FINE NATIVE ARMY

Philippine Forces Would Give Japan Hard Fight.

THEY'RE BRAVE AND LOYAL

Excellent Record Made by the Constabulary and Scouts of the Islands—Held in High Esteem by American Officers.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Recently there has been a flurry in the country over the intimation made on the floor of the United States senate that Japan was looking for a naval base on the coast of Mexico with the intention of knocking the Monroe doctrine into bits. It is said that if we ever have war with Japan the islanders will at once seize the Philippines, and it generally is believed that they will have no trouble in getting a foothold there and in hauling down the American flag.

It may be that the Japanese could get into the Philippines without very much trouble, but it is certain that they would have a fight and a hard one before they could control all the islands. There are about 13,000 American troops in the Philippines and as usual the Americans probably would give a good account of themselves. If an invasion of the islands should come the enemy also would meet with a resistance not altogether due to the force of American arms.

The Filipino constabulary and the Filipino scouts, armed organizations, one serving under the civil government and the other under the military authority of the islands, have done field service of which the soldiers of any army might be proud, and have shown a loyalty which means that no flag except that of the United States can command their courage and their devotion.

Ten Thousand Fighting Filippinos.

The officers who have served in the Philippines say that the constabulary, half police, half soldier, has in its ranks men who will give account of themselves on any field against any foe, and that what is said of the constabulary is true of the scouts, whose work is entirely military and who are attached to the army for the particular service which their names suggest.

Philippine constabulary and scouts together form a force of nearly 10,000 men and officers. The officers in the main are Americans, but some of the junior bearing commissions in the constabulary are Filipinos trained for the work. In time these juniors will fill the places of higher rank and greater responsibility.

Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, who has known the Philippine constabulary and scouts in town, camp and field, says that they are a force upon which dependence can be placed to the very last. An officer of general rank who has seen both the constabulary and the scouts in action against the worst kind of an enemy, a hidden enemy, told me recently that he would ask for no better command than an army of 100,000 soldiers of such courage with which to meet an enemy of equal numbers, and he said that he would not care much if the color of the skin of the enemy was the white of the Caucasian.

The record of the Philippine constabulary for the first six years of its existence was as follows:

Fire arms captured	2,861
Stolen animals recovered	2,775
Number of patrols and expeditions	45,686
Number of encounters with outlaws	1,519
Outlaws killed, wounded or captured	13,104
Convictions secured	20,806
Number of constabulary killed and wounded	68

Very Few Desertions.

It is little wonder that the American officer who turned in this report said: "These figures bear eloquent witness to the usefulness to which the constabulary has been put," and then added: "In the year 1907 there were but twenty desertions, which out of a force of 6,000 men, may be taken as negligible."

Until recently the constabulary, a same suggestive of police duty only, was armed with the old Springfield single-fire rifle without bayonet. The field duty of the constabulary has been constant since the organization was formed. As the figures given go to show, encounters with outlaw bands have been more than 1,500 in number.

The enlisted men, being without bayonets, have been rushed by the enemy time after time after they had fired once, but they have stood their ground with clubbed muskets against manifestly overwhelming numbers of the foe armed with spears and bolos. No member of the constabulary has shown the white feather.

One fight which the constabulary had with a large force of Pulajanes in Samar became a hand-to-hand contest, with the enemy outnumbering the constabulary five to one. The casualties among the constabulary were 25 per cent of the force engaged, yet the remnant, with their wounded American officers, Captain Jones and Lieutenant Bowers, as leaders, finally routed their savage assailants. It was this fight which prevented the adoption of a retirement to the government of the constabulary with full pay, including rations and bayonets.

Scouts Need Many Men.

The scouts are serving so well, economically speaking, that it is pretty nearly certain that there will be many more scouts. It is said that with a few companies of scouts in the islands there would be no occasion for the employment of regular troops in the islands in time of peace, except for garrison duty in the cities and bayonets.

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In the face of present conditions of cost of government, a "billion dollar congress" sounds like the acme of economy. The expression was used at one time to frighten the country into an attempt to persuade senators and representatives to retrench. It is not probable that the people would be satisfied today with a congress that stopped its expenditures at the billion mark. The country needs many things, and it can't get all or nearly all for the amount named. The billion dollar was succeeded by the two billion dollar congress, and now the people are on the way to meeting with a three billion dollar congress.

Congress is not to blame for the huge sums that must be spent for the support of the government industries. Of course there is some waste at times. Some of the public buildings authorized serve no particular purpose except that of making pleasant the ways of the congressmen of the favored districts. It is likely also that some of the river and harbor surveys and the subsequent improvements are not worth the money expended upon them. In the main, however, money voted by congress goes to pay for things without which the country cannot get along.

Always Want the "Pork Barrel."

The army must be supported, and then there is the Panama canal, to say nothing of expenditures for maintenance of governmental institutions, which are with us year in and year out and cannot be classed as extraordinary. There is no reason to doubt that because of the probable absence of a public buildings bill this year the pressure for one next year will be strong. The representatives always are urgent for an appropriation for public buildings, voted in the form of a bill which to the reverent and irreverent alike is known as the "pork barrel." The ordinary public buildings bill carries about $20,000,000.

Every new member who comes to Washington in March is determined to vote against extravagance. His constituents have drilled into him the necessity of stopping some of the "awful waste that goes on yearly in Washington," but he soon learns that the legitimate expenses of a government are heavy and that what the constituents considered extravagance was merely money put into big ships, higher pay for officers and men of the army and navy, the canal and other things without which the government could not progress. When the members become accustomed to dealing with huge figures it is not so hard to get their minds fixed on the "little additional" it will require to erect structures in various parts of the Union.

Public Mourning Dropped.

Visitors to Washington who happen to get here at a time when some officer of high rank in the government has died express surprise that the department building in which he was employed or the war or the naval office which he may have served in the field are not draped in mourning. It is so long the custom in Washington to drape the department buildings in black when a chief official or some former official dies. The only sign of mourning in the capital at the time when the Maine heroes were buried and at the time, say, when Admiral Robley D. Evans died, was the half-masted flags.

"For years it was the custom to drape the buildings in black when any man of present or past government service died. When the death of former Secretary of War Redfield proctor of Vermont was announced, no order was issued for the display of mourning emblems on the war department. This was the first time in the history of the country that black was not displayed on such an occasion. If there was no exterior symbol of sorrow there was sorrow in the interior, for the enlisted men of the army, and the officers, too, for that matter, held Proctor's memory grateful, for he did much for the service.

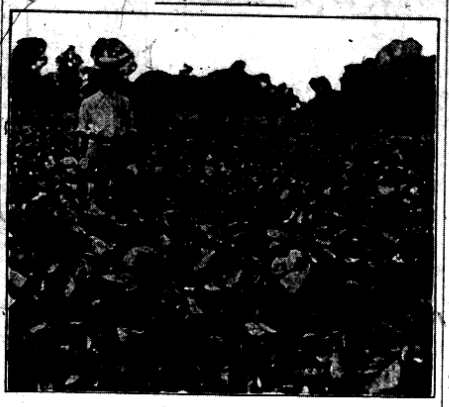
It was under the Proctor regime that the canteen was established in the army, but as is well known, the canteen no longer exists, the opposition of the temperance organizations of the country having been successful in inducing congress to take beer off the "daily bill of fare" of the service. Proctor himself at heart may not have been in favor of the canteen, but he thought it was better than the old sutler's store system, and he succeeded in removing the latter from the service.

Conditions Proctor Changed.

When Redfield Proctor went into Harrison's cabinet there were what was known as sutler's stores at the recruiting rendezvous of the country. Personal knowledge enables me to write of the conditions on Davids Island, New York harbor, at the time. The recruit who came to Davids Island practically was compelled to buy certain parts of his equipment at the sutler's. It did not make any difference whether or not a real soldier, leaving for his post, was willing to turn over some of his supplies to the recruit—the recruit had to buy, or it was intimated to him plainly that he must buy, cleaning material, button sticks and half a dozen other things of the man who sold them as a side line to the selling of beer.

The result was that the recruits many a time spent money for things they did not need and the sutler waxed wealthy. The sutler sold beer, and there was no restriction placed on the amount that he was allowed to sell to each man. On pay days the sutler's store at Davids Island was a sight. In that day there were no restrictions placed on enlistments, and so long as a man was physically qualified for the service he was taken in with a few questions.

USEFUL SUBSTITUTES FOR THE USUAL HAY CROPS ON ILLINOIS FARMS



Soy Beans Grown for Hay.

By ARTHUR LUMBRICK,
Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois.

Owing to the fact that clover failed in so many parts of the state during the past season there will be a marked shortage in the hay crop for this year. To supply this need, it will be necessary for the farmers to use some quick growing crop that will mature within a few weeks from the time of sowing. For this purpose there is nothing better than a mixture of oats and Canada field peas. It is suggested that the oats be drilled in at the rate of a bushel per acre and the Canada field peas be drilled in, driving the other way across the field at the rate of about three pecks to a bushel per acre.

The growing season of these two plants is about the same and one will be able to take off a hay crop by the middle or last of June. If it is desired to have green forage to feed either young stock or dairy cattle several different seedings may be made so as to provide green stuff for a longer period. When there is a shortage of pasture grass, it is often desirable to have some crops to be used in this manner. Only enough of the green hay should be cut to feed for one day. If one chooses, he may let the oats and pea mixture grow until about the time when the oats are in the milk stage and the crop can then be cut and cured for hay in the ordinary manner.

As the oat and pea hay can be removed by about the middle of June, there is still time to grow another crop of hay on this land. As soon as the hay is taken up the land should be disked thoroughly and a good seed bed prepared. German millet makes a very good crop to be seeded at this time of year as it does well during the hot weather, and makes quite a heavy growth. When seeded alone German millet should be sown at the rate of a peck to the acre.

Perhaps a better crop than millet if one can secure the seed is a crop of soy beans. One should secure an early variety of beans such as the Ito San or Medium Yellow. These beans should be drilled in with an ordinary grain drill at the rate of four or five pecks per acre. They will make sufficient growth by the time of early frost to produce a considerable quantity of nutritious hay. Cow peas may be used instead of the soy beans, but are not so desirable because they have a more trailing habit and are more difficult to cure. The soy beans when used for hay are handled much the same as any other kind of hay. Soy bean hay has about the same feeding value as good clover hay, being especially rich in protein. One will secure better results if he will inoculate the land with some soy bean bacteria before sowing the seed.

SOME NEW IDEALS OF CIVILIZATION

By MRS. OLAF N. GULDLIN,
Chairman Home Economics, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

It is related that one of the early astronomers kept cursing and wishing that he might have been present in the creative days to have offered God a few suggestions. But when the true principles of astronomy began to be understood, the astronomer kept praising God and exclaiming: "Oh, God, how great is thy creation! How infinite is thy majesty!"

When we look everywhere, read statistics on sin, sickness and sorrow, we might feel like the early astronomer. But as we realize that our concept of civilization is not the real concept, we see that if we are to have a better civilization we must raise our viewpoints to a higher standard of what constitutes real civilization. Civilization in a democracy must pass through the individual. We are an integral part. It will be reflected in our institutions, municipalities, homes. If we have not reached the best interpretation of what constitutes the best

Mrs. Olaf N. Guldlin.

civilization, we must clarify our own minds and see civilization in its large aspect. To be explicit, it is claimed that the average life of the white slave victim is five years. It is also said that 60,000 die annually, that 60,000 new recruits must be supplied from the ranks of womanhood. We can legislate, but we cannot cure it until mankind perceives that there is a higher standard upon which to base our estimate of life. These standards that result in jails, prisons, reformatories, are standards that many call civilization.

With our present day enlightenment we are beginning to realize these institutions can be greatly reduced. That is the reason I am talking domestic science, because I believe it holds the key to unlock many phases of these conditions. In the first place, if we try to bring on the millennium it will take the united work of all good men and women. With housework disorganized as it is at present, it takes about all the strength, time and money to manage the homes. Unless we can simplify the labor to give us more time for study and growth, we can hardly be the means through which a better civilization can pass.

Our next step should be to introduce industrial training, domestic science and more practical work into our public school system. Our schools prepare children for colleges, but are not adapted to the needs of the great mass of school children. The most modern cities are studying the industrial needs of the community and utilizing school plants to fit children for their life work. The average child is interested in these concrete methods. They are adapted to child life. This does not mean doing away with the cultural studies, but it succeeds in keeping the children in school much longer and fitting them for their life work.

Germany, realizing that the people must be trained to do expert work, is away ahead of us in industrial education. All children at seventeen years of age are in some form of school in Germany; 85 per cent. are in school at twenty years of age. In the United States 18 per cent. are in school at twenty years of age. What is the result of this? Germany in forty years has grown from a poor nation to the second richest in the world. The German wealth is the product of their industries. Germany's amount of foreign trade is almost twice ours. Since 1882 wages in most of the German industries have been doubled. The total income of all the people has increased from $2,800,000,000 in 1896 to $4,120,000,000 in 1907, doubling in eleven years. We are selling the Germans raw material and buying finished products from them. Interesting as these statistics are, they do not tell the best part of the story. Germany is adding skill, efficiency, making trained experts out of her people. She is organizing continuation schools, also schools that run in conjunction with the work of the industries to give these opportunities to the people.

Does this mean nothing to a nation? Does it not add moral, spiritual power, when men and women become masters over their environment and realize the meaning and joy in intelligent labor? Would those who are persons occupied mentally, physically, interested in progress and growth, not secure a greater development under these improved conditions? Many of these things we have yet to work out in our national life.

ILLINOIS NEWS TERSELY TOLD

Peoria.—The scale committee of the Illinois Mine Operators' association and the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers of America came to a formal agreement, the terms of which were drawn up in a working contract, which will go into force the moment a favorable referendum vote is obtained. Miners in Illinois who have been out of work under a suspension of business, will go to work in the majority of the mines of the state.

Bloomington.—Mrs. James Franklin, well-known pioneer of Lexington, dropped dead at her home, aged seventy-two. Two children, Mrs. C. T. Stevens and Mrs. E. G. Hayes, both of Chicago, survive.

Danville.—Three patients at Kankakee asylum known as William Moore No. 1, William Moore No. 2 and William Moore No. 3, two of whom have died in the last five years, got the asylum bookkeeper mixed up, and aroused great interest among relatives concerning the identity of the patient still alive, also of those buried. One body labeled "William Moore" was buried near Edgar, Edgar county, five years ago, despite doubts expressed by the mother and other relatives of a patient of that name sent to the asylum from there. A few months later another "William Moore" died in the asylum and was shipped to Catlin, Vermilion county, and buried by relatives near there.

Rockford.—Mrs. A. Emmagene Paul, who died recently in Chicago, where she was a ward street superintendent, bequeathed her entire estate to two institutions of this city. She left $30,000 which, by the terms of the will, is to be divided equally between the Winnebago County School for Boys and the Rockford hospital. Rockford was her birthplace. The gift to Rockford hospital is made in memory of Mrs. Paul's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel I. Church. Her love for boys explains the gift to the farm school. She had two sons, both of whom died in childhood.

Springfield.—One hundred blankets and a commissary chest have been sent from Bush for the immediate relief of storm sufferers. Adjutant General Dickson is directing the distribution of state relief. This is the second shipment of supplies to Bush since the day of the tornadoes.

Springfield.—Word has been received here of the conviction in Rockford of Owen Tully on a charge of arson. He has been sentenced for an indeterminate term of one to ten years in the Joliet penitentiary. The state fire marshal's department charged him with burning a house.

Springfield.—Contractors in charge of the construction of the monument at Andersonville, Ga., in memory of Illinois soldiers of the Civil war, who died in the prison, will have until October 1 of this year in which to complete the monument. The shaft is virtually completed, but a few details remain, and the Andersonville Monument commission, at a meeting at the capitol, decided to extend the time.

Charleston.—The Eastern Illinois Homeopathic Medical society held its semi-annual session here. The meeting closed with a banquet at the Charleston hotel. Those who spoke was: Dr. Julius A. Toren, Chicago; Dr. N. Starr, Charleston; Dr. G. Murne Pellow, Chicago; Dr. John Ewing, Tuscola. Dr. James J. Rose, Marshall, is president, and Dr. M. H. Whitlock, Charleston, secretary.

Rock Island.—George Payne, a negro, teamster, shot Mary Bell, a negress, and then killed himself. The woman may recover.

Springfield.—William H. McLain, No. 855 South Illinois street, has qualified in first place for the position of statistician for the state board of administration. Ten others are on the eligible list. The examination was conducted to obtain a successor to the late Dr. Frederick Wiley.

Kankakee.—C. P. Coalhurst, a well-known retired farmer of Cabery, while dreaming he was on the Titanic and attempting to leap into the waves of the sea, jumped through the second-story window of his home to the ground below. He did not stop to open the window and cut his face and neck painfully. Aside from being badly shaken up, bruised and scratched, he was none the worse for his nightmare. He had been talking all evening about the Titanic disaster. He is an excellent swimmer and had stated that when the ship had started sinking he would have trusted his life to the waves.

Jacksonville.—The Anti-Tuberculosis society of Jacksonville has completed all arrangements for the opening of a dispensary in this city. This will provide free and special treatment for consumptives and also the attention of a visiting nurse. Two rooms adjacent to the Associated Charities in the Unity building have been secured and will be properly equipped. On two days in the week an hour each day will be given over to the examination of patients and the dispensing of cases.

Resinol clears away pimples

BEGIN this easy and economical treatment tonight and see how quickly pimples and blackheads vanish and your skin becomes clean, clear and velvety.

Bathe your face for some minutes with hot water and Resinol Soap and very gently apply a little Resinol Ointment, and in a few moments wash off again with more Resinol Soap and hot water, finishing with a dash of cold water to close the pores. Do this once or twice a day, always using Resinol Soap for toilet and bath.

Your druggist sells Resinol Soap (25c) and Ointment (50c and $1) and recommends them for all sorts of skin and scalp troubles, including eczema, boils, burns, scalds, and piles. For free sample of each, address Dept. 2-R, Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3. **THERAPION** Used in French Hospitals with GREAT SUCCESS. CURES MISERY, ALLAYS PAIN, ERADICATES CHRONIC ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS—EFFECTS SELF CURE without the slightest PAIN. Sold in 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. BOXES. DR. DAS. CO., 36 VERSTOCK RD., HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG.

Pettits FOR SORE **Eyes** RED EYES **Salve**

Sweethearts are always dear, but wives are far more expensive.

Garfield Tea keeps the liver normal. Drink before retiring.

A kitten is almost as frisky and senseless as a flirt.

Ought to Be Satisfied.

Aunt Beulah's besetting sin was housecleaning. She cleaned in season and out of season, causing the family much worry when sweeping brought on an attack of lumbago or carrying out ashes gave her the grip. One day her patient sister protested.

"Why don't you rest, let the maid do those things?" she asked.

"She's so careless," groaned Aunt Beulah; "I'd rather have the pain than the dust. I'd rather have the pain."

Then the Smart Little Boy jumped into the conversation. "Well, you've got the pain," he remarked, "what are you kicking about?"

JEALOUS.

"My wife is awfully jealous."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; she wouldn't speak to me for three days after I hugged that hunter."

THE OLD PLEA

He "Didn't Know It Was Loaded."

The coffee drinker seldom realizes that coffee contains the drug, caffeine, a severe poison to the heart and nerves, causing many forms of disease, noticeably dyspepsia.

"I was a lover of coffee and used it for many years, and did not realize the bad effects I was suffering from its use. (Tea is just as injurious as coffee because it, too, contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"At first I was troubled with indigestion. I did not attribute the trouble to the use of coffee, but thought it arose from other causes. With these attacks I had sick headache, nausea and vomiting. Finally my stomach was in such a condition I could scarcely retain any food.

"I consulted a physician; was told all my troubles came from indigestion, but was not informed what caused the indgestion. I kept on with the coffee, and kept on with the troubles, too, and my case continued to grow worse from year to year until it developed into chronic diarrhea, nausea and severe attacks of vomiting. I could keep nothing on my stomach and became a mere shadow, reduced from 159 to 128 pounds.

"A specialist informed me I had a very severe case of catarrh of the stomach, which had got so bad he could do nothing for me, and I became convinced my days were numbered.

"Then I chanced to see an article setting forth the good qualities of Postum and explaining how coffee injured people so I concluded to give Postum a trial. I soon saw the good effects—my headaches were less frequent, nausea and vomiting only came on at long intervals and I was soon a changed man, feeling much better.

"Then I thought I could stand coffee again, but as soon as I tried it my old troubles returned and I again turned to Postum. Would you believe it, I did this three times before I had sense enough to quit coffee for good and keep on with the Postum. I am now a well man with no more headache, no stomach or vomiting, and have already gained back to 167 pounds." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."