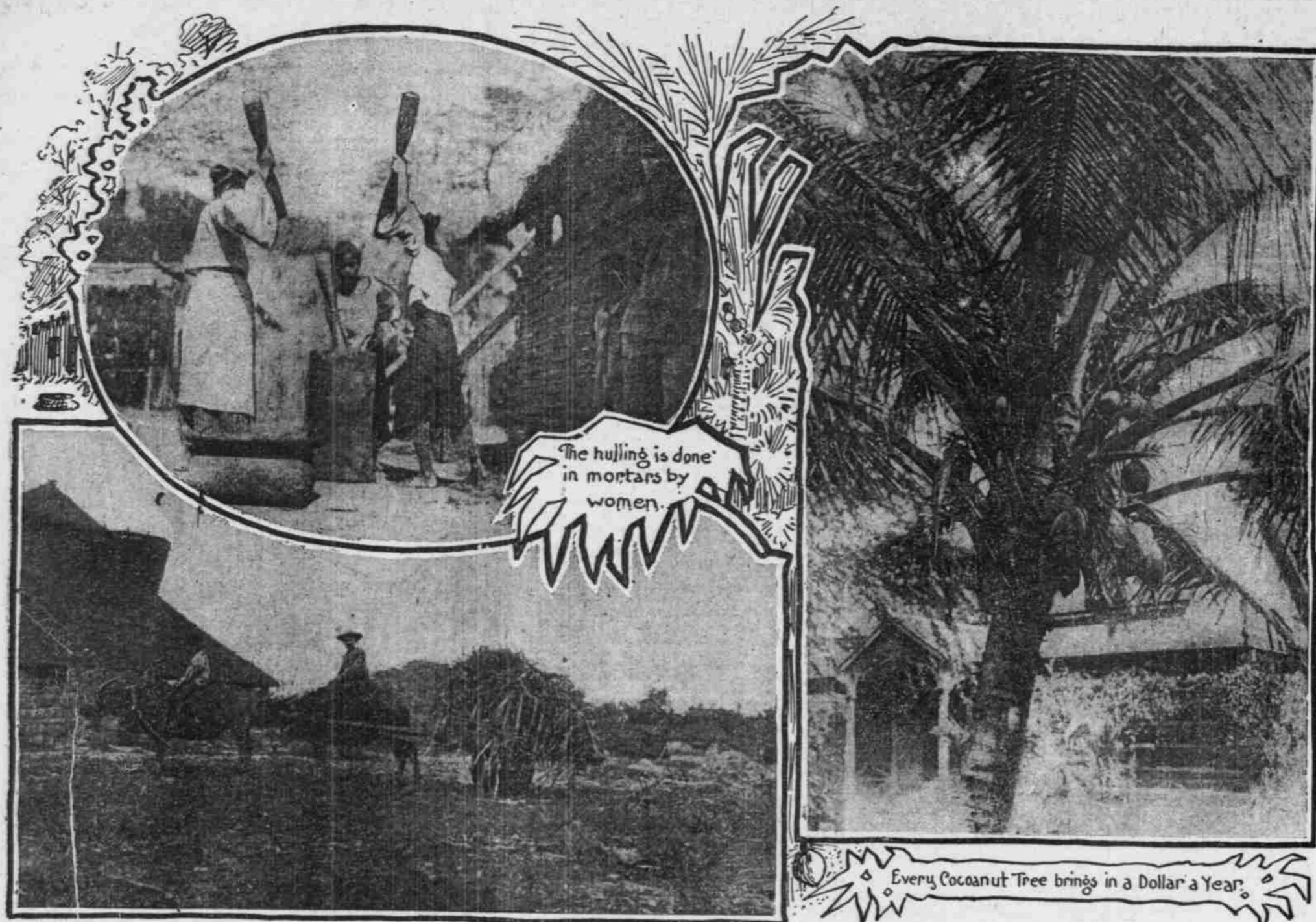


# MAKING MONEY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## ISLANDS WILL BE DEVELOPED BY SYNDICATES—LITTLE CHANCE FOR POOR MEN.



"The hulling is done in mortars by women."

Every Coconut Tree brings in a Dollar a Year.

Making Sugar buzon. Notice crude smokestack with basket-work top.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—Since my return from Asia I have received many requests for special information about the Philippine Islands. Most of them are from young men who wish to try their fortunes and not a few are from small capitalists with money to invest. It seems to me the time is ripe for such men. Until now there has been little chance to go about from place to place without soldiers, but the islands are gradually settling down, and within a year prospectors should be able to travel anywhere. Within the past month a big syndicate has been formed to develop Mindanao. The syndicate is composed of millionaires living at New York and San Francisco, and its plan is to colonize the island and open it up to settlement. It has an authorized capital of \$500,000, with the possibility of increasing it indefinitely.

He had been making a topographical survey when he came upon a strip of country filled with what he thought was pyrites. He filled his bag with the lumps and took them to one of the warships, and had them assayed. They ran from 12 to 14 ounces of gold to the ton. He says the lumps were picked from a strip about three miles wide and ten miles long. He told me he had staked out claims for himself and friends upon it, and that he eventually expected to raise capital and develop the property. If he is correct, that region may turn out to be a gold camp similar to Mercator, south of Salt Lake.

There are also rich gold mines in Mindanao. I was shown gold grains about the size of wheat during my stay in Western Luzon, and there is no doubt of gold existing in the northern mountains. There are a number of Californians and Coloradans who are now prospecting in Mindanao, and some of these claim they have made money.

**Sugar Plantations.**  
I believe that greater fortunes can be made out of lands and especially sugar lands. During my stay in the Sandwich Islands and Java I visited some of the big sugar estates. They are operated with enormous capital and have milk coating hundreds of thousands of dollars. The land is fertilized and thoroughly tilled, and with these methods the plantations are profitable. The sugar lands of the Philippines are also profitable, but they are managed in the most wasteful manner. I visited one mill near Foras, the motive power of which was a great water-wheel 30 feet in diameter. The cane was hauled in form the fields in rude carts with water buffaloes and water ground. The juice was boiled in great iron kettles which rested on a furnace or fire dug out of the ground. The molasses was then drained off and the sugar allowed to granulate in clay jars. There was waste everywhere, and notwithstanding this the profits were great. With modern machinery they should be increased at least four-fold.

I met a planter near Angeles who is making \$35,000 worth of sugar every year. He made \$8000 out of his rice crop, and all his farming is done on the shares, the laborers receiving half. He told me that he found this was the best way to get good work, and that although he had to hire men for \$3 per year he paid him better to let them work on the shares. It was on that estate that I saw them planting sugar. Two men were plowing with carabao, and behind them came a crowd of women and girls dropping the cane. The soil was a little sandy, but it was as black as your boots and very rich. The cane was cut into pieces about six inches long and laid in the furrows, so that it made pipes of cane from one end of the field to the other. The women are paid for their work according to the amount they drop, the girls receiving about 10 cents a day.

**An Undeveloped Empire.**  
Mindanao is one of the least developed of our islands. It is as big as the state of Ohio, and its soil is as rich as that of Iowa. It will raise coffee, cinchona and rubber and excellent cattle. I saw fine stock at Zamboanga and about Cotabato. Near Davao, in the eastern part of the island, I visited enormous hemp plantations, and in the west saw banana and coffee luxuriantly growing. The country is susceptible of great agricultural development. The most of it is covered with forests of the finest hardwoods, and it is so watered that the timber can be easily floated down to the coast. After the timber is cleared they will make good sugar plantations. We have a Government farm at Zamboanga where sugar is grown, which has at times brought in as much as \$30,000 per year to the Spaniards.

**The Timber of the Philippines.**  
This new syndicate will open up the timber lands. These belong to the Government, for it practically controls the forests of the Philippines. It has, it is estimated, about 50,000,000 acres of virgin timber, including trees from one to two hundred feet high and over four feet in diameter. In Manila I frequently saw tables whose tops were made of a single board of narra or Filipino mahogany which measured four and five feet in diameter. The tops of the principal buildings were of this same wood, laid in boards 1 1/2 feet wide and 20 or more feet long. I asked where the lumber yards were, and was shown one on the banks of the Pasig River. It was operated by Chinese, the logs being sawed into boards by hand with crosscut saws. I understand that there are but two steam sawmills in all the islands, and that so far the forests are practically untouched. Some timber has been cut out by Indians under superintendence of Germans and English and shipped to Hong Kong and Shanghai, but as a rule the Spanish Government objected to such exploitation and levied taxes which prevented it.

**Money in Mines.**  
I should like to see our geological survey send out prospectors to the different parts of the Philippines. Nearly every deposit of iron, coal, lead, copper, silver and gold. In Northern Luzon there are copper mines which were worked before Magellan discovered the Philippines, and the natives are getting copper out of them today. There are lead deposits in Cebu and silver on the island of Marinduque. I was told of an iron mountain, which exists not far from Manila, and one of our army officers, a civil engineer, described to me a gold deposit which he discovered near San Mateo, within 10 miles of the city

limits. He had been making a topographical survey when he came upon a strip of country filled with what he thought was pyrites. He filled his bag with the lumps and took them to one of the warships, and had them assayed. They ran from 12 to 14 ounces of gold to the ton. He says the lumps were picked from a strip about three miles wide and ten miles long. He told me he had staked out claims for himself and friends upon it, and that he eventually expected to raise capital and develop the property. If he is correct, that region may turn out to be a gold camp similar to Mercator, south of Salt Lake.

**Coconut Plantations.**  
There is one investment in the Philippines that requires but little hard work. This is raising coconuts. The cocoa palm grows on all the islands, but some places better than others. On the Island of Jolo there are magnificent coconuts, and on Mindanao there are millions of fine trees. The trees are planted in regular order, and after seven years each yields about a score of large nuts every month. The nuts are allowed to drop of themselves. They are then picked up, husked and ground in a mill, and the oil is pressed out. The coconut meat is known as copra, and is ready for shipment to Europe or the United States. About 100 tons of this nut are sent abroad in the Philippines, but the probability is that the shipments will shortly be many times the amount. The planters figure that every coconut tree will yield a net profit of \$1.00 a year, and as you can put a large number of trees on a small area a good coconut plantation means a fortune. I know of some men who have owned 3000 to 4000 trees or more, and who are rich from coconuts.

**What to Eat and How to Eat It.**  
In this article I wish to say something about the theory of eating, starting with the problem of how to eat. For this is the simplest of all the problems in connection with food.

It has been said (by Dr. Maudsley) that he who cannot control his muscles cannot control his mind. This is most obvious in the case of the muscles of breathing. The man who can only breathe the short, sharp, shallow surface breath is, I believe, invariably incapable of controlling his mind. The man who can breathe the full, deep, upward breath through the nose is almost always self-controlled. But the saying applies also to the muscles of mastication. He who is incapable of eating slowly is incapable of controlling his mind. Mind, I do not say that "he who does not eat slowly," for there are many people who have control of their mind, and can eat slowly, but do not.

**What to Eat.**  
I believe that greater fortunes can be made out of lands and especially sugar lands. During my stay in the Sandwich Islands and Java I visited some of the big sugar estates. They are operated with enormous capital and have milk coating hundreds of thousands of dollars. The land is fertilized and thoroughly tilled, and with these methods the plantations are profitable. The sugar lands of the Philippines are also profitable, but they are managed in the most wasteful manner. I visited one mill near Foras, the motive power of which was a great water-wheel 30 feet in diameter. The cane was hauled in form the fields in rude carts with water buffaloes and water ground. The juice was boiled in great iron kettles which rested on a furnace or fire dug out of the ground. The molasses was then drained off and the sugar allowed to granulate in clay jars. There was waste everywhere, and notwithstanding this the profits were great. With modern machinery they should be increased at least four-fold.

**Food Values.**  
In foods it is more important to know how much we digest and assimilate than how much we actually eat; and here (as elsewhere) the personal element is all-important. I know one food which gives its full advertised value in certain cases, and next to no value whatever in certain other cases. Part will depend upon what is taken with the food. It is said that tea may prevent the digestion of 33 per cent of protein and of 23 per cent of fat. A food which contains 30 per cent of protein and 30 per cent of starch may perhaps only give 20 per cent of protein and 20 per cent of starch if we take tea with it. Cooking also alters the value of foods; e. g., by removing or adding moisture. Raw beef contains about 20 per cent of protein; roast beef about 34 per cent. These would have the same value of protein if we took them with tea. Cooked beans contain about 23 per cent; cooked haricot beans about 44 per cent (having more water). Various breads and flours differ almost incredibly from 20 per cent of protein in the dryest crust to 1 per cent of protein in the wettest crumb.

**Roast beef, medium fat, gives 20 per cent protein; mutton, 14.5; veal, 17; sushigo, 12.2; fresh fish, 10.5; butter, practically none; white of egg, 12.5; yolks, 14.2; wheat, 11; oats, 10.9; macaroni, 14.2; rice, 7.2; white bread, 6.5; macaroni, 10.9; walnuts, 15.6; filberts, 14.9; sweet almonds, 24; dried coconut, 5 per cent.**

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but they must go out and look over the ground for themselves, and expect to make the Philippine their home for eight or 10 years at least.

Indeed, it seems to me that our new possessions offer a most attractive field for such men. The Philippines are an empire of undeveloped resources, which as soon as matters become quiet will go forward on the seven-league boots of modern progress. The most of the country is healthful, and in many parts the climate is better than that of the Southern United States. In the future every island will be spotted with the homes of rich and well-to-do Americans, and I venture that the society there will be equal to that of any part of the United States. The American population will be rich, it will have good schools, and the children will be educated in the best of the world. It will, in short, be somewhat like the best society of the South in the days before the war.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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**Little Chance for Poor Men.**  
There is one thing, however, that should be remembered by all who think of going to the Philippines. The country is no place for those who have only brains and muscle to offer. The Philippines make excellent bookkeepers and clerks, and they will work for half the wages of an American. Ordinary labor is poorly paid, and between the Chinese and Filipinos there are few chances for Americans who work only with their hands.

The same is so with retail merchants. The trade is almost altogether in the hands of Chinese, who can live more cheaply and sell closer than we can. There are limited openings for American lawyers, doctors and dentists, and in fact for almost any of our professional men who would go to the islands expecting to stay there and grow up with the country. There is plenty of room for syndicate investments. Corporations and individuals with large capital can easily place their money where it will pay 20 per cent long-time investments. Young men who have some money and business brains can find plenty of chances to make fortunes.

**WHAT TO EAT AND HOW TO EAT IT**  
BY EUSTACE MILES, M. A. ASSISTANT MASTER AT RUGBY SCHOOL

such energy which we waste daily is incalculable. By chewing our food we break it up into small particles, and thus make it easier to digest. The food is broken up into small particles, and thus made easier to digest. The food is broken up into small particles, and thus made easier to digest. The food is broken up into small particles, and thus made easier to digest.

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**Growth of German Socialism.**  
North American Review.  
It must be borne in mind that Germany is the birthplace of socialism, and that there has been a higher development here than anywhere else. In 1870 the Socialists cast 42,000 votes at the Reichstag elections, against the Center's 1,341,000, and against the National Liberals' 1,468,000. In 1878 and 1879, owing to Bismarck's repressive measures, the Socialist vote dropped to 312,000. But from that time until the last general election, that of 1890, the Socialist vote rose steadily, and other parties gradually went down, and today some of these parties poll barely one-fourth of their former strength. The Socialists today are, in point of numbers, by far the largest party, and at the next general election they will reach the 2,500,000 mark, and possibly exceed it.