

Life Insurance Company and spent three years as resident secretary for the company in Siam and Burma, having charge of payment of claims, the making of loans, handling of litigation—the usual and important executive duties of the resident secretaries.

The European War was on. When America got into it, Headington naturally tried to go. He wasn't successful in this, his youth was a good way behind him, but he gained connection with the defense forces of the nation, for he was given the rank of captain in the quartermaster reserve corps. Headington is a Past Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Commander of Stotsenber Post No. 2, United States War Veterans, of which Carmi Alderman Thompson, sent to the Philippines to make an intensive survey in behalf of President Coolidge, is the national head.

When Headington returned to Manila from India and Siam he became treasurer of the Manila Trading and Supply Company, one of the wealthier American corporations of the islands, and when the San Juan Heights Company organized to pioneer in selling suburban homes to Manila's middle class, Headington was chosen treasurer of that company and retired from the Manila Trading and Supply Company. He is a certified public accountant. Baseball and boxing benefit from his patronage as a fan. He is an Elk, a Shriner, member of the University Club and the Golf Club, and of the Chamber of Commerce, where he represents the active membership of the Philippine Button Corporation and is an Alternate Director. He enjoys a wide and influential acquaintance in the islands and has always received the cooperation of business people and government officials, who appreciate his character and frank methods of business.

one Caleb Cushing and Dr. Peter Parker have effected with China in 1844, but it is based upon the fundamental truth that our commercial and political interests are one; and so it gets, in time, much farther than the Cushing treaty. Visiting Yedo, Perry makes rendezvous in a harbor of the largest of the

Unity of Political And Commercial Interests

Lew Chew islands, which he proposes to hold for the United States—by force if need be. He finds himself so well received in Japan that belligerency is not required; the Lew Chew harbor could be held. It isn't. Washington declines the responsibility. Perry chafes, but is impotent.

Move forward 17 years. Events have progressed in China as well as Japan. China has never conformed to her treaty agreements, made one after another; our navy has been at various times employed; Taiwan, Formosa, is the wild habitat of savages and renegade Chinese, warring upon one another and upon all who touch the miserable coasts—often driven there by storms; so that every man of one of our ships has been wantonly and brutally murdered. Our flag goes up at Takau, stays there for one year. Commodore Armstrong is on the job. Coal is required for the new steamship line across the Pacific, and Formosa has coal superior to that brought out in the clippers. Six thousand tons a year are contracted for, at \$7 a ton, and only 500 tons secured, ere China, by a gesture curious enough in a friendly nation, stops delivery.

China has committed excesses enough, and Formosa is naught but a no-man's land in the midst of treacherous seas and pillaged by treacherous men. Portugal has had it, Spain has had it, Holland has had it, and since 1682, it has been nominally under China, which gives it no attention and will not be responsible for repeated violations of international law. Yet we do not hold Formosa, in one year our flag comes down—by order of Washington.

When some shipwrecked Japanese are murdered, Japan overruns Formosa in 1874 and keeps the island until China saves the hurt with a half million taels. In 1895 Japan comes again, and her sovereignty is permanently established. It is much better, is it, for Formosa to be under other rule than ours?

Japanese Procedure Different

"A more debased population could scarcely be conceived. The aborigines, *Sheng-fan*, or wild savages, deserve the same respect in some respects, for they lived by the chase and had little knowledge even of husbandry; while the Chinese themselves, uneducated laborers, acknowledged no right except that of might."

It is possible, nevertheless, for some persons to contend that God gave Formosa to such people. Would it be sacrilegious to remark that if He did, the devil has triumphed, for Japan has certainly taken Formosa, away from them, and what part of it they shall finally retain they will retain by changing their ways.

The *Financial and Economic Annual of Japan*, for 1925, lists the following Formosan minerals now yielding millions of wealth to the world yearly: gold, silver, coal, copper, petroleum. The Formosan sugar crop in 1924 was 452,210 metric tons, exceeding any sugar crop ever grown in the Philippines. Even the japonica crop was nearly 4,000 tons. The revenue from taxation was Yen 87,008,171. The expenditure for education was Yen 2,818,512. The expenditure for communications was Yen 13,426,224, only slightly in excess of the value of the tea crop alone. America was, of course, the chief purchaser of the tea!

America's Forfeiture of Far Eastern Lands

**** * * * * *

Might Have Territory From Formosa to Fiji

If, seeking the grotesque in statecraft, one sits down to thumbing the old records of America in eastern Asia—and what remarkable records they are!—one finds that imperialism and altruism, as the terms are nowadays applied to the Philippines question, are of no recent birth; they are old, they antedate steam upon the Pacific by more than a decade. A young altruism, imperialism has in general been practiced; that is to say, altruism, however sternly espoused, has not been altogether capable of arresting the natural and necessary expansion of the United States in the far east. It has, however, succeeded in bringing about national sacrifices in the far east of colossal magnitude.

It is hardly arresting to the attention to recall that in 1808 Commodore George Dewey left Hongkong before 4 p. m. April 25, the British government, having determined upon neutrality in the struggle between Spain and America, requested he should

Dressed Up But Nowhere To Go!

Everybody knows this. But it is arresting to the attention to recall that when he left Hongkong he had absolutely no place to go to Manila; and there to make a plan for his side, it would be necessary first to destroy the Spanish fleet, for we had not a naval rendezvous in the whole far east! Our far eastern fleet measured 18,000 tons; England's, Germany's and Japan's each three times that. We had commercial interests in Manila; our withdrawal from far eastern waters, in time of war, would have been the signal for these interests to be attacked and annihilated. The providence, so-called, of the situation has been romanticized upon and still finds bombastic utterance upon formal and informal occasions. Yet the hand of providence was not at the helm. *Compulsion* drove Dewey to Manila. It was either that or show the white feather on the high seas.

This was due to the fact that for fifty years we had been forfeiting territory in the far east, until we had none: Honolulu was Dewey's first available rendezvous, the first station at which he might legally bunker his ships.

The explanation is that our state department had, as it still does, consistently refused to view political policy and commercial policy in the far east as a single unit. It therefore falls out that America owes far more to the vision and enterprise of half a dozen distinguished naval officers

than to forty congresses and sixteen presidents.

We reproduce with this comment a copy of the first treaty America ever made in the far east. It was with the sultan of Sulu and was effected by Commodore Charles Wilkes, commanding the first United

An Early Democratic Move

States naval exploring expedition, sent out during the administration of President Van Buren. It will be seen that this treaty was for the purpose of fostering commerce. It was agreed, too, that at least three ships of ours would call yearly in Sulu; there were well defined obligations upon our part as well as upon the sultan's. This was in 1842.

In 1840, Wilkes had effected a survey of the Fiji islands, which became a British colony in 1874. They are on the route between Australia and Panama. They extend from 15 degrees to 20 degrees south latitude, lie along the 180 meridian, the international date line, comprise 250 islands, 80 of which are inhabited, have an area of 7,435 square miles and are "the most important archipelago in Polynesia"—that is, in the Pacific islands from the American coast north and south of the equator as far as the meridian. Wilkes reported faithfully upon the advisability of securing them; they were thrown at our head in the middle fifties of the last century, and at England's as well. We dodged, England didn't.

Kipling reminds us that—
"Never was isle so little, never was sea so lone,

But over the sea and the palm trees an English flag was flown."

It is not a little surprising to learn how like the English the American flag has been in this respect, but the enterprise of our sailors has been less appreciated in Washington than the enterprise of British sailors has always been appreciated in Downing Street.

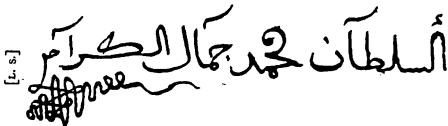
It is so much better, of course, for our parlor societies to believe that the Fijians, swept into the stream of modern events whether they would or no, are better off under another man than under ours. It only happens that it isn't true; altruism is a notorious misnomer. Fiji might have been our southern outpost in the Asiatic Pacific. It isn't.

Move forward twelve years. Perry goes to Japan, he effects a treaty with her. Apparently it is not so advantageous as the

532

APPENDIX

XIII

[L. S.]


I, Mohamed, Sultan of Sooloo, for the purpose of encouraging trade with the people of the United States of America, do promise hereby and bind myself that I will afford full protection to all vessels of the United States, and their commanders and crews, visiting any of the islands of my dominions, and they shall be allowed to trade on the terms of the most favoured nation, and receive such provisions and necessaries as they may be in want of.

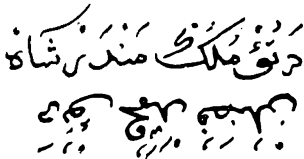
2d v. In case of shipwreck or accident to any vessel, I will afford them all the assistance in my power, and protect the persons and property of those wrecked, and afford them all the assistance in my power for its preservation and safe-keeping, and for the return of the officers and crews of said vessels to the Spanish settlements, or wherever they may wish to proceed.

3dly. That any one of my subjects who shall do any injury or harm to the commanders or crews belonging to American vessels, shall receive such punishment as his crime merits.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, in presence of the datus and chiefs at Soung, island of Sooloo.

February 5th, 1842.

[L. S.]



[L. S.]

Witnesses.

CHARLES WILKES,

Commanding Exploring Expedition.

WILLIAM L. HUDSON,

Late commanding U. S. Ship Peacock.

R. R. WALDRON,

Purser, U. S. Exploring Expedition.

Formosa extends from 20-56 to 25-15 north latitude and from 120 to 122 east longitude. It is 225 miles long and from 60 to 80 miles broad, has a coast line of 721 miles and an area of 13,429 square miles—"being thus nearly the same size as Kiu-shiu, the most southern of the four chief islands forming the Japanese empire proper." The annual export of Oolong and Peuchong teas exceeds five million kilograms. The population is about 3,500,000. The value of the overseas trade in 1924 was Yen 384,700,000. As comparisons are odious, they are omitted, but the reader is left to his own intelligent devices.

In our eagerness to reach Formosa we overlocked Borneo. We might have established in North Borneo under the Wilkes treaty of 1842. Consul Moses, at Brunei,

Moses Gets North Borneo

actually obtained a concession in 1867, four years prior to the British, but he could not secure it because he had no support from Washington. It was nothing for America to occupy the lands of civilized Indians, for the very legitimate purpose of making farms out of hunting grounds, but it would, it seemed, be dreadful to make tropical Borneo habitable and productive. The job was left to the British, as usual, and they have at last begun on it in earnest.

"In 1872 the Labuan Trading Company was established in Sandakan, the fine harbor on the northern coast which was subsequently the capital of the North Borneo Company's territory. In 1878, through the instrumentality of Mr. (afterward Sir)

Alfred Dent, the Sultan of Sulu was induced to transfer to a syndicate, formed by Baron Overbeck and Mr. Dent, his possessions in North Borneo, of which, as has been seen, he had been from time immemorial the overlord. Early in 1881 the British North Borneo Provisional Association, Ltd., was formed to take over the concession which had been obtained from the sultan of Sulu, and in November of that year a petition was addressed to Queen Victoria praying for a royal charter. It was granted, and subsequently the British North Borneo Company, which was formed in May 1882, took over in spite of some diplomatic protests on the part of the Dutch and Spanish governments."

In the darkest jungle of North Borneo,—which, by the way, is a territory of 31,000 square miles, immensely rich, and within sight of America's southern Philippine

The Jungle and Its Primitives

boundary, there are peoples so primitive that they will not ford a stream, even if no more than ankle deep. (The type, too, is not absent from the Philippines). By some occult process of romantic reasoning, such peoples are supposed, in altruism, to have heaven-bestowed inalienable rights to run wild and nude—into the very gates of eternity, and the jungle is to be preserved for them. Unfortunately for the ideals of picturesque savagery that lurk in the back of all our brains, the British, for example, don't see things in this light.

Without profiting from North Borneo in any way whatsoever, America still has the day's own time about the place. For it belongs in fact to the realm of the sultan of Sulu, who is our subject—whether the Constitution permits it or not. The rest of his territory is United States territory. What of North Borneo? A very question presented, one to drive an altruist quite mad: for there is no altruism about it, and his deeding over lands and people alike was a thoroughly cold-blooded act.

"Whereas, we have seen fit to grant to our trusty and well beloved friends," Sri Paduka Maulana Al Sultan Mahomet Jamal Al Alam Bin Al Marhon Sri Paduka Al Sultan Mahomet Fathlon Sultan of Sulu and its dependencies informs "all nations of the earth when these matters may concern, certain portions of the dominions owned by us comprising all the

The Making of A Rajah

lands on the north and east coast of Borneo, etc., etc., we do hereby nominate and appoint the said Baron de Overbeck supreme and independent ruler of the above named territories, with the title of Datu Bandahara and Rajah of Sandakan." He goes on to bestow absolute power, more than Rome ever assumed, over subject and soil, and to make his rights inheritable and perpetual (upon the company's agreeing), "this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1878, at the palace of the sultan, at Lipuk, in the island of Sulu."

The sultan was under duress. The Spanish campaigns for Christendom had despoiled his realm in the Philippines with steamships and heavy cannon. It is recorded that not a house was left whole anywhere on Jolo. As the country had thus been ruined, fields and homes alike, the royal revenues were sorely depleted. To recoup the Islamic bourse, therefore, the sultan made the deal with the British.

The price is \$5,000 Mex. annually, and the sultan goes each year to Sandakan to collect it. He is royally received, accorded a salute of 21 guns, the sovereign's salute, and lodged in a palace. He is reported fond of gaming; his subsidy is said always to remain in Sandakan, a forfeit to a royal

(Continued on page 13)

(Continued from page 11)

good time wherein he has received many royal courtesies, but no royal flushes. He, too, would like to remain in Sandakan, and there's the rub. He is our sultan, Sandakan's sovereign. The situation is complicated in extreme. A few years ago he quite overstayed his leave, so to speak, in Sandakan, and it was necessary to send a ship and induce him to return to Jolo.

But what has been the actual status of North Borneo since 1922 is the real question. The sultan claims that the original agreement, of which duplicate copies were made in the Sulu language, was dated, and that it was for only fifty years. Hence, being made in 1872, it expired in 1922. Therefore, have we vicariously acquired North Borneo?—though certainly unintentionally, as we once refused to have it and permitted Moses' trading company, established at Kimanis, to fall before the bluster of more avid interests.

Now the sultan lost his copy of the agreement, the *lontar* and the *tarsila* records were burned in the war with Spain in the later 70's. The other copy is locked securely up in the vaults of the company's London offices! The sultan frets, is anxious and restless; we have the trouble of calming and controlling him, but no thanks for doing it.

Space doesn't admit of going on to any detailed mention of our relinquished concession in Shanghai, or our possession at various times of various of the Caroline isles in Micronesia. We did, with the Philippines, acquire some potential coaling

stations and naval bases, but we constantly romanticize and speak of giving them up. Our real troubles, real difficulties, real adverse trade balances, arise, of course, from not holding on; but the people, at election time, respond to poetic ideals more quickly than to prosaic facts—it is always easier to be bombastic than to be downright honest—and so we go on talking of withdrawal from the Philippines.

Meanwhile we are quite indifferent to our recognized treaty boundaries. Two foreign flags fly within the Philippines, both at eminently strategic points. The Dutch flag is over Las Palmas island, where, for a nation that might become unfriendly, to establish a base would be all but fatal to the defense of Davao gulf, where we obtain our best Manila hemp and a goodly portion of our copra. The Dutch flag is a friendly flag, yet it has no place over our domain. The British flag, too, is friendly. However, by what right does it fly over the Turtle islands, off Sandakan? It does, though the British Foreign Office knows, and frankly admits, the Turtle islands are ours, being within the treaty boundaries of the Philippines. No objection could possibly be made were we to hoist our own flag and request that the latter be taken down. But we don't seem to bother, we just let such things go. A little matter of assertion of sovereignty, what is that for America to do? And finally, would it be altruistic? If it were not that it might not be popular in campaigns. Perry conceived a dispersed America in the far east, not mere trading posts and naval stations. He had the logic of history behind him in this. Portugal was the first

of the westerns out to the east, and clung to the trading post notion—posts and treaties, an idea that somewhat mutated by time, Washington seems to favor. But as soon as Portugal lost control of the seas, she was through in the far east. The British settlements, on the contrary, have weathered many threatening days. It is Britain herself that is dispersed in the east: there is a heaven to savor the loaf, though the mead itself be foreign.

The deportations were no doubt the consequence of violations of sumptuary laws, such as the opium law.

The figures are from the bureau of customs. Summarized, they show that during the period from 1919 to 1925 inclusive 99,084 Chinese knocked at our doors, 3,897 were denied admittance under the immigration act, 95,187 were admitted as legally entitled to entry into the country, while 85,294 other Chinese voluntarily left the islands and 1,075 were evicted for cause. The greater number among those leaving voluntarily were minors born in the islands, returning to China to be educated under the care of their mothers or other relatives, this being the custom. Also, most of the Chinese coming into the islands are youths who have completed their schooling in China and are rejoining their kinsmen there. But Chinese have taken to educating their children in the Philippines too, for which they voluntarily pay an additional small percentage upon the sales tax; they are, more than formerly, bringing their families to the Philippines, and are coming to be more and more a community apart.

Births and deaths in the Chinese community of Manila from 1919 to 1925 were as follows, according to the health reports:

Year	Deaths	Births	Net Increase
1919	361	369	8
1920	377	511	134
1921	317	570	253
1922	318	529	211
1923	351	531	220
1924	344	639	295
1925	325	639	314
Totals	2,373	3,817	1,445

A lesser number of births of pure Chinese stock must be added for Chinese resident in the provinces; more of them being married to or living with Filipino women, so that 3,000 may cover the birth increase in the Chinese community throughout the Philippines since the census of 1918 was taken. One is compelled to resort to these assumptions because the statistics in the bureau of health have not been compiled; it would be a fortnight's work to compile them.

Fasting therefore upon 3,000 as the approximate increase by birth of the Chinese population of the islands since 1918, the actual increase including that by immigration is found to be 11,818. While this gives the islands a Chinese population of approximately 55,000, *the* estimates are that it is no less than 6,000 or 7,000. There is said to be clandestine entry into the islands by way of Sulu and Mindanao. Wherever a new settlement is established, the Chinese goes to trade. He may be robbed and killed, and his little general store burned. This doesn't matter, to the community; another Chinese takes his place and a record goes down in the consular office. Customs laws are barely prevail among the Chinese; a great deal of their business is transacted without the exchange either of money or checks.

As everyone knows, there are two distinct communities, the Cantonese and the Amoyese, numerically as one to three in the order mentioned. The Cantonese are dubbed *Macao*s by Filipinos, who call the

Acquiring a Larger Chinese Merchant Population

Births and Immigration Add Many Celestials

When one attempts to look into the Philippine immigration question the first thing that confronts him is the anomalous record in the census. The census of 1903 shows the persons of the yellow race in the Philippines at that time as 42,097, of which at least 40,000 may be taken to have been Chinese. The Japanese population at that time was insignificant. Persons of the yellow race resident in Manila at that time were reported to be 21,838, of whom 733 were women and girls and 21,105 were boys and men. The census of 1918 gives the Chinese in the Philippines as 43,802, and those resident in Manila as 17,856. But figures of the bureau of health show that by birth alone, leaving immigration aside for the moment, the Chinese population increases nearly ten per cent in seven years. It would surely increase 20 per cent in fifteen years, the interim from 1903 to 1918, and the latter census would perhaps be more accurate if it showed the Chinese in the Philippines at that time to have been 50,000. Probably, too, there was no decrease in the number of Chinese resident in Manila between 1903 and 1918, although, according to the census, there was an apparent decrease of about 2,000.

Another thing a study of immigration into the Philippines readily reveals, is that the gentlemen's agreement by which the Japanese are governed works out more ad-

vantageously for the islands than the immigration law which limits Chinese immigration to the merchant, trading and professional classes and excludes the right to exclude farmers and workmen. The Japanese who are coming to the Philippines are, for the most part, going into Mindanao and putting new lands into production; but this class of Chinese cannot come into the islands now, even if they would.

It may not be argued from this that they would come, even if the law permitted; though it may be assumed that they might be induced to come under contract. Inducements were offered at various times under Spain—who sometimes wanted the Chinese and sometimes wished to drive them away—but the traders and merchants, with a sprinkling of craftsmen, always came whether precisely welcome or not, and the farmers never did.

Conditions haven't changed under the United States, save that the bar is up for the productive element. Much Chinese capital, amassed in the Philippines, is employed in production of wealth, but secretly, any Chinese brawn. In the case of the Japanese, the country is acquiring farmers and workmen as well as merchants and traders.

The following figures are upon Chinese immigration into the Philippines from 1919, the year following the last census, to 1925.

Year	Arrived	Debarred	Departed	Deported	Net Increase
1919	12,936	241	8,620	125	3,950
1920	14,875	562	10,536	335	3,442
1921	13,089	849	15,954	164	(3,560)
1922	13,750	776	13,598	102	(582)
1923	15,307	677	12,985	153	2,645
1924	13,376	580	12,497	97	202
1925	14,467	212	12,207	39	2,189
Totals	99,084	3,897	85,294	1,075	8,818