

# Large Opportunity for Money-Making in the Philippines

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—In this, my last letter on Uncle Sam in the Philippines, I want to say something of the new money-making possibilities which are being opened up by the government. I have already written of the fortunes in the development of hemp, sugar and rice, and also of the great coconut groves, which annually yield from \$1 to \$5 per acre. I have written of the public works, the roads and new railroads, and something of the other work which is now going on.

So far but few favors have been given to foreigners, and by this I mean Americans and Europeans. Uncle Sam has gone on the motto "The Philippines for the Philippines," and he has practically shut the islands from foreign exploitation.

As a result the material development has been slow, but the archipelago has been held as a great savings bank, in which its resources are being kept for the people. It is a question whether they would not be better off if outside investors were allowed to come in and build up the country.

**Fifty Thousand New Rubber Trees.**—Just now one of the new things in prospect is the establishment of a rubber industry. The Department of Agriculture believes that the islands are well fitted for that, and different kinds of rubber plants and trees were brought in three or four years ago and planted in about eight different provinces. The varieties chosen were many. The most of them came from Ceylon and they included not only trees but shrubs and vines. There were also some Para rubber trees brought from the Amazon valley. The Para rubber did not do, but the Para rubber trees, which produce nearly all the rubber of commerce, have thriven and the bureau of agriculture has arranged to distribute 50,000 Para seedlings to the proper localities. These seedlings are now growing in the government nurseries and they will be put out under the direction of the bureau and carefully watched. If they do as well as is expected we shall have a rubber export from the Philippines which will form one of the most valuable assets of the islands. It is the Para rubber that has been introduced into Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, having created a great boom, which has caused speculation in London and throughout the east.

**Developing the Silk Industry.**—Another great possibility for the Philippine Islands is in silk culture. It is known that the silk worm has been grown there from generation to generation, and Charles H. Banks of the bureau of science at Manila says that nine crops of cocoons can be annually produced. This is about four times as many as some of the other silk countries have, and there is now under way a movement to breed up a race of silk worms there which will outlay all others. The bureau of science is making a book to instruct the people how to build up the industry. It gives directions as to how to raise the cocoons, how to feed the young worms, and also how to prepare the raw silk for spinning. As it is now the islands import the most of their raw silk from China and they mix it with the fibers of the islands in weaving just cloth and other cloths of high price.

The bureau of agriculture says that the mulberry tree can be grown all over the Philippines and that it will furnish food for the worms within two years after planting. A 3-year-old tree will give enough leaves for 1,000 silk worms, and two and one-half acres will support 1,000 trees, which will feed more than 1,000,000 silk worms. This number of worms should produce several thousand pounds of cocoon. In short it is estimated that the silk business will yield something like \$1,000 per acre and that it will steadily grow as to profits. Connected with the agricultural college there is now a model silk building in which thousands of cocoons are produced every month and where the students are given practical instruction in rearing the worms.

**Philippine Lands.**—The total amount of land in the Philippines is said to be about 74,000,000 acres. Of this only about one-fifth is owned by individuals and the other four-fifths belongs to the government. Uncle Sam has been very careful in granting concessions for this land. Comparatively few farms have been given away and there will be no waste of government property, either mineral or agricultural, as has been the case with the United States. The friar lands, which covered about 450,000 acres, were mostly good farming property. They were bought by the government at a cost of \$1,250,000 which was just about as much as we paid for Alaska, the money being raised by bonds secured by the islands. These lands are being sold and homesteads are being given out on the public lands to Filipinos. The number of homestead applications are comparatively small. There were less than 1,000 last year, although the value of public lands there increased. All lands are sold with Torrens titles, and this system of land transfer is becoming common throughout the islands. There is a vast amount of good lands that will be eventually brought into cultivation, and the archipelago will some day not only produce all its own food, but export rice to China, Japan and other countries of the far east. Last year the amount paid for rice to outside countries was more than \$1,000,000.

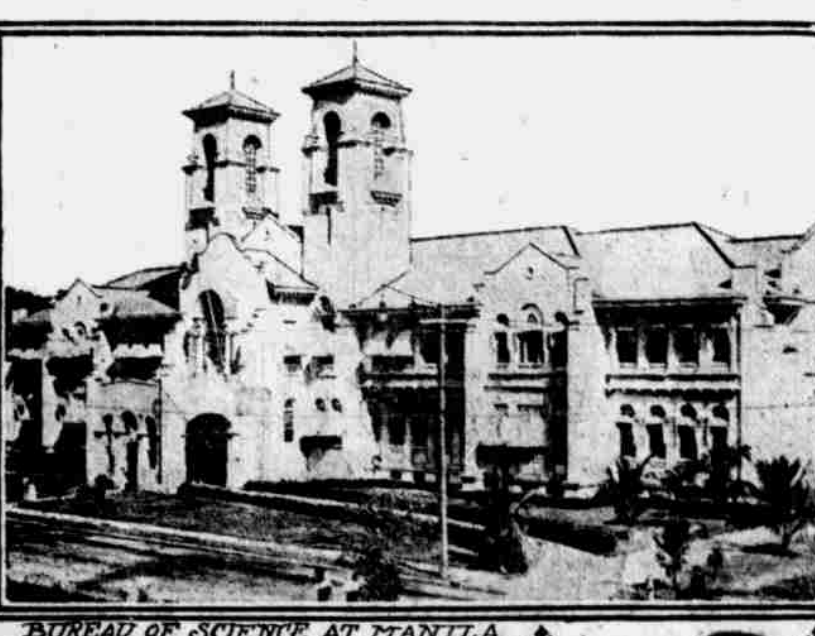
In connection with the rice lands, the government is opening up some irrigated lands which will reduce thousands of acres. There must be plenty of water, and although the rainfall of the Philippines is heavy, every now and then comes a drought which affects the rice crop. This will be remedied by irrigation. The bureau of public works has just completed a project which has been deemed 10,000 acres, and during the present year it will have another under way which will irrigate 75,000 and it is estimated that such work in the central valley of Luzon alone will increase the amount of the crop to a value of more than \$1,000,000 per year. There are 200,000 acres in that valley that might be irrigated, which, if done, will add to its present productivity more than \$20,000,000 per annum.

**The Forests of the Philippines.**—The government is taking good care of the forests. It has kept out the timber robbers and they are practically as they were when we took hold of the islands. Here and there concessions have been granted, and there are sixty steam sawmills in operation, but as a whole the forests are in better condition than when we came in.

I am told it is impossible to estimate the wealth of the lumber resources. An area equal to about one-half of Ohio, Virginia or Kentucky is still covered with virgin timber, and there is perhaps one-half as much more which has been carelessly cut over, but could be brought into good, productive condition. The forest experts state that there are about



DATTO BADEO AND MORO WIFE



BUREAU OF SCIENCE AT MANILA



PANNING GOLD IN MINDANAO

250,000,000 board feet of timber which could be marketed now and that a great part of this is located on or near the seacoast, in Mindanao and Luzon, and could easily be brought down to the ships. There are hundreds of square miles upon which the cut will run from 10,000 to 50,000 board feet per acre.

I wish I could show you these Filipino woods. The trees are enormous. I have seen some hardwood trees so big that you could not reach half way around them with your two arms, and they rise 150 feet from the ground without a branch. Mahogany boards six feet wide are now and then to be seen, and I have been told that the islands have produced rosewood logs nine feet in diameter. I have ridden on horseback over bridges planked with mahogany and rosewood, and I saw floors in Manila the boards of which would have made excellent piano cases. Mr. Foxworthy of the College of Agriculture in Luzon says that the Philippine forests have five times as many different woods as we have in the United States and that there are several hundred commercial varieties. There is a Benguet pine which is soft and there are many hardwoods fitted for furniture.

Major George P. Ahern, the director of the bureau of forestry, says that a properly equipped lumber company would run no risk of failure in the Philippines. The margin of profit is too wide. It costs nothing to secure a concession, but the company must show that it has a large enough capital to properly exploit the tract which it takes. Exclusive privileges are granted up to tracts of several hundred square miles in extent, and that for twenty years. Only the stumpage is sold, the land remaining in the possession of the government. The woods are divided by law into four classes and there is a government charge which ranges from \$1 to \$5 per 1,000 board feet for the cut. The government has maps of the forests and it is ready to furnish information to prospective investors.

**Fortunes in Mines.**—We are just beginning to discover the mineral wealth of the Philippines. The bureau of science at Manila has had mining engineers and metallurgists looking up the possibilities and mapping the country. They say that the islands hold districts which are rich in gold, copper and iron, and they have recently discovered extensive underground gold workings which were made by the Igorrotes. The openings of these were so small that a man of good size could hardly get in, but farther on when the mineral was reached, large rooms had been excavated and hundreds of tons of gold ore taken out. This ore was crushed in rock mills, many of which are still to be seen, and the gold was then panned and melted into bars. It is said that the islands have been yielding gold as far back as the third century, A. D., and during the last two hundred years there have been numerous mines operated by the natives, Spaniards, Englishmen and Americans.

The Spaniards and Englishmen were not allowed to work in the mountain province on account of the Igorrotes and other head hunters, but since the Americans came our minds have scattered over the country and some of them are now holding and developing properties which were located some years ago.

One of the best districts is near Hagib, where is now the summer capital of the Philippines. There is one company there which has three-five claims in which are 100 veins of gold. These veins range from one to twenty feet in width, and some can be traced for two miles along the surface. One company has the ac-

cess to 300 feet below the grass roots and has blocked out 500,000 tons of ore. In some of the mills they are crushing the ore and taking it out on amalgamation plates. In others the ore is treated with cyanide. The above information comes from Frank G. Eddingfield, who is a mining engineer of the bureau of science.

Another mining district which is now being exploited is in the little island of Masbate. This was also worked by the Chinese, and it has three companies working in it today. Some of the veins average \$14 per ton, and it is gotten out with air drills.

They are mining gold on the eastern coast of Luzon. This region is an old one and much of the output comes from placer mines. There is a tract of river flats from which the gold is washed down from the adjacent hills. Some New Zealanders are getting this gold out with dredges, and others are now bringing in dredges to take up and wash out the soil. Quartz boulders are sometimes found at the bottom, and some of the best dirt averages over \$1 per cubic yard. The gold is coarse and melted down it has a value of \$18 per ounce. There is also gold in Mindanao, and there is copper, iron, coal and other minerals of value in Luzon, Mindoro and elsewhere.

**The Moros in 1912.**—Before I leave the Philippines I wish to say a few words about the Moros. I saw much of them when I went through their country visiting the ports and coast villages on a steamer loaded with Uncle Sam's mules. We delivered the mules to the soldiers, and often came to places which had been opened only a few days before. I thus had a chance to see the Moros as he was under the Spaniards. There were about 200,000 of them, and they were all slave dealers, slave holders or slaves. Many had been pirates, not a few were murderers and all had a low state of civilization. An internecine war was going on among them, and it took us several years to subdue the various tribes. Here is the news that comes from that section today:

The Moros are gradually engaging in different kinds of gainful occupations. Along the coast they dry fish for sale. Farther inland they are raising cattle and horses. In some places they have little farms, and in the wild they gather such things as wax, bark and nuts demanded by trade. They are making some copra and they are also doing a large business in pearl shells and other such things. The pearl industry now employs about thirty schooners, and there are buyers from Paris ready to take the pearls as fast as they are found. The divers are Japanese and natives.

The Moros are also fishing for sponges. In some places they weave mats and in others make excellent cloth. On the island of Jolo the government is teaching them how to improve their herds of cattle and horses, and about Lake Lanao it is telling them how to make more out of

their farms. The people are coming to trust Americans. They protest against their government being given over to the Filipinos, and they prefer to be ruled by Uncle Sam under their sultans and dattos. This is the situation today.

**The Moro Province.**—It was in 1906 that Uncle Sam formed the Moro province, separating these people from the rest of the islands and giving them a government which was different from that of the Philippine them-

any sort of a modern civilization can be built up. The work has to be started at the beginning of things. The people have little respect for human life. They have always had slavery, and even now it seems impossible to abolish it. They are also Mohammedans, and those who can afford it have numerous wives. I saw one datto, an old rascal named Utto, who was said to have sixty women in his harem, and I photographed the sultan of Mindanao with ten of his wives. I saw slaves everywhere and was told that the wife was little more than a slave. At that time the average price for a wife was \$20 in silver, a water buffalo and 500 pieces of rice cake worth one cent each. Altogether this made about \$30, of which \$2 went to the girl and the rest to her parents.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

**A Twister.**—They were standing on a street corner. The tall man was speaking. "It seems as though there are fewer all-round men from year to year," he said. "The short man smiled with self-satisfaction. "And there are continuously less men ready for emergencies." "That's right," agreed the short man, putting his right hand under his coat where it covered his chest. "And there are fewer men who combine good judgment with executive ability," said the taller man. "Right again," chimed in the shorter man, puffing up. "But," he concluded, "there seems to be no diminution in the number of conceited neck breakers." The short man shook his head negatively. "Then, that's where you stand alone," said the tall man, and he walked away. The short man thought it might have been an insult. The tall man was sure of it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



A MORO MOTHER

self. The Moros are under military government with a provincial capital at Zamboanga and district capitals at Jolo, Zamboanga, Iligan, Cotabato and Davao. There are five districts and they cover the island of Mindanao and the Sulu archipelago. Each district has both

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It is natural for a child to laugh and play and when it sobs drowsily or cries you may depend on it something physical in the matter if you see evidences of a serious ailment you will not be wrong if you quietly give it a dose of mild laxative that evening on putting it to bed.

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taken before retiring will bring complete satisfaction in the morning. After a short use of this remedy all forms of constipation will be dispensed with and nature will again act alone.

All classes of good American people keep it in the home for use of the stomach, liver and bowels, and among the thousands who have written the doctor that they will never be without it are Mrs. Mary J. Paddock, Manchester, Iowa, and Mrs. J. L. Scovill, Oacessa, Iowa. A dose of it has saved many a person from a serious illness.

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The Joy of Living is the Heritage of the Lean. I Was Fat—And I Know. My friends were charitable and they called it obesity; others referred to me as being STOUT, but I know, it was just plain bulky fat. I was miserable—you see, are equally miserable if you are too fat. To reduce your weight you must find the cause, you must get at the very reason.

I FOUND THE CAUSE—THE ROOT WAS EASY. Before I succeeded, I tried everything within reason, and some things beyond reason. It was maddening, disgusting. But, I found a way out.

All I had to do was to remove the cause, and I swear under oath, that by simple treatment, without drugs, medicine, harmful exercises, or starvation diet, I reduced my weight 31 pounds in five weeks, and I guarantee that you can reduce desired amount of your fat. I do not use medicine of any kind, or worthless stuff to rub on body. Just a simple home treatment that even a child can use without harm. Through this marvelous combination home treatment, I succeeded because I had found the right way. I can now climb to the summit of Pike's Peak with ease. I could not do that until I had taken off 31 pounds of my ponderous weight. My new way, which should be your way.

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I have prepared a book for you entitled "Weight Reduction Without Drugs," which I am giving away free and sending prepaid, so that you may know of my successful treatment and actually reduce your weight any amount you may desire, safely and surely at your home, without harmful exercise, starvation diet, pills, drugs or medicine. I will send this valuable book FREE to all fat persons who ask for it, so write this way for your copy. It will surprise you.

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## When You Think

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