

LAND OF PROMISE

Panama Presents Great Business Opportunities.

KIND OF AMERICANS NEEDED

No Man Should Go Unless He Is Fitted In All Respects to Perform the Work of the Pioneer.

MERRILL A. YEACUTE.
(Chief Correspondent of The Oregonian.)
LETTER NO. 13.
PANAMA, P. R., Dec. 23.—From a commercial viewpoint, the isthmus is a land

year-round grazing for cattle; in the forested hardwoods of all sorts abound, and the mountains are unknown and unexplored stores of gold, manganese, coal and other minerals.

Along the coast tortoises can be caught and stripped of their shell at no expense greater than that of going to the beach at night and turning them over on their backs. Richer fishing is nowhere to be found than in the streams, bays and lagoons accessible from these coasts. Ivory nuts grow by the millions and sugar cane can be raised with little or no effort.

The bamboo forests are plentiful, and the growth abundant; wild orchids grow so freely and in such variety that a dilettante could quickly destroy their rarity in northern climates by showing a little enterprise in this one. The coral reefs are unworked; no attempt is made to quarry the stone of the country, and what is even worse, there is not a manufactory of any sort on the entire isthmus.

Complete Paralysis Prevails.

The scope of this commercial and industrial paralysis can hardly be appreciated by those who have not been witness to it. Complete is the one word in the English vocabulary which describes it. There are a few traders—Americans—working up and down the coast in small sailing vessels,

regarded, and in that act is a great incentive for the development of the cattle-raising industry on the isthmus. It is commonly believed that other concessions, which being now in the hands of speculators serve only to retard progress, will also be vacated. For instance, the concession for mining coal on the Pacific slopes of the isthmian strip is held by one man, who has never made an effort to open a coal mine, and who now holds onto the concession solely because he hopes at sometime or other to be able to unload it on some firm or corporation who will turn it to practical account. The timber concession is in the same class, and so are numerous others.

The balefulness of recognizing the validity of these grants or of permitting them to be held solely as a speculation is realized by the new government, and since a spirit of progress seems to animate those in charge of affairs, something will almost certainly be done to make the present untamed areas available for purposes of cultivation and development. Just how this end will be accomplished has not been determined, but the wealth of the country's resources is so well attested, that it is vague and indefinite way for the new government to countenance a policy of having it all locked up under the control of non-enterprising concessionaires.

A way will, therefore, be found under

ness to one of consequence; to employ the native labor now habitually idle, and to endow the new republic with prosperity.

Kind of Americans Needed.

That an invitation, couched in the strongest and most alluring terms, will go from here for Americans to undertake this work is undeniable. Americans should, however, exercise great good judgment among themselves in accepting that invitation. This climate was not made for white men to live in, and as the sanitary measures to be inaugurated by the United States will embrace, besides the canal zone, only the cities of Panama and Colon, no man should come to this republic from the States unless he is fitted in all respects to perform the work of the pioneer.

In the higher altitudes, among the mountains, the eternal rain is the most serious obstacle to good health, but it should be remembered that these higher altitudes are now, and for some time to come, will be the most inaccessible portions of the isthmus. The first work of development must, by the force of circumstances, be done in the lowlands, where breed the pernicious fevers which make the isthmus the haunt of pestilence, and where general climatic conditions are enervating and most debilitating.

There is, also, the additional objection that no work done here can be immediately remunerative. Time must be allowed

built upon an absolutely perfect constitution. The man deficient in this particular qualification who comes to the isthmus may expect to forfeit his life at an early date as penalty for his temerity. Of cash, or other financial resources, he will not need as much as would be required in other parts of the world, provided he plunges into the interior; but he will need enough to supply his more material wants for a long term of months, and unless he has this qualification he will do well to stay away from the isthmus, for already there are infinitely too many people here who live from hand to mouth, and live skimpily at that.

For Right Men There Will Be Reward

But if, in the States, there are some thousands of men who can comply with the qualifications laid down, and who have the good sense to conserve their health, instead of spending their time in riotous living—for riotous living on the isthmus kills, and kills quickly—the commercial possibilities and industrial opportunities of this country offer flattering inducements for them to transport themselves hither. The land will, when subjugated and turned to practical account, support a population several times greater than that now inhabiting it; among the natives the enterprising American will find virtually no competition; labor is cheap, and the pos-



Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman."—MRS. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.

Another case which proves that no other medicine in the world accomplishes the same results as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it changed me from a weak, nervous woman to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, who is the pride and joy of my household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely yours, Mrs. M. P. WHERRY, Flat 31, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."

Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile let her write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all would-be and expectant mothers.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

Williams, the County Sheriff, County Clerk and other inmates and employees of the several county and city offices to the number of 60. Also, will you please allow me to repeat the statement, before given in your columns, for the benefit of the overworked County Clerks of the state, that the registered voters of 1902 are legally entitled to sign our petition whether they have yet registered for 1902 or not. Among those who have promised to sign our petition and have been furnished with blanks for the purpose, are our delegation in both Houses of Con-

gress and other voters now in Washington, who will be heard from later.

As the time for registering is short, there being less than a month before us for receiving the signatures of 8 per cent of the voters, it is very encouraging to find so many public-spirited men who are willing to help.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

DANDERINE

The Most Invigorating HAIR TONIC in the World.

If you want your hair to grow THICK and LONG

DANDERINE

is the remedy you will be obliged to use.

We have a standing offer to wager \$1,000 that it is the only

HAIR TONIC

on the market to-day that will Positively Stop and Cure Falling Hair and make

HAIR GROW

She Started with a 25c. Bottle.

Average growth 1 1/4 in. per month for 20 consecutive months.

By permission we herewith reproduce photograph of Miss Sarah MacComb, a lady who has lived in Chicago all her life and is well known in the city, especially on the South Side. Her hair before she commenced the use of Danderine would not reach below her waist, while now it touches the floor when she stands erect. This remarkable growth is the result of using Danderine, the grandest of all hair and scalp tonics, regularly as a dressing.

It Gave Her Hair New Life

and will do the same for you if you give it a fair trial. Danderine puts new life and vigor in both the hair and scalp. It makes the hair fluffy, silky, and there seems to be no limit to the growth it will produce. There is no other that can be compared to it, as it is founded on new ideas altogether.

TO THE PUBLIC!

By request of Miss MacComb, we reproduce the following letter:

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I am having so many inquiries regarding the ad. that you are now running showing my picture, that I am sending you this letter for the benefit of the public that you may reproduce it, and I will state under oath if you so desire that I used Danderine for twenty consecutive months and the average growth of my hair was one and one-fourth inches per month, making a total of twenty-five inches in twenty months. You are at liberty to use this letter under any conditions, and by so doing will save me the trouble of answering the large number of inquiries which I am receiving daily.

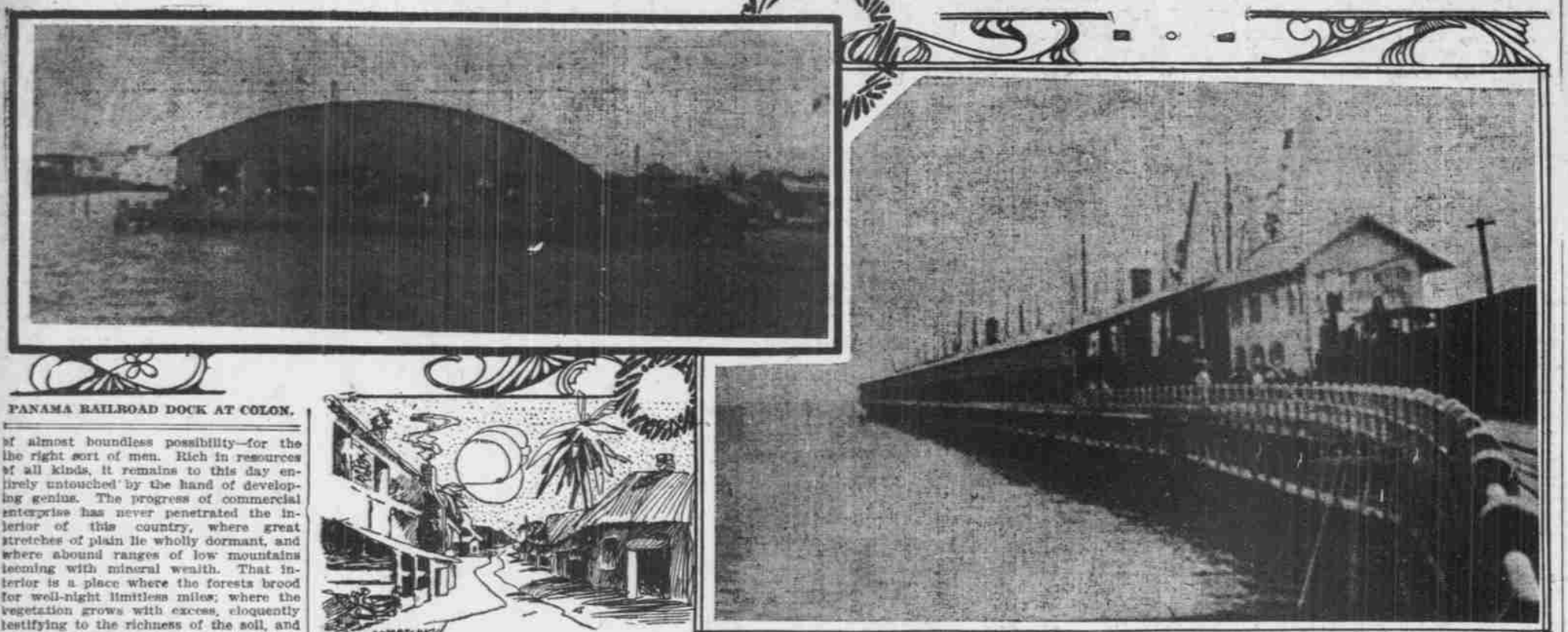
Sincerely,
Chicago, Feb. 24, 1901.

Sarah MacComb

FREE To show how quickly it acts in all disorders of the hair and scalp, such as hair falling, stagnated growth, etc., we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends us this advertisement with their name and address and if sent in five or stamps to pay postage. (At all drug stores in three sizes 25c., 50c., and \$1.00.)

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., CHICAGO.

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY
WOODARD, CLARKE & COMPANY.



PANAMA RAILROAD DOCK AT COLON.

The new steel pier of the Panama Railroad at La Boca, three miles from Panama, and the western terminus of the only highway across the isthmus. This pier, 1000 feet long, is at the Pacific terminus of the canal, has just been completed, and has all modern conveniences for cargo handling.

of almost boundless possibility—for the the right sort of men. Rich in resources of all kinds, it remains to this day entirely untouched by the hand of developing genius. The progress of commercial enterprise has never penetrated the interior of this country, where great stretches of plain lie wholly dormant, and where abundant ranges of low mountains teeming with mineral wealth. That interior is a place where the forests brood for well-nigh limitless miles, where the vegetation grows with excess, eloquently testifying to the richness of the soil, and where wealth is to be won by the hardy and enterprising in exchange for a minimum amount of labor.

At it stands today, however, Panama is a land of absolutely no commercial consequence. Its entire commercial activity is limited to the care of the trans-isthmian traffic. Everything else of a commercial nature in the new republic could be wholly destroyed without imposing upon the world at large the slightest burden of deprivation. The fruit trade, which is carried on from Boca del Toro in the extreme western portion, could easily be supplied from other sources; the pearl fisheries about the Bay of Panama are not of general public benefit; the coconut groves that line the beaches are not of sufficient importance to entail any serious loss should they be destroyed, while the cattle-raising, rubber-growing and gold-mining industries are in a condition of such pitiful infancy as to be virtually negligible quantities.

Colombia's Blighting Policy.

For the explanation of this backwardness one must look in the main to the blighting effects of Colombian administration. Under the concession which Colombia granted to the Panama railroad that concern was given an absolute monopoly over all transportation facilities on the entire isthmian strip. Result: the railroad is the only highway on the isthmus, there being, except for it, no thoroughfare over which so much as a mule cart can be driven. Again, Colombia, by the terms of the cattle-killing concession, ruined all prospects in that direction. There was no opportunity to make money out of cattle on the isthmus while the herder was compelled to pay a fee of \$2 a head to a concessionaire for the privilege of slaughtering his stock, and then surrender the hide to the Colombian government. On a level with these policies has been that of the Panama Railroad—a policy in which there have been some recent modifications—of fixing rates for local traffic over its line at a figure so high as to entirely eliminate the possibility of money being made from the cultivation of the land.

Land of Glittering Promise.

It is impossible to expect that the Panamanians will ever so raise themselves above their present condition of idleness as to properly make use of the resources that have been laid at their door. Certainly they will not do except it be after a long term of years, and until after they have had the educating advantage of examples set by more enterprising races. Utilization of the country's natural resources and the development of her commercial possibilities must, accordingly, wait the advent of men who are willing to labor as pioneers. For such a man Panama is a land of golden promise, for nobody knows, nor can anybody estimate, the extent of the country's possibilities.

In its present wild and uncultivated state, it offers glittering inducements. Here is an area equal in extent with that of the state of Indiana, having a climate like perpetual summer; too excessively watered, perhaps, by the enormous annual rainfall, but with a soil of incomparable richness and immeasurable productive capacity. Anything growable will grow here, and grow rapidly—proof of this lies in the fact that green timber set down for fenceposts immediately takes root, and in less than a year's time where was meant to stand a line of fenceposts will be a row of sturdy saplings.

Tropical Fruits Flourish.

Under these conditions, bananas, oranges and all other tropical fruits flourish most abundantly. Along the sandy beaches coconut trees will reach the bearing stage in from five to six years, and thereafter produce an average of four nuts a month per tree, and coconuts are worth from \$5 to \$6 a thousand. Rubber trees will begin to run gum at from six to eight years, reaching maturity at ten years, and produce an average of \$2 worth of latex to the tree. Cane grows well, and new crops a year are possible; the peach trees are perpetually green, furnishing

bartering with the natives for coconuts, ivory nuts, tortoise shell and similar products. Near Nacozari also there has been an attempt, almost abandoned now, to open a manganese mine. One gold mine is in operation, its product (\$90,000 a month) sufficient only to demonstrate the latest possibilities in that direction. In Chiriqui coal and fruit are raised in a desultory fashion. The pearl fisheries yield enormously under the most primitive conditions of operation; but there the end is reached.

In all Panama there is not a mill for the grinding of grain, a part of the kitchen outfit of every home being a mortar and pestle, usually made by hollowing out one end of a short log and rudely fashioning a club out of one of the hard woods. Travel over the 20,000 odd miles of this area, and there is not to be heard the hum of a single sawmill, although such woods as lignum vitae, a white wood almost as durable as iron; kokobola, a red wood which takes a polish richer than cherry, mahogany or rosewood, or which, by being buried in the ooze of swamps, quickly becomes perfectly embalmed, are available in limitless quantities.

Nor is there to be found in this land, where travel principally by boat along the coasts and rivers, a single boatbuilding establishment; cayes—hollowed out of cedar logs and fitted with a small sail and a paddle—alone are used. There is one insignificant tannery on the isthmus, but aside from it mechanical labor is an entire stranger in this section of the universe.

The foregoing may be taken as a fair index to the prospects afforded by the future. Agricultural and mineral development, commercial activity, industrial enterprise—each in its numerous variable forms—all wait the touch of the genius to be called into being. But as a preliminary to this development there must first be the real work of the pioneers.

Work for Pioneers.

The railroad's monopoly of transportation facilities must be destroyed, and wagon roads constructed, so as to make the interior accessible. The destruction of the railroad's transportation monopoly will be easy after the United States shall have secured possession of the property, but the building of roads will be a more difficult undertaking.

In its present native state the land is most repulsive to a successful settler, swamps and jungles. Drainage quickly does away with the swamps, and by this means thousands of acres now wholly useless can be redeemed for purposes of cultivation, and the possibilities of this land under the average fall in the tropical zone. There are nothing more than dense masses of most exaggerated and excessive vegetation, rendering survey and construction work almost impossible. The jungles are not only impenetrable when one takes along a native, who, armed with the universal machete, cuts a path through the tangle of vines and small shrubbery.

For actual roadmaking the difficulties would be infinitely greater, for in felling trees it is necessary to cut them off in sections at the bottom, the growth of vines through the boughs being so strong and so generous that it is very nearly impossible to drop a tree by cutting. This pioneer work of clearing is not, however, impossible; all it requires is plenty of determination and much hard labor.

which the development of the country can not only be permitted, but invited. And when that time comes Americans will be more than welcome, all that has been done on the isthmus of a progressive nature has been done by Americans. It is, to be sure, a very little, but Panama knows that America possesses the men, means and enterprise to convert this land from the jungle it is into the rich area it should be, and to raise the whole country from its present state of commercial nothingness.

"MORE PEOPLE WANTED IN OREGON"

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT A. L. CRAIG'S SPEECH AT THE BOARD OF TRADE BANQUET

THE toast delivered by A. L. Craig, general passenger agent of the O. R. & N., at the Board of Trade banquet Wednesday night, on the subject, "More People Wanted in Oregon," contains valuable suggestions as to what the state might do to increase its population. The situation, relative to population, is concisely presented. The congestion of the bulk of the state's citizens into a small area, and the sparsely settled condition of the broad expanse of this Coast empire, is pictured only too clearly. His cry is that the people already here bestir themselves to bring in more settlers, and fill up the unsettled country. He thinks that the State of Oregon could not make a better investment than to spend \$100,000 a year on an immigration bureau. The address in full is as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: Residing, as you do, in a handsome, growing, metropolitan city, and enjoying the comforts, entertainment and environment generally which attend such surroundings, the lack of people in the State of Oregon may not appeal to you in general, as it does to some of us who are privileged to travel frequently throughout the state, and have the opportunity of seeing something of its more sparsely settled portions. Here in Portland reside nearly 20 per cent of the entire population of Oregon. That means that one-fifth of the people of the state live in a space represented by 40 square miles, while the other four-fifths are widely spread over the remaining 94,500 miles. In the decade from 1890 to 1900 the state increased in population 99,700, but 44,041, or 44 per cent of these people located in the city of Portland. Most of the residents of that Oregon's chief city is growing faster than its tributary country, and that serious attention must be given to the development of the agricultural districts and smaller towns. The towns need not be given much attention, as they will grow as fast as the development of the adjacent territory will justify. I may confine myself, I presume, in view of the foregoing to the question of more people wanted for the country districts.

Remotely we cannot look for these people in foreign countries. Most of the residents of the region west of the Rocky Mountains are either native-born or have been residents of the United States so long as to have become Americanized.

Aliens in the West.

During the year ending June 30, 1903, out of a total of 57,465 aliens landing in the United States, but 31,700 came to the three Pacific States jointly, and of these but 1096, or two-tenths of 1 per cent, were booked to Oregon. It may be of interest to know that of the 1096 foreign immigrants, 167 came from Great Britain and Ireland, 255 from Finland, 208 from Germany, 332 Japs, 371 Scandinavians and the remainder from the four quarters of the earth.

More foreigners came to live with us in the fiscal year mentioned than in any year for 12 years, but it must be borne in mind that last year's foreign immigration into the United States was the largest ever known. It is to be regretted that we are not attracting a greater number of Britons, Scandinavians and Germans, as they are mainly thrifty and sturdy workers and producers, and as are needed to open up a new country like this. I estimate that 26,000 new people took up their residence in Oregon during the year just closed, and practically all of them must have come from the Middle States.

for fruits to grow, for trees to reach the bearing stage, and for all work to be brought to that degree of production that will insure return in the form of money. It follows, from all of this, that the man who comes to Panama must have two things—perfect good health and means sufficient to maintain himself for a protracted period. Of good health, he will require a more generous quantity than any man finds absolutely essential in other parts of the world, and it must be good health

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attractions to the law-abiding intending immigrant in the high standing of those already resident here. Oregon stands third among the states of the Union in respect to freedom from illiteracy. We have no such uneducated class as that which comes from Europe and furnishes the cheap labor of the Atlantic Coast and rarely gets beyond the Mississippi River, nor have we the ignorant and shiftless negro of the South. It is true we have some Chinese, but their number is not sufficiently great to be material; and some think that, in view of the scarcity of white common laborers, Oregon would be materially aided in its development if we have 100,000 Chinamen here engaged in clearing forest lands, thus making possible their cultivation, constructing irrigation ditches and similar works, for when they are plentiful they work cheaply, and much could be accomplished which cannot be done now owing to the paucity and high price of white labor.

But what can we do to induce these people of the Mississippi Valley to come and cast their lot with us? The securing of immigration is just like any other well-ordered business. It takes money and it takes thought. Systematic, well-directed effort will produce results in this line as in any other. It means a campaign on the follow-up plan. The person sought must be made to first heed, then think, then move. It means advertising, correspondence, solicitation and attention for a time when they finally come. The benefits to be derived from the securing of added population inure to the entire state. They are spread over every section of it.

Should Spend \$100,000 Yearly.

It is, therefore, properly a state work, and I believe the State of Oregon could put \$100,000 a year for 10 years in no work which would bring greater returns than in a well-organized and effective immigration bureau. In return for our money we will get not only people but money and other personal property. Ten years of a campaign of this sort should increase our population not 100,000, as in the last decade, but 1,000,000, and this would mean that these 1,000,000 people would bring

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—pay the price. Your doctor uses it for coughs, colds, bronchitis.

25c., 50c., \$1.00. Sold for 30 years.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Also manufacturers of
AYER'S BALM FOR THE HEAD—For constipation.
AYER'S SERRAVALLO—For the blood.
AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

Cherry Pectoral