084. Monthly payment of wages to laborers, carpenters, and drivers, ₱1,224.65; yearly, ₱14,695.80. Bonds of provincial and municipal employees, ₱1,403.28. Monthly salaries of employees, ₱2,791.79; yearly, ₱33,503.64. Monthly payments to Public Printer and other expenses, ₱1,000. Hire of teams used in hauling on public works, per month, ₱1,400. Monthly expenditure for gravel for public roads, ₱580.

The above are the total expenses monthly and anually incurred by this province without counting others which it is unnecessary to mention for my purpose.

Now, then; it has been the desire of this government always to introduce the greatest economy in all things in order to satisfy its eager desire to construct the necessary building for the provincial administration. But unfortunately this desire has always met with disaster because of the irregular and anomalous procedure adopted by the Insular Treasury.

The office of the governor has at present but two clerks and one interpreter, who collect ₱163.33 monthly. The office of the provincial secretary is provided with a clerk drawing ₱30 per month,

who is also the secretary of all of those boards in which he has to act in that capacity by reason of his office. All other salaries are paid to the personnel of the provincial treasury.

Everybody knows that the governor of this province from the very first day of his administration has not taken a minute's rest, having had personally to intervene in all matters affecting the prosperity of the province in general and that of its inhabitants. Day and night, including holidays, it has been seen that the governor was engaged in going from pueblo to pueblo, if not in the pursuit of bandits, to exterminate locusts, to put through and enforce sanitary measures, hold public meetings, inform himself of the necessities of the indigent population of the barrios, and to do all of those things which promote or tend to promote the welfare of the community. And he has been obliged to make all of his trips either on foot, by banca, on horseback, in a carromata, or in sledges drawn by carabaos, and whenever he attempts to collect a small amount for traveling expenses the Insular Treasury denies him that right or else places such obstacles in the way of his collecting same as to make collection impossible. The same thing happens with relation to the other employees of the provincial governor's office.

But that is not the case with the officers and employees of the provincial treasury or of the provincial-supervisor's office, who, in spite of the fact that they have carriages and horses purchased by the province for their use, collect traveling expenses which they say were their actual and necessary expenses. It is enough for these accounts to emanate from the offices mentioned, no matter how exaggerated they may be, to be approved by the Insular Treasury.

The sum of ₱1,460 has been invested by the province in carriages, horses, and trappings for the use of the provincial treasurer and supervisor, aside from the amount expended for feed for the horses and wages of the drivers.

At the present time these two offices are located at Santa Ana and cost the province ₱120 a month for the hire of the building. It is a usual thing to have all of the applications made by these officers to the Insular Treasury for an increase in the number of employees or of salaries, approved; on the other hand, the applications made by the governor, however well justified and necessary they may be are always returned by the Insular Treasury with the usual word "disapproved."

All of the best plans of this office have been defeated and met with disaster when brought to the attention of the omnipotent and sovereign power of the Insular Treasury. For this reason, I should like to know, once for all, if the treasurers are merely the guardians of the funds collected by the State for taxes or if they are charged with the duty of investigating and prosecuting, when need be, the acts of other officials. When this point is settled the provisions of section 7 of Act 83, which at present are but a myth, can be complied with.

As the offices of the provincial treasurer and of the supervisor have been transferred to the neighboring pueblo of Santa Ana I fear that the Insular Treasury may yet approve the creation of several other positions in the said offices; in this connection it is well to take into account that many of the positions created up to now in the office of the provincial treasurer have not been submitted to the sanction of the provincial board, as the law requires in each case, the approval of the Insular Treasury having been held to be sufficient.

I would not desire to lay the blame for all of this on Mr. Branagan, the Insular Treasurer, knowing him as I do. But the fact remains that these things have been done with or without the consent of his office. Neither can I blame the provincial treasurer of Rizal, for this official, seeing that his actions are tolerated and his wishes fulfilled to the fullest extent, will undoubtedly come to ask for the sun and moon and for all other things that can be asked for, since all of his demands are complied with gladly, favorably, and contentedly.

If it is the desire to make reforms I would make this recommendation, which, being my own, is a poor one, but I believe, nevertheless, will give good results in practice, and that is that the provincial fiscal be allowed to intervene in matters corresponding to the provincial boards. In view of the character of his office the fiscal should be charged with the duty of making a monthly inspection of the books containing the records of revenues and expenditures of the provincial treasury, and should audit same, acting for the Government. As the fiscal is by virtue of his office called upon to see that the law is enforced, he should adjust the expenditures of the provincial treasury in accordance with the amount of its revenues, and he should be careful that no superfluous expenses are incurred in any

branch of the provincial government, allowing such expenses as are only advisable and necessary. For this extra work he would undoubtedly be entitled to a larger salary than he now receives, but it would be preferable that he should have it rather than to have the property and interests of the community suffer detriment.

Before terminating this report I would have it known that all of the facts therein related are susceptible to the most complete proof in case that it should be necessary, and I am sure that practical results will prove what might be held by some to be mere theory.

As for the rest, the financial situation of the province up to the present time has not been unfavorable and it is hoped that whatever shortcomings may be apparent now, my labors in the future will be successful in eliminating.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

The province lost, as a consequence of the late flood, large crops of corn, vegetables, betel nut, and some sugar cane.

The amount of damages suffered by this province can be estimated at some ₱40,000; but the same thing can not be said with regard to the damages caused in Manila.

In order to save Manila from these continual calamities a suggestion is made to the Government that a canal be opened, starting at the junction of the Mariquina River and San Mateo River, which shall be capable of carrying all surplus water into the Tuliahan River, which empties into the Bay of Manila, passing through Balará, Pasong-tamó Cruz-na-liges.

It is only in this manner that Manila can hope to be freed from the continual inundations from the overflowings of the terrible Montalban River. Any engineer who studies this plan I am sure will agree with me.

With this report some photographs are sent which depict some of the small industries carried on in this province; new schools constructed in some of the municipalities, markets, churches, a sugar refinery, navigable rivers, and other subjects that will give some idea of this province.

Having now finished my annual report I have only to ask the honorable Civil Governor to pardon my delay in sending it. It has been written without any pretensions of any sort, no attempt having

been made to dress it up in a literary garb, the idea being to have the naked truth shine resplendent.

In writing the same I have not been inspired by any sordid interests, but have written it with the sole idea of finding a remedy for all of the evils recited therein.

On the other hand, our fidelity to and support of the constituted Government and our efforts for some time past in its behalf will without doubt speak in our favor and our works will be appreciated at their true value.

Respectfully submitted.

A. DANCÉL, *Provincial Governor.*

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ROMBLON.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ROMBLON,
Romblon, July 11, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, in accordance with the provisions of Act 1044, the report of this province for the fiscal year 1903–4, and in connection therewith would state that I am unable to send any photographs depicting the agricultural industry of this province, as there is no photographer here.

The Province of Romblon is made up of seven islands, named Romblon, Sibuyan, Tablas, Carabao, Banton, Simara, and Maestre de Campo. It is bounded on the north by the Islands of Marinduque, Luzon, and Burias, on the south by Panay, on the east by Masbate, and on the west by Mindoro; it lies between 12° and 13° latitude north and between 121° and 122° longitude east of Greenwich. Its area is over 1,278 square kilometers and the number of its inhabitants is 51,000, mostly Visayans, although there are some of the Negrito race called Manguianes. Deep channels lie between these islands, much frequented by merchant ships plying between Manila and the southeastern part of the Archipelago.

ISLAND OF ROMBLON.

This island lies 6 miles to the east of the northeastern extremity of Tablas; it is 8½ miles in length by 4½ miles wide. Almost the entire island is mountainous, but a small area of its extent being level. The town is situate at the foot of a great mountain at the port of the same name.

This port is one of the best in the Archipelago, not only because of its form but also because of its depth. It is in the shape of a horseshoe and has the Island of Lugbun at its entrance, both of the channels between this island and the mainland being quite deep. This fact offers a considerable advantage to vessels in coastwise trade, that find a safe haven in stress of weather in this bay, which is sheltered from all winds. The main channel is marked out by iron signal buoys constructed in the month of

February and lighted April 9, with red lights; Sabang Point, to the north of the harbor, is crowned by a beacon showing a steady white light.

There is a sea wall extending the entire front of the town and two wooden wharves, one constructed during Spanish rule and the other nearly completed. This latter wharf was begun last May by the municipality and was constructed for the purpose of facilitating the loading and unloading of steamers and as a source of revenue for the municipality. Merchant steamers are charged 1 peso an hour for wharfage. The harbor has a sufficient depth to permit vessels of 3,000 tons to anchor, while ships of 1,500 tons can tie up to the wharf. One of the great advantages enjoyed by the inhabitants of Romblon is the fact that the town has a supply of pure crystalline water obtained from a fall and piped into the town. There are two hydrants at the wharves for the supply of vessels, to which water is furnished at the rate of ₱0.80 per ton.

With regard to public works and services of public utility the province has interisland steamers carrying the mails, a submarine cable, and a system of roads radiating from the capital, one of which reaches the opposite coast and is 12 feet wide. These roads were built by *prestación personal* and with the aid of Government rice. Interisland transportation in the province is carried on in small vessels.

The province has a government building of strong materials, containing all of its offices, to wit: Offices of the governor, secretary-treasurer, fiscal, board of health, post-office, and telegraph station. There is also a municipal building, a jail, and a public school, also built of strong materials.

Last May the municipality, in its constant endeavor to favor education, started an improvement of the lower floor of the school building mentioned in order to furnish sufficient room for some 800 scholars of both sexes.

These works have cost the municipality to date, for the wharf, ₱1,647.32, and for the school, ₱2,657.52.

In the pueblos of all of the islands education is flourishing, a larger number of children having attended the public schools this year than ever before, and they are all showing great progress. This was evident at the commencement exercises at the close of the school term, when the scholars demonstrated that they had made rapid strides, especially in learning English.

Work on the high school has not yet been started on account of the lack of a vessel to transport the necessary building materials.

In the year 1903 the cholera epidemic was severe in all of the islands of the province, especially at Looc, Odiungan, Badajoz, and barrio of Santa Fe, in the Island of Tablas. At Cajidiocan, a pueblo of the Island of Sibuyan, and at Romblon it was not so severe. Thanks to the sanitary measures adopted by the provincial board and strictly enforced by the municipal presidents, strict quarantine was established wherever necessary.

In this same year a plague of locusts invaded the province, especially the Island of Tablas, causing great damage to crops. Its extermination was carried out in the best possible manner considering the means at hand.

ISLAND OF SIBUYAN.

This island has a length of 17 miles from northwest to southeast, and from northeast to southwest of 9½ miles. It is also mountainous. In the center of the island a mountain peak named Guitinguitin rises to a considerable elevation, dominating the entire island. Sibuyan is provided with several rivers and streams, rising in the mountains, which form divers falls. There is considerable level land cultivated to rice and sugar cane. It has three pueblos; on the east coast that of Cajidioan and on the north Magallanes and San Fernando.

The total mileage of roads in this island is 40; these roads are narrow, suitable for pack animals, and are provided with bridges; they were built with Government rice. The island is provided with good drinking water.

ISLAND OF TABLAS.

This is a long and narrow island 35 miles in length and 10 miles wide; it is mountainous. On the southeastern coast the port and pueblo of Looc are situate; on the west coast that of Odiungan and on the east that of Badajoz. There are several bights sheltered from the wind and in the district of Looc there is another small port in the southern part of the island facing east; this is the barrio of Guimbirayan. Its roads were built partially *prestación personal* and partially with Government rice and are suitable for the transportation of its agricultural products.

ISLAND OF CARABAO.

Situate between the Islands of Panay and Tablas; mountainous.

ISLAND OF BANTON.

Situate to the east of Island of Maestre de Campo and to the southeast of the Island of Dos Hermanas; it is 4 miles in length, mountainous and craggy on the east coast, where there is a small port and the pueblo of the same name.

ISLAND OF SIMARA.

Situate between the Islands of Banton and Tablas; there is a town named Corcuera.

ISLAND OF MAESTRE DE CAMPO.

Situate to the southeast of Mindoro; it is 3½ miles across and very mountainous and elevated. It has a small port on the southeast coast named Concepcion.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCE.

In accordance with the recommendations of the provincial board and a law of the Philippine Commission the number of municipalities in the Province of Romblon was reduced during the last fiscal year to six. The Island of Romblon has one; Sibuyan two, San Fernando and Cajidiocan; Tablas three, Looc, Badajoz, and Odiungan.

The advantages resulting from the consolidation of the pueblos have been materially beneficial, as the revenues of the pueblos have increased to the extent that each one of them has become self-supporting and is able to pay the salaries of its officers and employees.

A good system of transportation constantly at the disposition of the provincial board is needed to guarantee the good administration of the government of the different islands. In order to provide such a system of transportation two things must be borne in mind—firstly, the weather conditions of these waters, and secondly, the distances between the different islands. The following statement

shows the distances between the provincial capital and the several municipalities of the province:

	Miles.
From Romblon to Babajoz, Tablas	10
From Romblon to Odiungan, Tablas	33
From Romblon to Looc, Tablas	55
From Romblon to San Fernando, Sibuyan	35
From Romblon to Cajidiocan, Sibuyan	43
From Romblon to Banton, Banton	35
From Romblon to Corcuera, Simara	28
From Romblon to Concepcion, Maestre de Campo	40

It will be seen from this table that there are places like Corcuera, Banton, and Concepcion, included within the municipal district of Romblon, that are far removed from the seat of municipal government, which makes their administration difficult.

All of the pueblos are provided with their own municipal buildings, constructed of strong materials and in a good state of repair, with the exception of Looc and Odiungan, which rent private houses; these two municipalities, however, have started to put up their own buildings. The municipalities of San Fernando, Cajidiocan, and Odiungan have their own school buildings, which were constructed in the year 1902 and 1903, while Looc rents a building for this purpose.

The teachers of these schools are affable and devoted to the cause of education and intellectual progress. They are deserving of the highest praise, especially the division superintendent, Mr. G. E. Wakl, who is active and diligent in the carrying out of his high mission. They are a nucleus of expert and erudite employees. The number of children of both sexes enrolled in the day and night schools is 3,009; the average daily attendance is 2,174—73 per cent.

The progress of the province along educational lines during this short period of time is mostly due to the indefatigable activity displayed by the upright and intelligent supervisor-treasurer, Mr. Julius S. Reis, who has often demonstrated his capacity for the high office he occupies and has merited the confidence of the entire province. It is due to his efforts, seconded by those of the provincial board, that the provincial treasury has sufficient funds on hand to meet its obligations.

The administration of the finances of the province has been carried on with the utmost care, all infractors of the law having

been prosecuted and punished. Economy, formerly considered unnecessary, has been established in many things, as will be seen further on.

On September 24, 1903, the office of provincial-supervisor was abolished by resolution of the provincial board. This resulted in a saving to the province of ₱2,600. On October 1 following the appropriation for the salary of provincial fiscal was done away with and on December 9 the duties of that office were turned over to Francisco Lalaná, the fiscal of the Fifteenth Judicial District, who is paid out of insular funds, a saving to the province of ₱2,000. On April 4, 1904, the provincial board passed a resolution, acting under the provisions of Act 180, abolishing the office of provincial secretary and reducing the salary of the president of the provincial board of health from ₱1,800 to ₱1,200. This latter resolution is still pending approval.

The following table shows the condition of the provincial treasury during the period covered by the incumbency of the present supervisor-treasurer:

Item.	Philippine currency.	Spanish-filipino currency.
Balance July 1, 1903	₱156.22	$6,039.03
Revenues to June 30, 1904	51,032.38	54,378.30
Total	51,188.60	60,417.33
Expenditures	33,642.71	59,810.45
Balance June 30, 1904	17,545.89	606.88

The province can not but congratulate itself upon the prosperous condition of the treasury, which is an honor to the members of the provincial board, who have demonstrated real interest in the welfare of the province. All of the other provincial employees have diligently complied with their duties and there exists among them the greatest harmony and cordiality. The same thing may be said of the municipal employees, especially the municipal presidents of Romblon, Señor Marron; of Badajoz, Señor Madrilejos; of San Fernando, Señor Rios, and of Cajidiocan, Señor Riva, all of whom are capable and intelligent persons, well adapted to the office that the people have conferred upon them; they have merited the confidence of the people and of the provincial board.

COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

Romblon, on account of its location in the center of the islands forming this archipelago and the facilities of its port offered vessels for loading and unloading, does the largest business of any pueblo in this province. Goods are brought here from the other islands in small boats to be transported to Manila by steamers sailing weekly.

The second port of the province in importance is the pueblo of Odiungan, Tablas, which is the market for all of the products of that island shipped to Romblon. The principal products of the province are copra, hemp, rice, tobacco, and lumber; the manufactures are cocoanut oil, mats, and *bayones* (a species of burlap), and textiles. The province has quite a number of cattle.

All of the islands of the province are planted to cocoanuts, the cultivation of which has so increased during the past few years that it may be said that the principal product of the province is copra. Romblon produces the largest amount, Sibuyan and Tablas coming next in order. The total amount of copra shipped to Manila during the fiscal year amounted to some 41,738 piculs.

The cultivation of hemp is steadily increasing. Romblon, Badajoz, Odiungan, Looc, San Fernando, and Cajidiocan together exported 15,142 piculs of this product during the last fiscal year.

The rice crop has been good throughout the province, the Island of Tablas being the greatest producer, especially the district of Odiungan, which produced a crop of 20,000 cavanes; Sibuyan and Romblon come next in order. Rice is both imported into and exported out of the province.

Tobacco is another important product; the quality raised in this province is good. The largest producer is the Island of Tablas; Odiungan produced 20,000 quintals and Looc 12,000; Sibuyan also produces proportionately. The amount of tobacco shipped was 45,000 quintals.

Lumbering is carried on in the Islands of Tablas and Sibuyan. The timber, sawn and shipped to Manila for building purposes from these places, includes such wood as mangachapuy, guiso, nato, and jinlagasi. Ceiling is cut 7 feet long, 7 puntos wide, by one-third inch in thickness; and rustic 12 feet long, 10 puntos wide, and one-half inch in thickness. The exportation of ceiling was 33,930 pieces and of rustic 9,877 pieces. In the Island of Tablas there is a sort of wood named tiga or ironwood which is superior

to the guayacan that resists the action of the water for over a century.

Firewood is cut in Looc, Island of Tablas, and exported to Manila.

Cocoanut oil is manufactured by a very primitive process in the Island of Romblon, from whence it is exported to Manila and Cebu. The amount exported was 14,187 gantas.

The famous mats of Romblon are made from the leaf of the buri palm after it has been duly prepared. Two classes are made in this province, the ordinary called tinagsa and the fine called lucab; the latter are made in several colors and of different and elaborate designs. The price of the latter ranges from 1 to 40 pesos each, showing that these mats are unequaled. Some 38,900 mats were sold.

The industry of making burlap from the filament of the buri palm, which is used as a package for sugar, is carried on in Sibuyan, the product being shipped to Iloilo; it is estimated that some 35,000 sacks were shipped during the last fiscal year. Cattle, carabaos, and horses are found in the Islands of Tablas and in Sibuyan, there being excellent pasturage there. Cattle are shipped from these places to several points in the Archipelago either for slaughter or for draft purposes.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

The Province of Romblon during the fiscal year just passed enjoyed the most complete tranquillity. During this time no event has happened which might be taken as a sign of disturbance or discontentment with the constituted Government. The Constabulary has been constant in safeguarding the lives and property of the inhabitants of the entire province, while the municipal police have maintained tranquillity in the municipalities.

The municipal elections were held in a most orderly manner and the persons holding office are those chosen by popular suffrage.

There is the greatest cordiality between the people who obey and respect the laws and the representatives of the central power who govern and into whose hands the welfare of their fellow-citizens is confided.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCISCO SANZ,
Governor of the Province of Romblon.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SAMAR.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SAMAR,
Catbalogan, July 1, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 1044, I have the honor to submit the following report of the administration and progress of the provincial government and the commercial, economic, financial, industrial, and political conditions of this Province of Samar.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

CUTTING OF TIMBER.

When civil government was established here on the 17th day of June, 1902, the majority of the pueblos had been completely destroyed as a result of the severe and bloody war through which this province had passed.

In course of time, with the help of the good intentions animating nearly all of the municipal officers, the pueblos were gradually reconstructed, though they have not yet reached the condition they were in before the war.

Many of the inhabitants, making use of the authority for the free cutting of timber needed for the reconstruction of their homes, granted them by the Chief of the Forestry Bureau on the 25th of February of this year, have been obliged to suspend cutting owing to the fact that the time fixed for this concession expired on June 30 last; for this reason the majority of the houses in the pueblos are built of mixed materials, principally of the less substantial ones, such as cane and nipa. It is my opinion that if the Chief of the Forestry Bureau would extend the time for the said concession, in a comparatively short interval we shall see the pueblos of this province entirely reconstructed and in the same or better condition than during Spanish rule.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

A year ago the municipalities of Calbayog, Almagro, Capul, Catarman, Lao-ang, Oras, Guiuan, Basey, Villa Real, and Zumarraga were the only ones having their own municipal buildings, known generally by the name of *Tribunales;* now all of the twenty-five municipalities of which this province is made up have their own buildings with the exception of Borongan, which rents a house for municipal purposes, although it is true that the fourteen municipalities that have built municipal buildings during the course of the year have put up buildings of a temporary character which have not cost the municipal treasuries a single cent.

Twelve months ago none of the municipalities owned buildings for school purposes, with the exception of Calbayog, Lao-ang, Borongan, Guiuan, and Basey; now all of them except Catbalogan and Gandara have them, and new buildings suitable for school purposes to replace the present temporary ones are being constructed in the balance of the pueblos, with the exception of Catbalogan and Gandara. The municipalities of Capul, Allen, Lavezares, Catarman, Taft, Llorente, Villa Real, and Zumarraga have made great progress in this work and I expect that by the end of this year they will all be provided with suitable buildings for schools. In those pueblos where there are American teachers the plans of the new buildings, or rather the arrangement of the schoolrooms, has been left to them.

In view of the zeal, activity, and interest displayed by the present municipal officers of this province in the growth and development of their respective pueblos and their good administration, I have good reasons to believe that before the end of next year marked progress and advancement will be made manifest. I have not the least doubt that by the end of next year at least four-fifths of the municipalities of the province I govern will have good municipal buildings for use of the local government and for schools; and it is a source of great satisfaction to me to state that thus far I have secured unconditional support and efficient help of the majority of the municipal presidents and councilors in carrying out all of the improvements which I have initiated and planned for the benefit of the province.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

During my recent inspection in the months of April and May of this year of all of the municipalities of this province and a large number of barrios, I found that the municipal governments in nearly all of the pueblos were well organized under the provisions of the Municipal Code and acts amendatory thereof.

At Borongan, one of the most important municipalities of the province on account of its location and wealth, I was compelled to admonish the vice-president and councilors in view of their neglect of the administration. This is not surprising when it is taken into account that the present municipal officers have done nothing else since they took possession of their respective offices, and up to the time I appeared in the said pueblo, than to disparage in one form or another the former municipal council, above all the late president, a person who, because of his having been a supporter of the constituted Government since the flag that protects us was hoisted here, was pursued by all of the present municipal officers during the insurrection, more particularly by the vice-president, who was in command of the column that entered the pueblo of Balangiga of melancholy fame.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 81 the provincial board has just finished the reorganization of municipal police, fixing the number assigned to each municipality as well as their equipment and uniforms. The board has also drafted regulations for the discipline of the said police, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (*t*) of section 39 of the Municipal Code, and has recommended their approval to all of the municipal councils in order that a uniform system may be adopted in all of the towns of the province.

The number of municipal police in Samar is 508, the municipality of Calbayog leading, for the reason that it has been found that the police corps in that pueblo is the best organized and disciplined one in the province and its services have been of such value to this government that it has always been used in the hunting down of ladrones in the district of Calbayog and adjacent islands, the Constabulary never having been called upon to assist it in any way in that district.

The municipal police of Catbalogan, aside from its regular municipal services, has the custody of the building containing the provincial offices, the Court of First Instance, and the office of the division superintendent of schools. It also has the custody of convicted prisoners used on public works.

The police of Catbalogan, Calbayog, Wright, and Zumurraga are armed with revolvers and Remington shotguns, and I believe that the services of the municipal police in this province could be made vastly more efficient if those of the municipalities of Catarman, Taft, and Guiuan were to be furnished with firearms in accordance with my petition and the recommendations of the provincial board.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There are at present 17 American school-teachers in Samar, distributed as follows: Four at the provincial school and the balance in the other municipalities, Calbayog, Borongan, and Catarman having 2 each, with the exception of 15 pueblos which have no teachers of English. In view of the desire on the part of the inhabitants of this province for education and the importance of the development of this branch of the administration for the moral advancement of the people, 22 more American teachers are needed for the schools of 15 pueblos and 7 important barrios that are deserving of this benefit on account of their territorial extent and number of inhabitants; all of the pueblos referred to were independent municipalities prior to consolidation. The American teachers should continue to be assisted by Filipino teachers until the latter have passed their examinations in English and are able to fill all vacancies occurring among American teachers.

It is the opinion of the undersigned that this procedure should be followed with relation to education in this province, as Samar is greatly in need and from every point of view worthy of being enlightened.

There are 42 Filipino teachers distributed among the municipalities of Basey, Borongan, Calbayog, Capul, Calbiga, Catarman, Catbalogan, Catubig, Gandara, Lao-ang, Llorente, Villa Real, Zumarraga, Taft, and Guiuan.

The provincial high school established at Catbalogan five months ago has a large attendance of young people of both sexes who are thirsting for education and are punctual in attendance.

PUBLIC WORKS.

It is not surprisng that very little has been done since the organization of this province under civil government, in view of the fact that the office of supervisor has been vacant since the middle of last November. During the incumbency of the present supervisor the following works have been started: The construction of one large bridge at the extreme north of this town; the repairing of two roads, one of them running from this capital to two of its barrios and another in the municipality of Calbayog. To the south of Catbalogan a road is being built to the municipality of Wright. The supervisor is at present engaged in a reconnoissance for the purpose of making the necessary plans for the opening of two very important roads which will connect this provincial capital with the northern and eastern coasts of the province. As these roads will be very costly it will be necessary for the Insular Government to furnish the greater part of the appropriation for the construction of the road connecting the western and eastern coasts of the province.

There are roads connecting the municipalities of Allen, Lavezares, Catarman, Pambujan, Lao-ang, on the north, and Oras, Taft, Borongan, Llorente, and Guiuan on the east, which are in a fair condition owing to the fact that the municipalities have not neglected but, on the contrary, are constantly engaged in the work of repairing them. If the Insular Government will construct the road to the eastern coast and the province the one to the north, in a couple of years this province will have a good system of communication by land which it sorely needs, as during the season of the northern monsoon, lasting five months in the year, the pueblos of the north and east are cut off from this provincial capital, traveling by sea being impossible.

Upon the recommendation of the undersigned the municipal presidents, at their regular convention held in this capital on May 2, 1904, passed a resolution petitioning the honorable Philippine Commission to enact a law providing for the collection of a road tax in this province. The tax proposed is of 2 pesos a year, or in default thereof two days' work, to be exacted from every male paying a cedula tax, and will be of great benefit to the province. In my opinion, one-half of this tax should be devoted exclusively to public works in the municipalities and expended under the direction

of the supervisor with the approval of the provincial board; the balance should go into the general funds of the provincial treasury. Knowing as I do the character of the inhabitants of Samar and the conditions surrounding them, which are very distinct from those of the Tagalo provinces, I do not hesitate to recommend this petition in view of the fact that it would redound to the benefit of the province and increase its revenues.

PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS.

The only building owned by the provincial government is the jail, which is undergoing some repairs and rearrangement for the convenience and health of prisoners.

The provincial board has planned to construct two buildings next year, one for the provincial offices and Court of First Instance and the other for a provincial high school.

The buildings used at present by the province are rented and, besides costing a great deal of money, are too small for the purpose to which they are put. The provincial offices, Court of First Instance, and office of the division superintendent of schools are grouped together in one single building too small to contain them comfortably.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The postal service, of so great an importance to the administration, is completely neglected in this province. On January 14 of this year the provincial board, in accordance with the recommendation of Inspector Grant, acting as a representative of the Director of Posts, made a proposition to the honorable Philippine Commission that a Coast Guard cutter be detailed for this province to make a trip around the Island of Samar every ten days for the exclusive purpose of carrying mail to ten important towns, so that it might be distributed from these centers to the adjacent small municipalities. I again recommend this petition, believing that it is the best solution of the postal problem in this province so long as there is not a network of roads which would facilitate the transportation of the mails between all of the stations in all seasons of the year. Unless this is carried out it will be impossible to organize a good mail service owing to the mountainous character of the land, the distances between towns, and the total absence of passable roads. In the meanwhile the undersigned will study the best possible system

that can be established under present conditions and will make the necessary recommendations to the provincial board.

HEALTH.

The sanitary conditions of the province could not be better, there being no disease in Samar at present of an epidemic or contagious character.

About four months ago there was a good deal of smallpox in the pueblos of Lao-ang, Borongan, and Guiuan, but owing to the work of expert vaccinators in the said pueblos the disease has completely disappeared.

The provincial board of health, upon the initiative of its president, has enacted wise sanitary regulations which are being successfully enforced in nearly all of the municipalities. In two or three pueblos of the province a disease known as leprosy exists, but with the exception of Basey the number of cases in the other two pueblos is very small.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture fell into a state of complete neglect owing to the war, but since the establishment of civil government two years ago the majority of the people have been putting forth their best efforts to till their lands by planting rice and hemp. The latter product is of great commercial value and produces two years after planting; it is therefore reasonably hoped that by September or October of the present year planters in the north and west will be getting some returns which will increase from year to year, so that by next year Samar will produce a large quantity of hemp. Rice, to which the people take so readily, has not been planted except to a small extent, on account of a lack of cattle suitable for the work of cultivation; the lands now planted to rice in this province are those in which the system of flooding is not used; for this reason no draft animals have been necessary for the purpose of tillage. The cocoanut tree has suffered from a disease during the last fiscal year known by the native name of *tagdao;* this disease dries up the blossoms of the tree before the fruit is formed and there is no remedy, or at least none is known here.

Rice is sown once a year in some of the pueblos in the western part of the province, sowing time being in the latter part of May, throughout the month of June and the beginning of July, and bears

generally in five or six months according to the class of seed employed, as there are premature seeds which fructify in the fourth month, so that rice can be cut four months after planting. The pueblos of the west generally plant sufficient rice only for their own wants during a few months of the year, scarcely ever doing so for shipment to other pueblos. In the pueblos of the north rice is wont to be harvested twice a year. The first season is similar to the one we have observed with relation to the pueblos of the west; the second starts in with the sowing about the month of December. The first planting is called *jabagat,* which is the name of the prevailing wind during those months, and the second is called *amijan,* the name given by the natives to the winds prevailing in the month of December. The pueblos of the north are accustomed to plant a considerable amount of rice and therefore gather the largest crops, sufficient not only for their own wants but frequently to enable them to make shipments to pueblos of the south of Luzon nearest to the northern part of Samar, and sometimes to the pueblos of the west and southwest of the Island; but in view of the lack of animals suitable for the cultivation of rice, the rinderpest and the war having decimated the provincial herds, it is impossible to expect this result until the said pueblos shall have secured a sufficient number of these animals.

The greatest enemies of the rice planted in this province are, at the time of seeding, ants that eat the seeds planted in dry ground; seed planted in wet ground is free from their attacks. In bearing it has two formidable enemies, one of which is a species of small rat with a very tapering nose, called in the Visayan dialect *jatá,* which eats the newly formed and tender grain, and the other is a species of fly called *tayañgao* which gets into the grain while it is in the process of forming and sours and arrests its development, probably by the excretion of some liquid from its body.

Other enemies of rice are the wind, locusts, and drought. Wind is harmful to the rice plantation when it blows hard during the season of fructification, as it strips the plant of the grain. Locusts also are injurious to rice during the period of its growth, as they eat everything—leaves and grain, but more especially the leaves and ear—making the harvesting of the grain impossible. The drought is also a great obstacle, especially when the plant has not reached a good state of development, as it stunts the growth of the plant and the ears are nearly always found empty.

Hemp yields two years after planting, as stated before, and from that time on can be made to yield uninterruptedly for many years, at least ten or twenty if the land is rich and new. There can be no doubt that the cultivation of hemp yields relatively larger returns with less care than any other, for once planted it does not require an absolutely strict cleaning of the land, especially if the sweet potato is planted with the hemp. The native sweet potato (*camote*) aside from being a succulent tuber much liked by the natives, is a substitute for rice in the hills and can be gathered from 5 to 6 months after planting. Besides this it possesses the great virtue of preventing the growth of weeds and noxious plants which might harm the hemp; it may therefore be said that it acts as a protection to the latter. There is also another plant that is of great value to hemp called the *dapdap,* which, according to some farmers, absorbs water and all the humidity around it when it rains, and during a season of the drought exudes humidity which is absorbed by the roots of the hemp plants and the sweet potatoes for their own nutrition.

The cocoanut tree seven or eight years after planting bears fruit which can be used for copra or for oil uninterruptedly from that time on, especially if it is not used for the production of *tuba.* This tree grows best in sandy land such as that of the east coast of this province, where it reaches its greatest development. Very large trees are also grown on the western and southern coasts of this province. A formidable enemy of the cocoanut is a form of insect named *bagang,* which does the tree a great deal of harm, especially when it is not frequently cleaned of its dry leaves and creepers surrounding it. These creepers and sand are frequently used with good results in ridding the tree of this insect.

The best lands in this province for hemp are situated in the northern, western, and southwestern part, especially those adjacent to the long and numerous streams which cross the Island of Samar in all directions.

Cocoanuts bear well on the eastern and southern coasts; in some of the pueblos of this region there is not a shred of hemp, cocoanut alone being cultivated, as in the pueblo of Guiuan, for the purpose of making copra.

Corn and tobacco receive very little attention from the farmers of this province, who are devoting all their energies to the cultiva-

tion of hemp (which brings a high price in the market at present), cocoanuts, and rice.

The tools of husbandry used in this province are the *bolo, sorod, pangue, pagolong,* plow, *padanes, calcag,* and *pacaras.* The *pangue* or *panguijan* is made up of two pieces of wood driven into the ground and a third piece laid across them, and is used to clean hemp. The *pagolong* is a round piece of timber 3 *varas* in length, stout and corrugated, which when dragged by a carabao levels the ground. The *sorod* is a sort of wooden comb or rake used to smooth the ground and break the clods of earth. The *padanas* resembles a section of split cane and is serrated in the lower part, the teeth being about a handbreadth from each other. This instrument is about a meter in length and its weight is proportionate to the strength of a carabao. It is used for clearing the ground and its tooth pulls up all of the weeds and roots it encounters. The *pacarás* is a wooden instrument having a hole in the middle where a knife is fixed. It is drawn by carabaos and is used for cutting weeds. Lastly, the *calcag* is a sort of a rake and used for the same purpose as a rake.

Models of all these agricultural implements were sent by several of the municipalities to the St. Louis Exposition.

INDUSTRIES.

The industrial activity of this province is limited to the following manufactures: The making of *nipa* wine by primitive methods; the manufacture of *panochas*[1] and of potsherds; cocoanut-oil factories; bakeries, and fishing, as well as what are known as home industries, which consist in the making of mats, hats, and *sinamay, piña,* and *abaca* textiles, which are mostly in the hands of women. As the product of all of these industries is small it all remains in the province with the exception of a few mats sold in the pueblo of Tacloban, capital of the Province of Leyte, on account of the fact that the pueblo of Basey, Samar, where most of the mats are made, is just in front of and a short distance from that town.

By utilizing any of the waterfalls in different parts of this province a paper mill could be established, as all of the raw materials necessary are abundant, consisting of the waste from hemp and copra that the panters throw away, having no use for it.

A sawmill could also be easily established and would pay large

[1] Cakes made of brown sugar.

dividends in view of the fact that this province has a source of wealth in its forest of timber of all classes, those of the superior group abounding, and owing to the great demand for lumber throughout nearly the entire province for bridge and road work from the Government, and for the rebuilding of houses by private citizens.

COMMERCE.

All of the commerce of this province is in the hands of foreigners. The most important commercial houses of Manila are represented here, such as the Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas, Warner, Barnes & Co., Smith, Bell & Co., Ynchausti & Co., and Gutierrez Hermanos; besides four Chinese houses who compete with the former, and at the pueblo of Lao-ang, in the northern part of the province, the house of Oria Hermanos.

There are two small native mercantile companies in this province doing business at the pueblos of Lao-ang, Palapag, Pambujan, Catubug, and Oras in the hemp and rice trade, but both of these companies are overshadowed by that of Oria Hermanos. The Pacific Oriental Trading and the American Commercial were the only two American companies doing business here; but both of them were obliged to close down owing to the fact that they were unable to compete with the foreign houses, as the personnel was inexperienced and unpractical.

During the past fiscal year the province shipped to Manila 157,377 piculs of hemp and 61,214 piculs of copra, small amounts compared with the ordinary annual production, due to the disease which attacked the cocoanut trees and the scarcity of hemp preventing the province from gathering a larger crop of the said article, which forms the basis of its trade and wealth. This year an alluring prospect is held out to the merchants and planters, who believe that they will be able to gather double the amount of hemp and copra unless something unforeseen should happen; barring accidents, hemp will be abundant throughout the province this year.

Business has suffered great depression during the present crisis such as never before known, but it will begin to pick up in the month of September, when planters begin to extract the fiber from their new plantations, which will yield a much larger amount than ever before on account of the larger area of land planted. A much larger yield of copra is also expected owing to the fact that the

trees are rid of the disease which attacked them last year; it is expected that in the next six months the production of this article will be up to the ordinary yield in normal times.

The importation of rice throughout the province during the last fiscal year amounted to 198,855 piculs, approximately. It is probable that it will diminish considerably this year providing that the rice plantations are not destroyed. It is expected that sufficient rice will be gathered in Samar in the next harvest to supply the demand of three-fourths of the population for a period of three or four months. While this will diminish the importation of that article it will greatly benefit the inhabitants of the province, and trade will find compensation for reduced sales of rice in the large shipments of hemp and copra which it can handle as well as the larger demand for general merchandise, owing to the increase of the amount of money in circulation among the inhabitants.

Economic and financial conditions.

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
Total collections for 1904	₱302,131.61	$146,978.93
Balance from former fiscal year	4,215.00	112,728.38
Total	306,346.61	259,707.31
Total expenditures	206,807.61	255,909.07
Balance on June 30, 1904	99,539.00	3,798.24

Leaving out all accounts such as sale of provisions to the municipalities, exchange, returns for errors, and the readjustment of accounts of municipalities brought about by the passage of Act No. 960 (the act consolidating the municipalities of Samar), belonging to the last fiscal year that are not taxes collected, as well as accounts such as sale of provisions to the municipalities, money loaned by the Insular Government, returns of internal revenue collected by the military, and exchanges for the fiscal year 1902–3, for the same reason, a comparison of the taxes actually collected during the two fiscal years mentioned is as follows:

COLLECTIONS.

Philippine currency:	
Fiscal year 1902–3	₱50,139.74
Fiscal year 1903–4	113,198.12
Local currency:	
Fiscal year 1902–3	$168,287.16
Fiscal year 1903–4	76,758.61

It is impossible to make an exact comparison unless a great deal of time is used, owing to the different rates of exchange at which the local money was accepted, but a careful calculation of the provincial treasurer, who reduced all currencies to Filipino money, discloses that the collections for the last fiscal year are as follows in comparison with those for the preceding one:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1903	₱184,367.86
Fiscal year ending June 30, 1904	182,978.67
Decrease	1,389.19

However, the chief clerk, who is the deputy of the provincial treasurer, collected ₱20,000 during the month of June, not included in the collections for that month as he did not return to this city until the 2d instant, so that had these collections arrived prior to the time that the books were closed on June 30 the collections for the last fiscal year would have exceeded those of the previous year by more than ₱18,000.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

As regards public order the province is enjoying an Octavian peace, for with the exception of one band of ladrones, called in the vernacular *polahans,* which does not exceed 100 men, the province is entirely on the side of the Government. It has been seen from several municipalities threatened by ladrones that the inhabitants have kept a strict watch and taken the field against them en masse, as in the case of the pueblo of Balangiga, situate in the southern part of the province, where the people, armed with only bolos and lances, with the municipal president at the head, were able to overcome a band of *polahans* that during the month of last May endeavored to enter the said town. The municipal president distinguished himself by his energy and the manner in which he handled the situation, and this in spite of the fact that he was one of the most rabid revolutionists of this province. He is now one of the strongest supporters of the Government in its service.

A deplorable occurrence during the month of February in the immediate vicinity of Borongan resulted in the death of the valiant Constabulary officer Mr. Rufus McCrea. According to information obtained by the undersigned, the said officer was killed for having been mistaken for the Filipino lieutenant of Constabulary named Pio Colón Abenis, a native and resident of Borongan, where the

latter lives, and his family have brought upon themselves the enmity of the entire population because of the abuses committed by them during the military régime, at which time the father of Lieutenant Abenis was president of the town. To-day, notwithstanding that two years have passed since the war ended in this province and that political passions in the majority of the inhabitants have been extinguished, the Abenis family is constantly menaced in one way or another to such an extent that it has been obliged to prevail upon General Allen, who knows the members of the family well, to grant them the use of revolvers and Krag rifles for their personal security, in spite of the fact that a detachment of Constabulary composed of 70 men is stationed at the said pueblo.

The only band of ladrones existing in Samar is armed with bolos and 8 or 10 rifles, which it has imported from the neighboring Province of Leyte.

This band is wont to split up into small groups and roam around the hills, with the Constabulary, which has four stations in this province, constantly on their tracks.

This band operated in the interior between the eastern, western, and southern coasts. The leader is a so-called pope named Pablo de la Cruz, and, like two or three of his principal supporters, is a native of southern Luzon. I can assure you that the character of the natives of this province is peaceful, but as the lower class are very ignorant, a person a little more enlightened than themselves teaching them false doctrines is believed in implicitly, and they allow themselves, lamblike, to be misled through devious paths of error, it being very difficult afterwards to make them understand that their guides or teachers are nothing but *bandoleros* who, accustomed to idleness, live at the expense of the unwary, as happens with the Polihans, who use flags bearing religious emblems, scapularies and rosaries, and who have an infinity of prayers fabricated by their leaders which their dupes believe are a talismanic protection against the enemy's fire. They are also made to believe that the cause which they uphold is holy, and it is for this reason that when the Constabulary run upon these bands of ladrones and get them in a tight place where escape is impossible they are seen to kneel as if in prayer to the God that they adore for protection. This blind faith was exemplified in a small group of ladrones who, attacked by the Constabulary, charged them with bolos and,

as was natural, were nearly all killed. This incident alone demonstrates the ignorance in which part of the general mass of the people live. As a rule, however, there can be few provinces where more submissive and respectful people will be found than in Samar.

With the exception of a few individuals in each pueblo the people blindly obey the orders of the Government and have a blind faith in their destiny. This small number of persons of an ungovernable character found in the pueblos are the very ones who profess nationalist ideas; they can explain nationalism only as being equivalent to independence. The majority of these people have no property and are unaccustomed to work; they reflect to the best of their abilities the ideas with which their so-called chief, Vicente Lucban, has imbued them. It is useless for me to conceal the fact that the Nationalist party of Samar is mainly composed of persons who have but the lightest veneer of education, but who believe that they are veritable Senecas. They are the self-styled mentors of the people and have not the least objection to making this fact public; these individuals are known among themselves as *"Filosofos"* (philosophers), which demonstrates clearly the small amount of education which they possess. Notwithstanding that they profess these ideas and their qualifications, they all aspire to office and are ever ready to struggle with this end in view, but as they form a small part of the people they have scarcely any influence upon public order, which I believe to-day is secure throughout the province I govern.

The political condition of the inhabitants of Samar could not be better, for if guided properly they easily assimilate all that is taught to them and profit by good example.

The Constabulary force in this province is divided into four posts, the largest being those of Borongan in the east and Catbalogan, the capital of the province, in the west. This organization has rendered very good services in the hunting down of ladrones and in the maintenance of public order, it being a great satisfaction for me to be able to say that the conduct of the senior inspector and other officers at his orders could not have been better, either in their private affairs as gentlemen or in their public life.

The municipal elections in this province held last December in all of the pueblos except three were orderly in the extreme. In the three pueblos alluded to, Calbiga, Villa Real, and Lavezares, ques-

tions of a personal rather than political nature dominated to such an extent that the elections had to be held twice in the two first-named pueblos and three times in the third. Notwithstanding this, after six months of the new municipal government in the said places, there is a fair amount of harmony in the municipal administration, the only disturbing elements being a few persons whose character and condition are such as to make them, wherever they may be, a blot upon the community; happily, as I have already stated, their number is very small.

On account of the provincial elections, which took place on the 1st of last February, political passions became so inflamed in three individuals resident in this capital, that at the public meeting on the eve of election in the municipal building at Catbalogan, on motion of the provincial fiscal, here at that time, the three individuals referred to proffered insults and threats in the presence of the numerous public assembled in the hall against certain persons, merely because they were candidates of the sane and worthy people of the province and their election was for this reason very probable.

These three persons, seeing that their plans for the elections were not successful, were sorry for the threats and insults which they had given expression to at the meeting and, doubtless believing that all other people like they are vindictive, asked pardon for their fault.

The provincial elections were put through quietly and in a perfectly orderly manner. Judging from the noise anyone would have said that but a small number of persons were gathered together in the building where the elections were held, when as a matter of fact there were 191 electors therein. The first vote was taken at 5 o'clock in the afternoon after the preliminary provisions of the law had been carried out, and finished at 8 o'clock at night without any candidate having secured a majority of votes. There was a short recess during which the electors had some light refreshments and the second vote was taken at midnight, with the result that one candidate obtained 119 votes and was declared elected by the president; 6 votes were cast aside as invalid on account of errors in orthography.

The senior inspector of Constabulary, who was at the door of the building during the entire time of the elections, stated that he never saw a more quiet or orderly election, as there were neither

disputes nor altercations to disturb the perfect tranquillity which reigned.

During the interval between voting the senior inspector was obliged to prevent the entrance of several persons into the hall who wished to violate the law and commit irregularities, which would have resulted in the elections being annulled.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Telegraph and telephone lines uniting this capital, which is situate on the west coast of the island, with the municipalities of the north, east, and south I urge as a necessity—first, on account of the lack of means of communication between this capital and the rest of the province; second, on account of the great extent of the island, for it must be remembered that Samar is the largest province in the Philippines; and third, on account of the condition that this province is surrounded by others where *bandolerismo* has not yet been exterminated and of the fact that *bandoleros* can easily pass over from Leyte, Sorsogon, Albay, and Camarines to this province, where they find a refuge on account of its extent and its sparse population.

The municipal presidents have always passed resolutions at their conventions recommending the Insular Government to establish a system of telegraph and telephone lines in this province.

As the duties that weigh upon the supervisor are many and the work he has to perform excessive, I recommend, with his approval, to the honorable Philippine Commission the appointment of an engineer who shall assist him and devote his time to the study of roads and the making of the necessary plans for same, especially to the opening of two roads from Catbalogan to the northern and eastern coasts, which it is impossible to reach by sea during the season of the northern monsoon, more severe in Samar than in any other part of the Archipelago on account of its being the most easterly island.

I feel highly honored in being able to express my satisfaction over the fact that all of the insular and provincial officers in this province observe an umblemished line of conduct in their private life as well as in public affairs and that all of them, Americans and Filipinos, among which the greatest harmony exists, extol the constituted government.

In conclusion I will state that it has been impossible for me to send any photographs demonstrative of the industries, agriculture, and manufactures of this province or its principal resources with this report owing to the fact that there is no photographer here and that the kodak which the supervisor ordered has not yet arrived, but before the 15th of next September, if the machine gets here, I will be pleased to send photographs demonstrating the different classes of industry to which the natives are given.

Respectfully submitted.

EDUARDO FEITO,
Governor, Province of Samar.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

SORSOGON.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SORSOGON,
Sorsogon, July 7, 1904.

SIR: The acting governor of this province has the honor to transmit the annual report left by Governor Monreal prior to his departure on the 14th of April, 1904, for the United States as a member of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Governor Monreal wrote the first five sections of this report, having discontinued the work when the subject of public funds was reached, thinking that it would be perhaps better to await the results of the examination of the provincial treasury made by the committee of examiners from the Insular Treasury before dealing with this subject.

Following out the method adopted by Governor Monreal, I shall write the balance of the report and at the same time make some explanations with reference to the first five sections which I have the honor to transcribe as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF SORSOGON.

SORSOGON, *January 15, 1904.*

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the Provincial Act, the undersigned governor has the honor to make a brief sketch of the events which have occurred in this province and of the progress achieved by the different departments of the provincial administration during the period embraced between January and the end of December, 1903.

The plan followed in the writing of this report will deal successively with the following subjects: Employees, municipalities, public order, health, public instruction, public funds, improvements, general conditions, and projects and suggestions.

EMPLOYEES.

The members of the provincial board have had to accomplish a great deal of extra work during the year 1903 which it was impossible for them to do in 1902 because of the fact that they devoted their attention preferably to putting down public disturbances in several places of the province, particularly in the southern part.

The provincial treasury, under the direction of Mr. R. J. Fanning and the chief clerk, Mr. Paul B. Weiss, was obliged to devote its entire energy during the past year to the collecting of statistics of assessed real estate throughout the province, of which a special extract had to be made at the request of General Sanger for the census, and to give the most scrupulous attention to other matters pertaining to this branch of the Civil Government.

Until January of this year Treasurer Fanning performed the duties of supervisor, through the resignation of the former incumbent of that office, Mr. King. He discharged these duties with admirable zeal and intelligence until the end of the said month when the supervisor-elect, Mr. Westerhouse, arrived in this province and, animated by a laudable desire to enter at once upon the duties of his office, made a tour of inspection during the month of March of several points in the province, at our request, for the purpose of making a careful reconnoissance for a general highway which it is hoped will greatly facilitate the development of agriculture and business. The need of this road was greatly felt by the members of the board, who feared that the principal resources of the province would greatly suffer sooner or later on account of the mortality among animals due to the rinderpest and the glanders. After the reconnoissance was made plans were drawn and the work started, when Mr. Westerhouse was promoted to Batangas by order of the superior authorities. It is not known whether the Government conferred this favor upon him because of the work that he did for the province or because he included among the public works carried out under his supervision those done at the expense of the municipalities, the latter having on several occasions asked him for technical advice before undertaking any work in order to avoid misuse of municipal funds.

What the provincial board is most sorry for in connection with this matter is the fact that in spite of having asked Mr. Westerhouse to leave his report of the amount of work done in the province

and the expenses incurred therein with the board before leaving, he went away without even taking leave of his colleagues, who have been defrauded in their hopes of conserving a record of this work containing the amount of expenditures from provincial funds for material and other expenses connected with public works.

In Mr. Westerhouse's place the province secured the services of Mr. Stevens, who has been discharging the duties of his office with as much, if not more, intelligence, order, and abnegation, much to the satisfaction of everybody. From the time that he took charge of the office he started in to make preparations for the opening of a great highway between Sorsogon and Bulysan; however, he had scarcely started to work and constructed 1 kilometer of the road when the rains fell so abundantly that work had to be suspended in anticipation of better weather, but it appears that the elements conspired against the realization of this work. It has been observed that Mr. Stevens is very willing and has a great desire worthily to comply with his duties; if his enthusiasm and good sense do not suffer detriment I believe that the province can hope to have good public works for which the pueblos will be eternally grateful to the central government of the Philippines.

The provincial fiscal is a good official, though his efforts would have been more appreciated by the province had he issued circular letters to the pueblos instructing the municipal officials as to certain doubtful points in Act 82 and its amendments, as it is a notorious fact that the majority of the persons who are charged with the administration of the municipalities are quite ignorant of the matter and for this reason it has been felt that the fiscal, who is their technical advisor, should have assisted them, especially as the form of government is entirely new and but recently implanted in this country.

MUNICIPALITIES.

This province has at the present time 16 municipalities of the third and fourth class, separated from each other by distances of from 10 to 15 miles. All of these municipalities have progressed in so far as the restrictions imposed by present conditions and their resources have permitted them, for they have suffered from a series of misfortunes, such as the cholera, the rinderpest, the glanders, and the surra that have been so greatly detrimental to agriculture in this province that many flourishing fields have been converted into dense growths of forest through lack of cultivation.

On account of the epidemics which have affected both man and beast, the pueblos of the east, south, and west have doubly suffered. Their rice fields, which constitute one of the principal sources of their wealth, have been left fallow and will remain so on account of the high price of the one indispensable element for their cultivation, to wit, draft animals. Hemp is the principal product of Sorsogon, and though it does not require animals for cultivation their use is necessary for the transportation of the product from the plantation to the storehouse, particularly if the distance between these two places is great.

After the disturbance of the public order in this province had been quelled and the panic which the cholera had produced had disappeared, the inhabitants of the pueblos devoted their efforts to the peaceful labor of cultivating the plantations, both large and small, and they were greatly favored during the last two-thirds of the year by a large immigration of laborers from Albay who came to seek work in Sorsogon, that received them with open arms and saved them from famine.

If exception is made of some transgressions of a nonimportant character committed by one or two presidents and a few councilors and justices of the peace, it can be stated that all municipal officers have properly conducted themselves. This government has never missed an opportunity of advising all officials of having their actions be in harmony with the provisions of the law, so that following out the lines laid down by the Government for all they may depart from old and ingrained customs and practices which they still stick to through their ignorance of the law.

As evidence of the fact that the municipalities have come to understand that many municipal officers have been committing irregularities I would point to that grand resolution passed by the presidents of the pueblos at their second annual convention in 1903, in which they recommended the Secretary of Public Instruction that the Municipal Code, the Provincial Act, and the act of Congress providing a temporary government for the Philippine Islands be taught not only in the high school but also in the municipal schools in order that the children might have full knowledge of their duties. Though it is hard to confess it, in this province even the most competent officials leave much to be desired. However, since they themselves have endeavored to apply

the remedy which will correct the irregularities committed in the municipalities, it must be because they have understood the necessity of this action in order that all of their acts may be guided by justice and reason.

There are some municipalities in this province which merit special mention: The provincial capital, Sorsogon, on account of its having by its activity assisted the province in the construction of the road between Sorsogon and Bacon, in being the first to do its share of the work. This town was also able to construct a new and decent municipal building suitable for its purpose and recently in establishing a system of public lighting; it is also on the eve of putting up a public municipal school.

The pueblo of Gubat, which was able to put its municipal building, which was a veritable palace, in good order after its occupancy by the Volunteers, who left it in a very bad state of repairs and did considerable damage to it by removing all of the doors and partitions and doing away with the materials of which they were composed. This town has also a fine municipal school under construction which would have been finished by this time had it not been for the heavy rains which still continue throughout the province; and lastly, this town has also made preparations to establish a system of public lighting. I would also state that this municipality, in order to favor the development of its commerce and agriculture, repaired some of its bridges after its own fashion in order that they could be used until the turn of the municipality came for sharing in the provincial appropriations for this purpose.

The pueblo of Barcelona is also deserving of great credit for having undertaken the work of repairing the great amount of damage done to its municipal buildings which involved a thorough overhauling of the entire edifice, the putting on of a new iron roof, and replacing all of the windows. Although this work was started during the latter part of the year 1903 it has not yet been finished on account of the weather having prevented the securing of the necessary materials; however, when the building is finished it will be one of the most beautiful monuments in the province. The old municipal school which was in a very bad state was also repaired and is now used for children of both sexes, but as this building looks more like a hemp warehouse than an educational institution the people of this town wish to make an appropriation for the construction of another adequate building for school purposes.

The pueblo of Santa Magdalena was able to build its municipal building and schoolhouse of light materials only in view of the fact that its funds will not for the present permit anything better.

Matnog, in spite of not being able to agree with the political creed of the provincial governor, has recently come to the understanding that the counsels given to it were nothing but the truth; for this reason the municipal government has been closely following out the governor's instructions and in order to preserve its beautiful municipal building, which for a long time was in a state of woeful neglect, has now started the work of repairing same, which I hope to see carried through to completion. This building is constructed of mixed materials—that is to say, of masonry and timber. Aside from this, Matnog has put up a municipal school which is constructed of light materials owing to the fact that the municipality has not sufficient funds on hand to put up a strong building.

At Irocin, in spite of the fact that it is the only central pueblo of the province, where it is necessary to make very large expenditures in order to provide for the needs of the municipality, extensive repairs were made to the old unfinished municipal building, a provisional schoolhouse was put up where children of both sexes are now taught by American and Filipino teachers, a public lighting service was established, and some sewers constructed in the central and other parts of the pueblo.

Bulan is at present making preparations for securing material for its municipal building and public school; it has constructed 2 kilometers of local road with the end in view of saving the little business and agriculture left it after the death of its animals.

Magallanes, in spite of its smallness, made efforts to repair its public buildings, such as the municipal building and the old public school, which are constructed of timber and nipa, the municipality being unable at present to afford the use of more expensive materials.

Juban was able to finish its municipal building, which contains all of the municipal offices, the court of the justice of the peace, and the public school. This town is also building a fine road to the seacoast which is of great importance as an outlet for the products of that district and will continue to be so until the road to Casiguran, a better harbor than that of Juban, is finished. Juban has also finished the construction of a bridge 3 meters wide by 7 meters long, which was much needed to facilitate the trans-

portation of merchandise from Irocin by way of the river and which is brought in as far as the barrio of Banuangurang.

The pueblo of Casiguran started to reconstruct its old municipal building and was able to finish half the work when the bad weather set in and prevented its continuance on account of the difficulty of securing the necessary material. This town also built a bridge with a span of 4½ meters and a length of 8 meters, and has its public school installed in an adequate building rented by the municipality.

Pilar constructed a reservoir that the municipality thought was indispensable for providing the town with water, which is a very scarce article in that vicinity. In order to do this work the water was brought in a canal from the river, at quite a distance from the reservoir. It has planned later to build a pipe line from the reservoir to the pueblo and thus provide the inhabitants with water. Three sewers were also built in this pueblo; they have contributed much to improving its sanitary condition. The municipal school of this pueblo is of a provisional character, it being the desire of the municipality to wait until it has more money on hand before beginning the construction of a stone building for educational purposes.

In conclusion I would say that all the municipalities have their buildings well furnished with the exception of Castilla, Matnog, Santa Magdalena, Bulusan, and Prieto-Diaz; also that all of them are provided with typewriters except Matnog and Prieto-Diaz, the latter on account of its recent creation having been unable to provide itself with all that it requires; in spite of this, however, it can point with pride to a public-school building 36 yards in length and 10 yards wide which, had it not been for the bad weather, would be now finished, for its construction was due to the rigorous condition imposed by the provincial government to those barrios prior to their being organized as a new municipality.

PUBLIC ORDER.

Fortunately, for a period of over a year Sorsogon has been enjoying peace and good order and comparative prosperity. Since the disturbances by Colache et al. in the year 1902 no complaint has been made relative to disturbances in the province. From that fortunate date when Esposia and all of his followers were captured, including the two young women who acted as propagandists of

his fanatical doctrines, the tranquillity among the inhabitants of Sorsogon was completely restored, due in a large measure to their own efforts, as they devoted themselves to their usual pursuits, desiring to be rid of the brutalizing influence which Esposia had exercised over them, and due also to the fact that the large planters awoke to the necessity of repairing the losses that a lack of labor and abnormal conditions had caused to their estates. For over eight months Sorsogon had no Constabulary and yet during this entire period the pueblos have conducted themselves so creditably that the tact and prudence of the municipal councils and the efforts of the municipal police were sufficient to maintain order throughout their respective districts. During the entire time referred to we had only 12 Constabulary in the provincial capital who were not incapacitated, as the members of this corps who came over to Sorsogon after having finished the campaign in Albay were sick with beri-beri and paludal fevers, it having been found necessary to maintain a force of 25 Constabulary in the extreme southern boundary of the province in order to prevent the invasion of malefactors from Samar who, had they been successful in penetrating into the mountains of Sorsogon, might have created disturbances which we desired at all costs to avoid.

During the entire campaign in Albay all of the Constabulary officers and men were obliged to remove to that province to help the Government in putting down the disturbances in that place, the only officers remaining here having been First Lieut. and Inspector F. J. O'Grady, supply officer, and Mr. Furlong, who was in command of the detachment at Santa Magdalena in the southern part of the province, stationed there to prevent incursions of fanatics from Samar. The western part of the province was looked after by the Scouts and the volunteer organizations of Pilar and Donsol, the latter of which is worthy of special mention in view of the fact that from the time of its organization until the disturbances in Albay were completely suffocated it distinguished itself by its activity and captured the malefactors Silvestre Lindo, who held the rank of captain; Juan Loma, his lieutenant; Catalino Herrera, a sergeant; and two corporals, Ramon Llorca and Juan Mapula, together with 16 men. These volunteers, as the result of their careful reconnoissance of the country where they operated, which is adjacent to the Albay boundary, were able to come upon 32 peaceable citizens who through fear of the bandits from Albay

and of the Constabulary were hidden in a large cave, most of them more dead than alive on account of the hunger and privation that they had suffered.

Mr. Furlong, in the southern part of the province, was able to capture 5 escaped prisoners, who were sentenced and sent to Bilibid in July, 1903.

Before leaving this matter it is my duty to do justice to the activity of Mr. Furlong, the only Constabulary officer during that period, who was in charge of the entire district of the eastern and southern pueblos of the province and who devoted all of his energies and displayed great zeal in maintaining peace and good order.

On May 22 of this year we had the misfortune to lose Señor Rufino Gerona, the late municipal president of Bulan and the chairman of the committee of public order of this province—a person whose work, probity, stainless honor, and intelligence have won for him the affection of the entire province. He was the indefatigable pursuer of Francisco de la Cruz and Colache et al. during the years 1901 and 1902, never abating his efforts along this line until they were captured. The deeds of the late lamented Señor Gerona speak more for him than all that Capt. and Inspector H. P. Nevill, Capt. and Inspector John W. Swann, Major Garwood, and myself could say about him.

I would also place on record the brilliant conduct of the commanding officer of the Donsol volunteers, Mr. Aguilar, who cheerfully and with resignation bore up under the privations of the campaign admirably and defended his territory from invasion by the malefactors of Albay. Neither he nor any of his men received pay other than that furnished by the generosity of the public, and yet not a single abuse was ever reported as having been committed by them, but, on the contrary, these volunteers have been most highly praised on account of their having been able to carry on the severe work of the compaign without any resources other than those within their reach.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is no record of there having been any year in the history of this province when the cholera, either in a sporadic or in an epidemic form, lasted as long as during the last fiscal year. Some pueblos were visited by this disease in a more or less severe form twice.

In January and February cholera was prevalent at Castilla and again in July and August, this pueblo having been infected from Albay, with which province it has close commercial relations.

The disease reached Pilar and Donsol in March and lasted until May; both of these pueblos were, like Castilla, infected from Albay. Thence it spread to Bulan, which town was visited twice; from there to Irocin, Bulusan, Santa Magdalena, Magallanes, Juban, Casiguran, Gubat, Barcelona, and Sorsogon; thence it returned to Juban for the second time and from there passed on to Bacon and Bulan.

I must place on record the admirable conduct of Dr. Ruiz, president of the provincial board of health, who on this occasion merited the greatest praise on account of his activity, zeal, and resignation in attending to the wants of all. He visited the worst-infected pueblos, particularly Bulusan, where the inroads of the cholera were terrible, and gave proper instructions to the municipal boards of health as to the manner of fighting the disease, providing them with the necessary medicines for this purpose.

The municipalities were generous in their expenditures for hospital purposes and the isolation of patients, who were furnished with medical assistance and medicines. However, I must state that the system of isolation was not as successful as was thought, owing to the fact that in many of the pueblos of this province there were no doctors who could look after persons so isolated, and it would have been preferable to have allowed them to remain in their own homes where their families could have waited upon them to the extent of their ability. Paupers were of course isolated in every instance and the very best attendance possible under the circumstances was given to them in the municipal hospitals.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The enthusiasm of the people for education in all of the pueblos is worthy of admiration. There has been a most surprising change in the attitude of the people with regard to this matter. Last year and the one before attendance at the public schools was very small (*a*) because heads of families observed that their children and the teachers did not understand one another, the former not knowing English and the latter not knowing Vicol; (*b*) because they feared that their children were to be taught different religious beliefs from those which they professed; and (*c*)

on account of the little or no importance attached to the English language up to that time. Now, however, fortunately, this attitude of holding aloof has changed and the distance separating the public school from the people has disappeared at the same time that fears of parents that the teachers would spread doctrines contrary to those of the Roman Catholic religion were dissipated. To-day the children go gladly to the public schools for the reason that many of them are able to speak English without slurring over it as during the past, and this is true not only of the children of the better class of families but also of the poorest people, who have become convinced that education is in no way connected with religious teachings.

The municipalities have passed ordinances making attendance at school compulsory and there are some that have fixed pecuniary penalties for parents or guardians who neglect the education of their children or wards.

I have already spoken of the activity displayed by the municipalities in the construction of schoolhouses and have stated that this work would have been more quickly accomplished had it not been for the terrible rinderpest which destroyed the carabao herds of the province.

In some of the pueblos attendance has increased 75 per cent over that of last year and more than 100 per cent over that of previous years, and there is an amount of enthusiasm for education which is absolutely unprecedented.

In the provincial capital the high school built with provincial funds is attended by many private students besides those officially sent by the municipalities and maintained at their expense, whose services when they shall have finished their careers will be used for the benefit of the municipalities in the capacity of teachers.

The normal school was opened March 1 of this year with an attendance of some 230, a portion of the students having been turned away on account of the limited capacity of the school building.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

As indicated by me in the beginning of this report, this and the following sections were not drafted by Governor Monreal.

While this gentleman was making preparations for his departure to Manila en route to the United States the deputies of the pro-

vincial treasurer were being criminally prosecuted for irregularities committed in the discharge of their official duties.

When I took charge of the provincial government on April 18 the chief deputy, Paul B. Weiss, and Deputy Treasurer Patrick Daly had been convicted of misapplication of public funds and falsification of public documents, and Sotero Villanueva, bookkeeper, and Deputy Treasurers Eusebio Mendiola, Francisco Angeles, Juan Jarque, and Alejandro Jimenez of estafa, their sentences being from six months to twenty-two years each.

The irregularities which had existed in the provincial treasury were of such nature that the services of an expert were necessary to discover them. Governor Monreal upon leaving the province was well satisfied of its financial condition, but at the end of the last fiscal year it was discovered that the province owed the Insular Purchasing Agent ₱28,530.44, of which amount ₱26,140.51 was for indebtedness contracted during the administration of Treasurer Fanning for supplies, machinery, etc., ordered for public works.

The fact that this amount was not entered in any of the books in the treasurer's office made it appear that the province was in a good financial condition, and had it not been discovered the difficulties which it will encounter in meeting its obligations and in adjusting its expenses to its income would have been very much greater.

This irregularity has already done harm to the province: The Insular Government believing as Governor Monreal wrongly did in the fictitious financial standing of the province, declined to make us a loan of ₱50,000 which the board had solicited for the purpose of putting up a provincial building, on the grounds that the Province of Sorsogon can accomplish this purpose with its own funds.

The provincial treasury showed, when the books were last balanced on June 30, that there were ₱16,461.24 on hand, distributed as follows: General funds, ₱388.28; roads and bridges, ₱5,195.71; Congressional relief fund, ₱546.23; and high school, ₱7,331.02; so that, having to wait for perhaps six months' revenues in order to pay the debt of ₱26,140.51, the provincial treasury would not even then, after having paid this indebtedness, be entirely free from embarrassment as would be desired.

The ₱8,197.71 of the road-and-bridge fund are to pay for two iron bridges ordered some time ago from the Insular Purchasing

Agent. Of course, I wish to place it on record that the damage done to the province is not the embezzlement of funds, as the articles ordered with this money exist and will be of utility to the province, but had the accounts of the treasury been kept straight the provincial board would no doubt have reduced the expenditures of the province in proportion to the amount of its revenues and have economized as far as possible in the purchase of costly machinery.

The books showed a balance on June 30 in favor of the municipalities of ₱7,495.58.

The amount expended by the province during the fiscal year 1903–4 for provincial purposes was ₱95,878.04 and $55,434.91, Mexican, without including the ₱28,530.44 mentioned as owing to the Insular Purchasing Agent.

The amount expended during the fiscal year in permanent provincial improvements was ₱25,971.61, which added to ₱8,707.31 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, makes a total of ₱34,678.92. All of the information relative to the financial transactions of the province during the fiscal year is given in detail in Exhibit A attached hereto, which was furnished by the provincial treasury, at present under the administration of Mr. C. L. Nash.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

During the fiscal year many public works were carried through to completion under the intelligent supervision of the provincial supervisor, Mr. Stevens. The Bacon road, which passes through Sorsogon and Gubat to Bulusan, is nearly finished, the only thing lacking being the two iron bridges ordered by the supervisor some time ago from the Insular Purchasing Agent. These two bridges will be paid for out of the funds authorized by Act No. 920 and are not the two bridges referred to by me in the preceding section, which will be paid for out of provincial funds. Probably the entire road will be finished this month with the exception of the installation of the bridges. Thirty-one bridges, of which seven have not yet been entirely completed, have been constructed along this road, including the two iron bridges mentioned.

The opening of this road has cost the province, the municipalities, and the Congressional relief fund ₱12,184.26, and ₱80,000 from insular funds given this province under the provisions of Act 920.

Seven months have been employed in the construction of this highway a total of 6 miles of roadway having been graded. In

order to keep it in condition a gang of road laborers should be constantly employed. Such a corps could very well be employed in arranging those parts of the road which have never been in good condition even from the beginning.

Three miles of the road between Sorsogon and Bacon have been finished at an expense of ₱6,722.57, distributed as follows: Municipal funds, ₱1,252.75; provincial funds, ₱331.20; and Congressional relief fund, ₱5,138.56.

The bridge between Sorsogon and Guinlahon was repaired and a new culvert built, the cost of which was ₱478.75.

In the municipality of Sorsogon a bridge costing ₱1,006.94 was built in the barrio of Talisay at the expense of municipal funds. A canal 800 feet long, costing ₱701, was also built at the expense of municipal funds. Several culverts, costing ₱194.25, have been built as well at the expense of municipal funds. This municipality is the most progressive one with regard to municipal improvements. One thousand feet of sidewalks have been laid down and ₱726 have been expended for this purpose, there being a balance left over from the appropriation which will be invested in this improvement.

The following improvements have been carried out in other pueblos of this province:

In Bacon: Three culverts, costing ₱343.75, and three more in the barrio of San Roque of the same municipality, costing ₱429.34; of these ₱145.34 were provincial funds and ₱284 from the Congressional relief fund.

At Juban: Two roads have been graded, one leading from the municipal building to the bay and the other from the same place to the river. This town also has constructed two culverts and one bridge. The bridge is 1 meter long, and all of the works together, namely, the two culverts and one bridge, have cost ₱10,022.26, ₱8,771.60 of which were from municipal funds, ₱1,038.66 from provincial funds, and ₱212 from the Congressional relief fund.

In Casiguran: One bridge 8 meters long, built of iron with cement abutments, costing ₱3,532.64. Of this amount ₱2,351.36 were from municipal funds, ₱550 from provincial funds, and ₱92 from the Congressional relief fund, and ₱539.28 spent last year.

Another road between Irocin and the Monbon River was also opened, one-half of the same having been graded. This work was not finished on account of lack of funds, but ₱904.75 of municipal funds having been appropriated for this purpose. On this road a bridge

10 meters long has been started but not finished, ₱3,629.12 having been spent so far, of which ₱3,390.12 are municipal funds, ₱48 provincial, and ₱132.50 from the Congressional relief fund.

There has also been 1 mile of grading done on the road from Bulan to Irocin, on which two culverts of one-half meter each and one bridge 2 meters long have been constructed; this work cost ₱3,009.60, of which ₱2,691.60 are from municipal funds and ₱318 from the Congressional relief fund. This road is a part of the general highway about which I shall speak under the heading of "General conditions."

Bulan has started work on the building of its municipal school, estimated to cost ₱8,500 and which will be finished by the contractor who took the job at the price mentioned, by the 31st of December.

There has been 1 mile of grading done on the Pilar and Donsol road with Congressional relief funds, the work having cost ₱4,988.35. Three bridges 2 meters long and one bridge 85 meters long with wooden flooring and cement abutments have been constructed on the said road, the entire work costing ₱14,692.26, of which ₱6,210.25 are municipal funds, ₱551.25 provincial, and ₱7,930.76 from Congressional relief funds. A bridge of the same structure and size as that built in the barrio of Talisay, jurisdiction of Sorsogon, has been built at Donsol. This work has cost the municipality ₱1,015.37.

The province has purchased a part of the ground upon which it is proposed to build the high school; said lot measures 692 square meters, at ₱2 a square meter, and 1,151 square meters at ₱0.75 a square meter, amounting in all to ₱2,247.67.

The municipality of Sorsogon has donated the balance of the block, measuring 4,127 square meters and 40 square centimeters, together with the building thereon, which is used as a provisional dormitory, with a capacity for 30 male students. The said dormitory is under the management of the principal of the high school, Mr. J. W. Wellington.

The total area, therefore, of the block upon which we purpose to construct the high school, the plans of which have been requested from the Bureau of Architecture, measures 5,970.40 square meters; this block is situate in this provincial capital on the corner of two streets which lead to Bacon and Gubat. In establishing this dor-

mitory, upon the initiative of the division superintendent of schools, Mr. E. E. Fisher, we have endeavored to take away nothing from the appropriation made for the construction of the high school.

There is telephonic communication between this provincial capital and the barrio of Putiao, the municipalities of Pilar, Donsol, and Castilla. Besides the municipal expenditures for poles, this province has disbursed from its own funds the sum of ₱1,573.75, and in doing so has contributed to an improvement which will be of great benefit to the Insular Government.

The municipalities of Sorsogon, Gubat, Barcelona, Irocin, Bulusan, and Bulan have already set up the telephone poles and are waiting for the wire, which has not yet arrived from America.

The exhibit attached hereto marked "B," furnished by the provincial supervisor, shows the expenditures, the work realized, and the equipment acquired by this department of the provincial government; some photographic views accompany this exhibit.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the fact in this report that if the supervisor, Mr. Stevens, is to continue in this province it may soon expect a very remarkable improvement, as what has been set forth in this section is the very best praise that could be given.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

To sum up the different matters with which this report has dealt it can be affirmed that from a political standpoint the state of public order in the province could not be improved; with regard to the workings of the different branches of local government, provincial and municipal, although some errors and irregularities of an administrative and financial character have been committed, they will be promptly corrected under the able direction of the chief of the economic department of the province, Mr. C. L. Nash. As regards the municipal officers, there has been an improvement in their conduct of affairs during the past year when compared to the two preceding years; they have displayed greater skill, more good faith, and wider intelligence in complying with their respective duties. This province, thanks to the active campaign for morality started by Governor Monreal since he took the foremost place in this provincial government, a campaign which has brought upon him the name of autocrat from his political enemies, is undergoing a process of regeneration and ridding itself of the caciquism and favoritism that held the law

in contempt and turned the current of the administration of justice from the impartiality and equity which would have followed had it not been deviated from its natural course. These two vices were more common among officers of the judicial branch of the government than among those of the administrative, as is proven by the dismissal of several justices of the peace and the great number of resignations from among them.

The justices of the peace, Lorenzo Roque, of Bulan; Santiago Roque, of Bulusan; Leandro Chaves, of Castilla; Tomas Griego, of Barcelona; Pedro Hubilla, of Santa Magdalena, and Benito de Leon, of Casiguran, all of whom were suspended and dismissed with the exception of the two latter, whose cases are still pending, and the resignations of Auxiliary Justice of the Peace Enrique Tabuena, of Sorsogon; of Justice of the Peace Tomas Sarmiento, of Barcelona, of the justice and auxiliary justice of the peace of Magallanes, Fermin Brucelas and Aniceto Judit, and the auxiliary justice of the peace of Bulan, Santiago de Vera, are all evidences of this fact.

None of the presidents or councilors elected during the past fiscal year have been subjected to an investigation nor had charges preferred against them.

As regards business and the financial condition of the pueblos, the action of several hemp-exporting houses that have, during the past few months, made a rigorous classification of said article and have paid the lowest prices for those of the second and inferior classes, has resulted in bringing a financial crisis to this province and a notable decrease in the production of hemp. However, we are thankful that the importers of rice have not increased prices to an exorbitant extent, due perhaps to the fear they have that the Government would again place thousands of piculs in the pueblos.

I believe that the financial crisis through which the province has been passing during the last few months is not an unmixed evil, as it will operate to improve the quality of the hemp produced in the province, as lately planters have shown themselves content to produce textiles, paying no heed to the quality, probably because a larger profit is made in producing an inferior article, as the better qualities do not bring the prices that they ought to, considering their superiority.

Good results are observed already in many of the pueblos. There is one which has prohibited the use of the serrated knife by an ordinance of its municipal council, and I believe that in time the planters themselves will endeavor to improve their product.

The financial condition of the pueblos during the last few months has been critical to a certain extent, due to the change in the currency system, which has created a scarcity of both the old and the new moneys.

As regards agriculture, the cultivators of rice had scarcely begun to hope for better crops than during the past few years when the rinderpest attacked the carabaos, carrying off a great number of them. However, as the principal source of wealth of this province consists in hemp, it can not be said that even the financial crisis mentioned has been able to place the province in a deplorable situation, and while it is true that there is not plenty, there is relatively a considerable degree of prosperity.

With regard to education, during the last few months, at the instigation of the provincial government, the municipal councils appointed teachers in the outlying barrios of the towns for the purpose of teaching reading and writing. They are given a small allowance from municipal funds aside from volunteer subscriptions which they receive from parents of the children they teach. This system is being followed out in all of the municipalities and was adopted to benefit those who live in the most remote barrios and who are unable to come into the center of the town even once a month.

With regard to the high school established in this provincial capital, it is well attended; two of the students whose expenses were paid by the municipalities have already been appointed teachers in municipal schools.

The division superintendent of schools, Mr. E. E. Fisher, very wisely and with the best of purposes asked the provincial board that the building donated by the municipality to the Province of Sorsogan, situate upon the land set aside for the building of the proposed high school, should be used provisionally as a dormitory by thirty of the students. On the first of this month it was opened and there are at present nineteen students, which number, it is expected, will by the end of this month be increased to thirty. In order that they may have greater facilities for learning and make

more rapid progress in their studies, it has been suggested by the provincial governor to the presidents of the municipalities that male students sent by the pueblos to be educated at their expense live in the said dormitory. To-day they are all lodged therein.

Governor Monreal, prior to leaving the province, opened a subscription for the construction of the high-school building, to which the municipalities responded generously, many persons having given as much as 50, 100, 200, and even 500 pesos, the total of donations subscribed amounting to ₱12,000.

Governor Monreal requested me immediately to begin work on the building as soon as the plans were finished. The supervisor is anxious to begin work, but up to the present time we have not received the plans from the Bureau of Architecture.

Lastly, speaking of the finances of the provincial treasury, though it is true that it owes ₱28,530.44 to the Insular Purchasing Agent, the province can be satisfied over the fact that its roads are improved, that new bridges and culverts have been built, and that ₱34,678.92 have been invested in permanent equipments.

It would be desirable, however, to exercise economy in provincial expenditures, and Mr. C. L. Nash, the acting provincial treasurer, has shown a knowledge of finance and that he is the man for the place under the circumstances and will become a very valuable member of the provincial board.

In order that these measures of economy may be undertaken, this government would be highly pleased and grateful if the acting provincial treasurer would be appointed regularly to the office he now holds in a temporary capacity.

PROJECTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The provincial board at an extra session held April 5 of this year passed the following resolution:

To petition the honorable Commission for authority to borrow from the Insular Government the sum of ₱50,000, which shall be repaid in two years, to cover the estimated cost of the construction of a provincial building which it would be necessary and useful for this Government to have in as brief a period as possible on account of the following reasons: (*a*) It would mean a saving of ₱3,000 a year now paid for the rental of the present building occupied by the provincial offices; (*b*) it would be a source of revenue from rentals derived from the post-office, telegraph station, Constabulary supply store, Forestry Bureau, and custom-house at

this port, and (*c*) because it would provide better and more suitable offices for the provincial government in the place of those it at present occupies, which do not offer the conditions as to security that the custody of the important documents and other things belonging to the provincial government stored there would demand.

The following resolution with regard to this petition was given on May 11:

Respectfully returned to the provincial board of Sorsogon. It is not possible at this time for the Commission to make the loan of ₱50,000 as requested. The falling off in our revenues makes it necessary to economize at every point. As I understand it, the Province of Sorsogon is in good financial condition and by proper husbanding of its revenues it would in the course of a year be able to construct a provincial building out of its own funds. It will be a very gratifying evidence of thrift and prosperity should it be able to do so.

LUKE E. WRIGHT, *Civil Governor.*

With all due deference for the foregoing determination, I trust I may be permitted to petition the Government that in view of all of the facts above set forth relative to the financial condition of this province it would be desirable at the present time, more than at any other, that the Insular Government extend its assistance to the province by making the loan referred to and thus rid the province of the burden of having to pay ₱3,600 each year in rentals.

The estimate that the Province of Sorsogon would in the course of two years be able to construct a provincial building out of its own funds, aside from being a highly improbable one, owing to the financial condition of the province, which showed a deficit when its books were last balanced, does not answer, in my opinion, the measure of highest economy which it is the duty of the province to adopt in order that it may recover from its losses.

During the interval of two years, counting from this time, which the province would have to wait on the hypothesis that at the end of that period it will be in a sufficiently good financial condition to be able to construct its own provincial building, the province will not have saved the ₱7,200 and the further amount of ₱3,600, which must be added for the third year, needed for the actual construction of the building, and these two amounts together make the considerable sum of ₱10,800, which might and could be saved if the Insular Government would generously desire to free this province

from this expense of having to hire a building which, in spite of being costly, does not duly fulfill the conditions which the provincial government requires that an office building should have.

Moreover, the honor of the provincial government demands that it should not lend itself to avaricious exploitation; the assessed valuation of the building occupied by the provincial offices at present is ₱15,000 and that of the lot ₱500, making a total of ₱15,500 for the entire premises. The interest that is paid out of provincial funds therefor on the assessed value of the property is approximately 23.22 per cent. Instead of paying so exorbitant an interest it would be preferable to go to the banks and borrow at 8 per cent, as it would mean a saving and at the same time it would deliver members of the provincial board from the mortifying position of being taken for guileless persons who can be easily exploited.

The fact that the provincial government has been paying rent for the building for a period of three years beginning with July, 1902, and that if it continues to do so for two years more it will have paid an amount equivalent to the value of the building, should not be lost sight of.

I am fully convinced that the Insular Government will accede to the petition of the provincial board above transcribed.

PROJECTED WAGON ROAD BETWEEN SORSOGON AND BULAN VIA BUHATAN, CASIGURAN, AND IROCIN.

The provincial board at an extra session held June 21, 1904, among others, passed the following resolution:

After consideration of the report submitted by the provincial supervisor relative to the proposed wagon road between Sorsogon and Bulan via Buhatan, Casiguran, and Ircin, the provincial board petitions the honorable Philippine Commission for an appropriation of ₱300,000, or the part of this sum which may be considered adequate for the construction of the said highway.

The projected road has a total length of 40½ miles and after leaving the town of Sorsogon will pass through the important barrios of Buhatan, Abuyog, Boton, Santa Cruz, and San Vicente to the municipality of Casiguran, a distance of 13 miles; thence to the municipality of Juban over a road already constructed, 2½ miles; from Juban through the barrios of Rangas, Caladgao, Bolos,

Omagon, and Monbon to the municipality of Irocin, 12½ miles, and from this latter place through the barrios of Buenavista, Casini, Gate, San Ramon, and San Juan to the municipality of Bulan (this road is nearly made), 12½ miles.

If the Insular Government has thought the road uniting Sorsogon and Bulusan via Bacon, Gubat, and Barcelona of great importance, in spite of the fact that these pueblos are coast towns, and for that reason offer more facilities for intercommunication, the greater importance of the projected road, which passes through pueblos and important barrios that have difficulty in reaching the sea, can not be denied.

The wagon road which will unite Sorsogon and Casiguran, passing through Buhatan, Abuyog, Boton, Santa Cruz, and San Vicente, is of such great importance commercially that it will cheapen the transportation of articles produced and consumed on the plantations, which now have to be conveyed by water, a means not available during the southwestern monsoon on account of the great difficulties and dangers encountered at that time of the year, sometimes resulting in loss of property and even of life.

Both Sorsogon and Casiguran would be greatly benefited in their agriculture and business through the facility in transporting the products and articles imported for local consumption. It is calculated that through this means business and agriculture would be favored to the extent of 10 per cent.

The road from Irocin to Juban will be of great mercantile and agricultural importance in view of the fact that both of these pueblos are the largest hemp producers in the province. The large property owners of Juban need a wagon road for the transportation of hemp, especially at this time when the lack of carabaos and horses makes transportation on the backs of carriers exceedingly expensive.

The freight on 1 arroba of hemp from any of the barrios of Irocin to the pueblo costs at present about 25 centavos, but if the road were built carts could be used, drawn by carabaos or horses, carrying at least 40 arrobas apiece, at an expense of from 2 to 3 pesos, that is to say, from 5 centavos to 7 centavos the arroba. This great advantage in cheap freight would also obtain with regard to articles imported for local consumption in the hemp-producing districts.

If the proposed wagon roads from Sorsogon to Casiguran and

between Juban and Irocin are of great importance from a commercial and agricultural standpoint, that from Irocin to Bulan would be no less advantageous and necessary. Irocin, besides being situated in a rich agricultural center, has no market other than Bulan, which is the only outlet for its products and where it is obliged to purchase all articles for local consumption not grown in its own district.

It is calculated that the normal production of Irocin amounts to in the neighborhood of 26,000 piculs of hemp per year, while the local consumption of foods and merchandise in that pueblo amounts to: Rice, 18,000 piculs; native vino (anisado), 9,000 arrobas; coal oil, 1,500 cases; salt, 1,200 cavanes; flour, 1,200 sacks; 200 cases of cigarettes (2,000 packages to the case), and some 3,000 quintals of general merchandise.

The freight on hemp via Bulan or via Juban would cost to-day about ₱52,000 and that on articles shipped in for local consumption some ₱68,200, making a total of ₱120,200.

With a road which could be used the entire year by carts or locomobiles, the transportation of the same amount of freight would be ₱60,100 and leave a sufficient margin of profit for the freighters; which shows a net profit in the transaction to Irocin of 50 per cent. If the road would pass through the barrios of Gate, San Ramon, and San Juan, whose amount of business is about 55 per cent of that done by Irocin, the savings in freights to the three barrios mentioned can be calculated at about ₱25,000 per year, without counting the benefits to be derived from the increased production of rice, which in Bulan is quite an important factor.

The Insular Government, that did not hesitate to appropriate ₱80,000 for the benefit of the municipalities of Bacon, Gubat, Barcelona, Bulusan, and their barrios, when it has taken into consideration the great importance to commerce, agriculture, and industry which will be derived from the opening of the proposed highway, will no doubt favor the recommendation made by the provincial board at an extra session held June 21 of this year, the text of which I have transcribed above.

Respectfully submitted.

VICENTE DE VERA,
Acting Provincial Governor.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

EXHIBIT A.—*Revenues and expenses, Province of Sorsogon, fiscal year 1903–4.*

Item.	Philippine currency.	Local currency.
DEBITS.		
Balance on hand July 1, 1903	₱16,886.02	$4,054.07
Land tax, provincial	16,954.59	16,609.47
Land tax, municipal	22,605.51	22,145.76
Registration of property	53.00	
Provincial launch	194.75	1,322.50
Provincial and municipal taxes:		
Industrial	48,022.44	28,522.96
Cedula	31,537.00	6,118.03
Stamped paper and stamps	4,332.93	4,260.09
Carts	193.00	105.00
Municipal tax	18,332.66	33,198.48
Miscellaneous collections:		
Sales of property	14,308.53	
Rents	1,569.68	540.00
Sales of rice	3,506.10	21,833.20
Return of differences, etc., by Auditor	638.00	198.96
Received from Insular Treasury warrants:		
No. 1620, forestry returns	550.63	
No. 2041, forestry returns	1,179.93	
No. 2149, schools, Act 858		10,021.23
No. 2677, forestry returns	1,403.74	
No. 2946, forestry returns	714.23	
Exchange and difference in money	45,849.29	36,074.71
Total	228,832.21	185,004.46
CREDITS.		
Expenses for provincial purposes	95,878.04	55,434.91
Payments to municipalities	77,438.42	77,509.81
Exchange and difference in money	31,558.93	52,059.74
Balance, credit:		
General funds	388.28	
Roads and bridges	8,195.71	
Congressional	546.23	
High school	7,331.02	
Balance to credit of municipalities		7,495.58
Total	228,832.21	185,004.46

EXHIBIT B.—*Expenditures, labor and material.*

Item.	1903.	1904.
For bridges	₱4,714.28	₱25,241.86
For buildings	2,945.50	12,757.07
For roads	7,580.09	29,321.29
For miscellaneous work	3,818.71	35,335.49
Total	19,058.59	102,565.71
Miles of wagon road at end of fiscal year	9	21
Bridges and culverts completed or started	3	48
Mules belonging to province	2	28
Cattle belonging to province	0	8
Permanent equipment	₱8,707.31	₱25,971.61
American employees per month authorized for supervisor's office	1	10
Filipino employees per month authorized for supervisor's office	8	12
Total annual salaries authorized for employees	₱6,960.00	₱30,900.00

SURIGAO.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF SURIGAO,
Surigao, January 6, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the following report for the year 1903, as provided for by Act No. 83:

POLICE AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC ORDER.

Public order in this province was disturbed but one single day during the past fiscal year. On March 23 a gang of bandits led by Adriano Concepcion killed Inspector Clark, Philippines Constabulary, and succeeded in taking with them the rifles from the barracks in this provincial capital. Subsequently many captures were made and nearly all of the stolen arms were recovered. Sixty-eight of the men under Adriano Concepcion were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Since this incident, when they were taken by surprise, the Constabulary have taken the greatest pains in complying with their duties, the inspectors having succeeded in inculcating discipline and good order throughout the entire province. About last November the governor of Misamis informed me by telegraph that many prisoners in his province had broken jail and were coming in the direction of Surigao, but I was unable to learn anything as to their appearance in my territory, neither the Constabulary nor the municipal presidents having been able to give me any information on this point, notwithstanding that they were duly notified of the fact of the jail break by me and instructed to exercise the greatest vigilance in the outlying barrios, especially those bordering on the Province of Misamis.

The municipal police leave much to be desired, but this is a problem difficult to solve, owing to the poverty of the municipalities; in order successfully to reach a solution it would be necessary to amend the Municipal Code and to effect a still greater consolidation of the pueblos. The consolidations approved by the Philip-

pine Commission under the provisions of Act No. 953 reducing the 34 municipalities to 29 have resulted in a great deal of discontent and not a few protests, to which I have paid little attention, believing them improper and uncalled for. The amendment of the Municipal Code above indicated has for its purpose the giving of a certain degree of autonomy to the pueblos which have been annexed through the consolidation act applicable to this province, in order to avoid absorption and the tyranny of the officials living at the seat of municipal government, for it is only by harmonizing the different contending elements that the consolidations can be made acceptable to all. The objection to fusion under the present Municipal Code is well grounded when it is borne in mind that all of the natives have been brought up under the domination of petty tyrants and caciques. During the three months that I have been at the head of the administration of this province it has been impossible for me, because of lack of adequate transportation, to visit all the pueblos which it was necessary for me to do in order to draft the amendment to the Municipal Code referred to and to submit a plan for a further and more suitable consolidation of the several municipalities. The recently carried out consolidation of Habonga and Kabarbaran was not well considered, as Habonga is three times nearer to Mainit than to Kabarbaran, for which reason the annexation of Habonga should have been to the former and not to the latter.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS.

Another one of the powerful reasons which would advise the fusion of many municipalities is the lack of educated men capable of discharging the duties of a municipal official, which has resulted in the fact that, with the exception of two or three, in none of the municipalities are the records kept in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Code. In these municipalities there are generally one or two persons who are in reality the rulers of the town and whose influence if good we must be grateful for and if evil we must abominate, for in the latter case they are nothing more or less than caciques.

The contents of the next preceding paragraph are applicable to the justices of the peace; for this reason the administration of justice in the pueblos demands a prompt reform which would result in giving an adequate compensation to these judicial officers who

should be lawyers, or at least men of sufficient education for the positions, and which should at the same time give to each justice of the peace jurisdiction over three or four municipalities, so that the salaries may be paid out of municipal funds in case it is thought preferable to make their maintenance a municipal charge, or for purposes of economy if their salaries, like those of judges of First Instance, are to be paid out of the insular funds.

During the fiscal year 44 municipal officials have ceased to hold office either through death or resignation. To this number must be added one municipal president and one justice of the peace, dismissed as a result of criminal prosecution and conviction by Judge McCabe.

HEALTH.

The sanitary service is very deficient on account of the lack of employees and funds. The provincial doctor is paid by the Insular Government, and it is he who has personally to attend to vaccinations in many of the pueblos.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

There has been an increase of 20 teachers paid by the municipalities and 3 by the Insular Government, so that at the present time the number of teachers in the public schools is as follows:

Americans who teach in English	9
Filipinos who teach in English	37
Filipinos who teach in Spanish	16
Filipinos who teach in Visaya	58
Total	120

These teachers preside over 105 schools distributed in 29 pueblos and 41 barrios. Of the 120 teachers, 12 are paid out of insular funds and 108 by the municipalities. The latter have maintained several students at the provincial capital who attend the provincial schools therein.

The daily attendance of the public schools is 5,866, the enrollment, 8,915; 2,283 is the number taught in the English language.

As may be seen, education is progressing in spite of the war which the friars are making upon the Government, availing themselves of the fanaticism of the people.

It would be advisable to institute a school of agriculture in this

province or to make this a part of the high school which it is proposed to established here.

CALAMITIES.

On June 2 a severe storm passed over the Province of Surigao, which only left 10 houses standing at Sapao, destroyed 150, including the school at Numancia, and blew down 80 houses and 2 schools at Dapa, causing considerable damage to 150 other buildings.

In June, July, and August locusts devastated the plantations in several pueblos. This, taken in connection with the loss of carabaos caused by rinderpest, was nearly a finishing blow to agriculture.

The cholera, dengue fever, and smallpox also ravaged the pueblos, the deaths caused by these epidemics between July, 1902, and December, 1903, being estimated at 3.61 per cent of the total number.

AGRICULTURE.

The 68 sacks of seed rice sent by the Bureau of Agriculture for experimental purposes were distributed among the pueblos, which a few months afterwards informed me that the seed had failed to sprout. I can not understand this phenomenon unless the rice was spoiled by the humidity or that it was too old.

For the reasons above set forth there has been a great depression in agriculture, a great deal of rice having had to be imported from Manila, and the inhabitants of this province having had to depend solely on their shipments of hemp, copra, gold, and other products of small importance for their exterior trade.

The effects of the decadence of agriculture might in a measure be remedied if the inhabitants would devote their efforts to industries, but such manufacturing as is done here scarcely deserves that name. Fishing is about the only industry carried on to any extent and upon such a small scale as to prevent shipments to outside provinces, nearly the entire product being consumed locally.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Taxes are collected with regularity, but the financial condition of the province is precarious owing to the calamities which have desolated it and to the inertness of the inhabitants, and also to the fact that the municipal governments are ignorant of the measures which they should adopt for the purpose of encouraging and awaken-

ing the individual and collective energies of the community by the gradual introduction into the customs of the people of those things considered necessary to cultured and civilized life and by creating suitable and regular sources of revenue.

The province at present owes the Insular Government $4,000, Mexican, but the provincial board has a claim pending with the War Department for $5,047.21 Mexican, and the return of a launch named *Mercedes*. Both of these claims are pending settlement in the War Department.

The final annual balancing of the province's books showed a cash balance on hand of ₱407.81 and $4,819.20, Mexican.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS.

A few wagon roads, which were fairly well kept up during the Spanish rule, have fallen into a state of neglect, especially since the month of July, when the office of provincial supervisor was abolished as a measure of economy. If we had a foreman—so long as we can not get a supervisor on account of the expense—what roads there are might be kept in a good state of repair and new ones opened by following out the plans made by the former supervisor of this province.

VICES PREVALENT AMONG THE INHABITANTS OF SURIGAO.

The use of *tuba* (a fermented drink made from the saccharine juice of the cocoanut) and spirits distilled therefrom is general throughout the province; many persons drink them to excess, becoming incapacitated for work during several hours, often seeking quarrels which are sometimes of serious consequences.

The custom of smoking opium is growing in many pueblos.

According to the Municipal Code the municipal governments are sufficiently efficient in arresting the spread of these vices and improving the conditions of the pueblos, but unfortunately it has been observed that they do nothing in this regard themselves nor do they submit any recommendations in the shape of ordinances for approval to the provincial board which would have this tendency. It is not strange that it should be so for they are not accustomed to act upon their own initiative, but, on the contrary, having been educated by the friars, they wait for everything to come from the God above or from the other gods below.

FORESTRY AND MINERAL WEALTH.

These two sources of wealth are scarcely developed, for although there are 32 mining claims recorded in the office of the provincial secretary, active work has not been done on any of them, and with regard to the forestry wealth the State collects annually for timber and firewood only some $6,000, Mexican, an insignificant quantity in comparison with the vast forests of the province.

At Nonoc there is an excellent harbor completely sheltered from prevailing winds and surrounded by mountains rich in timber and of sufficient depth to admit of the construction of a dock. This port and the establishment of sawmills and wood-working manufactures would greatly increase the revenues from forestry sources and develop the industry of the province.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

To consolidate a larger number of municipalities in order that in each one of them there may be a sufficient number of men capable of exercising the duties of a municipal official.

To provide the province with a foreman in charge of maintenance and repair of public buildings, bridges, and roads, and to open such new roads as can be cheaply and easily constructed.

To provide the province with a launch, if only for three months in the year, in order that the provincial governor may be able to make semiannual visits to all of the pueblos in the province in accordance with the provisions of Act 83.

As a measure of economy, to make the salary of the provincial treasurer equal to that of the provincial treasurer of La Laguna, for it is not understood why, the latter province being of greater importance than Surigao, the treasurer of this province should have a larger salary.

To establish an agricultural school and, if possible, a school of arts and trades in Surigao.

Respectfully submitted.

HUGO SALAZAR, *Provincial Governor.*

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

SURIGAO, *July 7, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following additional report embracing the months from January to June, 1904, as a

continuation of that of my predecessor's covering the year 1903, which was returned for amendment in accordance with the provisions of Act 1044.

GENERAL ASPECT OF THE PROVINCE.

After Ex-Governor Salazar had submitted his report for the year 1903 the conditions as to peace and good order among the inhabitants of this province improved, although it is true that the balance of the gang of bandits who in the month of March took the Constabulary barracks and assassinated Inspector Clark was still at large. During the months of March and April, 1904, several members of this gang, among them Adriano Concepcion, known as their leader, were captured, and the former as well as the latter have already had sentence passed upon them by the Court of First Instance.

With the capture of Adriano Concepcion and the balance of his party the inhabitants have become convinced that tranquillity in the province would be complete and that they would have an opportunity to devote themselves entirely to agricultural pursuits without being molested by people of evil lives, knowing that throughout the entire extent of the province there was not one single band that devoted itself to pillage and robbery.

The municipal officials entering upon the duties of their respective offices in the month of January, with the exception of those of Nonog, Bacuag, Claver, Lanuza, Sapao, and Mainit, which municipalities are lacking in persons capable of discharging official duties, have all endeavored to improve the municipal administration, either by negotiating appropriations for the opening of wagon roads to serve as an outlet for their agricultural products or by the construction of schoolhouses large enough to contain all of the children of both sexes of school age in each pueblo, attendance being made obligatory.

The construction of a wagon road which shall furnish easy communication between the pueblos of the province would not only be useful and convenient but is a crying necessity, for without it the provincial government will be unable to exercise any effective action upon the municipalities, principally those situate on the eastern coast of the island known as the Pacific side, where travel by sea in small vessels is impossible during the northern monsoon on account

of the great swells of the ocean. Ordinarily this monsoon begins in November and lasts until March, for which reason the councilors of the municipality of Cortes, Tandag, Tago, La Paz, Lianga, Hinatuan, and Bislig are not able to meet at the provincial capital on the first Monday of February every two years to exercise the right of suffrage granted them by the Provincial Act. This great difficulty led the presidents of the municipalities referred to, at the convention held April 8, to recommend to the Philippine Commission that a special law be enacted for Surigao, fixing the first Monday in May instead of the first Monday in February as the date for the election of the provincial governor.

In order to carry out the work upon the provincial wagon road to which I have referred, the services of a road foreman who shall be under the orders of the supervisor-treasurer are necessary.

There has been a recrudescence of smallpox in nearly all of the municipalities of the province and the number of deaths has increased, especially among children. Vaccination was only started last month for lack of employees, as the president of the provincial board of health, the only physician in the province, has been absent in Manila. We have at present two vaccinators who visit the pueblos and are carrying on this work.

During the month of April a severe storm passed over the pueblos of Carrascal, Cantilan, La Paz, Lanuza, Cortes, Tandag, and Tago. The damage caused to the latter four pueblos was more considerable than to the first three, both as to houses and crops, especially to plantations of cocoanuts, hemp, rice, and other food-producing crops. In the face of these calamities I addressed a circular letter to the municipal presidents, transcribing the provisions of Act 517 relative to averting threatened famine, but some of them have anwered, telling me of the difficulties they found in the way of making a distribution of public lands to each citizen for the purpose of sowing food-growing crops, as in order to do so it was necessary to clear the land of timber and to burn same, but this can not be done as it is strictly prohibited by the provisions of other laws, Acts 274 and 1148.

The difficulty lies without any question whatever in the absolute ignorance of municipal officers with respect to the extent of their districts, which are neither surveyed or separated from each other by boundary monuments. Had this been done prior to the present time, the questions arising might have been decided either by the

governor or by the provincial board: The inhabitants of the damaged pueblos are jointly engaged in repairing the destruction of the buildings and roads suffered, the provincial government having sent 1,101 sacks of rice to the said municipalities as a relief measure for the succor of the indigent in exchange for labor, and the inhabitants of these pueblos have furthermore been granted a free cutting of timber from the public forests for the purpose of repairing damages wrought by the storm, this latter concession having been granted by the Forestry Bureau.

AGRICULTURE.

The Province of Surigao embraces a large extent of fertile land capable of producing all sorts of crops and which, were it in a state of cultivation, would develop commerce and give life to industry and manufacturing, resulting in the general welfare of the inhabitants; however, owing to the sparse population and the fact that the numerous streams of Surigao are not made use of for purposes of irrigation nor utilized for the development of power, and to the lack of good roads, neither agriculture nor industry exist to any extent.

The cultivation of rice should be the principal pursuit of the inhabitants, as it forms the basis of their food, and yet large tracts of rice lands are left uncultivated because of the scarcity of labor and draft animals. The epidemic of smallpox referred to has had the result of preventing the people from attending to their rice fields, and the rinderpest, which during the years 1902 and 1903 ravaged this province, contribute greatly to the neglect of these lands as well as those devoted to the cultivation of sugar.

Hemp, however, has been much more extensively cultivated than rice, nearly all of the pueblos in the province having set out a few plantations of this textile plant. Cocoanuts, tobacco, cocoa, coffee, and corn are also cultivated, although the last four products are not yielding in sufficient quantities as yet to cover the local demand.

The establishment of a mortgage-and-loan bank in this province would greatly contribute to the development of agriculture.

INDUSTRIES.

This important branch of human endeavor is not as prosperous as it should be because of the lack of capital and the backwardness of the people.

No agricultural industries, properly speaking, have been established, nor do any manufactories depending upon same exist. For stripping hemp, an iron knife (either plain or serrated) and sometimes a serrated section of cane is used.

It has not been possible to introduce new methods in this industry; however, during the month of April I addressed a circular letter to the municipal presidents recommending that they bring to the notice of planters and operators the necessity of doing away with the serrated knife in order to improve the quality of the hemp.

For the past fifteen years a press with a capacity of 200 bales a day for pressing hemp has been established at the port of Bilang-Bilang, and two months ago a machine for the manufacture of cocoanut oil was set up in this pueblo, although it has not yet begun operating.

In the pueblos of Butuan, Gigaquit, and Tago there are some distilleries which use the sap of the nipa palm, called *tuba*, as a raw material; the stills employed for this purpose are the primitive apparatus of the type known as *Tambacan*. If modern machinery as used in other countries were imported for this purpose the distilleries of this province would yield large revenues to the provincial treasury.

The textile industry does not supply the local demand, and as for fisheries this subject has been treated upon in the foregoing report. There is not a single machine for planting, harvesting, or thrashing, so useful in saving muscular power, in the entire province.

COMMERCE.

The port of Surigao, situate in the Bay of Bilang-Bilang, has a good wharf, capable of accommodating large vessels, and which can be used by them the year round.

The only commerce of this province is reduced to the exportation of hemp and copra to the cities of Cebu and Manila and to the importation of rice, textiles, food products, wines, and canned goods from the said places. This trade is carried on by the steamers of three foreign commercial houses established here and some 60 small boats called *bancas* and *paraos*, handled by natives, who do the trading between the coast towns of the province.

During the year 1902, 51,514 piculs of hemp and 4,119 piculs of copra, valued at ₱1,157,902, were exported, against the exports

for the year 1903, which were: Hemp to the amount of 65,000 piculs and 7,000 piculs of copra, valued at ₱1,472,000; increase over last year of ₱314,088.

The amount of rice imported during 1902 was 65,123 sacks and during 1903, 79,451 sacks. The increase for the year 1903 is due to the smaller variety of rice produced in this province on account of the reasons above set forth.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

Notwithstanding the foregoing report it can be stated that the financial condition of the province is satisfactory, whether considered absolutely or relatively.

If the forestry and mineral wealth were exploited and the large area of valuable lands properly cultivated the revenues of the provincial treasury would be greatly increased. During the year 1902 (January to December) there was collected, for industrial taxes, certificates of registration, and land taxes, the sum of $37,914.23, Mexican. During a like period for 1903, ₱3,734.40 and $62,917.73, Mexican.

The increase of last year over 1902 amounts to ₱28,737.90 and could not be more satisfactory.

The passage of Act No. 1100, which treats of the revision of the assessment, it is hoped will result in increased revenues to the provincial treasury.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

The backwardness of the inhabitants of this province in all that refers to their social and political education is truly deplorable. The presidents and municipal councilors, who have been accustomed to wait for everything to come from their superiors, did not know what rule to follow when the Municipal Code was put in force. They did not know their duties, and the presidents exercised an authority analogous to that exercised by the old *gobernadorcillos* of the past rule, who governed municipalities without regard for the opinions of the council.

This procedure on the part of the presidents has been consented to by the councilors because they were in the belief that their duties and their rights were limited to approving the mandates of the presidents.

At present the presidents and councilors of some municipalities

are studying the Municipal Code in order to be able to put into practice the provisions and regulations which govern the actions of each. Evidence of this can be found in the numerous resolutions and ordinances of various municipal councils submitted for approval to the provincial board during the past six months, and it is to be hoped that in time all of the municipal officials will learn the importance of their offices and of discharging their duties in accordance with the law.

I must confess that the administration of some of the municipalities is defective, making it impossible for the provincial officials to comply with some of the provisions of the Central Government with the promptness desired. Moreover, these municipalities are scarcely self-supporting, nor will they prosper for some time owing to the lack of sources of revenue and also to the want of competent persons for their governments.

It is my opinion that municipalities of this class would be better off if they were to be annexed to others where better conditions prevail.

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION.

Before finishing this report I have thought it advisable to lightly deal with the matter which merits some attention—the religious question.

The priests of the Benedictine Order are at present in possession of churches and convents in the pueblos of Surigao, Gigaquit, Cantilan, Tandag, and Dinagat, and the Jesuits of those of Butuan, Talacogon, and Veruela.

All of the other pueblos have churches and convents which were constructed by the people, but have no Roman Catholic priests. The municipal corporations, in the belief that as representatives of the people they could exercise the rights of ownership over the said buildings, allege that it is they who are now in possession, but the Roman priests have protested against this, and claim that they have the rights of property and possession of all buildings devoted to worship according to the Roman Catholic religion even where the buildings have been constructed at the expense of the people, and upon these grounds claim possession of the same from the executive authorities. Such was the basis of the two claims presented by the Benedictine priest, Friar Eladio Alonso, to the churches and convents of Melgar, Libjo, Tubajon, Timamana, Tago,

Lianga, Numancia, Cortes, and Tigao, who set forth in the said claims that he suspected that certain persons of high rank were fomenting the fire of discord in this matter.

Believing it my duty to do so, I addressed an official letter to this priest, asking that he be pleased to send me the names of the persons he suspected, and in answer thereto he stated that it was impossible for him to give the names and, exercising his privileges as a preacher, added that I might consult the Spanish Academic Dictionary with regard to the explanation of the word "suspect." Such has been the conduct observed up to the present time by Friar Eladio Alonso, Vicar Forrain. Although this case, in my opinion, relates to the establishing of property rights or rights of possession over the said churches and convents and therefore falls within the jurisdiction of the courts of justice to decide, an investigation of the charges brought against the municipal officials is being made.

The desire to have a priest constantly in the pueblo to say mass and administer the sacraments is the apparent reason why the residents of Placer have asked that a priest of the Filipino Church be sent them from Cebu. This same desire is shared by other pueblos where there are Roman Catholic priests. For this reason when the Aglipayan priest arrived at the pueblo of Bacuag upon the invitation of its townspeople the latter drove the Roman Catholic priest out of the convent, but executive measures were immediately taken in the premises and possession of the church and convent of Bacuag at once restored to the Roman Catholic priest.

At present there are two priests of the Filipino Church in this province, and though it appears that this church has gained many adherents and that ignorance and religious fanaticism are common to the majority of the inhabitants of this province, it is hoped that tranquillity and good order will be maintained in the future as they have been maintained up to the present time.

Respectfully submitted.

DANIEL TORIBIO SISSON,
Governor of Province of Surigao.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

TARLAC.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF TARLAC,
Tarlac, July 1, 1904.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of Act 83, I have the honor to transmit the present annual report for this province for the fiscal year 1903–4.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PROVINCE.

The Province of Tarlac is bounded on the north by that of Pangasinan; on the south by that of Pampanga, from which it is separated by the Paruao River; on the east by that of Nueva Ecija, from which it is separated by the Chico River; on the west by Zambales, from which it is divided by a range of mountains. This province would therefore be divided from all of the adjacent ones by natural boundaries if the small pueblo of Bautista, belonging to Pangasinan, situate on the railway, were to be annexed to Tarlac, as in that case the boundary between the two provinces would be placed at the Agno River.

MUNICIPALITIES.

In consequence of the law consolidating the municipalities, those in this province have been reduced to the number of nine, to wit, Camiling, Paniqui, Pura, Moncada, Victoria, Concepcion, Tarlac (the provincial capital), Capas, and Bamban. The first named is a municipality of the first class, the two following of the second class, and the last two of the fourth class.

CENSUS.

It can be said that the most important event at the beginning of the year 1903 was the preliminary work done for the purpose of insuring the success of the census in this province. This work was initiated and instructions were received for carrying it on in December, 1902, during the stay in Manila of the provincial governors.

The work was started in this province on the 2d day of March, 1903, the date set in the proclamation of the Governor of the Philippine Islands, and ended on the last day of June of the same year, without there having been any obstacle in the way of the successful termination of the labors of the enumerators. The census showed, among other interesting data, a total population for the province of 133,397 inhabitants. The full details were sent in June of that year to the Director of the Census of the Philippines.

REVISION OF THE ASSESSMENT UPON REAL ESTATE.

About the middle of February the board of revision of the assessment was organized under the provisions of Act 582. In order to give the best opportunity to property owners for the presentation of their complaints and to become informed of the local conditions prevailing at each place, the board decided to meet in each of the municipalities, which it did during the period embraced between the end of March and the last of June. The result of the labors of the revisory board was an important lowering of the valuations of realty all over the province, favorable in a high degree to the property owners but resulting in decreased revenues to the provincial and municipal treasuries. The latter are at present rather hard pressed for funds and among them there are not lacking some that have appealed to the provincial board for loans.

LOCUST BOARD.

On August 20, 1903, the provincial locust board was organized in accordance with the provisions of Act 817; it was due to the strict measures and regulations, copies of which were sent to all of the presidents of the municipalities, that the total extermination of the plague in this province was effected. There contributed not a little to this result the activity of the local authorities and the assiduity and disinterestedness which seconded the work of the board in the extermination of locusts, not only on the part of property owners but of the entire community, that lent its assistance gratuitously. Thus the province was able without the expenditure of money or the distribution of rice for this work to exterminate a total for all of the municipalities of the province of 1,561 cavanes and 23 gantas of locusts.

MEASURES ADOPTED AGAINST FAMINE.

Notwithstanding the fact that locusts destroyed the majority of the plantations of sugar cane, rice, and corn, farmers at once realized that it was, at any cost, necessary for them to put in new crops, either of the same kind or of some other upon which they could rely for food. Thanks to their foresight they are now freed from the terrible specter of famine, although the long-continued drought retarded the growth and development of their plantations. With the prospects of a good harvest and the distribution of government rice to laborers on public works the province feels that it can get along until the next harvest.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

In spite of the fact that this province, like many others, has been in a precarious state as a result of the lack of draft animals, disastrous fires in several of its pueblos, the drought, the locust plague, and other calamities through which it has passed, it was not deterred from taking an active part in the St. Louis Fair, being second in rank among the Philippine provinces in the number and importance of its exhibits. Up to last September this province had sent to the Exposition Board at Manila, upon its own initiative and free of all expense to the Board, according to the Board's figures, 1,720 exhibits from 124 exhibitors; this does not include many articles sent subsequent to the date mentioned. The resources of the province, developed and undeveloped, and much other information tending to give a slight idea of the natural wealth of this region, were described in detail in the report sent last August to the president of the St. Louis Exposition Board at Manila.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Very extensive and important public works have been carried out during the fiscal year. Among them may be mentioned the roads connecting important municipalities of the province, such as that between Paniqui and Camiling, 12 miles in length, and the solid reconstruction of the road between Tarlac and Victoria, 10 miles in length; that from Tarlac to La Paz, 11 miles; that from Capas to Concepcion, 4 miles; that from Capas to O'Donnell, 11 miles; that from Gerona to the consolidated pueblo of Pura, 3 miles; that from Gerona to Paniqui, 5 miles, and that from Paniqui to

the consolidated pueblo of Anao, 3½ miles, to which must be added the construction and repair of many bridges and culverts of wood and masonry and also of cement. The cost of this work was at first paid out of provincial funds exclusively, but subsequently the rice given by the Government was also used for this purpose. It is worthy of note that all of the labor for this work was obtained in the province, none having been secured from other places.

The construction of the high school in the provincial capital, carried through by Filipino laborers under an American foreman, is another important public work. The total cost to the provincial funds was ₱9,035.23 and $12,877.09, local currency. The opening of this school, which was honored by the presence of Commissioner Smith, Secretary of Public Instruction, took place on December 30, 1903, Rizal day. The first regular school term opened on the beginning of January, 1904.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the year covered by this report, public instruction in this province has progressed considerably; there has been an increased attendance over last year in the municipalities and in the barrios; the figures being 2,930 boys and 1,252 girls last year against 5,096 boys and 2,518 girls (including the high school) this year. As an evidence of the progress of the students, several young scholars from the provincial school have been appointed teachers of municipal schools, some of them being paid out of municipal funds and a few out of insular funds. The province has had the satisfaction of seeing that, in the report of the General Superintendent of Education for the Philippine Islands, it has been placed in the front rank of the most advanced provinces from an educational point of view, and of the fact that it was one of its schools which had the honor of receiving from his own hands a flag from New York, to be given to the best school in the Archipelago.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is slowly improving in this province. The field of cultivation is widening so that lands formerly uncultivated are now under the plow. The largest increase has been in the cultivation of the sugar cane. This is due perhaps to the increase of live stock in the hands of farmers purchased from private parties or from the Government; also to the complete extermination of the

locust plague, which has been a discouraging factor of the situation on account of its destructiveness. There has been a great falling off in business in forestry products owing to a fall in prices and the recent severe restrictive legislation on the utilization of forestry products.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

With regard to mortality in the province, the cholera made its appearance anew in the month of July, 1903, continuing until November; the number of cases was 900 and of deaths 675. The number of deaths of this province, including those just given, from January, 1903, to May of this year, the period of this report, amounts to a total of 6,187; during the same time there were 10,261 births.

The rinderpest has caused great ravages and is still rife among carabaos, which have been weakened by repeated epidemics and which have been acquired by their owners at great pecuniary sacrifice. For this reason the Insular Government sent two veterinary surgeons to this province to look after and immunize the surviving members of the former herds in Tarlac.

PUBLIC ORDER.

During the period embraced by this report there has been no event of note or disturbance worthy of mention to disquiet the generally tranquillity and order, with the exception of the formation of a band of robbers at Moriones for the exclusive purpose of stealing cattle. All of the principals and members of this band were apprehended and duly convicted by the Court of First Instance of the Fourth Judicial District; which includes this province.

The notorious Felipe Salvador and his people have been marauding in the vicinity of this province for some time, principally in the outlying barrios of Concepcion, in whose dense forests, which are a part of those lying in the Province of Nueva Ecija and the Chico River, Salvador found an easy refuge, changing his base from one side of the said river to the opposite side to suit his convenience; but, owing to the active operations of the Constabulary of both provinces, in connection with municipal police of Concepcion, though not captured, he has been separated from his followers and expelled from this province, where there is no further news of him and tranquillity is enjoyed in the full sense of the word.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

During the fiscal year of this report the following revenues have entered the provincial treasury: ₱168,897.01 and $84,443.30, local currency and Mexican money, the expenditures for the same period being ₱134,182.80 and $84,398.83, Mexican and local currency, leaving a balance of ₱34,713.05.

The value of the rice donated by the Insular Government for wages of laborers on public works amounts to ₱24,748.70 and $28,968.69, local currency.

The honorable Philippine Commission, having a knowledge of the true necessities of the provinces and the country in general, as frequently as is desirable drafts and enacts the laws which tend day by day to improve the condition of the Archipelago and its inhabitants, either socially or economically or politically and intellectually; for this reason I refrain in this brief report from making any suggestions, as their substance would simply be a repetition of recommendations which this provincial government has already submitted in former reports and communications.

Respectfully submitted.

MANUEL DE LEÓN,
Acting Governor, Province of Tarlac.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR.

TAYABAS.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF TAYABAS,
Lucena, July 8, 1904.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of Act No. 1044 of the Philippine Commission, I have the honor to submit to your consideration the present annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, embracing all matters relative to the administration and progress of this provincial government and also including complete information as to the general, economic, financial, commercial, industrial, and political conditions of the province, and an additional report of the important branch of the government, public instruction.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

When I took charge of the government of the province on May 4, 1903, vice Governor Bandholtz, now colonel of Constabulary in command of the Second District, I found the province in a state of complete peace and tranquillity, there being nothing indicating the presence in it of a single band of ladrones, in contrast to the adjacent provinces on the east and west, where these disturbing elements still exist. To bring about such political condition reveals an immense amount of labor on the part of my predecessor, and it is but just to render the homage of our applause to so worthy a governor, whom the superior authorities have justly compensated by promoting him to the important and delicate office he now holds.

It was necessary, however, to make use of all practical means to preserve such conditions. Batangas, Laguna, and Cavite on the west and Albay on the east, especially the last-named province, where brigandage showed the most alarming activity, making it necessary to close the ports and reconcentrate the people of the barrios, constituted a constant menace to the tranquillity of Tayabas, making it imperative to keep a strict watch over the boundary line of the said provinces.

As a result of an understanding between the senior inspector of

Constabulary of the province and the chief of that organization, detachments were stationed in several municipalities, while the municipal police of all the pueblos were furnished shotguns, revolvers, and a sufficient amount of ammunition under guaranty of bonds put up by the municipal councils in accordance with the provisions of law. And it so happened that some of the pueblos, having received timely information of threatened raids were, thanks to the vigilance exercised and interest displayed by the municipal presidents, able to prevent it, until a band composed of some twenty men, armed with rifles, was able to surprise first the pueblo of Catanauan, then Gumaca, and later Macalelong and Alabat. This it was able to do by a ruse, which was sucessful in taking the said pueblos by surprise. The ladrones presented themselves at night, dressed in the uniform of the Constabulary, and announced to the president as such that they were making the rounds of the pueblos in search of the enemy; in this manner they got possession of a large part of the arms of the municipal police and committed many depredations and robberies of stores kept by Chinamen.

These barbarous acts constituted a species of parentheses in the peaceful life of the province, and naturally all of the efforts of the authorities were bent to forestall any attempt of this band to play such tricks on the pueblos, to accomplish its annihilation and to recover the stolen arms. The efforts of the loyal forces and of the presidents of the pueblos were crowned with the greatest success, for not only were nearly all of the arms recovered but a portion of the members of the band surrendered, others were taken prisoners, and the balance were driven out of the province.

With the exception of these acts, the last of which took place in January of this year, nothing has disturbed the tranquillity of Tayabas; now it is possible to travel over any road day or night without the least danger to life or property. It can be confidently asserted that Tayabas is to-day one of the provinces of the Archipelago where perfect order prevails, where the support of the authorities is general, and where every idea not in harmony with the welfare and progress of the province is rejected.

Unfortunately, the conditions of the province from an economic standpoint are not so alluring. In general, it can be said that poverty is prevalent in all of the municipalities. This deplorable fact appears to apply to all of the other provinces of the Philippine Archipelago.

The decadence of agriculture, which had its origin in a series of calamities that overtook this country, commencing with the revolution and lasting to the present day, produced this result, which bears upon the pueblos and threatens to annihilate them. It is true that the Government has done a great deal to save them, but it must necessarily do something more in order that famine, whose shadow is cast upon the Tayabas horizon, shall not assume a tangible form in all of its horrible aspects. The pueblos have struggled and are struggling, however, and are prepared, if not to avoid all of its consequences, at least to attenuate a great part.

SOCIAL ASPECT.

The change wrought in the social conditions of the province is, in truth, great. Having doubtless learned a lesson from the harm resulting from factions, the isolation implied by egotism, and persistence in the practice of vicious customs, there is a marked tendency to union of all social elements in order that a common effort may produce those results which make a people happy.

Centers of learning, mercantile companies, industrial enterprises, everything which constitutes a sign of progress, is projected, organized, and established in spite of the precarious situation of the province and perhaps owing to a desire to pass safely through it. No traces of past antagonism exist nor is race hatred, at one time the source of serious differences, in evidence; many who but a short time ago were mortal enemies live amicably together, jointly engaged in the labor of erecting the edifice of their felicity, founded upon an identity of purposes and having for its pinnacle the development of the natural resources of the pueblos.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The provincial government has had an arduous task in the administration of the province up to the last third of the year 1903. The revision of the assessment ordered by Act No. 582, the extermination of locusts provided by Act No. 817, and the efforts put forth to prevent famine, which appeared close at hand, constituted three essential points to which assiduous and careful consideration was given.

In order to finish the work of revision on the date fixed by law, the board of revision had to hold daily sessions and employed 30

clerks, at $12.50 each, as assistants. On September 20 the work was finished and the board dissolved.

About this time nearly all of the municipalities were invaded by thick swarms of locusts, the most stringent measures having been taken from the beginning for their total extermination, the measures employed being the customary ones in these cases. Upon receipt of the telegraph order of August 1, 1903, relative to the organization of a board whose duty it would be to see to the extermination of locusts, and which was empowered to adopt regulations for this purpose, the division of the province into three districts was determined upon, each one of the three members who made up the board with the provincial officers having been designated the head of a district to whom the municipal presidents were subordinates. An order for 900 sheets of galvanized iron was placed with the Insular Purchasing Agent, who sent 450 sheets that were immediately forwarded to the central point of each district. Work was begun with the greatest interest, and although the total extermination of the plague was not brought about, as that was materially impossible, we were able to avoid great damage to the plantations, 80,793 pounds, 7,590 cavanes, 334 sacks, and 10 cubic meters, making in all approximately 665,090 pounds, of locusts having been destroyed.

Act No. 517, the purpose of which was to supply the lack of rice by means of plantations of tubers, bananas, corn, and other quick-growing crops with which the Filipinos on similar occasions are accustomed to provide against famine, was rigorously enforced by this office in all of the municipalities of the province, though it was but a corroboration and confirmation of the orders previously issued by the provincial government that, being convinced of the urgent necessity of taking such a step as one of its most important duties, took the initiative in the matter without waiting for superior orders, and obliged the pueblos to face the situation by making them endeavor in a common effort to redeem themselves and work out their own salvation by tilling their lands.

It is a great encouragement to see how these municipalities realized their true situation and fully and efficiently supported the desires of the Government. All reports received from municipal presidents gave details of the work done by the inhabitants, and though much of it was lost through the prolonged drought

prevailing in the Islands at that time, the general situation was improved and the crops saved, which, though they did not sufficiently satisfy all of their wants, prevented deaths from famine in Tayabas, in contrast to one or two provinces where unfortunately such cases occurred, notwithstanding the titanic efforts of the inhabitants to avoid them.

The labors of the provincial administration, done by virtue of special legislation, were followed by others to which preference was given on its own initiative and not because of superior orders. The development of education, the construction of public buildings, highways, and wagon roads, the maintenance of good order in the interior, the improvement of the provincial jail, the instruction and useful occupation given to prisoners, the development of agriculture, and above all the clear and simple explanations given to the municipalities of the fundamental principles of municipal government and the wise exercise of individual rights; such, in general terms, are the essential points to which this office consecrated its best efforts in order to guide the province along the path of progress.

For the details of this work I refer to the separate sections of this report and will therefore not dwell upon them here.

It is well, however, to deal here with those labors done for the purpose of explaining and making clear the theory and fundamental principles of municipal government and the exercise of individual rights, for if apparently of not so great an importance as to merit the best attention of a provincial government, they nevertheless constitute two principal things, the ignorance or wrong interpretation of which might result in deplorable consequences to the municipalities and therefore to setting at naught the efforts of the provincial government in endeavoring to work out their future for them.

To exact from municipal officials and from the inhabitants of a municipality strict compliance with the laws is not a difficult task for the Government, as the laws themselves furnish efficient means to obtain this object. During the period of regeneration of the country, while the pueblos still live in the memory of the past and the popular mass is impregnated with the deep-rooted and mistaken ideas as to what constitutes authority and of the relations between the rights of man and his obligations, it is necessary to concentrate our efforts to the correction of these errors by inculcating new ideas

which sustain and create a love for democracy and at the same time make autocracy hateful and abhorrent; to persuade and convince that true sovereignty is popular sovereignty—that is to say, the sovereignty residing in the people; that the personal merit of an individual is measured not by his wealth nor by his influence but by his wisdom, coupled with his honesty and spirit of justice; and that obedience and respect of authority should not be born of fear of punishment, but of the firm conviction of its necessity for the common welfare which is the final objective of every popular government. Without this preliminary work, improper, in truth, on the part of a government, we are led to believe that all efforts on the part of those charged with the duty of directing the destinies of the province would be of no avail, for such a course would be equivalent to administering it on a false basis under the erroneous supposition that the administration revolves round an axis which is not the Filipino people, but a people already fully conscious of its duties and accustomed to a wise exercise of its rights. It is of no importance to devote a portion of the time to this labor at the beginning of the government of these people, but, on the other hand, it is a useful and highly patriotic thing to do, and if results are not immediate it is no reason for discouragement, for the seed having been sown we may expect the harvest; precious is the seed because it involves the vindication of the Filipino character; the ground is fertile because this is a country that loves all that is worthy, beautiful, and true, and therefore the tree will produce rich and splendid fruit; and if contrary to all expectations this labor should prove a failure, he who has accomplished it will always have the reward to compensate him—the reward which is implied in the heartfelt satisfaction of duty done.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The triumph won by this department of the public administration is a source of legitimate pride and an earnest of the bright future in store for the province of Tayabas. Teachers, students, municipalities, all of the elements which enter into the realization of this grand ideal, have understood and have contributed toward its accomplishment, some by giving their knowledge, and all their moral and material support.

If an increase in the attendance of the public schools can constitute conclusive proof of the triumph of education, it was certainly

proven during the period embraced by this report. Below I give a comparative statement of the attendance throughout the province during the school term of 1902–3 and of 1903–4:

Enrollment, 1902–3	5,994
Enrollment, 1903–4	12,476
Daily attendance, 1902–3	4,446
Daily attendance, 1903–4	8,508

If, instead of making this comparison between two school years under one system, it were to be made between two periods of time or two systems, between that adopted during the past rule and during the present one, the result would be even more surprising and would be ample proof of the assertion made. There are several essential contributary causes which have united to produce this magnificent result and it is necessary to recognize their powerful influence, such as the excellence of the system itself, the capacity and personal interest of the people, the enthusiasm of the students and of the municipalities, and the zeal and intelligence of a high order displayed by the division superintendent of schools.

It would be idle for me to dwell upon the many excellent qualities of the method followed in the present system of education. Its highest praise is to be found in the present condition of the schools, filled to overflowing with students of both sexes. It is of no avail to argue that present education is in a sense obligatory, for it was so during the past; the difference lies in that the children are no longer automatons and now understand the value of what is taught and explained to them; the possession of knowledge even in a rudimental form makes studying attractive and provokes enthusiasm. The teachers, on the other hand, in accepting the delicate mission of educating the youth appear to look upon it as the work of apostles and have no purpose other than rapidly to diffuse education, sincerely coöperating with the Government in its noble desire to generalize culture in this country, placed by the hand of Providence under its care and protection.

With relation to the municipalities that are passing through a period of financial stringency due to a concatenation of causes recited in the pages of this report, they are giving proofs that they understand the value of acting on a firm financial basis for the future and are making all sorts of sacrifices in the erection of schools, if not with municipal funds, they being lacking, then by means of voluntary subscription of the inhabitants either in money or in

work, there being a keen rivalry between the several municipalities as to which shall build schools best and quickest.

There are at present high schools established at Lucena, Lucban, Atimonan, and Marinduque, the first and the last named being old and the other two recently established.

As is known, that at Lucena was built at the time of the organization of provincial governments in view of the fact that this municipality being the capital of the province it was thought proper to do so. Up to the end of 1903 the provincial treasury paid the rent of the building, but the provincial government erected a building of its own in a central part of the town and this has been in use since January of this year. Recently the provincial board passed a resolution soliciting from the municipality of Lucena a piece of land owned by it upon which to build a better edifice than the present one of a provisional character and constructed mostly of light materials, and as the cession has been made building operations will start soon. During the school term of 1902–3 the studies followed in this college included only three courses—that is to say, up to the third year—but during the present term one year more was added and students are in attendance from all points of the province.

The college established in the municipality of Boac, Island of Marinduque, was opened in January, 1902, for the teaching of the subjects included in the three courses; it is a private building, possibly the best one in the island, and its rent is paid by the provincial treasury. The establishment of this institution was solicited with a great deal of interest by the inhabitants of Marinduque in a written petition addressed to the Department of the Interior.

That of Lucban and the one at Atimonan were solicited by the said municipalities about the middle of last year, their petitions having been promptly attended to in compensation for the great interest and enthusiasm with which those pueblos regarded education. The plans for the projected building at Lucban which is to take the place of the present one are worthy of being seen. At present the high school in that pueblo is installed in the municipal building, which by reason of its age is in a ruinous condition, but is a very large building of heavy masonry walls. As regards the building at Atimonan, the municipal council has not hesitated to use its funds for the reconstruction of its old municipal build-

ing and to resign itself to the inconvenience of occupying its present building, realizing that the numerous young people living in the different pueblos along the Pacific coast were anxious for and entitled to education under the very best conditions.

The selection of the pueblos where the high schools are located has been amply justified. Lucena, the capital of the province, was the first to demand a high school which would furnish a means of educating its inhabitants and those of the adjacent municipalities. Marinduque, which is separated by sea from the rest of the province and has a dense population eager for education; Lucban, situate in the interior; and Atimonan, on the Pacific coast, separated from the pueblos of the south by a mountain chain, justly were entitled to the establishment of these colleges, and the realization of their hopes constitutes one of the many proofs of the high regard of the inhabitants of this province for the purposes of the Government in favor of the education of the Filipinos.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In all of the municipalities except Baler and Casiguran there are public schools. In the two latter pueblos adequate buildings are being prepared for this purpose and there is every assurance that soon the benefits of education will be extended to them.

Among all of the existing school buildings those of Lucena and Atimonan are most remarkable for their size and architecture. The first, which was recently constructed, is a two-story building of strong materials, tastily painted outside and inside. It cost ₱14,000 and was constructed under the supervision of an American civil engineer. Besides this building there is a school for girls, which belongs to the municipality, capable of accommodating all of the school children in attendance. The second, that is to say, the building at Atimonan, is of one story, but more spacious and of more severe aspect; it is built of strong materials, solidly constructed, and of very artistic appearance.

The building at Sariaya is also notable; it is not yet finished, however, but it promises to be of great value on account of its solidity and elegance.

That at Santa Cruz, Island of Marinduque, for girls, is a large building of strong materials, two stories high, and carefully constructed. This was a private building acquired by the municipality

with funds collected by popular subscription. The boys' school in the same pueblo was formerly the municipal building and very large and solidly constructed, one which the council gallantly gave up in favor of the education of the youth of the town.

Boac, Marinduque, is also provided with a boys' school constructed of solid materials and a girls' school built in 1903.

Lucban has three schools, one of which belongs to the municipality, the other two being rented from private parties.

Tayabas has a very large school and its council has made a proposition to the provincial government for the acquisition by purchase with municipal funds of the old provincial building, where until recently the Court of First Instance sat.

As regards the schools in the other municipalities, though they serve the beneficent purpose to which they are destined, on account of their capacity and solidity, they are lacking in those excellent conditions possessed by those above referred to.

The manifest interest taken by all of the municipalities in the important matter of education attracts the attention and merits unstinted applause. Very few of them possess municipal buildings and notwithstanding do everything in their power to find sufficient funds to provide schools for their pueblos, while those which do have municipal buildings, rather than use them for purposes of municipal administration, turn them over to the Department of Public Instruction, convinced that the generalization of education is the supreme necessity of this country and that the welfare of the people is above the convenience of the governing class.

But if all of the above is the plain truth, if the triumph obtained by Tayabas in its intellectual development has been demonstrated, it is but just to point out that the axis of this movement and the unquestionable authority of its progressive advancement is the present division superintendent, Mr. J. C. Muerman, who is intelligent, zealous, and very active, lives only for education, considering his office as that of a priest and filled with faith in his delicate educative mission, sure of the present and hopeful of the future, undertakes the difficult labor of propagating education, developing plans, directing teachers, exciting the enthusiasm of the students and of the municipalities, and maintaining a firm and unbreakable discipline in all of the institutions placed by the Department of Education under his care and supervision. The author of this report, who comes almost in daily contact with this

upright and intelligent civil servant, has reasons to speak of him as he has done, and feels in his soul great satisfaction in being able to consecrate in this modest work a slight reference to his merit, a reference which honors these pages and is made as a token of sincere tribute of admiration and of justice to him who so worthily complies with the duties of his office.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The important part in the administration of the pueblos represented by the subject at the head of this section of my report demands that the matter be treated at some length, as a simple enumeration of the public works completed during the last fiscal year and of those proposed would give but a faint idea of the labor done by the office of the provincial supervisor.

The roads form Lucena to Tayabas, from Lucena to Pagbilao, from Tayabas to Tiaong, from Tayabas to Lucban, from Sariaya to Canda, from Unisan to Pitogo, from Pitogo to Macalelong, from Mulanay to Catanauan, from Boac to Gasan, from Santa Cruz to Mogpog, from Santa Cruz to Torrijos, from Santa Cruz to the anchorage grounds, a total of 13½ miles of repair work and 67¼ of new construction; such has been the work undertaken in which many thousands of piculs of rice from the fund for the relief of distress in the Philippines have been used. Nearly all of this work is done in such a manner that the roads may be comfortably passed over by all sorts of vehicles.

The topography of the land traversed by the general highway uniting this municipality with the others in the Island of Marinduque does not at present permit the use of vehicles, and large appropriations will be necessary to overcome the many difficulties which it is not possible for the municipality of Santa Cruz, owing to its small mercantile and industrial importance, to furnish.

Throughout the different pueblos of the province sixteen bridges have been constructed, all of lumber, besides the provincial building used as a high school at Lucena.

There are 3,000 sacks of rice stored in Atimonan for the construction of roads and bridges in the municipalities of the northern coast of the province—Calauag, Lopez, Gumaca, Atimonan, and Mauban. This work would have been started had it not been feared that if this were done the construction of the road between Pag-

bilao and Atimonan via the *sitio* of Malicbuy would have to be abandoned.

This road, whose utility and importance are set forth in the report which I transcribe herein, was opened on February 15, 1904, and is four-fifths finished. In accordance with Act No. 1015 an appropriation of $87,000, gold, of insular funds was made for this work and its construction confided to the general control of J. G. Vogelgesang, civil engineer, who has a daily average of 700 laborers under his orders, all of them inhabitants of the several pueblos of the province.

The following is the report which this office presented to the Philippine Commission asking for its approval of the construction of this important work:

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF TAYABAS, OFFICE OF GOVERNOR,
Lucena, Tayabas, November 15, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your consideration the present report relative to the urgent necessity of opening a general road between the pueblos of the Pacific coast of this province and those of this coast, especially with the provincial capital, Lucena; this road to run from Atimonan to Pagbilao, 19 miles in length. Such a road will be a powerful factor in the moral and material development of Tayabas.

During the time of Spanish rule and consequently before Tayabas had been enlarged to its present size by the annexation of the districts of Principe and Infanta and the Island of Polillo the want of such a road was felt by all its governors; not only was it a defect noted by the provincial government in its administration but also by all of the inhabitants of the municipalities of the Pacific and those of this coast in their mutual relations, as for the want of the former and the latter were isolated from one another and all persons unaccustomed to the hardships of a trip through the virgin forests had to make a roundabout journey along the coast of southern Luzon to Sorsogon, through the Straits of San Bernardino and along the coast of that province, Albay, and Ambos Camarines to reach Atimonan. This was a trip of many miles, necessitating a good deal of time and money even when made by a steamer, which were not very much more frequent then than now.

If the necessity for such a road was felt by the province before the annexation of the large extent of territory which now forms a part of it, it can be judge what that necessity is with the increased number of pueblos and the development of its interests.

Considered from any point of view the importance and necessity of the prompt construction of this road is apparent.

From a commercial point of view.—It is evident that by the construction of this road the products of those places through which it will run will find an easy outlet and be marketed at Pagbilao, where steamers call because of its excellent port, instead of being taken to the southern points

where, because of the infrequent calls of steamers, they have to be warehoused for a long time, a circumstance that means a good deal of a loss to such products as copra, the chief product of this province, which loses weight by being dried out. Having an easy outlet it is logical to suppose that production will be stimulated and farmers, in order to supply the increased demand, will endeavor to broaden their sphere of action by planting more and gathering larger crops, sure of having their labor obtain a just reward. Just as the places to the north and in the central part of the province through which the projected road is to pass will be developed commercially, the port of Pagbilao will be transformed, as this place will become the market center and shipping point for all of the products of that part of the province.

From a political point of view.—When the pueblos of the Pacific are united with those of this coast by means of this road it will be easy to demonstrate how readily and frequently they can be inspected and succored in case of being threatened, and afforded the protection of the authorities, besides being able to extend mutual support. Thus they will live a more tranquil existence and need not think of anything other than their prosperity.

Politically considered, one can see the advantages to be derived of a judicial and administrative character. With regard to the former inasmuch as the Court of First Instance sits only at the municipality of Tayabas and at Lucena, the inhabitants of the Pacific coast having business with the court will find it easy of access, and prisoners brought to the provincial jail from those far-off places will be better guarded, the constant danger of escape when being brought here being done away with. The doing away with the sessions that up to the present time have been held by the court in Mauban will be justified and the complaints of the inhabitants of those far-off pueblos who are put to a great deal of trouble and expense in complying with duties connected with the court will be done away with. With regard to the administration it is unnecessary to state the benefits to be derived, but the same arguments can be brought in favor of the road from this point of view as have been advanced relative to the commercial advantages. We can not omit to mention the immense advantages which would be obtained to one of the most important branches of the Government that up to the present time has been the subject of just criticism and complaint on the part of the public and which constitutes a problem in the Philippines.

The postal service.—By bringing the pueblos closer together the postal service would be greatly benefited and better systematized in each municipality, so that the delivery of mail could be regulated in an orderly manner. If other considerations are not sufficient to fully demonstrate the utility of this road, those which would accrue to the postal service are in themselves enough to justify its construction.

The Government will never be able to find a more fitting opportunity to earn the applause of all than by the adoption of this resolution taken in order to satisfy a universally felt necessity. It could not make a better appropriation than that for the construction of this road; its realization

will be a triumph for the Government inasmuch as it will be a duty well done.

The undersigned governor, who has promised to labor for the happiness of these pueblos and has devoted all of his time to the fulfillment of this promise, would be most highly honored in the eyes of the people if the superior authorities of the Archipelago, always solicitous to grant everything which may be done for the common welfare, should support the recommendation which I have the honor to submit to your consideration, and should bring about a prompt realization of so beneficial a public work.

I am, sir, with the greatest consideration, yours, respectfully,

R. PARAS, *Governor of Tayabas.*

Another work of acknowledged importance approved by the Philippine Commission was granted to the province during the past fiscal year—the construction of the road between Lucena and Sariaya, which will place the provincial capital in easy communication with the Provinces of Laguna and Batangas on the west. At present, in order to reach the boundaries of those provinces from Lucena over a road which can be used by vehicles, it is necessary to take the highway passing through Tayabas, which makes an angle and a long, troublesome, and very costly trip. An appropriation of $19,500 of insular funds was made for this purpose and the work will be started soon with laborers from this province, the same as those employed on the Pagbilao and Atimonan road.

The deepening of the channel of the Lucena River, making it navigable for good-sized vessels so that they can sail up to the wharf, is a necessity which has been long felt and constitutes an aspiration of shipping men, merchants, and other business men living in the provincial capital. Some six months ago a civil engineer was sent by the Commission to study this matter and we have hopes that in the not distant future this work will have been accomplished.

In the northwestern part of the Island of Marinduque there is a port called Balanacan of excellent conditions, being perhaps one of the best in the Philippine Archipelago. The lack of a good road which would place it in communication with the municipality of Mogpog, in whose jurisdiction it belongs but situate at a considerable distance from it, accounts for the fact that up to the present time it has not been used as a harbor and is of no advantage to the inhabitants of the island, notwithstanding that nature has placed this port there, promising them a grand future. An appropriation has been asked for this work also and the author of this report is

aware of the fact that orders have been given to make a study of the work and immediately to begin the preliminary labors for putting it into execution.

Another idea cherished by the provincial board with relation to Marinduque is the opening of the road between the harbor and the pueblo of Santa Cruz, which will avoid the present difficulties offered by water communication that is often impracticable at low tide on account of the shallowness of the river.

There is another large project the realization of which would result in incalculable benefits for the future of the province. It consists in the opening of a canal from the Guinayañgan River to the municipality of Calauag, making use of existing streams and placing two seas in communication. A careful study of this project assures us that its execution will be easier than appears.

For anyone who does not know the excellent conditions prevailing along the route to be followed by the canal and the advantageous circumstances which make for its easy realization the project will seem an illusory one, because undertaking a work of this nature means enormous expense and the funds of the provincial treasury are not sufficient to pay for the work without great sacrifices, but the closer the project is studied the sooner does its apparent impracticability disappear and the day that it is an accomplished fact will be blessed by the inhabitants of the province as the beginning of an era of prosperity for all.

AGRICULTURE.

It is sad to see extensive fields, at one time a magnificent demonstration of the wealth of the pueblos, now the mute witnesses of its misery and prostration. An uninterrupted series of calamities which has overtaken the country during the past six years has completely set at naught the superhuman efforts of agriculturists in their struggle for existence.

The present certainly is not the least critical period among those in which Philippine agriculture was brought to its lowest stage. Never in the history of the province was there a time when the invasion of locusts was worse, nor do we recollect any period when the rinderpest was so persistent as to have become of an endemic character.

Municipalities like Mulanay, San Narciso, and Bondo, flourishing on account of their cattle, and even more so because of their

agricultural wealth, are to-day sunk in poverty through the loss of their animals and the disappearance of their crops. The fact that a few farmers have, either by selling a portion of their lands or using their savings, ventured to import draft animals is of not much weight, for even though it is true that they are able to till their lands and sow them, with their hopes placed in future crops, the latter are either destroyed by the locusts or if gathered they are likely to be the only ones, as by the following year the draft animals which were to be used for continuing the work are dead of the rinderpest.

The heat, which, beginning in the month of March, ordinarily lasts until June or July, was uninterrupted in the year 1903 until the latter part of October and was of such intensity in this province and in the pueblos of Marinduque that many streams and springs were dried up, a phenomenon absolutely unprecedented in this part of the Archipelago. Under such conditions it was of no avail to have draft animals at hand. It meant nothing to the farmers that the locusts did not appear, as irrigated and unirrigated lands, lacking water and having borne the influence of extreme heat for over eight months, were compact masses of hard ground impossible to cultivate. The farmer felt his strength fail him and lost all hopes of success. Such is the present state of those pueblos whose principal source of wealth is in the cultivation of rice.

The condition of the other municipalities which produce hemp and cocoa is less precarious. Lucena, Tayabas, Pagbilao, and Sariaya on the south; Atimonan and Mauban on the north; and Boac, Gasan, Mogpog, and Torrijos in the Island of Marinduque are in hard straits but not as poor as Pitogo, Catanauan, Mulanay, Tiaon, Lopez, Gumaca, Calauag, Infanta, Baler, and Casiguran. It will be stated that the death of draft cattle can not in any way affect the cultivation of cocoanuts and of hemp, and anyone having any knowledge of the subject can not doubt the truth of this. But there have been two agents which have exerted a powerful influence in defrauding cocoanut and hemp planters of their hopes, in the same manner as rice planters on an extensive scale have suffered; these agents were the drought and locusts.

I have already spoken of the great heat in this province and its influence on the rice crops. It has also been fatal to the cocoanut plantations, as is in evidence up to the present time. Many trees have failed to give fruit and the few that have produce it of such small size that it is of little use for commercial purposes, three

times as many more nuts being needed than formerly to make up 1 picul of copra. Due to this fact there is such a scarcity of this article at the present time that instead of six or eight steamers coming to the port of Lucena for copra, as in former times, this year there have been but two, and the cocoanut planters who formerly would listen to no proposition for the sale of their properties are now offering them at unprecedentedly and almost incredibly low prices.

The dark picture presented by the present agricultural condition in this province is not without some relieving feature, as a weak, vague, and indefinite ray of light appears which gives hopes of a future less overwhelmingly sad.

The abundant and continual rains which have been falling for some months past, returning the water to the springs and freshening the ground, are changing the aspect of plantations, and cocoanuts, almost unproductive up to the present time, are beginning to put forth flowers and fruits that will in time constitute a rich harvest, easily marketable, that will do a great deal toward relieving the province from the monetary crisis now felt.

INDUSTRY.

It can be stated that the province has within the limited sphere of industry in the Philippine Islands made some visible progress.

Lucban, Boac, Santa Cruz, Pagbilao, Pitogo, Catanauan, Mulanay, and other municipalities produce varied manufactured articles of more or less merit owing to the call for them abroad. The making of hats of *buntal,* which find a great market in Europe, and those of *buri,* consumed in and out of this province, mats, baskets, pocket cases, bolos, plain and ornamented with gold and silver, saddles, fine textiles of *sinamay* mixed with silk or cotton, bamboo and rattan chairs, all of these things have been manufactured on a larger scale this year than formerly and, thanks to these industries, misery in all its nakedness is not rampant in the Tayabas region.

In the municipality of Tayabas, the old capital of the province, a new industry which promises large returns to its founders has been instituted. I refer to a factory worked by hydraulic power for the manufacture of cocoanut oil.

It was high time that the primitive apparatus used heretofore for this purpose was replaced by more modern machinery. It can be assured that the day that this hydraulic machine begins operations

and its advantages over the primitive machinery used in the province are recognized, it will be adopted by many cocoanut planters who have been obliged to give up the manufacture of cocoanut oil on account of the costly and difficult methods in vogue, preferring to sell the copra as the more profitable and easier business.

A few months ago two hat factories and one for the making of slippers were established at Lucena; these are old industries in this country but new at the provincial capital. It is proposed soon to establish some shoe factories. All of these establishments are operated exclusively with Filipino employees. There is also a wagon-making shop which is poorly equipped, but the products of which are remarkable on account of their cheapness and excellence. Some hotels and restaurants have also just been opened up in the capital and it is hoped that their number in time will increase with the population and the importance of this town.

The primitive rice-cleaning mills located at the municipalities of Tayabas and Lucban, run by water power, are to be replaced by steam machinery recently imported from the United States. There are at present two machines in the province which have shown their great advantage over the old-style machinery.

In the outskirts of Lucena a sawmill has been established which earns large profits for the Filipino company that runs it.

At Unisan and Guinayangan there are two shipyards which are fairly well-equipped and turn out good-sized wooden vessels. Boats and small vessels made by these yards can compete in solidity and elegance with any produced in the Archipelago.

In the pueblo of Santa Cruz, Island of Marinduque, wooden vessels of all sort are made, but on a smaller scale and of less excellent qualities than those made at Guinayangan and Unisan.

The iron-working shops at the municipality of Lucban make beds, chairs, benches, railings, etc., of iron very artistically and cheaply and are worthy of being taken into account. The owner of these shops, who is a native Filipino, fills orders from all the pueblos of the interior and deserves a great deal of credit for the excellence of his work.

But in addition to all these industrial enterprises others of much greater importance are planned which when in operation will make Tayabas one of the most advanced provinces in the Archipelago. I refer to the establishment of waterworks and electric-

light plants at Lucena, Tayabas, Lucban, and Sariaya, and the construction of an electric railway from Tayabas to Cotta (in Lucena). One hundred thousand dollars, United States currency, has been subscribed by Tayabas capitalists for the carrying out of these works under the technical direction of Mr. L. T. Grant, civil engineer.

The above is a sketch of the progress made by industry in the Province of Tayabas. There can be no doubt that it has gone a step forward, industrially, and there is every reason to believe that the future is bright, as the faith and enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Tayabas in industrial enterprises augurs success.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of this province being intimately related with its agricultural production, copra and hemp being the principal articles of trade, it is natural for it to have met the same fate as agriculture, reflecting as it does the ruinous state of the latter.

Up to October, 1903, cocoanut plantations in all of the pueblos were producing, although for some time a gradual diminution had been noticed in the production, until in March of this year it reached its minimum. This caused many steamers which were formerly wont to take cargoes at the principal ports of the province, especially at that of Lucena, which may be considered as the commercial emporium of the province, to no longer seek cargoes here, as even at the latter place but two vessels, which belong to the two commercial houses established at this provincial capital, arrive at Lucban weekly. They have found it very difficult to get cargoes, while in normal times six or eight boats came every few days and had no difficulty whatever in finding goods to transport.

Such a falling off in business is, according to all, without precedent in Tayabas; hence, a great deal of money is lying idle while many small traders, doing business with their own capital or upon borrowed money, are having a very hard time and often obliged to have recourse to other means of earning their living.

Having already related what has passed with reference to cattle owing to the long-continued prevalence of the rinderpest, the locusts, and the drought of the year 1903, the lack of the two principal products of this province and the falling off in business is explained.

During normal times the principal articles of commerce are the following: Copra, hemp, rice, and arrowroot in agricultural products; cattle, carabaos, and horses in live stock; and textiles, saddlery, and other manufactured products enumerated in the section of this report under "Industry."

Copra is the most valuable of these on account of its abundance. It is produced in Lucena, Tayabas, Pagbilao, Sariaya, Pitogo, Catanauan, and Mulanay in the south and central portion of the province; Calauag, Lopez, Gumaca, Atimonan, and Mauban on the north; and Boas, Mogpog, Santa Cruz, Torrijos, and Gasan in the Island of Marinduque. Next in importance comes hemp, which is grown in all the pueblos of Marinduque, and Lucban, Mauban, and Sampaloc. Rice, properly speaking, is not an article of commerce, as its production is scarcely sufficient for local consumption. Before the Islands were invaded by the rinderpest and surra Tayabas figured as an essentially cattle province, to such an extent that the markets of Manila were supplied by it. With regard to arrowroot, which is produced in Marinduque, though shipped to Manila, it is in no such considerable quantity as to allow its being enumerated in the same category as those above mentioned. Sugar is not grown in any of the pueblos of the province, a few rude mills for expressing the juice of the sugar cane existing in this province being used only for the manufacture of *panocha*.

The following table shows the amount of copra and hemp shipped during the past fiscal year:

Class.	Number of piculs.	Value.
Copra	427,000	$1,921,500
Hemp	66,000	1,320,000

For the past month an increase has been noted in the above articles which justifies the hope of a bright future for agriculture. The fear of drought has disappeared in view of the fact that rain has been falling nearly every day. In the municipalities the people are working with the greatest energy in exterminating locusts. It is thought that five or six months from now, if present conditions continue, the production of hemp and copra will have returned to its normal state, and then business will begin to look up and the province will be saved from its present condition of anxiety.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES.

As in other provinces of the Archipelago, it was thought necessary to reduce the number of municipalities in the Province of Tayabas by consolidating those whose scant revenues and population could not carry on a good municipal administration. In this class were the municipalities of Unisan, Pitogo, Macalelon, Mulanay, Bondo, San Narciso, and Pagbilao on the coast of the old Province of Tayabas, and Mogpog and Torrijos in the Island of Marinduque. The proposed consolidation was recommended by the provincial board to be carried out in the following manner: Unisan, Pitogo, and Macalelon to be consolidated as one municipality with the name of Pitogo and with the seat of municipal government at the municipality of Pitogo; Mulanay, Bondo, and San Narciso as the municipality of Mulanay, with the seat of municipal government at the municipality of the same name; Pagbilao to be consolidated with Lucena, with the seat of municipal government at the latter place; Mogpog with Boac, with the seat of municipal government at the latter place; and Torrijos with Santa Cruz, with the seat of municipal government at Santa Cruz. Moreover, as a recompense for the excellent conduct of the small municipality of Sampaloc, it was recommended that it be allowed to continue as an independent municipal organization after having the barrios of Bilocao, Banot, and San Bueno, belonging to the municipality of Mauban, annexed to it. These recommendations of the provincial board were approved by the honorable Philippine Commission except in so far as they related to the municipalities of Pagbilao, Mogpog, and Torrijos, and in consequence thereof Acts Nos. 956 and 1003 were passed by the Commission reducing the 31 municipalities of Tayabas to 26.

It does not appear superfluous for me to set forth in this report the motives which impelled the provincial board to recommend not only that the municipality of Sampaloc should continue an independent entity, but that its territorial extent and population be increased. This small municipality, formerly known by the name of Alfonso XIII, put up the buildings required for its local administration without using any municipal funds or soliciting a loan from the province, employing in their construction the finest of timber, such as *camagon,* and all labor having been gratuitously given to the municipality.

With four municipal police, the only ones it had to maintain order, it was able to keep up a fight lasting over one hour and a half and finally to put to flight a band of thieves numbering over 20 men armed with rifles and bolos under the leadership of the notorious Ruperto Rios. This band had endeavored to take the municipal building and rob the funds of the town and the arms of the municipal police. The municipal officers who were entitled under the law to a regular salary renounced its collection in favor of the municipality and were none the less efficient on this account, but, on the contrary, discharged their official duties with the best good will and efficacy, demonstrating that they were men of high civic spirit and thoroughly understood that it was necessary for them to sacrifice their interests for the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Such municipalities should not die. They deserve the support of the Government in order that they may persevere in their laudable efforts and serve as a living example to others, for in this manner, while true merit gets its just compensation, it is encouraged to persevere in its line of conduct. The provincial government, for its part recognizing the value of the services of the municipal officers of this pueblo, has lent its best support to them, has encouraged them, and has felt the great satisfaction of having done a good deed which will redound in positive results to the public administration.

HEALTH.

The past fiscal year from a standpoint of health is one of doleful memory. People as well as animals have paid a harsh tribute to nature as a consequence of the cholera, smallpox, rinderpest, and surra.

The cholera first appeared in the Island of Marinduque about the beginning of September and lasted over sixty days. It was of a virulence unprecedented in that island; although official returns show only 501 deaths, it appears that the number of victims was very much larger, many being sure that the true number exceeded 1,000. This is attributed, and not without reason, to the poverty prevailing at that time in Santa Cruz, many families without sufficient food for their proper nourishment having fallen easy victims to the disease. It was for this reason that the provincial government, having a knowledge of the painful situation in which the inhabitants of that municipality found themselves, decided to

petition the honorable Civil Governor for relief rice, to be distributed gratuitously to the poor, and when this petition was generously granted the anguish of their condition was assuaged to the extent that thousands of people who would otherwise have perished were saved. The provincial governor sent Dr. Baker, president of the provincial board of health, and two medical officers of the Constabulary as his assistants to that municipality to stay the disastrous ravages of the cholera. Lieut. Richard H. Griffiths, now captain of the Philippines Constabulary, at that time commanding the detachment at Marinduque, was the hero of the occasion, for, without neglecting his duties as commanding officer, he was at the side of the cholera patients, caring for them, looking after their subsistence, and consoling them; he made a house-to-house inspection, even in the barrios where the epidemic was most virulent in its development, and, displaying the most humane sentiments and highest patriotism, gave burial to the dead in the cemeteries. His self-sacrificing labor earned for him the admiration and affection of all the islanders.

The municipalities of Mogpog and Torrijos, adjacent to that of Santa Cruz, were not saved infection; there were many deaths there, though not to such frightful extent as in Santa Cruz. Sampaloc, Guinayangan, Lucban, and Lucena also felt the effects of the cholera, but to such a mild degree that the attention of the majority of the inhabitants of these towns was not excited to any great extent.

Smallpox.—After the cholera this disease made its appearance first in the municipality of Guinayangan on the 1st of July and shortly afterwards in those of Gumaca, Infanta, Unisan, Pitogo, Macalelon, Catanauan, Mulanay, Guinayañgan, Atimonan, Mogpog, Santa Cruz, Torrijos, and Gasan. The provincial board of health took the necessary measures for suppressing the disease and the president thereof, Dr. Mascuñana, went personally to the infected pueblos for the purpose of inspecting them and supervising the work carried on for the purpose of exterminating the smallpox. At Atimonan, where this disease caused more ravages than anywhere else, the strictest sanitary measures were adopted and at the request of the provincial government the necessary help was sent to that place by the Insular Board of Health. This consisted of expert personnel and material which had been telegraphed for. The disease still continues at Santa Cruz, Torrijos, Gasan, and

Mauban, but at the present time it is of a mild character and with the measures adopted by the provincial board of health it is hoped that it will completely disappear within a short time.

Rinderpest and surra.—Notwithstanding the fact that these diseases first appeared in the province nearly three years ago, especially the first named, and have destroyed the draft and beef cattle which formerly constituted the principal wealth of Tayabas, it has been impossible to stamp them out, new cases being recorded in the majority of the municipalities notwithstanding all the measures employed to suppress them. It has been confidently expected that those adopted by the Insular Board of Health would have been successful, but unfortunately such has not been the case. At present there are cases at Mulanay and Catanauan, also at Gumaca and Lopez. Isolation, disinfection, and cremation in case of death are the principal measures adopted by the provincial board of health for the purpose of exterminating these epidemics.

MUNICIPAL BOARDS OF HEALTH.

Out of the 26 municipalities which make up the province, but thirteen, that is to say, one-half, have organized municipal boards of health at the present time. They are Lucena, Lucban, Sariaya, Tayabas, Mauban, Atimonan, Gumaca, Lopez, Pagbilao, Pitogo, Boac, Santa Cruz, and Infanta. All of these boards are presided over by *practicantes* in medicine, with the exception of those of Lucena and Lucban, over which regularly licensed physicians preside.

A result of the present organization of these boards of health, nearly all of which are presided over by *practicantes* or *cirujanos ministrantes,* that is to say, by persons who are lacking in that knowledge necessary for the discharge of the duties of their very delicate office, demonstrates a fact that calls for immediate action on the part of the Government of the Archipelago.

That the municipal boards of health in the province are not presided over by professional men can not be attributed to a lack of licensed physicians, as there are many doctors not connected with the Government who would be very glad to seek employment in the municipalities if these positions offered them any inducements. But the meager salary allowed by the law in no way

compensates them for their labor nor is it sufficient for them to keep up their official position; therefore they prefer to make their living by private practice rather than consecrate their efforts to the compliance of the duties imposed upon them by the law as presidents of municipal boards of health and be burdened with the responsibilities attached to this office, for a compensation which is insufficient to cover their most necessary expenses. For those people who have not made great sacrifices nor employed many years of study to acquire medical science in all its ramifications, the salaries fixed by law for presidents of municipal boards of health may be sufficient, but it is not enough for those who have spent a great deal of time and money in order to become efficient in this scientific career. If, therefore, the capital importance of sanitation for the pueblos is acknowledged, it must also be admitted that there is a necessity for amending the law fixing the salaries of the officials called upon to comply with this most interesting and important duty.

FORESTRY WEALTH.

That Tayabas is one of the richest provinces in the Archipelago in forestry products can not be doubted, a simple view of its extensive forests, the majority of which are virgin, and the examination of the figures in the Forestry Bureau relative to the province, being sufficient proof. The revenues derived from the cutting of timber in State forests in this province are one of the chief sources of income for the provincial and municipal treasuries.

Pagbilao (including Laguinmanoc), Unisan, Pitogo, Catanauan, Mulanay, the former municipality of San Narciso, and especially Guinayañgan in the south and east; all of the region to the northeast of the territory included within Infanta, Baler, and Casiguran (this latter formerly making up the old Principe district), have very heavy forests of timber scarcely touched up to the present time, in spite of the enormous quantities of lumber taken out for many years by various concessionnaires. Guinayañgan is *par excellence* the best timber district in the province, as with a population of not more than 3,983 inhabitants it derived a revenue of 19,266 pesos from forestry taxes during the year 1903–4.

Pitogo comes next in importance. Sailing ships from Manila go there for cargoes of lumber of different classes. Pagbilao,

Atimonan, Gumaca, and Calauag also ship large quantities of timber, which is a good source of revenue for these municipalities, though not the principal one, on account of the small scale upon which lumbering has been done there up to the present time.

When the day comes that lumbering, instead of being carried on by individual concessionnaires, is done by large companies able to overcome difficulties that are insuperable for the individual operator, there will be a big change in Tayabas, as its timber resources are sufficient in themselves to make of it the most flourishing and richest province in the country.

The following is a table showing the amounts collected by the different municipalities in the province for forestry taxes during the fiscal year 1903–4:

	Pesos.
Guinayangan	28,532.00
Pitogo and Unisan	26,008.00
Atimonan	18,563.00
Calauag	2,354.00
Total	85,457.00

MINERAL WEALTH.

Since the promulgation by the Philippine Commission of Act No. 624 regulating the location and registration of mining claims and the assessment work necessary to hold possession of same, in accordance with the provisions of act of Congress of July 1, 1902, several mines have been discovered in different parts of the province which will in the future constitute a new vein of wealth. Gold, copper, iron, platinum, mercury, coal, petroleum, and guano—all of these minerals occur in this province under favorable conditions as to quantity and quality.

During the year 1903 there was an unusual amount of activity in prospecting the remotest corners of the different municipal districts; groups of people of different classes devoted a great part of their time to this work and a few of them had their efforts crowned with success. The greatest activity was shown in Marinduque doubtless owing to the good results obtained by an American who is developing a claim of guano located in the municipality of Santa Cruz, Island of Marinduque.

I give hereunder a table of the number of claims registered with the provincial secretary up to and including June 30 of this year:

Kind of mine.	Location.	Number of registered claims.
Copper	Santa Cruz	2
Do	Boac	1
Do	Torrijos	1
Iron	Boac	1
Platinum	Torrijos	1
Mercury	Boac	1
Coal	Gasan	1
Do	Pagbilao	3
Do	Polillo	1
Petroleum	San Narciso	20
Do	Mulanay	10
Do	Catanauan	1
Do	Santa Cruz	1
Guano	Santa Cruz	2
Do	Boac	1
Do	Mulanay	1
Do	Mogpog	1
Do	Gasan	2
Do	Torrijos	3
Do	Pagbilao	10

GENERAL CONSIDERATION.

If the short time which has transpired since autonomy was introduced into the administrative affairs of the people is taken into account, it can be said that the municipalities of Tayabas are beginning to understand their duties, and that as a general rule they respond to the confidence deposited in them by the superior authorities in the management of their own interests. It is true that some of the members of the town councils, unable to understand the true value of their functions, do not devote to the interests of the community the amount of time demanded for the solution of the problems which are necessarily involved in a good municipal administration. The meager education of some of them necessarily brings about this result, but more than to this cause it can be attributed to the habit they have been unable to shake off of waiting for the superior authorities to take the initiative in every official matter, this being an heritage of the centralizing system under which all of the pueblos of the Philippines lived in the past. Time and a wider education will undoubtedly cause the disappearance of these things, and it is to be hoped that in the future the municipalities will conduct their affairs with more regularity and with increased prosperity.

With regard to the employees of the provincial government,

individually and collectively considered, they all comply with their respective duties, living in complete harmony and working together for the same ends—the advancement of the province they serve.

Mr. Wm. O. Thornton, provincial treasurer since last September, vice Mr. C. C. McLain, who was transferred to Iloilo, is an active, intelligent employee, zealous in the discharge of his duties; he is courteous and amiable in his treatment of people and up to the present time has given every evidence of being a perfect gentleman.

Mr. H. C. Humphry, provincial supervisor, is also worthy of the office he holds; his work as the head of the department of public works of the province proves that a great deal can be expected of him; he is an extremely affable and gracious gentleman.

Mr. Gervasio Unson, provincial secretary, at present absent in the United States as a member of the Honorary Board of Filipino Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition, is active, intelligent, and experienced in his duties as secretary of the province and a valuable part in the governmental machinery; he deserves the office he occupies and his visit to the sovereign country will give him a larger practical knowledge of official life.

Mr. Victor Alfonso, clerk of the governor and acting provincial secretary, is a young man worthy of great consideration, of solid education, proven honesty, and remarkable exactitude in the compliance of his duties. He gives great promise of being called some day to occupy one of the highest places in the administration. He is the confidential clerk of the author of this report, and his great and meritorious services rendered to Americans and Filipinos have earned for him the appreciation and high consideration of all.

All of the other subordinate employees comply with their duties with more or less efficiency, and for that reason are able to retain their positions and coöperate with the labors of this provincial administration.

This report should be closed by a brief consideration relative to a procedure at present followed by the legislative body of the Philippines in the discussion and enactment of laws affecting the entire people. The Internal Revenue Bill, for example, whose enactment will be an accomplished fact in a few days, has been extensively discussed, it is true, but only by certain entities in the capital of the Archipelago who, though worthy of the greatest consideration on account of their learning, and whose opinions

are of great weight in the discussion, are not the genuine representatives of all the people of the Philippines for whom the law is made and of whom its compliance is exacted.

If the procedure followed up to the present time by the Philippine Commission of having public discussions of laws of general interest prior to their enactment, if systematically developed, it is but just that it should develop into a system perfect enough to give a knowledge of the bills under discussion to all of the pueblos in the Islands, so that those wishing to take part in the debate may give expression to their ideas, which, however humble, are of some weight as representing the immense majority of the taxpayers. If, as was done in Manila, copies of this bill had been sent to the pueblos, if even not more than one to each province through the provincial board, there is no doubt that the discussion would not have been limited to persons living at the capital, and the people would have become convinced that the Government desired to hear all before subjecting them to taxation.

Respectfully submitted.

R. PARAS,
Governor, Province of Tayabas.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ZAMBALES.

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR, PROVINCE OF ZAMBALES,
Iba, July 15, 1904.

SIR: He who has to-day the honor to comply with the provisions of Act No. 1044 would not be, frankly speaking, the one most called upon to do so, both because of his holding the office of provincial governor in a temporary capacity only and because of the short time, scarce three months, that he has been acting governor.

I would not, frankly speaking, dare to undertake a work so great and of such transcendental importance as is this report if an experience of nearly three years in the office of provincial secretary, the special and particular study made by me of the province, especially as to its political and economic conditions and the visit of inspection which I have just made of the pueblos of the north and their districts, did not provide me with sufficient knowledge to make this report, if not as finished and complete as would be desired, at least sufficiently so to fill the demand for information relative to the province required by the provisions of Act No. 1044 mentioned.

This report, I frankly repeat, can not carry the same weight and be of the same value as one written by the provincial governor himself, both because the duties of his office are directly connected with the data contained in this report and the powers with which he is vested place him in unsurpassed conditions to be duly informed of the state of the administration, government, and affairs of his province; it is for this reason that the law orders the provincial governor to make this annual report.

But having been placed in a position, by virtue of substitution in accordance with the regulations, where it becomes an unavoidable necessity for me to comply with this legal provision, I must do so, even if beyond my powers, confident that having made this excuse, as many faults as I may commit in this report will be overlooked.

In accordance with the instructions contained in said Act No. 1044, this report will include the following subjects: Something of the geography of Zambales as constituted under Act 1004; adminis-

tration and progress of the provincial government; economic and financial conditions of the province; political conditions of the province. The report also contains recommendations as to executive and legislative matters and proposes the measures which should be adopted for the welfare and future of the province.

GEOGRAPHY OF ZAMBALES AS ORGANIZED UNDER ACT NO. 1004.

Forming a strip 80 miles long the Province of Zambales extends along the west coast of Luzon from north to south; it is 28 miles wide at Palauig and San Marcelino, and 15 miles at its narrowest point in the neighborhood of Santa Cruz. It is bounded on the north by the River Nayom, which separates it from the pueblo of Infanta; on the east by the Provinces of Pangasinan, Tarlac, and Pampanga; on the south by that of Bataan, and on the west by the China Sea.

Its area is 288,224 hectares. The area of land assessed for taxation purposes is 32,114 hectares 28 ares and 80 centares, valued, according to the assessment of the last revision, at $1,187,537, United States currency, which yields taxes to the province of $4,403.13, United States currency, and $5,937.54, United States currency, to the municipalities for schools and general expenditures. By the separation of the pueblos of the northern part, the province lost 144,962 hectares in extent of territory, 21,132 hectares of assessed land, $3,710.71, United States currency, in taxes to the province and $4,959.67, United States currency, to the municipalities.

The population is 50,510 inhabitants. During 1903 there were 1,792 births and 2,334 deaths in the province. Zambales as organized under Act No. 211, had a population of 94,351 inhabitants, so that it has lost 43,821 by the change in its boundaries.

Prior to the passage of Act 945 there were 14 pueblos, which were reduced by consolidation to 8, as follows: Iba, Botolan, Subic, Olongapo, Masinloc, and Santa Cruz, municipalities of the fourth class, and San Narciso and San Marcelino of the third class.

According to the last municipal elections held in December, 1903, the total number of qualified electors amounted to 1,213.

The number of boys and girls attending the public schools and high schools, according to the report of the division superintendent of schools, is 8,212, out of a total school population (children from 6 to 14 years of age) estimated at 14,840.

The province contains many streams, the principal of which, on account of their volume, depth, and powerful current during freshets, are the Nayom, Camaon, Panlabaun, Cabatuan, or Balcac, Uacon in the jurisdiction of Santa Cruz; San Vicente and Lauis in Candelaria; Inayranan and Taytaybato in Palauig; Bagsit, Baong, Balinbocboc, and Iba in Iba; Bancal and Bucao in Botolan; Cauayanguiling, Cabangaan, and Anonang in Cabangan; Santo Tomas in San Felipe; Pamatauan in Castillejos; Matain in Subic; Caraclan and Santa Rita in Olongapo. Many of these streams can not be forded during the time of freshets, principally the Bucao and Santo Tomas rivers.

The principal lakes in the province that bring revenues to the municipalities for fishery privileges are: Alindayat Grande and Alindayat Pequeño in the district of Candelaria; Paete in the district of San Felipe, and Looc, in the district of Castillejos. Ducks are very plentiful in all of these lakes.

The principal inhabited islands forming barrios or districts are the following: Hermana Mayor and Hermana Menor in the district of Santa Cruz; San Salvador in Masinloc; Magalaoa and San Miguel in Palauig. The Capones Islands and Isla Grande, in the district of Subic, should also be mentioned on account of their importance and that they have light-houses built upon them. The first three islands referred to contain excellent pasture grounds and are very suitable for stock raising.

The following are the principal ports where customs officers are located: Subic, Pundaquit (San Antonio), San Narciso, San Felipe, Iba, Paluig, Masinloc, and Santa Cruz. Subic and Masinloc deserve special mention on account of being especially well-sheltered, but with the exception of the port of Subic the entire Province of Zambales is completely cut off from Manila during the southeastern monsoon, which lasts about four months.

Communication between the pueblos themselves and the provincial capital is effected both by land and sea; the latter is carried on in small boats called *paraos* and *banquillos* and is very dangerous, sometimes impossible, during the southeastern monsoon. The former leaves much to be desired on account of the execrable condition of many bridges and culverts, or entire lack of them, over many streams, although the roads, generally speaking, are suitable for pedestrians, horsemen, and vehicles, being bad only at some

points on account of steep grades, holes, and mud, which make traveling difficult.

On account of the condition of the wagon roads, business and agriculture, the first of which is in the hands of Chinamen and the second in a rudimentary stage admitting of no progress, are greatly harmed and held back in their development.

The following roads connect Zambales with the adjacent provinces: On the north the general highway to Pangasinan, on the south the two roads, that of Bajacbajac via Tanauan and that of Binictican via Pastolan to Bataan; the first is shorter than the second, but has more grades and is generally preferred by pedestrians, as the second is by travelers on horseback and native sledges. The central part of the Province of Zambales is connected with Tarlac by the road known officially as the "Capas-O'Donnell-Iba Road." This road is at present under construction, ₱360,000 having been appropriated for it by the Insular Government.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBALES.

ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the provisions of Act 211, as amended by Act 632, the provincial government of Zambales consist of the governor, the secretary, the supervisor-treasurer, and the fiscal. Señor Potenciano Lesaca has held the office of provincial governor since the organization of civil government in Zambales, he having been reëlected twice; the offices of provincial secretary and provincial fiscal are under the charge of Señor Gabriel Alba and Señor Juan Manday, respectively, who have held same since their appointment by the Philippine Commission, August 28, 1901; the office of provincial supervisor-treasurer was held by Arthur S. Emery until March 9, 1904, when his assistant, Mr. J. W. Ferrier, the present incumbent, was promoted. The subordinate employees are 1 foreman, 4 deputies, 6 clerks, 1 janitor, 1 messenger, 1 warden, 1 corporal, and 8 guards of the provincial jail. There is also a president of the provincial board of health, an office which was held by Dr. A. Calvo until October 26, 1903, when he was succeeded by Dr. Antonio Alba. The annual expenses of the province for salaries and wages of officers and employees amounts to ₱21,394.

The officers of the provincial government occupy a building rented by it for ₱50 a month. It is a fairly large, well-ventilated, and commodious house with a frontage of 17 meters and 15 centimeters, a depth of 15 meters and 65 centimeters, and a height of 8 meters; it is constructed of mixed materials and has a nipa roof. The building has two floors and is so divided into rooms as admirably to serve the necessities of the provincial offices. Besides accommodating the provincial government, the senior inspector of Constabulary, the division superintendent of schools, the chief of the telegraph service, and the president of the provincial board of health find room in the same edifice. The office of the fiscal is also used by the clerk of the Court of First Instance, which has its sittings in this building.

All of the officers of the provincial government are provided with good furniture and desk supplies.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

The only building owned by the province is the provincial jail, which has a frontage of 40 meters and 82 centimeters, a depth of 40 meters and 10 centimeters, and a height of 4 meters and 63 centimeters. It is a building solidly constructed of masonry and has a galvanized-iron roof; the edifice cost the Spanish Government over $100,000, Mexican. It is one story high, is divided into several departments or wards, and has a chapel in the center. As a prison it is very secure, and prisoners can be confined in its different departments without the least fear of their being able to escape; but as a warehouse, for which purpose the Government has been using part of it, and as a place for sick prisoners it is unhealthy on account of the dampness and lack of ventilation.

The Government also owns a warehouse turned over to it by the military, which is now used by some of the high-school classes, and two lots in the central part of the provincial capital.

The province also owns many carts and tools which were left to it by the military, and are used on public work.

PROVINCIAL BOARD.

The provincial board is made up of the following members: Señor Potenciano Lesaca, provincial governor, president; Supervisor-Treasurer Mr. J. W. Ferrier, and Division Superin-

tendent of Schools Mr. O. Atkin, members. Regular sessions are held Saturdays and extra meetings called whenever special business requires it.

During the past fiscal year the regular and 59 extra sessions were held. The principal resolutions passed which have a bearing on the progress of the government and welfare of the province were the following: With regard to agriculture, instructing the pueblos to plant tubers and other similar quick-growing crops to provide against famine; to the extermination of locusts, enacting regulations in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 817, and issuing proclamations and appealing to the civic spirit of the inhabitants of the pueblos, calling upon them to do away with so terrible and destructive a plague by means of the *pintacasi* method of extermination; to the maintenance of roads, enacting measures in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 774, prohibiting the use of carts which do not comply with the requirements of the law, upon the public highways; to transportation, to facilitate communication between the provincial government and Manila; to the Constabulary, relative to the return of the detachment to the barrio of Rivera de San Fernando, district of Botolan, for the protection of that place. Several recommendations were also made relative to provincial funds, supporting the suggestions made by the convention of municipal presidents that passed a resolution recommending a reduction in the number of provincial employees, and the elimination of some expenses, and that the time for the collection of the land tax be extended, and, in short, other resolutions which it would be tedious to enumerate, all relative to the good administration of the province.

The following cases of suspensions of municipal officers were considered by the provincial board during the past fiscal year: Against the president and vice-president of Olongapo, Señor Damaso Esteban and Señor Tomas Rojas, September 17, 1903, recommending dismissal; and against the municipal president of San Marcelino, Señor Antonio Rolls, January 29, 1904, recommending reinstatement.

Resignations accepted and approved by the provincial board, under the provisions of Act No. 528: Municipal presidents, 2; vice-presidents, 1; councilors, 11; municipal treasurers, 2.

Deaths of municipal officers: Vice-presidents, 1; councilors, 1.

Resignations requested by the provincial board and approved by the honorable Civil Governor: Justices of the peace, 4; auxiliary justices of the peace, 5.

Resignations of provincial officers and employees: One president of the provincial board of health; 1 deputy of the provincial supervisor-treasurer; 14 clerks of the assessment; 1 corporal of the provincial guards, and 1 guard.

Suspended and dismissed by order of the honorable Civil Governor: The president of the provincial board of health, Señor Aquilino Calvo, on account of criminal prosecution.

Promoted and transferred to Cavite: Provincial Supervisor-Treasurer Mr. Arthur S. Emery.

Promotions made and sanctioned by the provincial board: From assistant to supervisor-treasurer, 1, J. W. Ferrier; from clerks to deputies, 2; increase of salary, 1 clerk and deputy, Juan Posadas.

Temporary appointment of clerks for work on the assessment, 6.

Accounts approved by the provincial board.

Item.	Philippine currency.	Mexican.
GENERAL EXPENSES.		
Pay roll of officers	₱27,351.91	
Pay roll of clerks on the revision of the assessment and salaries of two members of the board of revision	861.50	$884.97
Stationery and other supplies received from Manila	2,948.36	33.31
Stationery bought at Iba	48.00	219.53
Traveling expenses of provincial officers and deputies	470.16	865.08
Expense of constructing and repairing desks in high school	292.50	76.00
Rent, provincial office building	500.00	250.00
Map of the province	34.00	
Supplies to provincial jail	482.60	1,449.39
Cleaning latrines of Government building, high school, and provincial jail	180.00	
Supplies for prisoners at Bilibid	486.78	38.60
Sanitary employees for the province and cost of medicines during cholera epidemic	78.94	59.00
Repair of arms of provincial police		3.50
Expenses, extermination of locusts		49.20
Fees of provincial sheriff	62.80	
Fees of clerk of the Court of First Instance	368.00	
Official Gazette	24.00	
Black caps for execution of 4 condemned at Olongapo	3.50	
Premiums of 1½ per cent on bonds of provincial and municipal employees	795.54	
Total	34,989.09	3,928.58
EXPENDITURES FOR ROADS, BRIDGES, AND FERRIES.		
Wages of laborers on roads, bridges, and ferries, and cost of material and ferries	1,712.30	2,937.18
Cost of transportation Government rice		241.50
Total	1,712.30	3,178.68

ROADS, BRIDGES, AND CULVERTS.

The Insular Government, taking into account the very deplorable conditions prevailing in the province during the months of August, September, and October, 1903, owing to the scarcity of staple articles of food, sent 2,400 sacks of rice to the province to be used in the repair and arrangement of roads and bridges, in order to furnish the laboring class with the means of honestly earning their living. Of the number of sacks mentioned 2,300 were used in the repair of roads and bridges.

But in spite of this assistance from the Insular Government and the disbursements made by the province from its road funds, the roads and bridges are in such a bad state that they can scarcely be called improved roads and bridges, as the improvements which have been made—as Governor Lesaca remarked in one of his reports—are mere palliatives. There are many places where the mud holes are very bad and long stretches of badly graded, stony road. As a general rule the bridges are very bad, many being impassable not only to carts and vehicles but even to pedestrians; others are in danger of falling, while the balance have not yet been finished.

There are many culverts completely ruined so that it is necessary for vehicles to leave the road and make a detour to get around them.

There are also numerous streams over which bridges have been built and which can not be bridged for the present on account of their width, depth, velocity of current, and volume of water, but the provincial government has established a good system of ferries, which serve their purpose well except during the time of freshets. Every year accidents are recorded in the crossing of streams. A telegram has just been received to-day from the president of Botolan giving an account of the death of a Filipino and an American negro, on the 13th instant, by drowning in the River Bucao; on the 2d of this month a man and a child were drowned in the Cabanatuan River, district of Palauig.

In order that an idea may be formed of the difficulties in the way of communication in the province, the following table of distances between the pueblos, showing the number of fords or ferries, bridges, and culverts which have to be crossed in each instance, is given:

Municipalities.	Distances.	Crossings of streams.	Bridges.	Culverts.
	Miles.			
Iba to Palauig	9	2	7	5
Palauig to Masinloc	8½	1	5	4
Masinloc to Candelaria	6¼	2	3	3
Candelaria to Santa Cruz	10	3	7	2
Santa Cruz to Infanta	2	1	3	0
Iba to Botolan	4	1	4	2
Botolan to Cabangan	10	2	11	5
Cabangan to San Felipe	7	2	6	2
San Felipe to San Narciso	3	0	5	3
San Narciso to San Marcelino	6	0	6	3
San Marcelino to Castilla	4	0	6	2
Castillejos to Subig	4	0	4	6
Subic to Olongapo	6	3	4	2
San Narciso to San Antonio	6	0	10	6
Total	80	17	81	45

PROGRESS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

With the difficulties in the way of communication between the pueblos themselves and the pueblos and the provincial capital, it is superfluous to state that traveling being almost impossible in the rainy season, they exert a great influence with regard to the administration and government of the province and pueblos of the same. It is for this reason, perhaps, that some provincial officers, in spite of their good intentions, have failed to make their visits of inspection to the municipalities as frequently as the law requires, and for this reason many irregularities, deficiencies, and immoralities in the administration and government of the pueblos have remained unnoticed by provincial officers, who are the ones called upon by virtue of their office to guard against, correct, and punish them. For this reason, perhaps, the provincial government and municipalities have not made sufficient progress to be worth mentioning in this report; and have not made any improvements to which we could call attention with the exception of the Balilis Bridge in the district of Iba and the Batu Bridge in that of Palauig, both of which were constructed with Government rice and road and bridge funds of the province, and of the municipal school of Botolan, build with Government rice and the donations of the residents of that municipality. All of the balance of the work done by the province on its roads and bridges has been a mere "palliative," according to the graphic expression of Hon. Governor Lesaca.

In connection with this matter it can be said that during the fiscal year the provincial government of Zambales, being entirely

taken up with looking toward its self-support, had no time to think of improvements.

In fact, the expenses of the provincial government on the one hand and the precarious state of the provincial finances on the other necessarily contribute to the unfavorable condition of affairs herein noted as regards the progress of the government of Zambales.

Other contributary causes which have had a powerful influence in spite of the noble purposes of the governor, in the failure of the provincial government of Zambales to achieve progress along any line, as the prestige of the Government would demand have been the deplorably bad conditions as to agriculture, industry, and commerce. Of these subjects we shall treat in the following paragraphs.

COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, ECONOMIC, AND FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of Zambales is almost entirely in the hands of Chinamen, with whom it is impossible for Filipino capital to compete, as their special manner of living, commercial policy, and the decided protection which they enjoy from their countrymen in Manila, who extend credit to them, place them in the most advantageous position with regard to native competitors.

In truth, in Iba, the provincial capital, alone there are nine Chinese stores to compete with a single native firm known as "La Esperanza de Iba," whose two stores are making superhuman efforts to keep up, being compelled to sell goods, though of superior quality to those sold by their competitors, at the same price as they.

The same competition is noted in all of the other pueblos and it is always the native firms that go to the wall; at Masinloc there are 3 Chinese stores and 1 native; in Santa Cruz, 7 of the former and 1 of the latter; at Palauig, 2; Candelaria, 2; Botolan, 4, and Cabangan, 2, all kept by Chinamen who monopolize business in the interior.

It is only in the pueblos of the extreme south, Olongapo, Subic, San Marcelino, and San Narciso, where trade is in the hands of the small native shopkeepers. It is impossible for Chinese to establish themselves in business at these places. As often as they have attempted to do so they have been compelled to give it up for

the reason that the people of those parts abhor and despise them. It is perhaps owing to this reason that the pueblos whose agricultural and industrial conditions are the same as others of the province are the best business towns in Zambales. They are the only towns in the provinces having public markets and where a good trade is done in the agricultural products of other pueblos. At Subic, which has Saturday as its market day, the largest amount of business is transacted on account of its having a good port and easy communication with Morong and Bagac, of the neighboring province of Bataan, and with Manila by the Yangco line of steamers, that makes regular trips between the points indicated. This accounts for the fact that Subic not only has the trade of the upper pueblos of the province but also does a great deal of business with the towns of Morong, Bagac, and Manila. At Subic there are large warehouses for the storage of rice and the residents of that place are large engrossers and dealers in lumber.

On the other hand, in the pueblos of the interior, where trade is in Chinese hands, there are no public markets; business being limited to trade of imported merchandise, which is not compensated by the shipment of local products. The Chinese are great importers, but never exporters.

The agricultural and industrial products of the province are all shipped by the producers themselves in schooners and smaller craft, such as paraos. A very small quantity of palay and rice has been shipped during the past fiscal year, owing to lack of demand in other provinces. Lumber, rattan, and charcoal have been shipped in considerable quantities, but not at a great profit, owing to low prices.

Briefly, the interior trade of the province being almost entirely in the hands of Chinese and restricted to the consumption of imported articles, its effect is of deplorable consequences to the natives, who in a short time will have exhausted all of their small savings if an improvement does not take place in the sales of their own products.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

The principal product of Zambales is rice. During the year 1903 the rice crop was poor in many pueblos of the province owing to the fact that there was a fresh outbreak of the Asiatic cholera in the pueblos of Iba, Palauig, and Botolan during the months

of June, July, August, and September, causing many deaths; that famine made itself felt in all the pueblos of the province, though its consequences were not as serious and fatal as they might have been, owing to the relief given by the Government, that furnished rice in exchange for labor on public roads; that locusts appeared in the pueblos and threatened destruction to the rice fields, although the provincial locust board adopted measures which exterminated the plague before it finished its work of destruction; that a lack of draft animals made it impossible to cultivate the land given up to rice growing and that a contributory cause was the fact that rain did not fall abundantly until the middle of August and throughout the month of September. But in spite of all this and owing to some of the southern pueblos having had the good fortune to collect an abundant harvest, the Province of Zambales will have sufficient rice on hand, without counting on the year's crop, not only for home consumption but for shipment to other provinces.

Notwithstanding all of these misfortunes afflicting the honest and peaceful inhabitants of Zambales, they have responded to the call of the provincial government, by coöperating efficaciously with the municipal governments, in that many of them have taken up agricultural labors without fear or anxiety, planting large crops of corn, sweet potatoes, gaye, and other food plants that have given an abundant yield and contributed greatly to averting famine among the needy classes.

Moreover, as the property owners became convinced that they could not devote their energies to the making of plantations of other and more important articles, such as sugar cane, cotton, tobacco, etc., and hope for a flattering future on account of a lack of draft animals, many of them resolved to make plantations of maguey and cocoanuts by utilizing the vast extent of territory of this province suitable to these crops. This enthusiasm to plant maguey has not been restricted, the municipal council of San Narciso and that of the provincial capital setting an example for the rest by making a special appropriation for the making of plantations of maguey and its cultivation under the auspices and control of the municipal government.

By extending the cultivation of so important a textile in the near future a new product of great importance and large yield will be obtained, which will add to the wealth of the province quite as

much as rice and will so maintain agriculture in Zambales as to keep it in its present state and prevent its utter ruin, though it may not work an improvement by lifting it from its present depression on account of the lack of the principal elements to do so.

Draft animals have always been recognized as a principal factor in the development of agriculture where animal force is not substituted by mechanical, but up to the present time nothing has been heard of the results of the experiments made by the Government with steam plows. It is, perhaps, for this reason that the Civil Government, in its laudable purpose to lift agriculture from its present depression, acquired carabaos from China to sell at cost price to the inhabitants of these Islands, but as the natives did not know the qualities of this animal and whether or not they could become acclimated, there was no one in Zambales who ventured to place an order for these carabaos, in spite of the great scarcity of these animals and their utility in agriculture.

One landowner in Iba brought some cattle imported from abroad to the province, but they died of rinderpest a few days after their arrival and spread contagion to his carabaos, that also fell victims to the same disease. It spread so rapidly in Iba that during the month of December, 1903, it caused a great many deaths among horses and cattle; however, thanks to the measures adopted by the adjacent municipalities in absolutely prohibiting the passage of animals from Iba through their districts, the spread of the disease was prevented, and finally, in the month of May, 1904, Iba was declared free from rinderpest.

It is estimated that 60 head of carabaos and 20 head of cattle died in the municipality of Iba in consequence of this reappearance of the rinderpest, which decimated the few animals that survived the epidemic of the year 1902. The provincial board of health, unable to adopt any direct means for combating the disease, was obliged to restrict its action to the enforcement of preventive measures by quarantine and isolation of infected beasts. It would be very desirable that the Government should undertake a careful study of this disease by competent persons in order that cattle may be freed of it, as the cause of the ruin of many families who, in a single night, found that not one lone animal suitable for agricultural work had been left them, owing to the ravages of rinderpest.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The industries of Zambales are restricted to manufactures from agricultural products by old and rudimentary processes; for example, the characteristic industry of rice cleaning by the use of the luzon, the weaving of textiles on native looms, rope making, etc.

It is surprising that Zambales, being a large producer of rice, has not, like other rice-producing provinces, any rice-cleaning machinery, even on the smallest scale, for converting this grain into another of greater value. The same thing is true with regard to the working of other agricultural products. The principal cause of this is the lack of the necessary capital and of initiative, encouragement, and protection with regard to national industries. Other industries of Zambales are the making of mats, buri sacks, of the nipa thatch for roofing purposes, native textiles, and the manufacture of bamboo for building purposes, the collection of firewood, lumbering, and charcoal making. In all of these industries the most deficient and oldest processes are employed, for which reason the production is small and does not, considering the time and money invested, produce large profits to those engaged in them.

During the fiscal year, owing to the precarious situation of the province, brought about by the ruinous monopoly of the interior trade by the Chinese, the state of depression of agriculture, the lack of draft animals, and the public calamities which have afflicted its inhabitants, the industries mentioned have not produced as much as during former years; hence the critical economic condition of the province.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The agricultural, commercial, and industrial conditions of which I have spoken in the foregoing paragraphs, and the numerous and great calamities which have afflicted the inhabitants of the province, will have clearly demonstrated what the economic conditions of Zambales were during the period covered by this report. They were exceedingly critical and precarious, and, in order to prove it, it is only necessary to point out the fact that many taxpayers, both provincial and municipal, became delinquent and suffered the consequent penalties in spite of the zeal and activity displayed by the officials charged with their collection. Everybody, from the

richest to the poorest, clamored and complained of the great scarcity of money. Some, however, preferred to have their real property sold at public auction for the payment of taxes, not because they believed that the charge upon them and penalties for delinquency were excessive, but through a material lack of money with which to pay them. Others have resigned themselves to suffer the penalty imposed by Act No. 655 for nonpayment of registration certificates, not a few of them owing this tax for two or three years. Some merchants and industrials have been obliged to go out of business either because of the hard times of because of the ruinous monopoly of the Chinese shopkeepers. Finally, the laboring classes have been obliged to emigrate to other provinces, leaving their families in the most deplorable state of poverty, in search of a living wage for themselves and those dependent upon them.

From the beginning of the fiscal year until the beginning of October, 1903, the inhabitants of this province suffered famine. In order to get an idea of what this signified it is sufficient to say that the price of rice rose to 4 pesos a cavan, when it could be purchased at all, although subsequently, thanks to the assistance lent by the Civil Government, that generously furnished rice to the inhabitants of the province in exchange for labor on the public roads, its fatal consequences were not felt to so great an extent, as I have already had occasion to state. It was owing to this relief on the part of the Insular Government that only a few deaths from famine were recorded, although many people greatly suffered from hunger. Thanks also to the foresight of the Civil Government and the efficient support of the provincial government, there was subsequently no scarcity of tubers, with which the horrors of famine were averted at a time when it would have been in its most critical stage, that is to say, about the month of August to the beginning of September, 1903.

In spite of the famine the no less fatal consequences of the cholera epidemic which made its appearance anew in some of the pueblos of the province, of the drought and of the lack of draft cattle, some of the lands were cultivated and a crop was raised which, though smaller and not so good as those of former years, was more than sufficient for the necessities of the inhabitants. About the end of the fiscal year unshelled rice was quoted at from 2 to 2.50 pesos the cavan and shelled rice between 4.50 and 5 pesos the cavan. Though it is true that some of the pueblos of the south were able to

make shipments of rice to other provinces, the majority were unable to do so on account of the lack of demand, and this is another reason why the economic conditions of the province have not improved, and that penury amounting to a veritable crisis has been felt among the laboring classes, who depend for their subsistence upon the amount of work furnished them by the landowners.

However, thanks to the work furnished by the construction of the Capas-O'Donnell-Iba road, there has been somewhat of an improvement in this critical situation. Hundreds of laborers coming from distant parts and suffering all sorts of hardships have gone there seeking to alleviate their condition and that of their families, while others, delinquent in the payment of their taxes, have there been obliged to work out the penalty.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The financial condition of a province is similar if not the same as its economic state; for this reason, in this Province of Zambales the deplorable economic conditions are reflected in its finances.

In truth, the provincial treasury and the municipal treasuries have passed through a crisis during the fiscal year, provincial and municipal employees having had to resign themselves to the non-payment of their salaries at the end of each calendar month. And although this has not happened on more than two or three occasions with regard to provincial officials, in nearly all of the municipalities of the province, with two or three exceptions—Subic, Olongapo, and Iba—the municipal employees, school-teachers, and municipal police have not received their salaries corresponding to the last two quarters, owing to the fact that either municipal funds had become exhausted or there had been a failure to collect the revenues. For this reason the municipalities, having gone into debt on account of salaries and other expenses of the administration last year, were obliged to include in their estimates of expenses for 1904 a sufficient amount to cover this indebtedness, and this has worked greatly to the prejudice of the present municipal officials and employees.

In the message of the acting provincial governor addressed to the convention of presidents on the occasion of their assembly held May 23 may be seen the indebtedness of this provincial government and the unpaid obligations of nearly all of the municipalities as well as the revenues upon which they are dependent. And in this connection I would state that the estimate of revenues is in some

instances greatly exaggerated, being more than what can possibly be collected.

A copy of this message was sent to the honorable Executive Secretary, together with the recommendations of the provincial board; notwithstanding this, I inclose with this report some tables relative to the financial condition of the province.

Before passing on to another subject I think it is my duty to state that the visit of inspection which I made to the pueblos of the north resulted in that many complaints relative to irregularities, deficiencies, and immoralities on the part of the former administration of those municipalities were filed with me, and that I have turned the matter over for investigation to the provincial board. I do not know to what to attribute this state of affairs, but I am sure if more frequent visits of inspection were to be made by those officials charged with this duty by the law these vicious customs, inherited from the past rule, would soon disappear.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From all that has been stated in the foregoing paragraphs it can not be denied that the condition of the Province of Zambales during the past fiscal year has not been satisfactory on account of the fact that the poverty of the provincial government has made its progress and aggrandizement impossible because of the depression of its agriculture; of the woefully bad condition of its industries, many of which have died out; of the ruinous monopoly of trade in the interior by Chinamen; of certain political conditions which bear relation to the act consolidating the pueblos, No. 945, and Act No. 1004, which divided the Province of Zambales; and, lastly, on account of its economic and financial conditions, which were critical and precarious.

But for this melancholy picture, the sight of which saddens the mind, there is one solution which mitigates the pain—a pain every governor must feel in the contemplation of so somber a past. I refer to the rapid progress made in education.

During the past rule, for reasons that are well known, the institutions of learning of this province were limited to primary public schools where only the first letters were taught, and then in a very imperfect manner. As was natural, but little interest was taken by the inhabitants of the province in education, as they were convinced that in those primary schools they could learn

little or nothing; and because no encouragement was held out to them for the future, even if they acquired this limited education; but to-day the municipal schools, presided over by American teachers, assisted by Filipinos, teach, besides English, the knowledge of which in itself will mean a great deal for the inhabitants of this Archipelago, some studies of a higher primary character, and it is for this reason that the inhabitants of the province understand and see that education enjoys the protection and is compensated by the constituted government; they therefore endeavor to obtain it, and this accounts for the fact that the attendance upon the public schools in the pueblos of the province and the high school numbers 8,212 children of both sexes, according to data furnished me by the division superintendent. This respectable number shows in an evident manner the high regard that these inhabitants have for education. It is quite remarkable that in spite of the short time that the public schools have been established here there are many children and young people who speak English with a certain amount of perfection, and there is no doubt that in ten years more education will have made great progress in this province—so much so that it is not too much to affirm, without fear of being charged with exaggerating, that the number who will speak English will be greater than those who spoke Spanish at any one time during the three centuries of Spanish rule.

There is a high school in the provincial capital, presided over by American teachers, which has an attendance of nearly 300 students of both sexes, who are the most advanced of the different schools of the pueblos of the province and who, besides the regular high-school studies, are taught subjects which pertain to secondary instruction. All of them understand and speak English, and in the lectures held every Saturday discussions are had and speeches made in that language.

This school turns out auxiliary teachers who take charge of the public schools in the pueblos and barrios and greatly contribute to disseminating a knowledge of English and other subjects among their fellow-countrymen.

There is a plan for the construction of a large model building, to be used as a school of secondary instruction, in this province, 2,400 sacks of rice having been given by the Insular Government as a contribution toward the expense of the erection of this edifice. The plans, which were made by the provincial secretary of Zambales,

who also made the specifications, were sent by the division superintendent of schools to the General Superintendent of Education for his approval.

There is a great and earnest desire on the part of the inhabitants of this province to see work started on this building, as there will surely be established, as a branch of the high school, a school of arts and trades, in accordance with the unanimous and vehement desire of the people to have their young men obtain the necessary knowledge to become intelligent farmers, sculptors, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, painters, stenographers, telegraph operators etc., being sure that this will be a step in the right direction, and I am certain that in their hearts they would feel eternally grateful to the constituted government if their wishes were soon realized.

MINING, HUNTING, AND FISHING.

Three mining claims have been filed by citizens of the United States in the office of the provincial secretary of Zambales for the location of the following mines: "Copper Queen," "Copper King," and "Buckeye," all in the district of Botolan, but up to the present time the locators have not done the assessment work required by law.

There is hunting in all of the pueblos of the province, but as a general rule for amusement or recreation rather than from a business or money-making standpoint.

Fisheries are carried on in all of the pueblos of the province in the old and rudimentary way and constitute a good source of revenue to the municipalities. Nearly the entire product is consumed locally, although some small fishes, such, for instance, as the "bagoong," are salted and shipped to the Ilocos Provinces.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF THE PROVINCE.

It may be stated in general terms that the political conditions of this province are excellent, if not unsurpassable, for the relations between the government and the people are exceedingly cordial, demonstrating coöperation and mutual aid. This is proven by the state of Octavian peace and tranquillity of the province since the death of the notorious Manalang; the enthusiasm with which the people received the proclamation of the locust board recommending the extermination of locusts by the *pintacasi* system; the decided support lent by the people in the execution of the orders

of the provincial government and of the municipalities; and, finally, the promptness and willingness with which all of the inhabitants respond to the call of the government whenever it is a question of patriotic contribution, a popular feast, or a charitable work.

But in concrete and determinate cases the political conditions of the province vary a great deal, presenting very different aspects.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE PUEBLOS.

Act No. 945, consolidating the pueblos, from the time of its enactment, October 15, 1903, up to January, 1904, when its provisions went into effect, has been seriously commented upon both by the government and by the people, on account of its effect having been contrary to that expected of it.

Let us not ask residents of pueblos that have been absorbed, because, considering their natural aversion for the law, they may be partial in their statements. Let us rather consult the facts in the case and they will speak for themselves.

Politically speaking—that is, in as far as the pueblos that have been absorbed are concerned—they have lost their political representation and are marked by discouragement, indifference, and apathy toward everything edifying and having a tendency to promote the moral and material welfare of the municipal government. Even the governing classes, lacking stimulus and inducement to take part in politics, have allowed their civic pride to grow cold and refrain from taking any active part in political contests or in the administration and government of their fellow-citizens. In short, there are on the part of the residents of the pueblos consolidated discontent, apathy, and indifference and perhaps a suspicion as to the true motive of the law.

With regard to the administration, all agree that the consolidation act has had the result of defeating its own purposes and that its effects are felt by the entire public service. As a matter of fact, the consolidation act has brought about a change in the circumstances of place and time with regard to the compliance with the laws by the residents of the consolidated pueblos, a change which, far from improving conditions, has made them worse and has placed so many difficulties in the way of the enforcement of the laws as to make their compliance almost impossible within the legal period. It is for this reason that the residents of the con-

solidated pueblos, either in order to comply with some duty or to exercise some right, have an unnecessary burden imposed upon them with regard to the first circumstance and suffer prejudice with regard to the second.

In proof of this I have the following example:

1. The municipal treasurer has his office at the seat of municipal government and must there receive the payment of the taxes. He is not obliged nor can he be compelled to go to any of the annexed pueblos to make collections. For this reason all of the residents in the district must necessarily come a long distance to the pueblo which is the seat of municipal government. From this it is inferred at once that the effect of the consolidation act has been to make the circumstances as to place in the compliance with the provisions of the law worse than it was before.

2. The provincial treasurer or some deputy of his will announce that he will be so many days in the municipality collecting taxes. The advice generally reaches the very remote barrios of the municipal district late, and through lack of time the taxpayer is either unable to reach the municipality or gets there too late, and then he either fails to pay his taxes altogether or has to pay them with the penalty for delinquency. From this, then, it is inferred that the circumstance as to time is worse in consolidated municipalities than it was before.

With regard to other branches of the administration and of the public service, analogous cases have occurred and still happen; there are some very serious, which refer to personal security, which is almost nil in those districts; to the administration of justice, which is worse than deficient; to the registration of births and deaths, completely neglected; to leaks in the collection of taxes, which occur frequently; to caciquism in all of its forms, etc. To add to the misfortunes of the residents of the consolidated pueblos there is a lack of zeal, of activity, and of interest on the part of some municipalities in their welfare and prosperity. These irregularities in the administration and deficiency in the public service are not so serious in those pueblos which have been consolidated but are not at a great distance from the seat of municipal government nor separated from it by large rivers that can not be forded during the rainy season and completely cut off communication. But some consolidations have been made in the province in which distances and communication between the pueblos annexed and the munic-

ipality itself are of such a character as to make conditions the very worst possible; sometimes the distance is from 9 to 10 miles. This is true of the districts of Cabangan and Palauig, of Botolan and Iba, respectively, which are about 10 miles distant from the seat of municipal government, with large and unfordable rivers in between. With regard to these two districts I have received many complaints, the people deploring the grave deficiencies of the administration, which mean to them great detriment to their general interests and particularly to the municipal treasury.

TAX ON CARTS.

Act No. 744, known commonly as the cart law, is one which has also taken up the attention of the public and been the subject of many complaints.

Governor Lesaca, being desirous of rendering great service to his people, proposed and recommended to the provincial board, that in turn did the same to the honorable Civil Governor, that the carts prohibited by law be allowed to use the provincial roads in exchange for the services or personal labor of the people on provincial wagon roads. With the exception of two municipal councilors, all of the rest, after consulting the will of the people, emphatically protested against this proposition, basing their protest on reasons of high political and administrative expedience. The superior authorities took this matter up on May 9, 1904, and rejected the recommendation in view of the report rendered thereon by the Secretary of the Interior. But it makes no difference; the Zambales people are docile, submissive, obedient, and respectful of authority. At the call of the government they willingly and readily present themselves to work gratuitously if necessity so requires it and public utility so recommends. Of this popular coöperation I have proofs and grateful recollections from my visit of inspection to the north; the municipality, council, and townspeople of Santa Cruz and of Masinloc, in the reconstruction of the Lipay Bridge in the first municipality and in that of Panlabauan in the second, gladly and with the greatest enthusiasm employed the *pintacasi* system, contributing material and labor so that the repairs on both bridges were soon completed almost without any expense whatsoever to the municipalities mentioned.

The districts of Palauig and Candelaria, represented at the public

session which I had during my visit of inspection, gladly and spontaneously promised to erect their public schools by patriotic subscription, the wealthy contributing the necessary materials and the working classes the labor.

From these facts I have come to the conclusion, as regards the very delicate question of gratuitous personal services on the part of the people in public works, that the tact of the governor and a conviction on the part of the people that it is for their general welfare will go a long way further than a law making such labor compulsory and inflicting punishment for failure to comply with its provisions.

Before finishing with the law on carts I must state that with the measures adopted by the provincial board at its session held April 9, 1904, the provisions of the said law and the necessities of the public service in general, and of agriculture in particular, were reconciled. For in accordance with the precepts of the resolution adopted by the provincial board, the acting provincial governor decreed on April 25, 1904, an executive order providing, among other things, for the use of provincial roads by native carts the wheels of which have tires over 2½ inches in width which are rigid with the axle upon payment of the proper tax. This executive order also permits, in order to fulfill the necessities of agriculture, the use of sledges on roads belonging to the neighborhood.

DIVISION AND ANNEXATION OF ZAMBALES.

The political questions which have most greatly absorbed public attention in Zambales and in which the provincial officers, divided into two bands, took an active part, were those which resulted in the promulgation of Acts 867 and 1004.

Act No. 867, providing for the annexation of the pueblos of the north to Pangasinan with regard to judicial administration, was the precursor of Act No. 1004, providing for the complete and total separation of those pueblos.

This latter measure reduced the Province of Zambales to one-half in population, extent of territory, and wealth, and left it with the terrible prospect of total disappearance if unable in the future to be self-supporting. But the warning of that law was unheeded, time was wasted, and circumstances were not taken advantage of in order to ward off the threatening danger.

The promulgation of Act No. 1004 was a hard blow to the people of Zambales, whose provincial and municipal governments feel and deplore the loss of the pueblos of the north, all the more so as there is a prospect of the province being absorbed by others if its financial conditions do not change in the sense of being able to support the burdens of the government and carry on necessary improvements.

The undersigned would have avoided touching upon this point in order not to wound the susceptibilities of certain persons, but having to comply with the law on the one hand and having unjustly to bear the recriminations and the burdens of responsibility for what may perhaps be a dark future for Zambales on the other, he can do no less than to make a brief explanatory sketch of the history of this question until its settlement by the promulgation of Act No. 1004.

Prior to the establishment of the civil régime in Zambales, the pueblos now annexed to Pangasinan presented a petition to the honorable Civil Commission asking that they be annexed to the government which now rules over their destinies, on the grounds of high political, social, and administrative expediency.

On August 28, 1901, the honorable Civil Commission came here to establish civil government in Zambales. At the meeting the Commission itself brought up, among other things, the question of dividing Zambales into two or three parts in view of the possibility of its being unable to be self-supporting. For this reason, upon motion of the undersigned, the question was brought up of the transfer of the provincial capital to the pueblo of Santa Cruz as a means of avoiding the proposed division.

At the convention of presidents held in January, 1902, President Reynoso, of Alaminos, proposed the transfer of the provincial capital to the pueblo of Santa Cruz. His proposition was not well received, but was rejected by the majority of the representatives, who voted that it remain in Iba. This majority was supported by the entire government of Zambales.

The convention of presidents renewed their sessions in May of the same year, and the same question arose, but without favorable result, as in the preceding session, when I furnished certified copies of the resolutions adopted by this assembly and on the 10th of June, 1902, I informed the Secretary of the honorable Civil Commission that the division of the territory of Zambales was imminent

unless the petition of the people of the north were acted upon favorably.

During the same month of June the presidents of the northern pueblos met in extra session in one of the towns of the district and passed a resolution to raise funds by popular subscription to pay for the transfer of the provincial government building and public jail to Santa Cruz in order to overcome the principal objection of the presidents of the southern pueblos to the petition filed by those of the north. A committee was organized, made up of Presidents Reynoso of Alaminos, Nebrija of Agno, O'Blanca of Bani, and Alegre of Bolinao, that was charged with the duty of presenting a memorial to the honorable Civil Commission backing up their just aspirations for the transfer of the capital city to Santa Cruz, or, in another case, to ask for the annexation of the northern pueblos to Pangasinan in case that the first was not practicable. The cholera and the disturbances in the north caused by brigandage interfered with the projected trip of this committee.

The pueblos of the north, in despair and discontent, as much because the provincial government did not hearken to their just aspirations as on account of deficiencies and irregularities of administration, desisted from their purpose of asking for the transfer of the capital of the province to the pueblo of Santa Cruz, choosing instead annexation to Pangasinan.

The undersigned, interpreting the desires of the pueblos of the north, was from the beginning, when the honorable Civil Commission first came to Zambales, an enthusiastic partisan of the transfer of the capital from Iba to Santa Cruz, and supported the presidents of the northern pueblos in all of the steps taken by them toward the fulfillment of their legitimate desires.

Having been disappointed as they were in the first project, he became their stanch supporter in their last petition asking for annexation to Pangasinan, he having signed with Presidents Reynoso and Nebrija, as representatives of their districts, the draft presented to the Civil Commission relative to the division of Zambales by the annexation of the northern part to Pangasinan and the formation of the balance of the province with the pueblos of Bataan into a separate district with the capital at Subic; on behalf of this project he labored with the superior authorities.

This latter measure had the support and approval of ex-Treasurer Arthur S. Emery; of the senior inspector of Constabulary, Mr.

Smith; of the division superintendent of schools, Mr. Chas. E. Putnam; and of the customs inspector.

It also received the decided support of the municipal councilors and most distinguished headmen of the municipalities of the south, Olongapo, Subic, Castillejos, San Marcelino, San Narciso, San Felipe, and Cabangan, with the precise condition, however, as contained in the draft in question, that the capital of the new province should be established at the municipality of Subic.

If it is true that some of the pueblos supporting the project subsequently changed their attitude, it was not owing to any action on my part, but to differences of opinion or to the evil influences of certain parties who believed that their private interests would be injured.

On November 9, 1903, the presidents and principal citizens of the province held a mass meeting at which the northern district was represented by only four presidents. It was agreed at the said assembly, as a means of attracting the dissenters from the north and of avoiding the division of Zambales, that the capital should be changed from Iba to Santa Cruz. This resolution was indicated by telegram to the honorable Civil Commission on that afternoon.

But for reasons that only the misfortune of Zambales may be able to explain, the assembly changed its mind overnight and on the morning of the 10th of November retracted its former resolution and was of the opinion that the transfer of the capital to Santa Cruz was neither just nor equitable, but that it should be transferred to the pueblo of Masinloc as being the more central point in the province and one having a good port.

This change will not be a surprise when the vacillating attitude of some pueblos that, willing to sign in support of a measure today, will to-morrow sign a protest against the same measure, is taken into consideration.

The recital of these facts indicates not only the diverse characters of the political life in Zambales, but also the state of culture, government, and administration of its pueblos during that period of evolution of the pueblos of the province lying between Zambales under Act No. 211 and Zambales under Act No. 1004.

To sum up, the said Act No. 1004, which was drafted as a result of the projected division and annexation of a part of the Province of Zambales, was accepted gladly by the people because, in accordance with its provisions the name of Zambales was preserved, but

when consideration was had of the economic conditions that will not permit the province to be self-supporting, it was feared, and it is still feared, that Zambales will have to be absorbed by the adjacent provinces.

For this reason the undersigned, as the chief executive of this province, interpreting these grave fears on the part of the people, has studied this matter with the interest that it deserves, seeking the most practical and efficacious means to avoid this political crisis.

It is of course at once apparent that the principal cause of the present state of affairs is the no less greater crisis through which the province is passing in a financial way.

It was for this reason that in my message addressed to the convention of presidents held May 23, 1903, that I described the precarious situation of the provincial treasury, pointing out that it could no longer support the present luxury of expenditures without danger to its political representation. For this reason I recommended that the assembly adopt the necessary measures to tide over this financial crisis.

Before the convention adopted a definite resolution they took sufficient time carefully to study this matter. Following out my instructions they passed a resolution, as the most efficacious means of tiding over the present crisis, reducing the number of provincial employees and doing away with certain expenditures.

The recommendations of the convention, it is hoped, will effect a saving amounting to over ₱10,000. Upon the recommendations of the convention being referred to the provincial board they were adopted by the latter body with some slight amendments, those falling within its sphere of action having been ordered put into execution while the balance received its recommendation and support and were referred to the Civil Governor for approval.

The pueblos and the entire province in general are aware of the steps taken by the convention and by the provincial board and trust that they will be successful to the extent of preserving the political representation of Zambales.

NAVAL RESERVATION AT OLONGAPO.

This is another matter affecting the political existence of Zambales to which its government could not be indifferent for the reason that it bears relations not only to the interests of my prov-

ince but also to the future welfare and progress of the inhabitants of the south, Subic and Olongapo.

In truth, on the 13th and 14th of February of this year the municipal presidents of Olongapo and Subic informed this provincial government that the commandant of the naval station at Olongapo had sent them the following notification:

NOTICE.

The naval reservation at Subic Bay comprehends all of the lands and waters within the following boundaries:

(Description as given in Spanish is absolutely untranslatable and unintelligible.)

No new land shall be taken from anybody who has not previously occupied same, nor shall any houses or buildings be put up on lands which have not been previously occupied or set out for building purposes.

Before constructing a building within the reservation this office must be notified.

L. KARMANY,
Major, United States Marine Corps,
Governor in Charge of the Naval Reservation.

This notice and the several letters received from the municipal presidents mentioned relative to the matter, asking what are the powers of the naval and civil authorities within the reservation and the relations between both, resulted in that this government consulted the matter with the honorable Civil Governor, who determined that the notice referred to should be complied with.

Before setting forth my opinions and recommendations in the interests of the welfare and future of the pueblos of Olongapo and Subic, with relation to the naval reservation, it is but proper to acknowledge the fact that the naval men living at Olongapo, for the purpose of making Olongapo and Subic the best port and dockyard of the Orient, have greatly increased the importance of these pueblos and their commerce, industry, and value of real estate, and it is not too much to hope, upon very reasonable grounds, that Olongapo will some day be converted into a great American city.

But, on the other hand, those two pueblos have certain misgivings with regard to the prospect of continuing under the rule of the military government. It is not my intention either to censure or to comment upon such a government, but time and experience have passed sentence upon it, or rather have confirmed the fact that a military government is less democratic, less liberal, and less

popular than a civil government. In proof of this we would refer to the pueblos of Olongapo and Subic themselves for their opinion on the matter.

I have tested the opinions of the pueblos of Santa Cruz and Olongapo upon this matter and I am aware of their attitude and tendencies. I can solemnly state that those two pueblos desire, by all means, to avoid a military government, and continue to be municipalities of the Province of Zambales, even if their territory or a part of it is to be made a naval reservation in the future.

Not only do I believe but I would be bold enough to affirm that the continuation of the civil régime in those pueblos would not result in the least difficulty, but on the contrary would be an efficacious help to the Navy in carrying out their vast plans and projects in the naval reservation.

Moreover, the continuation of civil government in these pueblos will assure a bright future, prosperity, peace, and progress and would serve as a protection to business against the despotic monopoly of certain elements whom the law does not allow to carry on business, but who nevertheless do so indirectly. A stay of a few hours in Olongapo is sufficient to convince anyone of the existence of such monopoly and to hear complaints with regard to the famous canteen checks which circulate throughout the pueblo as currency of a variable value. I say variable because I have been informed by several merchants of that place that but one canteen enjoys the privilege of having its canteen checks exchanged for the same value as they bear on their face, the other canteens and stores having to suffer a discount of from 20 to 25 per cent in the exchange of those received by them.

When I think of the financial condition at Olongapo, the municipal government of which is supported by the revenues produced by the industrial and forestry taxes, I can do no less than ask the following question: How will the municipality of Olongapo be self-supporting if the sale of intoxicating liquors on the reservation is restricted or entirely prohibited and the cutting of timber in its territory is not permitted?

As a matter of fact, the forestry and industrial taxes are the only sources of revenue at Olongapo for the municipality, and it has only been with them that it has been able to meet its expenses and carry on a few improvements in the past.

Act No. 709, relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors within certain distances from Government reservations, strictly prohibits their sale within 2 miles of a reservation. On the other hand, as all of the territory in the district and its forestry, mining, fishing, and other resources are under the direct control of the reservation, for this reason, perhaps, even though the Philippine Commission has not yet enacted a law expressly reserving the territory within the districts of Olongapo and part of Subic, executive measures of such a character as that contained in the notice quoted at the beginning of these paragraphs have been decreed by the naval authorities at Olongapo. At Olongapo, moreover, the cutting of timber since the publication of this notice by virtue of an express prohibition issued by the commandant of the reservation has been entirely stopped.

Taking into consideration all of the foregoing—the just aspirations of the residents of Olongapo to enjoy the benefits of a civil government on the one hand and their well-grounded fears of the rigor of a military régime on the other, and, finally, the property of the municipal treasury—the future of Olongapo is a very complex economic and political problem which merits careful study on the part of the Government.

For that reason the undersigned, desirous to serve the people and be their interpreter near the legislative and executive authorities, takes the liberty to suggest the necessity and advisability of the enactment of a law which will solve this politico-economic crisis in the most able manner for the welfare and prosperity of the people. I will touch upon this question in the final part of my report.

CONCLUSION.

We have now seen what the administration of the Province of Zambales was during the past fiscal year. We have noted the political changes which its government has undergone and which have deeply affected its organization, the condition of its agriculture, commerce, and industry, and finally we have become informed of its economic and financial conditions.

I will frankly state that I would have avoided making this report at all hazards for the reason that I am obliged to touch upon some matters in which I have had great participation and that I will have regretfully to give my opinion, which is in no way favorable to the province. But an unexpected chance has

placed me in a position of complying with the law, and though this report may be beyond my powers and perhaps the subject of many censures and comments on the part of my political adversaries, as well as troublesome on account of its great length, I have been obliged to undertake its drafting with the good faith which always guides all of my acts. It is a simple and frank narrative of affairs as I have best understood them.

Inspired by a desire of doing good to the people of Zambales and in the capacity of interpreter of their just and legitimate aspirations, I take the liberty of making the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS, LEGISLATIVE, WITH REGARD TO ROADS.

Nobody better than the Government itself knows the great influence exerted by highways of communication between the pueblos themselves and the provincial capital in commerce, industry, and agriculture as well as administration and government of the province and the towns.

If a political economist has with reason said that highways of communication and transportation are a species of powerful machines the purpose of which is to remove distance and that their end is to facilitate trade by bringing in contact peoples and nations, a governor can do no less than say that highways of communication are efficacious means of preserving order in the interior, of maintaining the integrity of his territory against all foreign aggression, and of developing public wealth, and, above all, useful for the workings of the government and administration of the pueblos of the province.

The Province of Zambales, not having its roads in good repair and having its pueblos separated by long distances, especially since the consolidation act, as well as dear and difficult means of transportation, has been unable to take any steps forward in developing its natural resources, and with regard to its administration and government has fallen behind, leaving many interests unattended and many deficiencies and irregularities unnoticed to such an extent that compliance with the laws has been but little less than inefficacious; for this reason, perhaps, the undersigned regretfully had to deliver himself with regard to conditions in these somber terms:

During the fiscal year the provincial government of Zambales,

being entirely taken up with looking toward its self-support, had no time to think of improvements.

The question of roads constitutes, and ought to constitute, the principal and most important branch of the administration, to which the provincial government as well as the General Government of the Islands should consecrate all their efforts.

The precarious condition of the provincial treasuries has caused many governors to consider the ominous and odious *prestación personal,* some having gone to the extent of recommending it as a measure for building and maintaining roads. If it were to be put into practice in the same form as it existed during Spanish rule, even if in a less harsh manner, the people would energetically reject it and I am absolutely certain that any attempt to force it upon them would meet with greatest protest.

What, then, shall be done with the public roads with the treasury exhausted on the one hand while on the other hand the needs of the public and the decorum of the administration require their repair or reconstruction? Would it be better to leave the repair and maintenance of roads to the pueblos themselves or to follow the present system—that is to say, to have the province take charge of the said repair and maintenance?

With relation to this matter a series of questions have been addressed to all of the municipalities and it has been seen that opinion is very much divided, some preferring the present system while others prefer the projected one.

It is my opinion that for the present and until such time as the municipal governments have arrived at a proper stage in their regeneration that they should not be given the entire control or intervention in the repair and construction of roads. Moreover, as this is a matter which will require large expenditures and the road funds pertaining to each municipality being insufficient, we would find, even with a change in the system, that the roads would never be repaired.

I therefore prefer the present system but with the following modification: (*a*) That the supervision of the roads and bridges be left to the provincial governor and not to the provincial supervisor, as the former, having been elected chief executive of the province by the people, has with him the people's sympathy, love, and support, and as the governor exercises a moral and material influence which no other official can win. Owing to this fact it

is trusted that every difficulty except the lack of money will be overcome and roads and bridges will be speedily repaired and kept in good condition by the good tact and skill of the governor of the province.

Notwithstanding that I was not elected and am only occupying the office of provincial governor as a substitute for the regular incumbent, after having called a public conference between the officials of the municipalities of Santa Cruz and Masinloc and made them understand that there was an urgent necessity of repairing some bridges, not without having first called their attention to the liberties and prerogatives which they to-day enjoy under American rule and consequently the obligations that they are under of working gratuitously, I was able to persuade them all to employ the *pintacasi* system for the construction of these bridges, the wealthy having furnished the necessary material. It is with pride that I can repeat that the people of Zambales are docile, submissive, obedient, and respectful of authority.

I therefore believe that the supervision of the roads and bridges by the provincial governor would give most satisfactory results and would cheapen the cost of labor and of the materials employed.

But this supervision should not be limited or restricted; I have reference to the suspicions which place in doubt the morality, honor, and dignity of the governor. I propose a supervision equivalent to that had by road superintendents, but fuller and more independent in order that the governor-supervisor might have entire liberty of action without redounding to the prejudice of the laborers, who are now obliged to wait a long time for their pay, and of contractors who are also obliged to wait a long time for the payment of their contracts under the present system of supervision.

The provincial board, upon the provincial governor undertaking any work, shall make an appropriation out of road funds which shall be at the disposition of the governor at all times and places and without the intervention of anyone but the board. The latter, however, shall have the inspection of the work done under the governor-supervisor and over the accounts which he must present monthly with his report of the work done. The board shall have power either to approve or reject said reports.

The government shall make application for a free license for the cutting of timber, the governor-supervisor being the accountable

party and not the provincial treasurer, acting under the instructions of the Chief of the Forestry Bureau.

The provincial board may authorize the governor-supervisor to appoint the necessary number of foremen.

In case that the present position of road foreman shall be continued for the Province of Zambales and my proposition is accepted, he should be placed under the orders of the governor-supervisor.

In accordance with the above terms I recommend the enactment of a law relative to the repair of the roads and the construction and rebuilding of bridges and culverts.

In order to place the roads of this province in good condition and to construct many new bridges I also would recommend and ask for the enactment of a law granting the Province of Zambales a loan of ₱10,000 from the Congressional relief fund.

Taking into consideration the results of the consolidation act, which have been contrary to those expected of it, I would also recommend the enactment of a law which will remedy and correct the defects of their administration: (*a*) That the municipal president shall be required to make a visit of inspection to all of the pueblos and barrios of this district in order to become informed of their condition and on all matters pertaining to the municipal government, such visits to be made at least once every three months; and that he be required to make a report of the result of such visit to the provincial governor in which he can make such recommendations as he may think proper. (*b*) That the municipal treasurer shall accompany the municipal president in his visit of inspection in addition to his other duties imposed upon him by the Municipal Code, to make collections in the barrios and pueblos, and to look after persons who are delinquent in the payment of taxes. (*c*) To empower the municipal council to allow a per diem for traveling expenses to councilors living in former pueblos that have been converted into barrios whenever they come to attend the sessions of the municipal council.

I also propose the enactment of a law which will separate Palauig and Cabangan from their respective municipalities of Iba and Botolan in view of the long distances between them and the very bad condition of the roads.

I also propose the enactment of a law which will solve the economical and political conflict at Olongapo and which shall contain

the following provisions: (*a*) That shall define the situation of Olongapo; (*b*) that in case its territory is made a reservation that it shall always continue to be under a civil government; (*c*) that the attributes and powers of the naval authorities within the reservation shall be clearly fixed, especially in those things in which they come into immediate contact with the civil authorities and which may lead to conflicts as to jurisdiction, and which will also establish the relations which must rule between such authorities and those of the pueblos; (*d*) that shall regulate the sale of intoxicating or alcoholic liquors within the settled part of the town; and (*e*) which shall determine the matter of cutting timber so that Olongapo shall have the same privileges as any other pueblo in this regard.

That a law be enacted providing that if the auxiliary justice of the peace of the municipality resides in a pueblo which has been annexed to another distant from the seat of municipal government he shall be authorized to try civil and criminal cases between the residents of the pueblo or district in which he lives.

To make loans from the Congressional relief fund to those pueblos desiring to improve their agriculture, either by the opening up of new irrigation canals or by the improvement of those already established.

To amend Act No. 1148 so that the free cutting of timber allowed provincial and municipal governments for public purposes shall be extended so as to cover woods of the first group, as the use of lumber of the second group in bridges and culverts is detrimental to the government on account of the continual repairs which have to be made to them.

That the postal money-order system be extended to this province.

EXECUTIVE MEASURES.

As the municipalities have a telegraphic frank it would be more reasonable if they also had a postal frank. I would state that this province has an interior mail service with the municipalities, the mail carriers being the same that correspond to the regularly appointed postmasters by virtue of a circular from this provincial government; and notwithstanding the official communications from the municipalities which by chance reach the hands of the postmaster are there held up to pay postage or else sent on to the

provincial official to whom addressed, postage being collected from him. The undersigned has several times paid postage out of his own salary to the postmaster of this provincial capital on official mail from the municipalities. That one or more veterinaries be furnished to his province to study diseases of animals in order that cattle may be saved from the ravages of the rinderpest, symptoms of which disease are already apparent; it is almost endemic in this province. That the municipal police be provided with better arms and, if possible, that all the members of the force be armed with revolvers instead of shotguns, as at present, as the latter are almost useless in case of an attack.

In case that the office of the president of the provincial board of health is abolished in accordance with the recommendation of the convention of presidents and the provincial board, and so that the sanitary service in this province may not be completely neglected and that the person in charge of provincial sanitary matters shall not be completely ignorant of medicine, surgery, and hygiene, it is recommended that the present provincial secretary of Zambales be made president of the provincial board of health in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 307, for such time as the state of the provincial funds will not permit the permanent appointment of a regular physician, in view of the fact that this officer is the person who has had charge of sanitary statistics of the province and other work of the provincial board, and he believes that he is able to discharge the duties of this office for a small consideration and at the same time make use of his knowledge of medical science.

That measures be adopted against the despotic and ruinous monopoly of the canteens of Olongapo—that is to say, against the famous canteen checks—as, greatly to the detriment of municipal funds of that town, many canteens and restaurants had to go out of business on account of this monopoly.

I again repeat my recommendation relative to the petitions made by the convention of municipal presidents on May 23, 1904, supported by the provincial board, which have not been acted upon by the honorable Philippine Commission.

Respectfully submitted.

GABRIEL ALBA,
Acting Governor, Province of Zambales.

The CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF ZAMBALES,
Office of the Provincial Secretary.

Honorable Convention of Presidents:

GENTLEMEN: At last, after laborious negotiations arising out of the deficiencies inherent to the economic administration of the pueblos, I have been able to draft the present report relative to the financial condition of this Province of Zambales, thanks to the data furnished by the provincial treasurer, Mr. Ferrier, and the figures on record in the office of the provincial secretary. I have great pleasure in presenting to your consideration and for your study this report which may serve as a basis for your recommendations on this important matter of the economic crisis of the province and its pueblos, a crisis which threatens the political existence of Zambales and to make the very name disappear from the map of the Philippines unless a remedy is adopted in time which will guarantee success.

I have the honor to invite your attention to the following table:

Permanent annual expenditures of the province:	
For the year 1904	₱25, 067. 00
Probable, for 1904	6, 602. 16
	31, 669. 16
Annual revenues of the province for the year 1904, general	25, 230. 66
Deficit	6, 438. 50
Debts of the province	13, 926. 20
Uncollected revenues, 1902 and 1903	5, 000. 00
Deficit	8, 936. 20
Total deficit	15, 374. 70
Road-and-bridge funds	2, 302. 98

This table demonstrates that it is by all means impossible for the Province of Zambales to be self-supporting out of its revenues. It is true that the Insular Treasury, by virtue of Act No. 1004, is obliged to make up any deficiency in the revenues of the province, but this tutelage should not continue any longer nor should it be permitted by the dignity of the province.

With regard to the financial condition of the pueblos, I call your attention to the table of the "administration of the pueblos" in

which it is shown what municipalities have been self-supporting without running into debt and which have a surplus. With the exception of Olongapo, Subic, and Iba, all have unpaid obligations which must become a burden to the revenues for the year 1904, much to the harm of the present municipal officials. It may be answered that the revenues for the year 1902–3, especially that from the land tax, have not yet been collected, but these at their very largest estimate are not sufficient to cover the estimated expenditures.

Gentlemen, you have met to-day to consider the necessary improvements for the province and for the provincial government, but as its existence is threatened by the precarious state of its finances which does not permit it to be even self-supporting it is your duty above all things to find a remedy for this danger by any means which may be suggested by reason and justice, patriotism, abnegation, and love and zeal for our common welfare and disregard of private interests.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GABRIEL ALBA,
Provincial Secretary and Acting Provincial Governor.

Annual income of the Province of Zambales.

Municipalities.	Certificate of registration.	Industrial tax.	Cart tax.	Forestry products.	Stamps.	Land tax.	Total.
Olongapo	₱250	₱400		₱2,200	₱13	₱112.00	₱2,275.00
Subic	350	380		2,500		679.00	3,909.00
San Marcelino	1,500	500	₱650	600	50	1,607.25	4,907.00
San Narciso	1,300	573	750	70	12	1,706.00	4,411.00
Botolan	1,600	300	150	150	20	747.00	2,867.00
Iba	1,200	791	100	400	40	751.59	3,283.28
Masinloc	680	300	50	600	10	615.00	2,255.00
Santa Cruz	900	300	80	150	5	691.11	2,126.11
Miscellaneous							1,000.00
Total	7,680	3,544	1,780	6,470	150	6,908.95	27,533.64

Annual income, 1904	₱27,533.64	
Deduction of one-third of the land tax, ₱6,908	2,302.98	
		₱25,230.66
Assessments 1902 and 1903, and other amounts not collected		5,000.00
		30,230.66
Deficit, 1904		15,374.70
Total deficit		45,605.36

Annual income of the municipalities.

Municipalities.	Receipts.		Cash on hand, 1903.	Deficit.	Total.	Provincial.
	General.	School.				
Olongapo	₱7,423.00	₱100.00	₱418.93		₱7,941.93	₱2,275.00
Subic	4,346.00	750.00	83.60		5,179.60	3,909.00
San Marcelino	8,795.60	2,743.96	1.00		11,540.56	4,907.25
San Narciso	9,230.00	2,750.00	207.02		12,187.02	4,411.00
Botolan	5,018.00	625.00	136.25	₱87.75	5,867.00	2,867.00
Iba	5,274.29	900.00	767.73		6,942.62	3,283.28
Masinloc	4,816.00	1,300.00	17.00		6,133.00	2,255.00
Santa Cruz	4,129.02	930.90			5,059.92	2,126.11
Total	49,031.91	10,099.86	1,631.53	87.75	60,851,05	26,533.64

Annual expenditures of the municipalities.

Municipalities.	Expenditures.		Education.	Public works.	Unpaid obligations.	Surplus.	Total.
	General.	Police.					
Olongapo	₱3,801.20	₱1,823.20	₱447.60	₱340.00	₱145.55	₱1,384.38	₱7,941.93
Subic	2,748.00	920.00	744.00	175.00		592.60	5,179.60
San Marcelino	2,408.25	2,520.00	1,284.10	1,045.00	2,415.06	1,866.15	11,540.56
San Narciso	3,604.00	1,572.00	1,320.00	3,240.00	1,211.43	1,239.59	12,187.02
Botolan	1,850.00	1,860.00	552.00	130.00	1,475.00		5,867.00
Iba	2,593.92	1,254.00	1,020.00	1,355.00		719.10	6,942.02
Masinloc	1,997.27	738.00	824.74	406.00	2,066.56	100.43	6,133.00
Santa Cruz	1,644.00	516.00	465.00	220.00	2,019.00	195.92	5,059.92
Total	20,646.64	11,203.20	6,647.54	9,911.00	9,334.60	6,098.17	60,851.05

APPENDIX C.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LAW CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE BUREAU.

MANILA, *October 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the law clerk, covering, except where otherwise specified, the period from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive:

At the time of the submission of the last annual report of the law clerk, his duties were almost entirely of a legal nature. Since then, however, he has been given supervision over what was formerly the appointment section of the division of administration and finance, in addition to the legal duties theretofore devolving upon him. The volume of his work has thus been greatly increased, and requires for its proper accomplishment a considerable amount of overtime application to duty. This change was made in October or November of 1903, and thereby, for all practical purposes, a new division was created, though it is not officially so designated.

SCOPE OF WORK.

The present work of the law clerk, therefore, may be divided into two distinct classes: (1) Legal; (2) administrative.

LEGAL DUTIES.

The legal work is mainly of the following character: (*a*) The careful consideration, digesting, and preparation for final action, with recommendations as to disposition, of the voluminous records in cases involving charges against provincial and municipal officials and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace; this work involves summarized translations from Spanish into English, since, as will be seen from the statistics appearing below, by far the greater portion of these records is in the former language; (*b*) the translation in the form of a digest of other voluminous Spanish documents, involving points of law, such as disputes between municipal and

ecclesiastical authorities regarding church property, the protests made against the confirmation or annulment of municipal and provincial elections, the appeals of municipal councils and presidents, under the provisions of Act No. 676 of the Philippine Commission, from the action of the various provincial boards in annulling their resolutions, ordinances, and executive orders, etc.; (*c*) the submission of statements on questions of law at the direction of the Civil Governor and the officers of the Bureau; (*d*) the drafting of bills for the consideration of the Philippine Commission; (*e*) legal comment upon the acts passed by the legislative council of the Moro Province, for submission to the Philippine Commission for consideration in connection with its power to amend or annul the said acts, such comment consisting chiefly of the expression of opinion, with reasons therefor, as to whether the acts passed are within the authority conferred upon the said legislative body by Act No. 787 of the Philippine Commission, as amended.

ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES.

What is spoken of above as the administrative work of this de facto division consists, to state the matter broadly, (*a*) of a general supervision over all municipal officers and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace; (*b*) of all correspondence and clerical work in connection with appointments to insular, provincial, and judicial positions (including appointments to the position of justice of the peace and auxiliary justice of the peace in all the municipalities of the Archipelago), such as the writing of the formal letters of nomination for submission to the Philippine Commission, the writing of the formal letters notifying the appointees of their appointment, the preparation and issuance of their commissions, etc.; (*c*) the keeping of card records and corrected rosters of the officials above mentioned, and also of all elective provincial and municipal officers and notaries public throughout the Islands; (*d*) the correspondence and clerical work in connection with resignations, suspensions, reinstatements, removals, etc., of provincial and municipal officers and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace; (*e*) the affixing of the Great Seal of the Philippine Islands to all official documents; (*f*) the briefing of the communications, both Spanish and English, which come to this division for disposition, action being taken on those in the former language, in almost every instance, without the necessity of formal transla-

tion into English. In addition to the regular work above set forth, about 600 justices and auxiliary justices of the peace have been designated, during the year just past, under the provisions of Act No. 992 of the Philippine Commission, and about 4,000 back commissions have been issued to officers appointed since the inauguration of the Civil Government on July 4, 1901, but to whom formal commissions had not been issued. The administrative work of the law clerk just specified is under the immediate charge of Mr. Manuel Xeres-Burgos, jr., who is assisted by four Filipino clerks, and has been performed in a very faithful and satisfactory manner. Below is appended (Exhibit C) a tabulated statement showing the appointments made by the Philippine Commission, and the designations of justices and auxiliary justices of the peace under Act No. 992, during the period from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, as well as the number of persons, Americans and Filipinos, at present holding office, and certain other statistical information relative thereto.

STATISTICS REGARDING REMOVALS, ETC., OF PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, WITH COMMENT THEREON.

Appended hereto and marked "Exhibit A" is a statistical statement of provincial officers removed from office or who resigned at request or under charges from September 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, a period of thirteen months. A comparison of these statistics with those for the twelve months preceding shows a considerable decrease in the number of removals of provincial officers, being 12 removals for thirteen months, as against 15 for twelve months.

Appended hereto and marked "Exhibit B" is a tabulated statistical statement of the cases against municipal officers and justices and auxiliary justices of the peace, in which final action has been taken during the period from September 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, showing what disposition has been made of them. This table, however, represents only a portion of the total number of communications preferring charges against the class of officials above mentioned. A preliminary investigation usually shows the charges to be without foundation, and they are dismissed without formal trial, such cases not being included in the table below. By a reference to the said table and note 6 thereto, it will be seen that 186 officers were involved during the thirteen months

covered by this report, as against 144 for the preceding twelve months, which makes an average of $14\frac{4}{13}$ cases for each month of the past year, as against 12 cases for each month of the preceding year, or an increase (equal periods of time being considered) of about $19\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Of the 164 officers suspended from office, 104 were found guilty, 58 not guilty, 2 cases being filed without final action for the reasons stated in note 5 to Exhibit B; for the twelve months included in the last annual report, the figures were 135, 88, 47, and 0, respectively. Of the 176 cases investigated by provincial boards, the findings were approved by the Civil Governor in 131 cases, modified in 17, and reversed in 11, no findings being made by the boards in 17 cases; for the twelve months included in the last annual report the figures were 98, 80, 9, 9, and 0, respectively. Of the 186 records involved in the cases for the past year, 107 were in the Spanish language, 21 in English, and 58 partly in Spanish and partly in English.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the undersigned desires to express his opinion—formed as a result of the study of the records in a considerable number of cases—that the relatively large number of cases against justices of the peace would be materially reduced, and the administration of justice in the inferior courts of this Archipelago inestimably benefited, by the issuance of a manual of instructions for justices and auxiliary justices of the peace, containing information as to where the substantive law which they are likely to need, and the rules of procedure, may be found, and also a detailed and specific statement of the fees and costs which may be collected. There is good reason to believe that much of the misconstruction of the law and many of the illegal acts of these officials are due to excusable ignorance. They are not lawyers and are not supposed to be, and, therefore, it is not at all surprising that, with conditions as at present, requiring extensive search for the law, they make serious mistakes.

The above suggestion is made, of course, on the assumption that it is the intention to retain the present system of inferior courts.

Respectfully submitted.

HARRY E. LAUGHLIN,
Acting Law Clerk.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila.*

EXHIBIT A.—*Statement of provincial officers removed from office or who resigned at request or under charges from September 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive, a period of thirteen months.*

Governors	1
Treasurers	3
Supervisors	0
Secretaries	2
Fiscals	1
Supervisor-treasurers	1
Secretary-treasurers	2
Presidents provincial boards of health	1
Others	1
Total	12

EXHIBIT B.—*Tabulated statistical statement of cases against municipal officers and justices of the peace in which final action has been taken during the period from September 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, inclusive.*

	Presidents.	Vice-presidents.	Secretaries.	Treasurers.	Councilors.	Justices of peace.	Auxiliary justices.	Total.
Cases tried:								
Officers suspended previous to trial	51	8	7	10	53	30	5	[1]164
Officers not suspended previous to trial	7	2	1	1	7	3	1	[1]22
Total	58	10	8	11	60	33	6	[1 2]186
Action taken, found guilty:								
Removed	20	4	4	6	23	20	2	79
Resignations accepted	2	------	1	------	------	3	------	6
Reprimanded or disciplined	1	------	------	------	------	1	------	2
No punishment owing to expiration of term	11	1	1	2	10	3	1	[3]29
Total	34	5	6	8	33	27	3	116
Found not guilty:								
Reinstated or continued in office	13	1	------	------	14	2	2	32
Not reinstated or continued in office owing to expiration of term	10	[4]4	2	2	12	3	1	[3]34
Total	23	5	2	2	26	5	3	66
Filed without action	1	------	------	1	[5]1	1	------	[6]4
Total number of cases disposed	58	10	8	11	60	33	6	[2]186

[1]Same for the twelve months included in last annual report was as follows: Suspended, 135; not suspended, 9; total, 144.

[2]At the time of the submission of the last annual report there were 67 cases pending final decision; there are now 73 cases in process of investigation, which of course are not included in the above table.

[3]Expiration of term due to the general municipal elections and the consolidation of municipalities.

[4]One of these officers was also acting as president.

[5]Also acting as vice-president.

[6]The trials in these cases were not satisfactorily conducted, and as the officers concerned had been relieved in the meantime, either as a result of the municipal elections or the consolidation of municipalities, retrials were not ordered.

EXHIBIT C.—*Appointments by the Commission during the period from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904.*

Classification.	Appointments.	Resignations.	Entire number holding office.					
			Americans.	Salaries.	Filipinos.	Salaries.	Total officers.	Total salaries.
Insular officers, including judges	103	24	99	$365,760	79	$241,465	178	$607,225
Provincial officers	80	29	87	166,400	143	193,200	230	359,600
Municipal officers:								
Presidents					702		702	
Vice-presidents, secretaries, treasurers, etc					2,048		2,048	
Councilors					6,640		6,640	
City of Manila	2		17	50,400	21	18,300	38	68,700
Justices and auxiliary justices of the peace appointed under section 67 of Act 136	355	194	9		822		831	
Justices and auxiliary justices of the peace appointed under Act 992	566	196			470		470	
Notaries public[1]			35		607		642	
Grand total	1,106	443	247	582,560	11,532	452,965	11,779	1,035,525

[1] Notaries public, ex officio, are not included.

Number of organized provinces.

Under Act No. 83	34
Otherwise	6
Total	40

Number of organized municipalities.

Preserving their old boundaries	257
Newly organized, or the boundaries of which have been changed	445
Total	702

APPENDIX D.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE TRANSLATING DIVISION.

MANILA, *October 1, 1904.*

SIR: In having the honor to submit my report of the work of this division, I regret to state that the same difficulties experienced last year in the prompt dispatch of translations of important papers have been encountered during the past twelve months. However, it has been possible to make an improvement with respect to translations into Spanish, the services of a capable translator having been secured from time to time in a temporary capacity when the pressure of the work demanded it. But the translations into English have suffered to a considerable extent, not only because of the limited force in the division who can do this work, and the inability of this Bureau to secure the services of additional ones, but also on account of the fact that nearly all of the time of one high-grade translator is taken up entirely by interpretations at the executive and public sessions of the Commission, and upon other occasions when the services of an interpreter are required. There appears to be no practical way of solving this difficulty, considering the scarcity of competent men either here or in the United States.

In addition to the regular operations of the division, as described in my last annual report, a great deal more attention has been given to reviewing the native and Spanish press, not only of the capital but also of the entire Archipelago. Two men are exclusively engaged in this labor, making a daily report of the most important newspaper articles for the Civil Governor. Eleven daily and 12 weekly and biweekly publications are regularly received and reviewed in the manner described.

The personnel of the division consists of the chief, 1 translator and interpreter, 3 translators, one of whom is a temporary employee

and does not appear on the office rolls, 1 stenographer, 2 reviewers of the press, 1 typewriter, and 1 messenger.

The division in its endeavor to cope with the work which it has been called upon to perform—a great deal of which demands the greatest accuracy and consequently a high degree of efficiency on the part of the translators—has done overtime work to the extent of two hundred and fifty-four days. In this connection I would state that the employees of the division have taken the greatest interest in their work and have willingly upon every occasion lent their assistance in and out of office hours.

The table given hereunder is of the number of folios of translations made during the year:

From Spanish to English	18,353
From English to Spanish	7,681
From European languages to English	264
From native dialects to English	120
Total translations	26,418

The present office force of the division is as follows:

	Annual salary.
R. D. Fergusson, chief of division	$2,500
Leo Fischer, clerk, class 5	2,000
Manuel Cabeza de Vaca, clerk, class 6	1,800
Manuel Arguelles, clerk, class 8	1,500
Burton Garrett, clerk, class 8	1,400
Edgar A. McClellan, clerk, class 8	1,400
Manuel Reyes, clerk, Class A	900
Alcibiades Gimenez, clerk, Class A	900
Elias T. Zamora, clerk, Class F	480
One messenger	180

Respectfully submitted.

R. D. FERGUSSON,
Chief of Translating Division.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

APPENDIX E.

RECORDER OF THE COMMISSION AND LEGISLATIVE DIVISION.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU,
Manila, October 1, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the work of the office of the Recorder of the Commission, and of the legislative division, of the Executive Bureau, from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904:

The last annual report of the Recorder, covering the period from October 15, 1902, to September 30, 1903, attached as Appendix E to the annual report of the Executive Secretary, sets out in a comprehensive manner the scope of the Recorder's duties and the functions of the legislative division, showing their relation to the Executive Bureau and to the Philippine Commission, as developed in practice.

During the past year there has been little change in the range of the work of this division, and it can hardly be said that the work has increased, nor has its volume perceptibly diminished. This, however, is probably due to the fact that unnecessary detail has, from time to time, been dispensed with.

A change in the interior organization of this office was instituted by the passage of Act No. 1049, which provided for the appointment of a chief of the legislative division, who should act as Recorder in case of the latter's absence or disability. The innovation was intended to relieve the Recorder, as far as possible, of the division work, a measure made necessary by his absence from the division during the sessions of the Commission, and to permit him to devote his time more especially to the session work and to the matters that might be assigned to him by the Commission for special attention. However, on account of the absence of the

Recorder, Mr. Claude W. Calvin, who since April 25 has been away on leave, the chief of this division has been required to act as Recorder, and this report combines the work appertaining to the office of the Recorder with that carried on by the legislative division, without going extensively into the details covered by the former report.

To the Recorder are referred all papers treating of business of a public nature requiring legislative action, such as requests, petitions, applications, recommendations, proposed legislation, and a voluminous correspondence covering the affairs of administration, for submission to the Commission in executive session, and the recording of the action taken thereupon. This business includes also the matters transmitted, with their recommendations for executive action, by the sixteen standing committees appointed by the Commission from among its members, as follows: Agriculture and fisheries; appropriations; banking and currency; commerce; franchises and corporations; health; judiciary; municipal and provincial governments; non-Christian tribes; police and prisons; printing; public instruction; public lands; mining and forestry; taxation and finance; and city of Manila.

In the minutes of the sessions of the Commission is incorporated all resolutions passed, the descriptive title of all acts enacted, the confirmation of the nominations by the Civil Governor, and a record of the action taken by the Commission upon each question submitted. After the permanent record of the sessions has been made up and certified by the Recorder, excerpts from the minutes are forwarded, by letters prepared for the signature of the Executive Secretary, to the officials and others immediately affected by the action of the Commission, and official copies of such excerpts, stamped with the official seal, are sent to the proper Bureaus and Offices.

Whenever a communication, before its ultimate receipt by the Recorder for submission to the Commission, has passed through the hands of the members of a standing committee or of a Secretary of one of the Executive Departments, and has been acted upon by them or him, as may be shown by the indorsement upon the papers or otherwise, in the minutes of the sessions the record appears as though the matter were personally presented by the committee or head of the Executive Department last acting upon the case.

Upon the enactment of a law, typewritten copies are made, and official copies bearing the seal of the Commission are at once forwarded to the Civil Governor, the Executive Secretary, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Chief of Philippines Constabulary, the Commanding General of the Philippines Division, and to all other officials to whom prompt notice is especially necessary, accompanied by a letter calling attention to the legislation. All laws are also promptly forwarded in typewritten form, for publication in two daily newspapers published in the English language; to the Official Gazette, the official weekly publication of the Government; to the Public Printer; and to the translating division of the Executive Bureau for translation into Spanish. When the translations are received, copies are immediately forwarded for publication in two daily newspapers published in the Spanish language, to the Official Gazette for its Spanish edition, and to the Public Printer. An additional copy is also sent for translation and publication in a daily paper issued in Tagalog, the most generally spoken of the many Filipino dialects.

Certified copies of all acts in English, in typewritten form, are sent to the Secretary of War by the first mail after their enactment, and two printed copies of each act, certified by the Recorder, are also forwarded at the end of each month. As the acts of the Commission are not engrossed, a copy of each law, printed upon heavy ledger paper, is signed by the President of the Commission and attested by the Recorder, and afterwards bound into volumes of convenient size, constituting the official record of the legislation of the Government of the Philippine Islands. The volumes are in the custody of the Recorder.

From north to south, the Philippine Islands stretch through about 16 degrees of latitude, equal to 1,152 statute miles, with an extension of 682 statute miles from the eastern to the western boundary, as defined by the treaty of Paris, excluding territory subsequently purchased. With the exception of the Manila and Dagupan Railway and its branches, on the Island of Luzon, railway transportation is unknown, and the only general means of interisland mail communication is entirely by water. For this reason, it is generally necessary to advise Government officials and others by telegraph of the passage of important acts and resolutions.

In this office are kept the legislative files of the Commission, in the immediate charge of the chief of the legislative division, in which are preserved all correspondence, papers, maps, etc., and form the basis of the laws enacted by the Commission. There are also filed in this office the acts of the legislative council of the Moro Province, as forwarded by the council to the Recorder, after they have been passed upon by the Commission as required by the act organizing the province.

The reporting of the public sessions of the Commission is an important branch of the work of this division. These sessions are held upon all proposed measures of general interest, for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity to be heard and to obtain the benefit of their views, criticisms, and recommendations. Stenographic notes are taken of the remarks and arguments at such hearings, and a verbatim transcript is incorporated in the public-session minutes when they are of special interest or importance; in other cases a summary only is preserved. In addition to the reporting of the public sessions, hearings before the Commission in executive session are frequently required to be reported, and occasional investigations and conferences conducted by the Commissioners. During the period covered by this report, public sessions were held by the Commission upon:

The Public Land Act, one session, October 6, 1903.

The proposed Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, seventeen sessions, October 13, 14, 15, 16, 19 (two sessions), 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 (two sessions), 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30, 1903.

The act prohibiting the importation of Mexican, Spanish-Filipino, and other metallic currencies, one session, January 14, 1904.

The act providing for the maintenance of the parity of the Philippine currency, the purchase of Mexican dollars, and imposing a tax upon the use of Mexican and other currencies, seven sessions, January 14, 21 (two sessions), 22 (two sessions), 23 (two sessions), 1904.

The inauguration of the present Civil Governor and the Vice-Governor, one session, February 1, 1904.

The Forest Act, two sessions, April 6 (two sessions), 1904.

The Internal Revenue Law, fourteen sessions, April 7, 8 (two sessions), 9 (two sessions), 11 (two sessions), June 23 (two sessions), 24 (two sessions), 25 (two sessions), and 27, 1904.

On February 1, 1904, pursuant to public announcement, the Commission met in public session in the marble hall of this building, before a large and representative audience, to celebrate the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Civil Governor and the Vice-Governor. Among those present upon this important occasion were the justices of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, the full consular corps, the apostolic delegate and representatives of all the churches, the Commanding General of the Philippines Division and staff, the commander of the United States Asiatic Squadron and staff, judges of the Courts of First Instance, and all the heads of Departments and chiefs of Bureaus.

At 10.30 a. m. the ceremonies were opened with prayer, after which the oaths of office were administered to the Hon. Luke E. Wright as Civil Governor, and to the Hon. Henry C. Ide as Vice-Governor, by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Cablegrams from the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and others were read, and the assembly was then addressed by the Civil Governor upon the purposes and policy of the administration and the future of the Islands and the Filipino people. The session was then adjourned, and the inaugural ceremonies were concluded by a public reception.

As an example of the manner in which proposed laws directly affecting all the people are treated before they are finally enacted, the procedure in the case of the act known as the Internal Revenue Law of 1904 may be cited.

The first draft of the proposed revenue law, as prepared by the Secretary of Finance and Justice, in English, was translated into Spanish, and an edition in English and another in Spanish were ordered printed. Timely announcements were then made through the press, in English and Spanish, that the first public session on the proposed measure would be held by the Commission on April 6, 1904, and that copies of the bill, in both languages, could be had at this office. A number of copies, in English and Spanish, were at the same time sent to each of the several chambers of commerce in Manila. The bill was also published in full in the American and Spanish newspapers. The first editions of the proposed act were soon exhausted, and another edition in English and three more in Spanish were printed and distributed.

On April 6, the date announced for the first public hearing upon

the bill, as the Forest Act was under discussion in public session, the consideration of the Internal Revenue Law really began on the morning of April 7, and during the next three days the Commission sat in both morning and afternoon sessions listening to the expression of the views of the public, their suggestions, criticisms, and recommendations. On Saturday, April 11, the public sessions on the first draft of the bill were closed, and at the same time a public announcement was made by the Commission that any written arguments presented before May 1 would receive careful and deliberate consideration.

Taking into consideration the views of the public as expressed during the first series of public hearings, and as further presented in the thirty-five written arguments and petitions submitted in accordance with the announcement at the last session, the Commission prepared a new draft of the bill while at Baguio, the proposed summer capital. A very large number of changes were made in the new draft, and the rates of taxation in many instances were reduced 50 per cent. As redrafted, the bill was again translated into Spanish, reprinted, and redistributed as before, and another series of public hearings, to begin on June 23 at 10.30 a. m., duly announced through the press. Morning and afternoon sessions were held the 23d, 24th, 25th, and a morning session on the 27th, the measure again minutely discussed, and the public sessions closed.

Among those who addresed the Commission upon this law were speakers representing the following interests: The Allied Chambers of Commerce of Manila; the American Chamber of Commerce; the Manila Chamber of Commerce; the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; the Camara de Comercio Filipina; the Philippine Chamber of Commerce of Bulacan; La Insular cigar factory; the tobacco manufacturers of Manila, and Juan Pico; the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association; the Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas; El Oriente, La Urania, Alhambra, and La Yebana cigar and cigarette factories; the Agricultural Association of Cagayan and Isabela; the Banco Español-Filipino; Ayala & Co., distillers and liquor dealers; the San Miguel Brewery; La Clementina, distillery; Francisco Ortigas, representing the distillers of Manila; the match interests of the Islands; Mr. Goro Narita, consul-general for Japan, on behalf of the Japanese match manufacturers and dealers; Carlos

Gsell, match manufacturer; the Mandaloyon Match Manufacturing Company; the Philippine Transportation and Construction Company; the Compañía Marítima; the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and the Manila Dentists' Society. In addition to the oral arguments before the Commission, there were also submitted and considered written communications from the following interests: Spanish Chamber of Commerce; Filipino Chamber of Commerce of the Province of Bulacan; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Ynchausti & Co.; Association of Physicians and Pharmacists of the Philippine Islands; five life-insurance companies having branch offices in Manila; Agricultural Association of Panay and Negros, and other corporations, firms, companies, and individuals, and from provinces and municipalities.

After further consideration by the Commission of all communications and of the views expressed by the people through their representatives, during the last series of public hearings, and the incorporation of numerous suggestions and the making of many minor changes, the law was enacted in its present form on July 2, 1904. The act, however, provided that the law should not be put into operation until the 1st of August following, and then only in part, the remainder to take effect January 1, 1905.

All the laws discussed in public sessions have been enacted and are now in operation, with the exception of the proposed Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, drafted by the present Civil Governor, to the consideration of which seventeen public sessions were devoted. Subsequently the Codes, together with the record of the public hearings, were referred to a special committee appointed by resolution of the Philippine Commission, for further consideration and adjustment, and have by the committee been recently returned to the Commission with their report.

There were enacted during the period covered by this report 322 laws, or about 100 less than the previous year, of which 58 were appropriation bills. While the number of laws passed by the Commission was not so large as in former years, yet many of them, like the new currency acts, the acts for the purchase and disposition of the friar lands, the Public Land Act, the Forest Act, and the Internal Revenue Law of 1904, were of such far-reaching effect and importance to the welfare of the Islands that each required the long and careful consideration of the Commis-

sion. Among the more important acts passed during the period the following may be cited:

No. 864. An act amending the Customs Administrative Act by changing the membership of the Court of Customs Appeals and providing for appeals in criminal causes.

No. 867. An act amending Act No. 136, relating to the organization of the courts, rearranging the judicial districts, and adjusting the jurisdiction, etc.

No. 926. The Public Land Act, prescribing rules and regulations for the homesteading, selling, and leasing of portions of the public lands.

No. 938. An act constituting a gold-standard fund for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the silver Philippine peso, and organizing a Division of Currency, and providing for the issue and redemption of certificates of indebtedness.

No. 1030. An act creating an Honorary Board of fifty Filipinos of prominence and education to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis.

No. 1032. An act providing that taxes, all public dues, salaries, and expenses shall be payable in Philippine currency.

No. 1034. An act providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing the "friar lands."

No. 1040. An act regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employees, and repealing prior acts.

No. 1042. An act prohibiting the importation of Mexican, Spanish-Filipino, and any other metallic currency which is not upon a gold basis.

No. 1045. An act to provide revenue and maintain the parity of the Philippine currency, providing for the purchase of Mexican dollars, and imposing a tax upon the use of Mexican and other currencies.

Nos. 1050 and 1195. Authorizing the issuance of additional certificates of indebtedness, under section 6 of the act of Congress of March 2, 1903, and making appropriations out of the gold-standard fund for the payment of interest upon and for the redemption of prior issues.

No. 1112. An act authorizing the sale and transfer of the assets of the Compañía de Tranvias de Filipinas to the Manila Electric Railroad and Light Company, etc.

No. 1120. The Friar Lands Act, providing for the administration, temporary leasing, and sale of certain haciendas and parcels of land.

No. 1128. An act prescribing the procedure for acquiring titles to the public coal lands.

No. 1147. An act regulating the registration, branding, conveyance, and slaughter of large cattle, etc.

No. 1149. The Forest Act, regulating the use of the forests and forest reserves.

No. 1189. The Internal Revenue Law of 1904.

In adjusting prior legislation to new conditions, the Commission has found it necessary to repeal a number of acts, nearly all

of which have been replaced by other provisions of law, among which may be enumerated the following:

No. 53. An act prevent discrimination against money of the United States by banking institutions, repealed by Act No. 825.

No. 80. And amendments, regulating the hours of labor, leaves of absence, and transportation of officers and employees in the Philippine civil service, repealed by Act No. 1040.

No. 140. And amendments, dividing the Islands into judicial districts, regulating the sessions of courts and adjusting the jurisdiction, repealed by new Judiciary Act No. 867.

No. 274. General Orders, No. 92, series of 1900, and other acts or parts of acts affecting the public forests and forest reserves, repealed by the Forest Act, No. 1148.

No. 611. The passport act, the issuance of passports in the Islands now being regulated by Executive Order No. 32, series of 1904, which will be found in the appendix to Volume II of the Annotated Public Laws.

No. 637. Regulating the registration, branding, conveyance, and slaughter of large cattle, and amendments, repealed by Act No. 1147.

The Spanish industrial tax laws, all internal-revenue taxes being now provided for and regulated by Act No. 1189, the Internal Revenue Law of 1904.

Continuing the policy of reducing the number of municipalities in cases where the local income was insufficient to meet the expenses of separate municipal governments, and with a view to securing a more efficient and economical administration of local affairs, the municipalities in the following provinces have been reduced in number by the various consolidation acts: Abra, Ambos Camarines, Antique, Bataan, Batangas, Bohol, Bulacan, Cagayan, Cavite, Cebu, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Isabela, La Laguna, La Union, Leyte, Masbate, Misamis, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Romblon, Samar, Sorsogon, Surigao, Tarlac, Tayabas, and Zambales.

Once every three months "copy" is made up of all laws enacted by the Commission during the quarter, in English and Spanish, and of such public resolutions as by law are required to be published, and are forwarded to the Bureau of Public Printing, where they are made up in page form and returned to this division for proof reading, after which they are compiled and issued in what are known as the quarterly volumes for distribution to the Departments, Bureaus, and Offices of the insular, provincial, and municipal governments, and to the courts and for sale to the public.

The work of compiling and publishing the annotated edition of the Public Laws has continued and, since the last annual report,

Volume II in English and Volumes I and II in Spanish have been completed and issued. These volumes, by authority of the Commission, are published annually in both languages and contain, in addition to the laws enacted by the Commission, other matter of general nature and the acts of Congress relating to the Islands passed during the Philippine legislative year, which begins on September 1 and closes on August 31.

Volume II comprises Acts Nos. 450 to 862, inclusive, and in the Appendix will be found the acts of Congress of January 30, February 9, March 2, March 3, 1903, and an extract from the sundry civil bill of March 3, 1903, appropriating $3,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Philippine Islands, Executive Order No. 32, series of 1904, by which the issue of passports is now regulated, and, in addition, the protocol of agreement extending the time fixed by the treaty of Paris for the registration of Spanish subjects in the Islands to preserve their nationality, the proclamation of the Military Governor of August 14, 1898, continuing in force the Spanish municipal law, the amnesty proclamation by the President of the United States of July 4, 1902, together with other matters of general interest.

In the course of the preparation and publication of the laws, first in pamphlet form, then in the quarterly volumes, and finally in the annual annotated edition, they are three or more times carefully proof read and examined by this division; work is equivalent to the reading of about 8,000 sheets of typewritten matter, representing some 5,000 pages of print, which is equivalent to a single reading of 15,000 pages, plus the additional reading and careful examination necessary in making the indexes.

During the period covered by this report, there were 206 executive sessions of the Commission, or 24 more than last year; 914 resolutions were passed, as compared with 1,006 last year; 511 executive appointments, being 341 less than during the former period; and 43 public sessions, or 12 more than were held last year. The number of communications considered by the Commission averaged about 7 to each separate subject, as compared with the average of between 2 and 3 during the previous year, upon which basis it is estimated that a total of 8,000 communications have passed through this office and were submitted to the Commission, exceeding by about 2,000 the number submitted last year. The increase in the number of communications is doubtless due, in part, to the charac-

ter of the questions presented, and to the increase in the amount of preliminary investigation by the Commission before taking final action.

In the month of April of the current year the chief of this division, acting as Recorder of the Commission, was required to accompany the Commission to Baguio, and two clerks from the division were assigned for duty with the Commission during its stay at that place from April 22 to June 11. This was probably the busiest period of the year for the Commission, and hence for this division, as during that time—a little less than two months—74 acts were enacted and 272 resolutions passed.

A more concise idea of the work done by the Commission in executive and public sessions, as set forth in this report, may be obtained by a consideration of the following table:

Month.	Number of sessions.		Number of acts.		Number of resolutions, executive.	Number of appointments, executive.	Pages in minutes.	
	Executive.	Public.	Executive.	Public.			Executive.	Public.
1903.								
October	23	18	55	--------	61	52	98	222
November	16	--------	47	--------	113	24	105	--------
December	22	--------	17	--------	67	61	91	--------
1904.								
January	15	8	14	1	34	21	49	263
February	15	1	26	--------	72	17	68	17
March	16	--------	30	--------	50	72	53	--------
April	12	9	44	--------	95	43	79	124
May	22	--------	32	--------	164	48	132	--------
June	15	7	18	--------	45	45	50	69
July	18	--------	24	--------	87	44	118	--------
August	16	--------	13	--------	43	42	49	--------
September	16	--------	12	--------	83	42	66	--------
Total	206	43	332	1	914	511	958	695

Summary.

Number of sessions held:	
Executive	206
Public	43
Total	249
Number of acts passed:	
At executive sessions	332
At public sessions	1
Total	333
Number of resolutions adopted at excecutive sessions	914
Number of appointments confirmed at executive sessions	511

Comment upon the manner in which the work in the office of the Recorder and in the legislative division has been performed is, it seems to me, properly left to the discretion of the Executive Secretary.

Very respectfully,

DAVID LEWIS COBB,
Chief of the Legislative Division and Acting Recorder.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

APPENDIX F.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE DIVISION.

MANILA, *October 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report covering the period from October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904, for the administration and finance division of the Executive Bureau:

The work of the administration section of this division consists principally in handling the great portion of the correspondence between this Bureau and the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, the various Offices and Bureaus of the Government in the city of Manila, as well as with the provincial and municipal governments, commercial firms, private individuals, and the consuls of the different countries located in Manila; cablegrams sent and received, including excerpts of same furnished to interested Bureaus; executive orders and proclamations of the Civil Governor; applications for pardon, together with the action thereon, including those of American vagrants, who are conditionally pardoned and returned to the United States at Government expense under the provisions of Act No. 899 (several indigent worthy Americans have been also furnished with transportation and subsistence en route to their homes); reports in regard to the estates of deceased employees of the Government; firearm applications from the city of Manila and the provinces, under the provisions of Acts Nos. 610 and 652, Philippine Commission, and executive orders; resolutions of provincial boards and excerpts thereof furnished to interested offices; requests for transportation between Manila and the United States for employees and the families of employees; communications from persons in the United States requesting information as to the whereabouts and condition of health of relatives and friends supposed to be in the Philippine Islands, and numerous

other matters of more or less routine character, all of which are handled promptly and dispatched with practically no delay.

In the finance section are prepared all estimates of appropriations; general and special appropriation bills drafted under the supervision of the Assistant Executive Secretary for submission to the Commission; the new general appropriation bill (Act No. 1225) covering the entire fiscal year, instead of only six months as heretofore, and consequently necessitating an increased amount of work in connection therewith, typewritten extracts of the rough draft of the bill being furnished to the Bureaus and Offices interested during the course of preparation in order that any needful corrections or omissions might be taken care of before the final passage of the act; all requisitions for accountable warrants and certificates for settlement warrants handled, also all accountable and settlement warrants drawn and letters of transmittal prepared; committees and inspectors appointed for inspection of damaged and lost public civil property, and the necessary reports prepared for approval and transmission, and all papers regarding purchases, leases, contracts, etc., in connection with the several Bureaus and Offices of the Government are carefully examined and the required action prepared before submission to the Chief Executive for final approval. Charges against officials and employees under the provisions of Executive Order No. 84, series of 1902, covering removals, reductions, and reinstatements, applications for leaves of absence, requests for commutation of accrued leave under the provisions of Acts Nos. 1040, 1216, and 1225, Philippine Commission, also being handled by the finance section, together with work of a routine nature.

The ordinary correspondence is disposed of by the action clerks in this division, while communications of a more important character are referred to the proper officials for any necessary information, comment, and recommendation, before being submitted to the heads of the five Departments of the Government for final action, in order that they may be relieved of as much unnecessary work as possible. For this reason it is necessary to have clerks of a high order of ability to properly perform the duties devolving upon them in connection therewith. All of the American clerks in the division are stenographers and typewriters, and while not ordinarily called upon to do stenographic work, owing to the

advisability of having them do original action work in order that they may be better enabled to train the Filipino employees in handling correspondence and taking the initiative on various papers, they are the more valuable to the office in that they are capable of taking dictation whenever the exigencies of the work require it. There is one Filipino clerk in this division who, while as yet unable to pass the Philippine civil service stenographic examination, is capable of taking dictation in English at a fairly rapid rate and his work in this respect is very accurate. He is also preparing indorsements on certain classes of communications and writing letters of acknowledgment thereon. Three other Filipino clerks operate the typewriter, copying documents, reports, etc., performing the work in a neat and accurate manner.

During the greater part of the year and particularly during the last four or five months a number of American employees in this division have been on leave of absence or detailed for work in other offices temporarily; the chief of this division is at present acting chief clerk of the Bureau, while two other Americans are acting as private secretaries to Commissioners, and therefore it has been necessary for the remaining clerks to put in a great deal of overtime in order that the current work might be kept up from day to day. However, it has been cheerfully performed by all employees. The number of hours' overtime work performed by clerks in this division amounted to a total of one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine days for the period covered by this report, representing labor which would have required the services of five extra clerks had the work been confined strictly to office hours.

The personnel of the division consists of 40 employees, 14 of whom are Americans, and the remainder Filipinos, including 15 messengers, an increase over last year of 2 Americans and 6 Filipinos. However, it is seldom that the full force of employees is available for duty for the reasons already mentioned.

Attached hereto is a statement showing certain statistical information as to the amount of work performed in this division.

Very respectfully,

HARRY L. BECKJORD,
Acting Chief.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila.*

Statement of work performed by the administration and finance division during the period October 1, 1903, to September 30, 1904.

ADMINISTRATION SECTION.

Executive orders		64
Proclamations		6
Applications for pardon:		
Received		1,892
Granted, Filipinos		268
Americans (vagrants), conditional upon leaving Philippine Islands and provided with transportation to United States		74
Indigent worthy Americans furnished with transportation and subsistence to the United States		17
Firearm permits:		
Issued by Constabulary	990	
Issued by provincial governors	1,195	
Issued by Chief of Police, Manila	518	
		2,766
Cablegrams:		
Received		329
Sent		315
Official excerpts furnished		5,377
Reports regarding estates of deceased employees		43

FINANCE SECTION.

Bills drafted:	
General appropriation bills	4
Special appropriation bills	56
Bills authorizing loans to provinces	16
Warrants:	
Requisitions for accountable warrants handled	1,622
Certificates for settlement warrants handled	1,740
Accountable warrants drawn	1,622
Settlement warrants drawn	1,740
Letters of transmittal of warrants prepared	3,362
Inspections:	
Inspection committees on damaged and lost public civil property appointed	53
Inspectors on damaged and lost public civil property appointed	236
Inspection reports prepared for approval and transmission	155

APPENDIX G.

RECORDS DIVISION.

MANILA, P. I., *October 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the records division of the Executive Bureau for the year ending September 30, 1904:

This is the largest division of the Executive Bureau, its personnel consisting of 30 clerks and 10 messengers. Of these 18 are Americans and 22 Filipinos.

All communications received by the Civil Governor, Executive Departments, and the Executive Bureau are recorded and filed in this division.

During the year just ended 35,000 new communications have been recorded and indexed, while 30,000 previously taken up have been received back for additional record. The total number of papers passing through the mailing section was 85,000.

At the present time there are some 300,000 documents filed in this division. A large number of filing cases were purchased during the past year, but the steady increase in the number of communications received for file has nearly exhausted the additional space thus acquired and the purchase of a system of metal transfer files is at present under consideration.

It has been found extremely difficult to fill the constantly occurring vacancies with clerks other than those unfamiliar with record or Government office work. Considerable time has necessarily been spent by the chief of division and the more experienced clerks in instructing these new appointees.

The division has been called upon to perform a considerable amount of assistance to the other divisions of this Bureau during the past year. This, coupled with the large amount of current

work, has of necessity called for eight hundred and sixty-nine days of overtime work, which has been performed uncomplainingly.

There has been a decided improvement in the efficiency of the personnel of the division and three of the Filipino clerks have been advanced to more important positions in other divisions.

A comparison of the work performed during the year shows an increase of 25 per cent over the preceding twelve months. It is believed that the work has reached its maximum and that the division, as now organized, is prepared to cope with all work devolving upon it.

Very respectfully, SIDNEY THOMAS,
Chief of Division.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

APPENDIX H.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DOCUMENT DIVISION TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

MANILA, P. I., *October 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the document division of the Executive Bureau, embracing the property accountability of the entire Bureau and the Ayuntamiento Building for the year ended September 30, 1904:

Publications received, distributed, and sold.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Philippine:		
Laws of the Commission, pamphlet	963,000	
Laws of the Commission, quarterly volumes	16,000	
Laws of the Commission, annotated volumes	9,000	
Code of Procedure in Civil Actions	1,500	
Executive orders and proclamations	121,500	
In book form	3,000	
Official Handbook of the Philippines	100	
Album of Filipino Types	30	
Willard's Notes to the Spanish Civil Code	100	
Second Annual Report of the Executive Secretary	1,000	
		1,125,230
United States and foreign:		
Annual Reports of the Philippine Commission, 1900–1903 (War Department)	1,000	
Fourth Annual Report of the Philippine Commission (War Department)	1,400	
Report of the Chief of the Mining Bureau of the Philippine Islands (War Department)	500	
Report of the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau (War Department)	150	
Report of the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippine Islands (War Department)	75	
Report of the Chief of the Forestry Bureau for the Philippine Islands (War Department)	500	

Publications received, distributed, and sold—Continued.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED—continued.

United States and foreign—Continued.		
Report of the Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands (War Department)	150	
Report of the Superintendent of Government Laboratories in the Philippine Islands (War Department)	300	
Report of the Insular Bureau of Agriculture (War Department)	500	
Census of the Philippine Islands, Bulletins 1, 2, 3 (Department of Commerce and Labor)	3,000	
The Law of Civil Government under Military Occupation, Magoon's Reports	25	
Bibliography of the Philippines (War Department)	75	
Address by Hon. Wm. H. Taft before the Harvard College Alumni Association	48	
Congressional documents, United States	4,600	
Miscellaneous (purchased by the Collecting Librarian)	530	
Miscellaneous	183	
Map of the United States (Land Office)	100	
Map of the Philippine Islands (4 sheets)	400	
Map of the Philippine Islands (2 sheets)	550	
Map of the Philippine Islands (1 sheet)	100	
		14,186
Total received		1,139,416

PUBLICATIONS DISTRIBUTED.

Philippine:		
Laws of the Commission, pamphlet	566,318	
Laws of the Commission, quarterly volumes	6,712	
Laws of the Commission, annotated volumes	1,360	
Code of Procedure in Civil Actions	40	
Executive orders and proclamations	80,000	
In book form	763	
Official Handbook of the Philippines	7	
Album of Filipino Types	24	
Willard's Notes to the Spanish Civil Code	2	
Second Annual Report of the Executive Secretary	100	
		655,326
United States and foreign:		
Fourth Annual Report of the Philippine Commission (War Department)	386	
Report of the Chief of the Mining Bureau of the Philippine Islands (War Department)	490	

Publications received, distributed, and sold—Continued.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED—continued.

United States and foreign—Continued.		
Report of the Director of the Philippine Weather Bureau (War Department)	140	
Report of the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippine Islands (War Department)	65	
Report of the Chief of the Forestry Bureau for the Philippine Islands (War Department)	490	
Report of the Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippine Islands (War Department)	140	
Report of the Superintendent of Government Laboratories in the Philippine Islands (War Department)	290	
Report of the Insular Bureau of Agriculture (War Department)	490	
Census of the Philippine Islands, Bulletins 1, 2, 3 (Department of Commerce and Labor)	200	
The Law of Civil Government under Military Occupation, Magoon's Reports	15	
Bibliography of the Philippines (War Department)	2	
Address by Hon. Wm. H. Taft before the Harvard College Alumni Association	15	
Congressional documents, United States	4,600	
Miscellaneous (purchased by the Collecting Librarian)	530	
Miscellaneous	183	
Map of the United States (Land Office)	45	
Map of the Philippine Islands, 4 sheets (military information division)	53	
Map of the Philippine Islands, 2 sheets (Bureau of Insular Affairs)	451	
Map of the Philippine Islands, 1 sheet (Bureau of Insular Affairs)	16	
		8,601
Total distributed		663,927

PUBLICATIONS SOLD.

Philippine:		
Laws of the Commission, quarterly volumes	612	
Laws of the Commission, annotated volumes	217	
Code of Procedure in Civil Actions	502	
Executive orders and proclamations, in book form	13	
Official Handbook of the Philippines	15	
Album of Filipino Types	1	
		1,360

Publications received, distributed, and sold—Continued.

PUBLICATIONS SOLD—continued.

United States and foreign:		
Map of the Philippine Islands (4 sheets), military information division		1
Total sold		1,361
Publications on hand October 1, 1903	539,807	
Publications received, October 1, 1903–September 30, 1904	1,139,416	
		1,679,223
Publications distributed, October 1, 1903–September 30, 1904	663,927	
Publications sold, October 1, 1903–September 30, 1904	1,461	
Total		665,388
Publications on hand October 1, 1904		1,013,835

The above statement shows that 1,804,804 publications were handled in and out during the period stated.

In addition to the work of receiving, storing, issuing, distributing, and accounting for all the property, permanent and current, pertaining to the Bureau and the Ayuntamiento Building, the division had also the numbering, recording, and transmission of all requisitions for printing and binding on the Public Printer.

The following statement is in comparison to the business of the previous year, conducted under the title of property division:

Year ended—	Received.	Distributed.	Sold.	Amount of sales.
September 30, 1903	1,537,250	1,035,362	2,515	[1] $1,224.77
September 30, 1904	1,139,410	663,927	1,461	₱3,776.10 [2] $160.99

[1] United States currency. [2] Mexican currency.

Print requisitions.

Year ended September 30, 1903	6,904
Year ended September 30, 1904	7,565

During the period covered by this report there has been expended for furniture, supplies, decorations, etc., the sum of ₱31,172.97. The greater portion of this amount, through the Insular Purchasing Agent, was spent in the local market, and there is a notable

improvement, as compared with any preceding year, in both the quality of supplies and the promptitude with which they have been furnished.

The personnel of the division at present consists of 2 American and 7 Filipino employees, and in our effort to keep up with the current work of the division the employees have put in a great deal of overtime. The amount of work performed, taking into consideration the special care required in all transactions, testifies to the industry of the force, which has worked out of office hours uncomplainingly when the exigencies of the case demanded.

Respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR K. JONES,
Chief of Division.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

APPENDIX I.

DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

MANILA, *October 1, 1904.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my report of the work accomplished in the division of accounts during the year beginning September 1, 1903, and ending August 31, 1904:

In addition to disbursing for the Executive Bureau this division also disburses the funds of fifteen other Bureaus and Offices, and a list of these, showing the amounts disbursed for each, is given below:

Executive Bureau	₱568, 879. 37
American Circulating Library	457. 80
Bureau of Archives	23, 851. 03
Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey	122, 620. 88
Congressional relief fund	82, 367. 66
Bureau of Engineering	167, 075. 51
The Ethnological Survey	26, 811. 83
The Exposition Board	153, 901. 65
Bureau of Government Laboratories	154, 857. 38
Bureau of Internal Revenue	3, 645. 36
Bureau of Mining	21, 117. 19
Official Gazette	1, 533. 32
Philippine Civil Service Board	77, 467. 51
Bureau of Public Lands	35, 786. 14
Bureau of Public Printing	280, 210. 42
Total	1, 720, 583. 05

Collections from the sources mentioned have been made and accounted for as follows:

Sales of public documents	₱3, 669. 90
Transportation orders issued to officers and employees of the Civil Government	92, 765. 00

Ten-per-cent retentions from salaries of employees, as provided in Act No. 643	₱9,629.25
Passports	116.00
Miscellaneous	324.52
Total	106,504.67

Very respectfully,

LOUIS M. LANG,
Acting Disbursing Officer, Executive Bureau.

The EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, *Manila, P. I.*

APPENDIX J.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HONORARY BOARD OF FILIPINO COMMISSIONERS TO THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

[Officer in charge, Hon. A. W. Fergusson, Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands. Disbursing officer, Mr. Thomas Hardeman, late captain, United States Volunteers.]

Hon. T. H. Pardo de Tavera.—Born in Manila in 1857, educated in Paris, France, where he received his degree of M. D.; practiced his profession in Manila, where he was professor of the medical faculty of the University during the Spanish régime. He was a representative in the Malolos congress and director of foreign relations in Aguinaldo's revolutionary government. In 1899 he was the founder and first director of La Democracia, the first pro-American daily in the Philippines; when the Federal party was organized he was elected its first president; he devotes his time to the history, languages, and bibliography of the Philippines and has published works on these and other subjects, such as medicinal plants, etc.

He is at present a member of the Philippine Commission and president of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition; speaks French and English.

Hon. Benito Legarda.—Born in 1853 in the city of Manila; he received the degree of bachelor of laws from the University of Santo Tomás, Manila; he has traveled much, having visited Japan and the expositions of Paris and Chicago; he was director of the treasury and vice-president of the Malolos congress up to December, 1898.

He is at present a member of the Philippine Commission; speaks English.

Hon. Victorino Mapa.—Born in Calivo, Capiz, and is 50 years of age; he has been an attorney at law since 1877, having filled the following offices: Register of deeds of Iloilo, mayor of the city of Iloilo, member of the reform council of the federal state of Visayas, and president of the special court of the same; he is also a licentiate at law and bachelor of philosophy and of civil and canonical law.

He is at present an associate judge in the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, to which he was appointed in 1901, and member of the executive committee of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Juan de Leon.—Born in Iloilo in 1866; he is an attorney at law and has been a justice of the peace, attorney and member of the municipal council of Iloilo, judge of the Court of First Instance and of the Twelfth

Judicial District of the Philippine Islands, and member of the council of the federal state of Visayas and of the superior court of justice of Panay.

He is now the mayor of the city of Iloilo, president of the Panay and Negros Agricultural Association and of the joint-stock mercantile society of the same name, managing proprietor of "El Tiempo," a newspaper in Iloilo, and member of the executive committee of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Manuel de Iriarte.—Born in Manila in 1864, educated in Europe; he was a cadet at the Spanish Infantry and Artillery School, and studied law and medicine in Spain; he held several offices during the Spanish rule in the Philippines, the last being disbursing officer of the board of public works and private secretary to several department chiefs.

He is now Chief of the Bureau of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks, and member of the executive committee of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition; speaks English and French.

Dr. Manuel Gomez Martinez.—Born in Manila in 1859; he received the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery from the University of Manila; he was the provincial physician of Antique and Morong and of the cholera hospital in 1882; president, by delegation of the inspector-general of charity and health of the Islands, of the commission to inspect and aid the district of Taytay during the cholera epidemic in 1887; municipal physician of the district of Trozo, Manila; representative of Dapitan in the Malolos congress; and municipal physician of the district of Santa Cruz under the American rule.

He is at present secretary of the Insular Board of Health and member of the executive committee of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Hon. Bernardino Monreal.—Born in Daraga, Albay, in 1856; he is a licentiate in medicine and was official physician of Bataan, municipal physician of Malabon, Rizal, and of the central hospital of Malabon during the revolution.

He is now serving his third term as provincial governor of Sorsogon and is a member of the executive committee of the Honorary Board of Commissioners to the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Leon Novenario.—A native of Pateros, Rizal, 28 years of age, and an A. B. of the University of Santo Tomás; he fought in the ranks of the revolution, and after the compact of Biak-na-bato went to Hongkong with Aguinaldo; he later figured on the staff of General Malvar's brigade, and subsequently entered the Philippine civil service, being at present a clerk in the Executive Bureau and also one of the two Filipinos who passed the first-grade examination in English.

He is a member of the executive committee of the Association of Civil Employees, and the representative of the same on the Honorary Board of Commissioners, of which he is the secretary. Speaks English.

Hon. Epifanio de los Santos.—Born in Malabon, Rizal, and is 33 years of age; he is an attorney at law, and was private secretary of His Majesty's attorney-general in the Philippines, the representative of Nueva Ecija in

the Malolos congress, fiscal of the Court of First Instance, and provincial secretary. He has been a frequent contributor to the press, his nom de plume of "G. Solon" being very well known.

He is now serving his second term as governor of Nueva Ecija.

Hon. Tomas G. del Rosario.—Born in Binondo, Manila, and is 45 years of age; he received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Madrid, and was educated in Europe, where he resided eight years; during the Spanish régime he held the offices of justice of the peace, fiscal, and judge of first instance in the courts of Manila; during the revolution of 1896 he was deported to Africa as an accomplice in the Philippine revolutionary movement; he was vice-president of the Malolos congress, and later assistant attorney-general of the Supreme Court under American military rule.

He is at present provincial governor of Bataan, president of the Rizal Monument Commission, a member of the superior advisory board of public instruction, and the attorney for several societies.

Hon. Juan Pimentel.—Born in Daet, Ambos Camarines, in 1855; he is a hemp grower and dealer, and has visited Hongkong and other cities in China to study trade conditions; he was justice of the peace and acting judge of the Court of First Instance during the Spanish régime; he has been municipal president of Daet, and is now provincial governor of Ambos Camarines.

Hon. Mariano Trias.—A native of San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, and born in 1869; he has the degree of A. B., and is a sugar planter; during the revolution he held the following offices: Secretary of justice, vice-president of the republic, secretary of the treasury, and lieutenant-general commanding the department of the south, and was second in command under Aguinaldo; he was the first provincial governor of Cavite under the American rule.

Hon. Simeon Luz.—Born in Lipa, Batangas, in 1853; he was municipal captain of the same town and lieutenant-colonel commanding the Batangas ordnance depot during the revolution; he assisted greatly in the pacification of the province and was the first governor of the same after the cessation of American military rule. Speaks English.

Hon. Potenciano Lesaca.—Born in Botolan, Zambales, in 1872; he is an expert accountant and is now serving his third term as provincial governor of Zambales, being the youngest of the provincial governors.

Hon. Juan Villamor.—Born in Bangued, Abra, in 1865; he is an A. B. and a professor of Latin; he was a lieutenant of infantry in the Spanish army, manager of El Heraldo de la Revolución, and a colonel of infantry in the revolutionary army; he was the first provisional governor of Abra, and now represents El Renacimiento, a Manila newspaper.

Hon. Alfonso Ramos.—Born in Iba, Zambales, in 1860; he has been municipal captain of Tarlac, provincial governor of Tarlac under the revolution, and is now serving his second term as provincial governor of the same.

Hon. Joaquin Ortega.—Born in the city of Cebu in 1868; he has the degree of A. B., and was cashier of the Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas in the Province of La Union, which he formerly represented in

the Malolos congress and of which he served two terms as governor under American rule.

Hon. Julio Agcaoili.—Born in Piddig, Ilocos Norte, in 1856; during the Spanish régime he held the offices of notary, clerk, and registrar of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte, and during the revolution was fiscal thereof; upon the organization of the provincial government in the provinces under the Americans he was appointed provincial secretary, and has been elected twice to the provincial governorship since then.

Dr. Alejandro Albert.—Born in Manila in 1869; he has the degree of doctor of pharmacy and is professor of chemistry in the Liceo de Manila; he is an ex-president of the Pharmaceutical Examining Board of the Philippine Islands and the present secretary of the Federal party; he was a surgeon-colonel in the revolution, and is now president of the International Club and vice-president of the College of Physicians and Pharmacists.

Mr. Juan Sumulung.—Born in Antipolo, Rizal, in 1875; formerly a journalist, he was manager of La Democracia, the organ of the Federal party; he is at present practicing law in Manila; is a member of the directory of the Federal party; professor of the Manila Law School and member of the bar association of that city.

Mr. Jose de Loyzaga y Ageo.—Born in Manila in 1864, he received the LL. B. degree from the University of Manila, and is the editor and proprietor of El Comercio, the oldest newspaper in Manila. Speaks English.

Mr. Ramon B. Genato.—Born in Manila on August 20, 1860; he was educated in Manila, London, and Paris, securing the degree of A. B., and expert accountant; he is a wholesale grocer and landowner, vice-president of the Manila Telephone Company, a member of the governing board of the Liceo de Manila, a member of the tax-revision board of Manila, of the directory of the Federal party, of the Rizal Monument Commission, of the International Club, and of the board of directors of the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, which body he represents on the Honorary Board of Commissioners. Speaks English.

Mr. Vicente Nepomuceno.—Born in Camalaniugan, Cagayan, and is 43 years of age; he is an attorney at law, and was professor of secondary instruction and provincial governor of Cagayan under the revolution, and judge of first instance under the American military rule; he is at present provincial fiscal of Cagayan.

Mr. Leoncio Gonzales Liquete.—Born in Aliaga, Nueva Ecija, and is 25 years of age; he was educated in Barcelona, Spain, and Manila; he is an A. B. and an expert accountant; he has been in the newspaper business since 1897, having done editorial work on the Diario de Manila, El Comercio, El Progreso, and other dailies and weeklies; he accompanied the Philippine Commission on its trip throughout the Archipelago for the establishment of civil rule in the provinces, spreading American ideas as correspondent of several newspapers, and popularizing the work of the Commission; he was secretary of the Federal party and is now editor of La Democracia, the organ of the party and supporter of the Americanization of the Philippines.

Dr. Baldomero Roxas.—Born in 1870 in Lipa, Batangas, he received the degree of M. D. from the Central University of Madrid, Spain, and the degree of A. B. in the University of Santo Tomás of Manila; he was

admitted as a medical student, after competitive examination, in the general hospital of Madrid, and was assistant in the gynecological section of the Rubio Institute of Madrid; during the revolution he was a surgeon-major and head of the Lipa Hospital and formerly a member of the governing council of the Federal party. He is now a member of the Medico-Pharmaceutical College of Manila and of the Manila Medical Society, assistant police surgeon of Manila, and physician of the girls' dormitory of the Manila Normal School. Speaks English.

Mr. Marcial Calleja.—Born in Malinao, Albay, in 1863; he has the degree of LL. B. and he is an expert agronomist; he was formerly secretary of the council of Albay, after competitive examination, and represented the Province of Albay in the Malolos congress; he is at present provincial fiscal of Albay.

Mr. Rafael O. Ramos.—Born in Himamaylan, Occidental Negros, in 1858; he is engaged in agriculture in his district, is an expert accountant, and was municipal president of the former town of Suay in his province, governor of the Island of Negros, and fiscal of the fourth district of the autonomous government of Negros during the revolution; he has also been municipal president of Himamaylan.

Mr. Tomas Arguelles.—Born in Manila in 1860; he is a surveyor and architect, and was overseer of public works and government inspector of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad under the Spanish régime; was a member of the board of tax revision of Manila and of the jury on architecture for the St. Louis Exposition; he is at present a member of the Advisory Board of Manila and of the directory of the Federal party.

Mr. Juan Araneta.—Born in Bogo, Occidental Negros, in 1853; he is an agriculturist and landowner, and an expert accountant; he has been municipal president of his town; during the revolution he was secretary of war in the provisional government of the Island of Negros, brigadier-general in the revolutionary army, and was a member of the commission that conferred with the American Army officers in Iloilo; he was secretary of agriculture in the autonomous government of Negros, and the manager of the Carlota model farm.

Mr. Alfredo de Castro.—Born in Atimonan, Tayabas, in 1869; he received the degree of expert agronomist from the University of Manila, and is an agriculturist and landowner; during the Spanish régime he held the office of justice of the peace for four years. He is [illegible] present the municipal president of Atimonan and the representative in the Province of Tayabas of several Manila commercial houses.

Mr. Guillermo Gomez.—Born in Iloilo, Panay, in 1880; he has the degree of A. B. and expert accountant, and is at present the secretary of the collector of customs of Iloilo. Speaks English.

Mr. Ceferino de Leon.—Born in San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan, in 1859; he received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Madrid, and has been fiscal of Barotac Viejo, justice of the peace of San Miguel de Mayumo, and represented Benguet in the Malolos congress.

Mr. Vicente Llamas.—Born in Pagsanjan, La Laguna, in 1876; he is an A. B., and has been municipal secretary under the Spanish régime; during the American rule he was justice of the peace, member of the board of tax

revision of La Laguna, and at present is a municipal councilor of Pagsanjan, La Laguna.

Mr. Eusebio Luzuriaga.—Born in 1869 in the municipality of Bacolod, Negros Occidental; during the revolution he was secretary of the treasury of the provisional government of Negros and member of the commission to confer with the American authorities in Iloilo and Manila. Speaks English.

Mr. Alejandro R. Mendoza.—Born in Agoo, La Union, in 1874; he is an agriculturist and landowner; during the revolution he was municipal fiscal of Binalonan, Pangasinan, and is now municipal president of the same. Speaks English.

Mr. Mariano Moreno Ramirez.—Born in Daet, Ambos Camarines, in 1872; he is an agriculturist and landowner, and head of the hemp-exporting house of Moreno in Daet; he was a member of the board of tax revision of his province.

Mr. Hilarion Raymundo.—Born in Manila in 1846; he was secretary of the politico-military government of the Provinces of Samar and Morong during the Spanish régime and is now a notary in the Province of Rizal.

Mr. Jose Rivera.—Born in Pagsanjan, La Laguna, in 1862; he has the degree of LL. B., and has been a justice of the peace and assessor of the Court of First Instance of La Laguna, being at present the provincial secretary of that province.

Mr. Vicente Singson Encarnación.—Born in 1875 in the city of Vigan, Ilocos Sur; he is a lawyer, landowner, agriculturist, and maguey and indigo planter, having the degree of A. B., and being at present the provincial fiscal of Ilocos Sur.

Mr. Gervasio Unson.—Born in Pagsanjan, La Laguna, on June 19, 1856; he is an A. B. and has been primary school-teacher, being at present the provincial secretary of Tayabas.

Mr. Vicente Noel.—Born in the city of Cebu in 1874; he is an A. B. and expert accountant; he has been municipal treasurer of Carcar, Cebu, and is now president of the Jockey Club of that town.

Mr. Alejandro Roces.—Born in Manila in 1876; he is a landowner and manufacturer; he has traveled much and visited the important cities of Europe; he has the only furniture factory in the Islands equipped with American machinery and conducted on modern lines.

[No. 1030.]

AN ACT CREATING AN HONORARY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, COMPOSED OF FIFTY FILIPINOS OF PROMINENCE AND EDUCATION, TO VISIT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION AT SAINT LOUIS AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Civil Governor is authorized and directed to appoint, by and with the consent of the Philippine Commission, an Honorary Board of Commissioners, consisting of not more than fifty Filipinos of prominence

and education, to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at Saint Louis during the year nineteen hundred and four. The Civil Governor is authorized to appoint Filipinos now holding office in the Islands, if their absence from official duty in the Islands during the time needed to make the visit to the United States may be made consistent with the interests of the public service.

SEC. 2. The Honorary Board of Commissioners herein authorized to be appointed shall travel in a body, so far as practicable, and the period between the date of their departure from Manila for the United States and the date of their return to Manila shall not exceed five months. The Civil Governor shall fix the date of the departure of the Board. The Board shall be accompanied by an American official of the Philippine Government, to be designated by the Civil Governor, who shall have a knowledge of the English and Spanish languages sufficient to enable him to act as interpreter on all occasions, and who shall have charge of the Board in making the arrangements for travel and subsistence. A second official of the Philippine Government shall be designated by the Civil Governor as the disbursing officer to disburse the funds needed to pay the expenses of the Board.

SEC. 3. There shall be allowed, as traveling and subsistence expenses, to each nonofficial member of the Honorary Board of Commissioners, the sum of ten dollars, United States currency, per day, from the time of his departure from Manila until the date of his return to Manila and to each official member, in addition to his salary as provided by law, the sum of seven dollars, United States currency, per day. The per diems of the American official in charge of the Board and of the disbursing officer shall be fixed by the Civil Governor.

SEC. 4. The Honorary Board of Commissioners shall organize by the election of a chairman, a secretary, and an executive committee of five. The secretary shall keep minutes of all formal action taken by the Board and shall make report of the same to the Civil Governor on the return of the Board to Manila. The Board shall also appoint a committee of three members whose duty it shall be to keep a history of the journey and to make a connected account and report thereof to the Civil Governor on the return of the Board to Manila.

SEC. 5. The Honorary Board of Commissioners shall not only visit Saint Louis, where it shall spend at least a month in the examination of the Exposition, but it shall also visit those principal cities of the United States which shall be agreed upon by the executive committee of the Board after conference with the Philippine Exposition Board. The disbursing officer is authorized to pay the traveling and subsistence expenses of the members of the Board directly, and to charge the same to the respective members of the Board, paying any balance remaining due to each member at the end of each week.

SEC. 6. There is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, in money of the United States, to defray the expenses herein authorized to be incurred.

SEC. 7. Sections eleven and twelve of Act Numbered Five hundred and

fourteen, enacted November eleventh, nineteen hundred and two, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 9. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, December 22, 1903.

[No. 1080.]

AN ACT AMENDING SECTIONS TWO, THREE, AND FIVE OF ACT NUMBERED ONE THOUSAND AND THIRTY, ENTITLED "AN ACT CREATING AN HONORARY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, COMPOSED OF FIFTY FILIPINOS OF PROMINENCE AND EDUCATION, TO VISIT THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION AT SAINT LOUIS AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE."

By authority of the United States, be it enacted by the Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. Section two of Act Numbered One thousand and thirty is hereby amended by striking out the whole of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. The Honorary Board of Commissioners herein authorized to be appointed shall travel in a body, so far as practicable, and the period between the date of their departure from Manila for the United States and the date of their return to Manila shall not exceed five months. The Civil Governor shall fix the date of the departure of the Board. The Board shall be accompanied by and be in charge of the Executive Secretary for the Philippine Islands as the representative of the Philippine Government, who shall as such representative make all arrangements for travel and subsistence. A second official of the Philippine Government shall be designated by the Civil Governor as the disbursing officer to disburse the funds needed to pay the expenses of the Board."

SEC. 2. Section three of said Act Numbered One thousand and thirty is hereby amended by striking out the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The per diems of the Executive Secretary and of the disbursing officer shall be fixed by the Civil Governor. Persons holding office in the Philippine Islands who accept appointment or are detailed for duty under the terms of this Act and visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in pursuance hereof, shall be deemed thereby to have waived all claim for leave of absence that may have accrued to them under existing laws both heretofore and down to the time of their return from the visit to the United States provided by this Act."

SEC. 3. Section five of said Act Numbered One thousand and thirty is hereby amended by adding at the end of the first sentence thereof the

following words: "and the Executive Secretary," so that the said sentence shall read:

"The Honorary Board of Commissioners shall not only visit Saint Louis, where it shall spend at least a month in the examination of the exposition, but it shall also visit those principal cities of the United States which shall be agreed upon by the executive committee of the Board, after conference with the Philippine Exposition Board and the Executive Secretary."

SEC. 4. The public good requiring the speedy enactment of this bill, the passage of the same is hereby expedited in accordance with section two of "An Act prescribing the order of procedure by the Commission in the enactment of laws," passed September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on its passage.

Enacted, March 10, 1904.