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THE OPPOSITION ASSAIL THE RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The Opposition press has been producing a considerable amount of nonsense and an equal volume of falsehood during the past week in an attempt to depict the Minister of the holding information of public affairs lution introduced by Mr. Borden in and other Opposition members hitched ento a motion endorsing an unquestioned rule of Parliamentary practice. For the speeches had quite as little to do with the resolution as the resorution with the incident upon which it was supposed to be founded; relation to the incident that it did to the habitability of Jupiter. But as the resolution was introduced to permit the speeches to be made, it probably served the purpose quite as well as any other unobjectionable asser-

tion of a commonly accepted truth, With the resolution there is little acceptance of the speeches, for the in their possession. very good reason that the speeches for a violation of Parliamentary prac-

The resolution of Mr. Borden asserted that: "Subject to such consid-"erations of public policy as can be "validly urged in any case, it is the "undoubted right of the peoples' re-"presentatives, in Parliament assem-"bled, to be informed of everything "necessary to explain the policy and "proceedings of the government, and "for that purpose to have an oppor-"documents connected with the trans-"action of public business; and the ment justifies the refusal by this "House of further supplies to the "Crown." But the speech of the honorable gentleman asserted that without regard to considerations of public policy or private right, it was the privilege of any member of the House to demand the production of any original documents in the custody of the Government without assigning reason therefore, good, bad or indifferent; and that in demanding a reason before producing the driginals the Government merited the censure of

the House Any member of Parliament is entitled to full information on all matters of public concern. To secure such information he is entitled to copies in full or in part of any and all documents in the custody of any department of the government. But to secure such copies he is technically obliged to state public reasons satisactory to the House as to why he desires them, and and in the event of his not doing so, the House may quite properly reject his motion for their production. If a member is dissatissied with copies of the documents and desires the originals, he is also under the necessity of stating his reasons for desiring them, and of convincing the House that his reasons are valid und of public merit. In practice, however, a member desiring copies of documents is not required to state his reasons; it is assumed that these are of a public character and the House concurs without discussion in the motion for the return. But if a member desires the production of original documents no such rule applies in the Canadian or any other Parliament. To secure such papers he is required to present reasons sufficient to convince the House that the public welfare would be conserved

in presenting the originals instead of copies of them.

This is the rule that our Opposition friends wished reversed. They wished it made optional with a member whether he should receive copies or original documents, alike without presenting reasons for desiring either, or for demanding one in preference to the other. More, they appeared to consider a member of Parliament enany files he pleased regardless of what or whose interests might be into turn over a file of original documents to Mr. Ames of Montreal with- chasm that separates the naval orout reasons, the House was asked to ange from the breakfast table of the pass censure upon their conduct. Mr. Ames already had copies of the documents and declined to state any pubic reasons why he desired the originals. Yet the Opposition held that Interior as an autocrat trampling on instead of Mr. Ames being called on the liberties of Parliament, and with to give reasons why he should be from the representatives of the peo- were bound to give reasons why they others it is neither likely nor desir- the Blood Indian Reserve, from ple. The cue was taken from a reso- should not be produced without rea- able that the results of Mr. Lem- To the people of the southern part of son given. In other words, they the House a few days since-or rather wanted the rule reversed, and de To such, indeed, any settlement that the province the new line is confrom the speeches which Mr. Borden | manded that it be reversed while call- settled was certain to be unwelcome. ing upon the House to endorse an altogether different rule,

To what would this lead? An illustration will suffice. Two years ago a bundle of original documents were brought down from the Department of the Interior at the request of Mr. and the resolution bore about the Foster. They have never been returned. The Department has now nothing but copies of those documents and as Mr. Foster professes to not know where the originals are the probability is that they are lost. The documents in question affected the titles to property of several private portunity of inculcating race prejuo'tizens. If they are lost and these public concern. It was accepted by men suffer in consequence, upon the House, as it would have been ac- whom is the blame to lie? Upon Mr. cepted by any body of popular repre- Foster? He has already plead that sentatives since the Mother of Parlia- his purpose was served long ago, and ments laid down the rule that a Par- that it was not his business to look a manner that strengthens rather than liament may refuse supplies of money after the papers. Meantime a hununtil fully informed as to the policy dred parties may have been given acand proceedings of the Government, cess to those papers, and thus furdetested by all who hoped to gain But with the speeches which were nishel with the means of injuring the money by the creation of anti-Japan- As security for the money the Dominidelivered under cover of this academ- interests of the owners. And if so ic assertion of recognized rights the Department of the Interior will to gain office by truckling to jingothe case is different. Acceptance of be held responsible, though for two ism. This is in every way desirable, turn be secured for the advances by the resolution by no means involved years the documents have not been for the measure of the hostility dis-

proposed a principle altogether differ- returns or more have been asked for ent from the principle embodied in If the Opposition's rule held the dethe resolution. It could not well mands might as well have been for thoroughly and unanimously unpophave been otherwise, for while the the originals of these documents as resolution was drawn from the text- for copies. And supposing these books of Parliamentary practice the eighty files met the fate of the papers speeches were founded on a demand produced at Mr. Foster's request two years ago, what damage both to private and public interests might not be inflicted through carelessness, malice or self-interest?

The departments of the Government are the custodians of documents which affect the interests of hundreds of thousands of Canadian citizens I members of Parliament are to be permlitted to peruse these at will with out public reason, to pack them about the country and disclose them to in-"tunity of seeing and examining all terested parties, who that does busi ness with the Government could feel assured that his interests were safe or "denial of such right by the govern- that they were not being systemati cally and persistently betrayed to his enemies? Under such condition there could be no public confidence in the security of documents in the custody of the Government, and a brake would have been put on the wheels of the country's progress. So far from throwing the archives open to the curiosity of private members a provision might well be added that when original documents are produced in compliance to a motion of the House. the member making the request should be held personally liable for their return to the Department with-

> in a stipulated time. The attempted revision of Parliamentary practice fillustrates the facility with which our Opposition friends abandon one position to take up another, regardless that the new one is as often as not diametrically opposed to the former. For eighteen years they were the custodians of the archives. During that period no inquisitive Liberal ever glimpsed on an original document without giving his reasons therefor, and the presentation of substantial reasons was not always sufficient to secure the desired papers. Truly, these gentlemen treat their political history with a charming abandon. Again, it is not so many moons since the Opposition press berated the Minister of the Interior for his disregard of Parliamentary procedure; now they berate him for standing firmly by the rules of that procedure. This variety is re-

freshing, if it is not politics.

FRUIT A California paper publishes a de-

"Dakotas. Until now, to the flat rate | British ambassador and to Canada's "on citrus fruits of \$1.15 per hundred representative as sufficient to effect-"pounds, had been added the rate ually restrict the number of immig-"from the junction point with another rants. That these regulations will be "line to destination." If this is the titled to visit any Department, search | English language it means that Cali- and if enforced they will terminate fornia fruit can be laid down in Ed- the movement from Japan, Meanmonton at an expense proportionate time the new regulations adopted by jured by his doing so. And because to the cost of laying it down in St. the Government decimed a year ago Paul, Chicago or New York. Perhaps this may help bridge the vawning

> A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT The Japanese immigration question

working man.

has been settled to the satisfaction of all who desired a speedy, an amicieux's mission will be satisfactory for the excellent reason that it meant ruin to their miserable plans. Those who hoped to profit financially by the cultivation of prejudice were certain to look with aversion on any arrangewinning dollars by inciting passion, Those who hoped to profit politically by the embarrassment of the government were equally certain to view with dislike any arrangement that sacrificed neither the interests of Canada nor the friendship of Japan. The present settlement destroys the opdice, by effectually terminating the Japanese "influx." It quite as certainly destroys the opportunity of inciting antipathy to the government, by conserving Canada's interests in ally. It will therefore be cordially

nlar. In announcing the results of his mission in the House the Minister of Labor reviewed the circumstances which made the mission necessary. In 1894, he pointed out, Japan emerged from the position of an inferior power and was admitted to the

pursued. It is to be hoped that in

comity of nations on a basis of equality. This meant that she could not be treated as China had been treated and her people subjected to a headtax. In 1906 the Canadian parliament unanimously adopted the commercial treaty, which provided that, "the subjects of each of the two high 'contracting parties shall have full "liberty to enter, travel, or reside in 'any part of the Dominions and pos-'sessions of the other contracting 'party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and 'property." Hence Japanese subjects could not be debarred entrance by a Natal Act. Up to October, 1907. there was practically no complaint

from British Columbia as to Japanese immigration. That there then became cause for complaint was the foult not of the Japanese Government but of the deceptive talent of an energetic organization boasting the city of Vancouver, B.C., as its headquarters. This company, known as the Canadian Nippon Supply Company, made connection with emigration societies in Japan, and these repre sented, truly or falsely, to the Japanese Government that large employers

of labor in British Columbia were anxious to secure large numbers of Japanese laborers. To substantiate their statements they produced contracts from these corporations, and on the strength of the representations secured passports for 900 men to Canada. Aside from these only 290 Jap anese were given passports to come to Canada as immigrants during the year. The remainder came from the Hawaiian Islands, bringing the total for the year up to 4,429. The purpose of the negotiations was

to revert to the conditions which existed prior to 1907, and which were mutually satisfactory. The first step at least unique. Starting from the towards this was to put the Canadian two propositions that "Canada must Nippon Supply Co, and similar con- be kept a white man's country," and cerns out of business. This was ac- that "Canada must be for Canadians," complished by two means. First all he reaches some conclusions which immigration of contract laborers, art- must be regarded as at least remarkisians included, is now prohibited un- able. CHEAPER FREIGHT RATES ON less at the special request of the Canadian Government. Second, the Japanese Government has put the emispatch of some interest to people in gration societies out of action, ex-Alberta. It reads: "In accordance cepting three, which have been sub- "itself upon my mind since coming "with the suggestion of the Interstate sidized to direct emigrants not to "to the west one year ago. Why is "Commerce Commission, the South America but to Manchuria and Koren. "it that we Canadians allow a full

"ern Pacific, Santa Fe and Salt Lake Besides these measures, a series of railroads have adopted a through stringent regulations were drawn up rate for shipments from California during the conferences of the ambaspoints to the Alberta district in sadors, addressed to the local gov-'Canada, as well as to places on small | ernors and to the consuls in Canada branch lines in Minnesota and the which were satisfactory both to the enforced there is no reason to doubt our own Government have stopped the movement from Hawaii

TO INTRODUCE THE GREAT

NORTHERN. The towns of Macleod and Cardston are sending deputations to Ottawa to urge the advisability of granting subsidies in aid of the Macleod, Cardston and Montana Railway. One reason urged for assisting the enterprise is that the road will run from Macleod given the originals, the Government able, and an effective settlement. To to Cardston almost altogether through which little traffic can be expected. sidered of very great importance, though its benefits would be by no means confined to them. Its projected route is southerly from Macleod through the Cardston district to tap the Great Northern system in ment that destroyed their hope of Montana. It would thus be practically an extension of the present northerly and southerly railway system of the province to connect with the nearest transcontinental system across the border-a development that should work a material betterment in the transportation facilities of the province at large.

THE DOMINION LOANS THE

MONEY. The Dominion will loan the western Provincial Governments money with which to purchase seed grain for farmers or districts who may need it lessens the friendliness of Britain's This secures to the provinces the advantage of the cheaper rate of interest at which the Dominion can borrow ese sentiment and by all who hoped ion will accept the bonds of the Piovinces while the Provinces will in played in such quarters is the measure ministration of the matter is left in the During the present session eighty of the public efficiency of the course hands of the local authorities who "the eastern provinces. Now, why mind. ought to be best informed, and there such circles the settlement will be fore best able to handle it efficiently and satisfactorily,

A LOSING RACE

The manufacturers of our prospec tive telephone system have a week longer in which to land their machinery here, and a month to get it in operation. The appearances are that they will not make the grade. On Thursday came a wire from the city's representative now in Peterborough stating that the Company had omitted the trunking wires to make connection with Strathcona, and asking what instructions had been given the Company anent the attachment of runking wires. Apparently the Company had represented to Mr. Taylor that they did not know whether such were to be attached or not. Either this was a statement of fact or merely a ruse. If a statement of fact, it means that the Company do not even know yet what kind of a system they are trying to build: if not a statement of fact, it can only have been advanced as an excuse for further delay. In either event, the chances of the system being landed here by Feb. 8th and installed by March 1st are very, very slim; and in either event the city council would be justified in declining to extend the time. If the Company have not yet even learned what they are making it is time to give some one with quicker perception a chance; if they are only pretending they have not learned as an excuse for further delay, it is equally time to put some speedier manufacturers on the job. Edmonton needs an efficient telephone system, and needs it forthwith. The present Company have been given ample time in which to deliver the goods. If they fail to do so, there is no good reason for permitting them to procrastinate further at the expense of the city and the inconvenience of the telephone

CANADA FOR ----

A correspondent, signing himself C. L. Price, Stoney Plain, Alta., and presumably a teacher, writes the Montreal Witness in a strain that is

For example: "At the risk of meet "ing the wastpaper basket. Mr. Edi "tor. I must mention another matter "in this connection that has forced

"they will not compete with our hon- Plain, Alberta." 'est Canadian workers?"

The necessity of an "excuse" for permitting people who preceded us to live in the country is surely a new discovery It is naralleled by the dis-The appeal to our honesty to complete this racial tragedy by a nationmoral altitude of the proposal.

There are other troubles on the the bounds of the Dominion, and considers it a blooming shame you know associate with such people.

"Again when I came to this gloribetter my financial prospects. True 'Yankees to come over here by the foreigners and reserve these valu-'able lands for us Canadians?"

How "us Canadians" could be made to exclude an Indian whose fathers occupied these plains for a thousand years or so before New Brunswick heard of the loyalists we are left to guess. Equally are we left in the dark as to why the descendants of the loyalists did not come to Stoney Plain until after the much detested Germans and Austrians and Yankees had invaded the wilderness, and make it district where one of those descendants could always obtain satisfactory work and good wages. Certain it is, they did not come, and equally certain is it that this particular individual had he come, would have found little scope for the exercise of his pedagogical skill. It is no affront to the loyalists of New Brunswick to say that so far as they are concerned Stony Plain would still be a profitless waste and one of them who now enjoys its material advantages while detesting its progressive populace might still be grubbing roots in the valley of the Restigouche. That where one New Brunswick loyalist finds it good to reside is surely a poor reason why that gentleman should assail the industrious and thrifty people who have made it so. Still less appropriate is it that he should assail them because they have made

Of one more 'plaint the correspond ent rids himself: "Another point, and I have done.

notice that the Government of Brit-

'ish Columbia, as well as those of 'Alberta and Saskatchewan, not only 'allow teachers from the Eastern Proinducements for them to come, Now, 'as a teacher in Alberta, I lift my course. Why allow such competition 'to come in? Teachers are certainly rather scarce here, but no matter, 'let the government protect the teach-'ers already working here, and not 'so many of them will quit the busi-'ness. I cannot complain of salaries. "they run from \$600 a year and up for teaching even small country 'schools: but I believe that if the "government would only shut out competition from the Eastern Pro-'vinces and Great Britain that we teachers already here could com-'mand salaries of one or two hur 'dred dollars a year more. 'Canada "for the Canadians,' I say."

The logic here is rather denser than

"hundred thousand of the red race other provinces is not revealed. This; ber for Calgary had a series of ques-'to dwell right in our midst? Con- is sad, for the wholesale application tions on the order paper, 'sidering that this is to be 'a white of the doctrine would have deprived 'man's land,' what excuse can we us of the talents of one pedagogue M.P.P., for Victoria, Alberta, per-"give for allowing them to remain from another Province-to wit, a formed in connection with the park 'here and take the very bread out "loyalist from New Brunswick." And of the herd of buffalo, and what pay of the mouths of our trappers and losing him, a yawning gap would be has he received? hunters and forest guides? Certain- left in our western literature. Clear- The answer given by Mr. Oliver was ly in matters of hygiene and social ly the maxim must be subject to some as follows: life they are not one whit superior special interpretation to obviate such to the Japs. Why not ship them calamities. In the absence of better tended the unloading of buffalo at in bond down to Mexico or South light we suggest that it should read Lamont and their transference into "America or some other country where "Canada for C. L. Price of Stony the park. He received no pay.

TIRED OF THE NAME The Winnipeg Telegram is dissatis-

closure that so far from the white giance" it is not up to much, and loading and transportation. The reman being the invader who trespass- wants the public to believe the party turns show that there are 395 buffaed on the Indian's territory, destroyed better than the name they bear. The lo in the park. his traditional means of obtaining a effectiveness of the title as a "touch. The park is fenced. The work livelihood and reduced him to misery stone" is, of course, a matter for the of clearing for the fence, and the and want, the Indian is the indivi- Telegram, and its friends, and no fencing was done by contract for one may object if they see fit to drop which tenders were called, the lowest subsistence of the white, and should it for one less fragrant with undesir- tenderers receiving the contracts. therefore be bundled off the earth. able associations. But it will require To a further question the answers some demonstration to prove the title were that tenders had been called for unworthy the parliamentary group hay for the herd and a supply obtainal crim is quite in keeping with the who now marshal under the leader ed at \$9.90 and \$19.40 per ton. ship of Mr. Borden, Their bitterest opponents have not accused them of gentleman's mind. He has it in for abandoning the party traditions nor anyone who dared be born outside of violating the significance of the of the Lethbridge Board of Trade party name. From such attacks they favoring the purchase by the Alberta are immune. If the name suggests Government of the Bell telephon that a "loyalist" should be forced to nothing of progress neither does the at the introduction of the policy party. And if as the Telegram thinks, government ownership by the progress consists in the preservation government, suggestion had been 'ous West (a Loyalist, mind you, of the natural resources and the abo-"from New Brunswick) I came to lition of monopoly, what title could Telephone Company was approached better signify the records and ideals at that time and refused to sell. Why I have never wanted for work and of a party whose business in life has should the Alberta government go up-"good pay, but my present position been the creation and maintenance of and ask them to sell, especially since might have been better but for the monopoly, and the fattening of party the government possesses a system as friends at the public crib? So far the extensive as the Bell and is adopting 'allowing Germans and Swedes and party appears to have made no con- a far more aggressive policy in the "Yankees to come over here by the siderable advance from the days when the Board of Trade had advised the board of the Board of Trade had advised the Board 'Canadian lands. One good home- 000 acres of lands for shackling the government it would have been more stead that I might have had was West with railway monopoly, lavishsettled upon by an Indian-a good, ed our coal resources on the party 'industrious citizen, certainly, but friends, bestowed grazing lands in Conservative government had built a 'what of that? He was not 'white' hundred mile blocks on the party al- great transcontinental railway, bu "and I am! All around here I find lies and handed over whatever was the people they gave it away, lock, the best of the land taken up by asked for to the manufacturer who stock and barrel, foreigners from Germany and Aus- delivered the votes. Until they can empire, to a set of railway promoters. 'tria. They work hard, save their offer something different to the public "money, and actually are more pros- the name which breathes the memor- the inherent greatness of Canada. "perous than some others, like my- ies of the old regime must character- How far they were from grasping what "self, good Canadian citizens from ize the impenitents in the public the future might mean to the

IN MEMORIAM. Some time singe the city ordered

of the apparatus came along, and the

chase money. The remainder of the statesmanlike method of building the machinery has not yet appeared. Meantime events have occurred which justify doubts as to whether we want foresight they permitted the Canathis particular kind of incinerator or dian Pacific Railroad to pass entirely not. Winnipeg installed one last year, tried it and refused to pay for it on the ground that it would not ers-otherwise a set of enlightened incinerate. Now the city and the estimable and honorable men-would makers have horns locked in a legal fight. Regina installed one, appar- working men of Canada) to tax themently found that it wouldn't inciner- selves for their benefit. ate there either, and would willingly give the Company something more than the machine to take it away. does not depend, after all, on the pre-Now even remembering our more favorable climatic and other conditions, it is reasonable to suppose that an in- Japan herself carries out her frie cinerator that will not incinerate in intentions. There is a general elec-Winnipeg or Regina will not incinerate in Edmonton. This is the point of present interest, and the point is would prejudice their interests at the very much sharpened for us by the polls. In any case, whatever rethe former wilderness is now a place fact that we have handed over \$10,000 strictions are to be placed on Japanof the purchase price. Having paid must, in the very nature of our money we are entitled to take our be left to the good faith of the choice. The choice is whether we had Japanese authorities. better hand out a few more ten thouto the Canadian envoy, the real value sands, and get the rest of a machine of the same would depend on the exthat Winnipeg and Regina are trying tent to which Japan showed hersel to get rid of, or whether we should able and willing to carry out what she bid farewell to the ten thousand and suggest at the present time is the debuy an incinerator whose ability and nunciation of last year's treaty. Let willingness to incinerate have been us see first whether Japanese states properly demonstrated. In the for- and the Mikado's ministers both ready mer event we might of course learn and able to carry out all they have that Winnipeg and Regina do not un- voluntarily, and in our judgment derstand how to handle the delicate most generously, undertaken to do mechanism of a garbage destroyer; of embarrassing the Canadian govern-'vinces to come here and teach in but it appears quite as likely that ment, busy fomenting anti-Japanes 'our schools, but actually hold out we should obtain some very high-feeling in the west, are disloyal alike priced information as to how little our own representatives understood 'voice in protest against such a the still more wonderful works of an incinerator Company. In the other structions to the courts ordering work event we would have on hand a ingmen to be included in juries trying smoke-stack and certain other appara- criminal and civil cases is generally aptus, all no doubt in good repair, and proved of as being in accord completely also no doubt covered by patents that have had an unexpected result today would prevent us using them. These Feminists are rising up demanding seneed not be accounted a total loss. however. Suitably mounted and fit-

INFORMATION GIVEN

appropriate monuments to the depart-

ed ten thousand.

The purchase of the buffalo herd by the Department of the Interior was no quinine, no laxative, nothing harsh made the subject of inquiry in the appear if early colds were promptly children elsewhere. How "Canada for the House of Commons recently. On De- broken. Also good for feverish Canadians" can be quoted as an argu- cember 18th, the last day the House Large box, 48 tablets. 25 cents. Vest ment for excluding teachers born in sat in 1907, Mr. M. S. McCarthy, mem-

What duty has F. A. Walker.

Mr. F. A. Walker, M.L.A., superin-

The other questions elicited the in formation that the Department of the Interior bargained for the whole herd, supposed to contain 650 animals. The fied with the party name, intimates price paid was \$200 per head, and \$45 that as a "touchstone of party alle- per head for expenses of coralling,

FROM THE PRESS.

extension of lines than the Bell If

Macleod Advance: It is true the alized either their responsibilities o minion under wise administration. practically a free gift, might have been Canada's greatest asset. Last year its gross revenue almost equalled that of the Dominion itself, and the an incinerator. Some time later the lands owned by the company, obtainsmoke-stack and some other portions ed free from the government, are valued at \$1,000,000,000. The men who now criticize the government company were paid \$10,000 of the pur- its business-like and eminently Grand Trunk Pacific, are the ones who committed the political crime re lated above, when by their want of beyond government contro

Montreal Witness: Our manufacturlike to persuade the working men o

Montreal Witness: But the success or failure of Mr. Lemieux's mission Japanese ministry has given to his tion at hand in Japan, as there is in Canada, and both governments are unwilling to agree to do ought that ese emigration to this country, they manship is not as good as its word, Those politicians who are, for the sake to Canada and to the empire.

Suffragettes in Paris.

Paris, Jan. 31 .- Minister Brian's inwith the popular idea of justice, but they cular rights, and Mme. Humbertine Auclert, the leading French Suffragette, is organizing public demonstrations sim tingly inscribed, they might repose ilar to those which have taken place in in the public square, enduring and London, against having women judged

> Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop i with Preventics, before it gets deeply seated. To check early colds with these little Candy Cold Cure Tablets is surely sensible and safe. Preventics contain or sickening. Pneumonia would nevtr pocket boxes 5 cents.- Sold by

TAFT'S REPORT ON PHILIPPINI

U. S. Secretary Presents Today sult of Investigations. Again Policy of Scuttle.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 27-The his recent visit to the Philipp presented today to the and house of representatives. - In introductory remarks President R velt says in part as tollows :-"It is a subject for just na gratification that such a repor

er has ever managed with dom and disinterestedness the of a people committed by dent of war to its hands. persons who wished us to slands loose and let them suffer ever fate might befall would have already passed th period of complete and bloody and would now undoubtedly possession of some othe which there is every reason to would not have done as we have o that is, would not have striver teach them how to govern themse have developed them, primaril their own interests. The islan have made real advances in a he direction, and they have opened they have yet a long way to tr before they will be fit for comp self-government and for deciding a will then be their duty to do, when this self-government shall be acc panied by complete independence. Historical Survey.

The report of Secretary Tait stitutes a comprehensive history of development of the islands from earliest times and under Spanish down to the time of the America

ministration.
After tracing with considerable f ness the disabilities under which Spanish regime labored, and reco ng the course of the native rebel . Taft arrives at the following of clusion regarding the present tion of the islands

Present Condition Peace prevails throughout the ands today in agreater degree thever in the history of the islander there under Spanish or American rule and agriculture is nowhere i impeded by the fear on the part of farmer of the incursion of predat bands. Under the policy already s inaugurated d, inaugurated by the instruction of President McKinley to Secret Root, in reference to the establis Philippines, a community cons of 7,000,000 people, inhabiting 300 ferent islands, many of whom w in open rebellion against the go-ment of the United States for vears, with all the disturbances lowing from robber and preda bands which broke out from time time, due to local causes, has b brought to a state of profound and tranquility in which the per as a whole are loyally supporting government in the maintenan order. This is the first and po the most important accomplish of the United States in the I

Education and Progress. Mr. Taft gives an interesting ske the direction of establishing leg assembly as well as the beginning he direction of educating the nat up to municipal and political sibility. Except where the influe Americans found the native por tion sunk in hopeless ignora immorality, and the energy of th ministration is being concentrat lifting them up to a higher level. far the bold experiment of the lature has worked well, and no atte has been made to abuse the me of atonomy conceded, while the tives as a whole appear to realize good faith of the American people

Infant Mortality. great work is also being along sanitary lines, and an effort being made to check the fearful fant mortality which amounts to s per cent, annually of all infants be and which is attributed to ignoral neglect and the absence of The deadly malaria, transr ted by the mospuito, is also be successfully combatted in the city

The report dwells on the disposa the Friars' lands question, which vaccomplished on political groun but at a loss to the islands, and the settlement reached with the C olic church regarding charita trusts. Progress is being made in ouildiing of railways and good ro while the agricultural interests to be fostered by the establishmen

an agricultural bank.
The Future of the Philippines. r. Taft dwells on the significa of the unique experiment being ducted by the American nation in Philippines, which is nothing than the lifting up of the natives level where they shall be able to ern themselves and decide for against independence. In this rega ne refers as follows to British and eign criticism:-

No one can have studied the without having been made aware in the development-of China, J and all Asia are to be presented most important political for the next century, and that is pursuit of trade between the Occ and the Orient the having such outpost as the Philippines, ma United States an Asiatic for the time, will be of immense fit to its merchants, and its While I have always refrained making this the chief reason the real reason lies in the obli of the United States to make people fit for self-government and to turn the government over to