



# THE PHILIPPINES PAST AND PRESENT

BY

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1901-1913; MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE

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*NEW EDITION IN ONE VOLUME*

WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH AND  
FOUR ADDITIONAL CHAPTERS

BY

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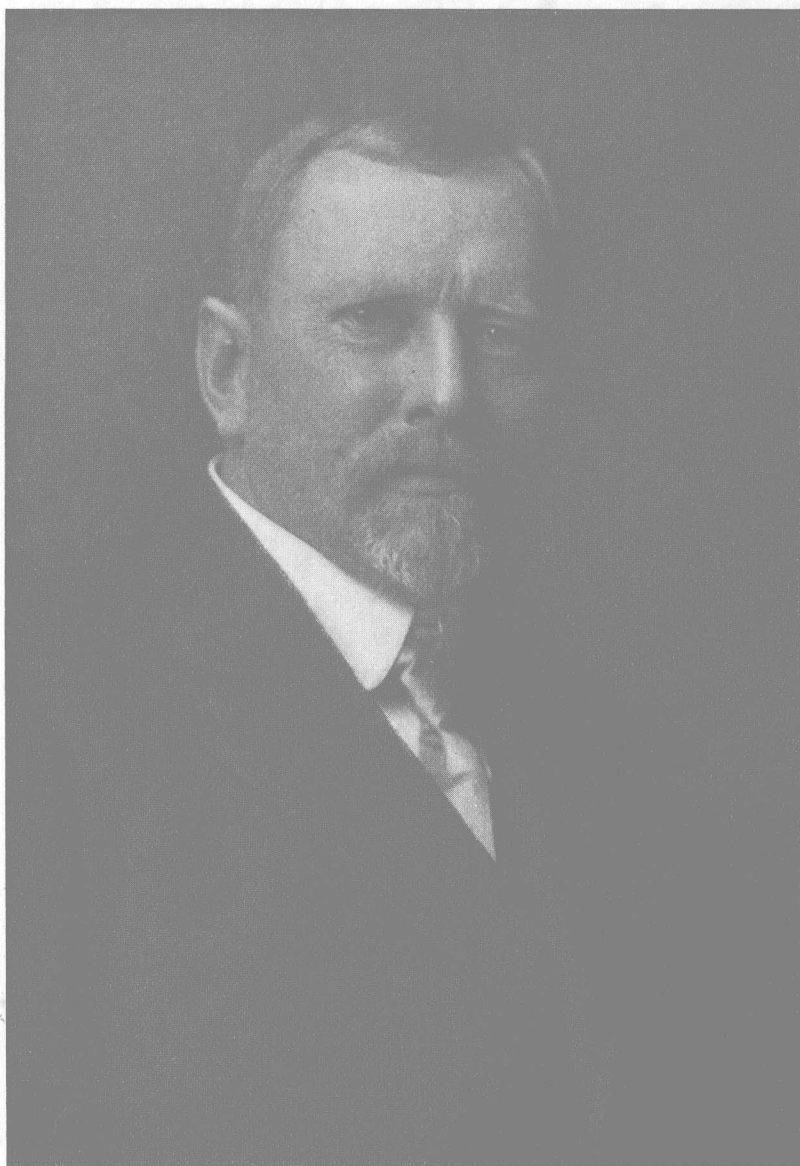
THE PHILIPPINES  
PAST AND PRESENT



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DEAN CONANT WORCESTER

## PREFACE

*The Philippines, Past and Present* tells the story, expresses the convictions, and reveals the personality of a highly placed public official who for fifteen years was a storm center in the Philippines and in Philippine-American relations, and who played a vital part in the great constructive work which Americans and Filipinos performed in the Islands between 1898 and 1913. Dean C. Worcester's book is, therefore, an historical source of the first importance, and in preparing this revision of the work the editor has sought to avoid making any changes that would impair its value as an historical document. In a number of instances lengthy quotations in Worcester's opening chapters have been summarized or transferred from the text to the footnotes. A small amount of material repetitious or personal in character has been excised. Certain mechanical changes in the arrangement of the text have been effected. Care has been exercised, however, that none of these modifications should alter the author's meaning or detract from the force and vigor with which he wrote.

Although Worcester's book gives a frank and striking picture of its author, it is believed that a supplementary, and more objective, survey of his life will contribute to a better understanding, both of his views upon the Philippines and of the problems of the United States in its distant dependency. Such a survey has been attempted in the biographical sketch which comprises the first nine chapters of this volume. When the passage of years has made available documentary material which cannot yet be used with propriety, Secretary Worcester will be a fascinating subject for a full-length biography. He is the only American who has achieved a secure and important place in history solely as a colonial administrator and statesman.

Manifestly, it is impossible, within the limits of this volume, to carry Worcester's account of Philippine affairs down to date upon a scale comparable with that upon which he wrote. In two ways, however, the editor has sought to project the story of *The Philippines, Past and Present* from 1913 to the summer of 1929. To the original text he has appended numerous footnotes in which are traced, statistically and otherwise, the subsequent development of many of the institutions and situations whose origin and early growth Worcester described. He has also embodied in footnotes the views of other participants in Philippine affairs, or the conclusions of more recent scholars, upon many of



the subjects that Worcester discussed. In addition to tracing thus the progress made since 1913 in many phases of Philippine life, the editor, in Chapters XXXVIII-XL, has presented a brief survey of the chief political and constitutional developments which occurred in the Islands between 1913 and 1929. A number of appendices embodying material of use to the student of Philippine affairs have been added to those of previous editions.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of assistance and counsel which many persons have given to the editor in the preparation of this work. Thanks are also due to the officials of the Bureau of Insular Affairs for their courtesy in making available material in the War Department files; to the editors of the *Atlantic Monthly* for permission to republish portions of an article by the editor which appeared in the March, 1926, issue of that magazine and to the Honorable John C. Early, Governor of the Mountain Province, for a manuscript copy of his annual report for 1925, excerpts from which appear as Appendix V of this volume. No more admirable supplement to Worcester's account of the non-Christian peoples of the Philippines could be found than this vivid and authoritative report of present conditions in the great province that Worcester established and in which Americans have performed the most wholly beneficent work in the history of the relations between the advanced and the backward races of mankind. Finally, the editor is indebted to Elizabeth O. Hayden for literary counsel and much other valuable assistance in the preparation of this volume.

RALSTON HAYDEN

*Ann Arbor, 1929*



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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH





## CHAPTER I

### THE NEW ENGLAND HERITAGE

THE determining qualities of Dean C. Worcester's character are to be found in the Worcester line throughout almost the whole of American history. Hardly a family in all the northeastern states has more conspicuously and steadfastly run true to the New England type. From about 1638, when the Rev. William Worcester emigrated from England and settled as a pioneer at Salisbury, Massachusetts, there has never been a generation when his descendants have not been leaders in the vigorous town life of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont. Plain living, high thinking New Englanders they were, men and women who feared God, put duty first, and were extraordinarily well able to take their own part. Some of them attained state-wide, even national prominence.<sup>1</sup> The unusually large proportion of clergymen among the family and the careers of a number of these individuals indicate that the Yankee sense of responsibility for the welfare of others was well developed in the line.

It is, indeed, among these ministers of the gospel that the Worcester qualities stand out most clearly. The career and character of one of them, the Rev. Samuel Austin Worcester, missionary to the Cherokees in 1827, are strangely suggestive of those of his nephew, Dean C. Worcester, bearer of American ideals to the Filipinos in 1899. The story of Samuel A. Worcester was indelibly written into American history by Chief Justice John Marshall in the decision of the Supreme Court in the famous case of *Worcester v. Georgia*.<sup>2</sup>

For years certain citizens of Georgia, and the state itself, had sought to dispossess the Cherokee Indians of lands which the latter had occupied from time immemorial in the northwestern part of the commonwealth. After the discovery of gold in this territory in 1829 Georgia prepared to drive out the Indians by legal persecution or by force. An act of the legislature passed in 1830 made it unlawful for white persons to reside in the Cherokee territory in Georgia without

<sup>1</sup> Joseph E. Worcester, compiler of gazeteers and dictionaries and editor of the *American Almanac*; Samuel W. Worcester, first secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, "a distinguished agent in exciting and aiding the missionary enterprise of the American churches;" and Samuel A. Worcester, another missionary whose career will be further noted, were among the national figures in the family.

<sup>2</sup> 6 Peters, 515. A discussion of the case in its historical setting will be found in U. B. Phillips, *Georgia and State Rights*, Ch. III, Washington, 1902.