

WILL THE PHILIPPINES EVER PAY

FREDERIC J. HASKIN PRAISES THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE MANY ISLANDS



MANILA, Sept. 15.—(Special Correspondence of the Sunday Oregonian.)—Will the Philippines ever pay interest on the millions the American Government has invested in them? Aside from any sentimental consideration, is there any reason to believe that our enormous expenditure here will ever bring a commensurate return? The average authority assures us that there is none. The general opinion has been that the United States acquired a full-grown white elephant when it came into possession of these islands, situated 7000 miles from our mainland. But we are not so certain that this is true. In raising the issue, to see if a favorable case can be made, let us dwell briefly upon the history of our other expansions, and allow our imaginations a little play before we arrive at conclusions.

First, the United States has never made a territorial expansion that was not ably and earnestly opposed, yet we have never made one that did not eventually pay for itself. This is true of the great acquisition of territory in 1848, when we cannot make a mistake, but it shows conclusively that great men occasionally get on the wrong side of a question; that the Philippines are not necessarily worthless because men of prominence and ability decry their commercial value. The records of Congress teem with declarations against the advisability of purchasing Texas, California and Alaska, yet look at the millions now being derived from the cotton and fruit and gold of these rich members of the Union.

PHILIPPINO GIRL HARVESTING RICE

RAISING HEMP FOR FIBRE



A FILIPINO SUGAR MILL

of production that there seems to be no cause for alarm.

Expert Figures on Sugar.

An expert has figured out the situation to show that a reduction in the tariff would stimulate the business here without injury to any other American community of identical interests. In the last 25 years Louisiana has multiplied her sugar yield by three, and during the last 15 years the beet sugar-growers have attained a production of about a quarter of a million tons. In the meantime Hawaii and Porto Rico have been added to the Union with their production of about half a million tons. In spite of all this, the United States has doubled its importation in 25 years, because during that period its consumption has been multiplied by three.

Let this rate of increased production go on for another quarter of a century; let the present beet sugar crop be multiplied by three; let the cane sugar crops of Louisiana, Hawaii and Porto Rico be multiplied by three; and there will still be room for the Philippines to multiply their present production by 60 to meet the total requirements of 6,000,000 tons necessary to supply the American demand. In other words, before the Philippines could injure the market for the other sugar-producing sections now under the American flag, these islands would have to supply as much sugar as the remainder of the

Coffee-growing offers one of the best chances to make money. It is not surprising that the Philippines, being neighbors of Java, should have a great coffee zone. It is claimed that in fully two-fifths of the entire area of the archipelago the facilities for coffee raising are ideal. What this means may be better understood when it is remembered that the single state of Sao Paulo, Brazil, furnishes three-fourths of the world's supply of coffee, and that this district is only a fraction of the area in the Philippines which is capable of producing a better grade. Seeing that the United States is the leading coffee-consuming nation, here is the chance to make ourselves independent of Brazil, who sells us an inferior quality, does not appreciate our patronage and begrudges every dollar she spends with us.

Cacao is a world's staple that can be grown in only a few places. The statistics show that 15 leading nations are rapidly increasing their consumption of it, and the Philippines are the only tropical region capable of increasing the supply to an appreciable extent. The same amount of money that would buy five acres of orange land in Riverside, California, will cure a hundred acres of good orange land in the Philippines and equip it. It is said that this climate and soil are capable of producing as good oranges as can be raised in either California, Florida or Sicily.

paragically of the indications, yet it is significant that most of the companies back of these same experts are coming into the field one after another. Any one with experience in a mining country knows that men with real prospects do not advertise their chances. Both quartz and placer properties are now being worked here.

The argument that the Philippines are too far away to attract attention is not worth considering. The gold hunters swarmed to the South African Rand and they built Dawson under the shadow of the Arctic Circle. It's about time we had another rousing, old-fashioned rush somewhere. Who can tell but that it may be to the Philippines? There is a good deal of that "suspicious activity" here which surcharges the air and generally ends in a report of a strike that causes camps to be depopulated over night. Such an invasion would be hard on the trail blazers, because this is a poor country in which to rough it, but it would wake up the Philippines.

There are a thousand and one minor industries of an inviting character that cannot be enumerated here, but the foregoing is sufficient to show something of the inestimable riches of our far eastern possession. When the value and variety of their known resources are taken into account, it does not require a great stretch of imagination to see that their accidental acquisition may yet be made a profitable investment. At this time no inventory of their wealth can be completed for the reason that they have not been fully explored. Every day's investigation brings in light some new discovery that enhances their value.

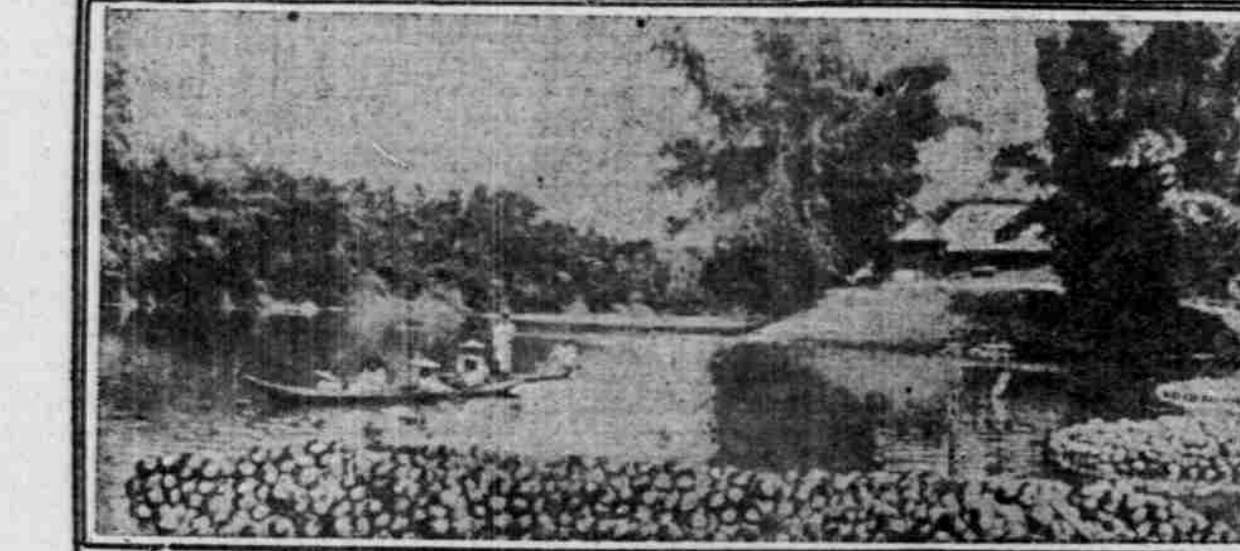
Facts Worth Thinking About.

It seems that there are more visible signs of wealth in the Philippines than there were in either of the above mentioned territories when their possession was attained. The exports of these islands are now millions in excess of what either of these territories produced for many years after we secured them. There was also more lawlessness and disorder in all of them for years after the American flag was raised over them than there are in the Philippines at this time. These are facts worth thinking about.

The great objection to the Philippines has been their distance from the mainland, but their location is now coming to be regarded as the best point in their favor. This is true for strategic reasons, which will be discussed farther on because of their remote situation, which makes their products altogether different from those of the temperate zone, thus adding to the variety and value of our resources.

The principal wealth of the Archipelago lies in the richness of its soil. It has a monopoly of one of the world's great staples—hemp. The great importance of this product is shown by the fact that its sales for the year 1904 amounted to almost \$22,000,000, and the output from the area now under cultivation will be increased at least a third by the introduction of modern machinery, which will do away with the wastefulness of old methods. Enormous areas of hemp land are yet untouched. Considering that a market awaits every pound that can be produced, it is not too sanguinary to say that a hundred-million-dollar hemp crop may one day be produced here.

The culture of coconuts is one of the inviting industries of the Philippines. Science has discovered nearly



RAFTING COCONUTS TO CEBU

100 distinct uses to which the substance of this wonderful tree may be put, and its propagation has had such a boom that the farmers of the islands are now deriving as much revenue from it as the combined total of the tobacco and sugar crops. The Philippines undoubtedly contain one of the best coconut belts in the world. Although the groves in existence here have been planted in a haphazard manner, and allowed to shift for themselves, their profit averages with those of Ceylon, our only formidable competitor.

Only a small fraction of the coconut region has been utilized. There are

hundreds of square miles in different portions of the archipelago where the soil and rainfall are exactly suited to it. An expert in the employ of the Government, after making a careful investigation of the extent of the coconut lands, estimates that there is in an area capable of producing annually enough nuts to make 250,000 tons of copra (dried meat of coconuts), which at the present market price would bring nearly \$19,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the coconut with its hundred uses can easily be made a part of the interest of the millions we have invested.

Another business of great wealth-

producing possibility is the neglected sugar industry. The Philippines contain vast areas of the richest sugar land in the world, that could be made profitable by American capital if there were a reduction in the tariff. The methods here are 30 years behind the times, and the planters are too poor to develop the business. Some of them are reduced to the point of borrowing funds from Chinese money lenders at the rate of 10 per cent per month. The other sugar interests under our flag look upon the development of the industry in the Philippines as a menace to their prosperity, but our consumption is so far in excess of our capacity

whole tropical world is now producing. Although their possibilities are very great, they will probably never be able to reach such a state of development.

At the present time the United States is spending a dollar for Cuban sugar for every three cents it spends for this same product from the Philippines. If we can encourage this industry without impairing the prospects of other regions dependent upon our favor, it is in our interest to do so, especially when it means another big step toward supplying our needs and getting the interest on our money.

Little is known about the mineral wealth of the Philippine archipelago, but prospecting is now being done in almost every province. Many experts, after looking over the ground, have spoken dis-

THE MAKING OF A SUCCESSFUL HUSBAND

MY Dear John: Your inquiry reminds me of old Tommy Tucker, who lives around the corner, and who used to be a member of my favorite club. You remember him—the fussy little man, who always wears a high hat and a sack coat, and walks with a strut that makes me think of a turkey gobble of which I was the proud possessor in my boyhood days. Tommy is a gay old boy, very fond of the fair sex in general, and the rights of women used to be one of his favorite topics for discussion at the club. He would talk for hours about the poor downtrodden wives who are little better than the slaves of their husbands, who must grovel on their knees for actual necessities, and who seldom have a dollar of their own from one year's end to another. Tommy's righteous indignation was something fair to see. "Give your wives an allowance, boys," he would say. "Let 'em have money of their own to spend. My wife has had an allowance ever since our marriage, and I tell you it pays." Well, after a while we were astonished to hear one day that Tommy's wife had sued him for divorce on the ground of non-maintenance, and in the proceedings which followed it developed that his much-boasted allowance was the sum of \$1 a week, out of which Mrs. Tucker was required to clothe herself. He doesn't belong to our club now, but his chest is as obtrusive and his tie sets at the same angle as of yore.

This question of an allowance is a pretty serious one, and the disposition of the woman in the case enters largely into its consideration. Some women never get beyond childhood mentality, and prefer to be treated like children all their lives. They know nothing about their husbands' incomes and care less, if they keep

them liberally supplied with the luxuries their childish natures demand. With such women there is only one course practicable and that is the ancient and honorable one which is based on the theory that all women are irresponsible beings and are to be considered property of a higher sort, to be fed and clothed and perhaps regarded with a degree of affection, but not to be treated as mental equals nor to be given any active part in domestic administration except as an upper servant. The great trouble is that there are so many wives who are treated in this manner who do not deserve to be. The human dolls are, in fact, a mighty small minority of woman-kind. The supposed limitations of the sex have been fixed in the masculine mind by the customs and prejudices of centuries, and it is pretty hard to change its attitude, but the change is being made and made more rapidly in this country than in any other. We have learned that the average woman has just about as much sense as the average man, and, given the same training and same conditions, she can accomplish equally as much. There seems to be a subtle difference in their mental equipment which enables a woman to reach an instant conclusion by means of something we call intuition, while man arrives at the same point after a laborious process of reasoning, but whether this difference is actually physiological or a curious result of ages of mental repression we are unable to say. But I am wandering from the main issue, and that reminds me of a preacher who used to ride a circuit down in Southern Illinois, and who always preached from the same text. "I like to start from a point with which I am familiar," he would say when asked for an explanation, "but you notice that I never go over the same road and one text is as good as another if you lose sight of it as soon as you get started, as I and most other preachers do."

All I have said thus far is beside the

mark, so far as you are concerned, for your wife is no child. As a matter of fact, really childish women are comparatively few in number; the fault in a great majority of cases where they are treated as property is that the man who won't see the wrong they are doing themselves and their wives by such treatment. It has always seemed to me that the proper view of the marriage relation is one of actual partnership. There should be, so far as practicable, an equal division of labor, an equal division of responsibilities and an equal division of financial returns. The woman's labors and responsibilities should be within the home, the man's for the greater part, outside of it. Success in her realm is of as much, if not more, importance to both than success in his. A business failure is a small affair when compared with a domestic failure. The wife is a mere matter of money, the other affects body, mind and soul. The wife should be supreme within her sphere, but with that supremacy she should accept the responsibilities that belong to it and be held accountable for results. On the other hand she should not interfere in his province, but each should ask for and receive the advice and help and encouragement of the other.

But, you ask how can this theory be put into practical application. By applying ordinary business principles—principles which I regret to say, are very seldom applied to domestic affairs in the right way. The trouble is that the average business man runs his home as he would his store, considering his wife as a simple item of expense, an expense which he pays in an irregular way as her needs, expressed or implied, seem to require; or in the form of a fixed allowance. The first method places her in the position of a mendicant or a pensioner, the second improves her standing but makes her relation to him something in the nature of a salaried employe. While the latter is far the better plan of the

two, giving the wife as it does a certain independence impossible with the former, it is not, I believe, the true relation, which should be one of equal partnership, as I have said.

Play Square.

If you were going into business with another man as your partner, each having the same interest, it is probable that you would divide the duties of management so as to give each a certain definite responsibility. One of you, perhaps, would have charge of the finances and accounting, the other of the buying and selling. Each in his respective sphere would be supreme, but the profits would be yours jointly, to be held in bulk, reinvested for your joint interest or equally divided as you might elect. With modification the same system may be applied to the domestic partnership, the husband holding the position of senior, the wife that of junior partner. The husband's department is his business, the wife's is the home. The one produces revenue, the other does not, analogous to the selling and accounting departments of the commercial concern, but the home, like the accounting division, is an essential factor, and, like it again, may be the means of saving or losing money as it is properly or improperly conducted.

I don't want to tire you, but I am very anxious to get my ideas into your noggin straight; then, if you don't like 'em you can do as you please about 'em. You remember the story about the white man and the Indian who went turkey hunting and divided the game in accordance with the white man's proposition. I won't repeat the story, but you will recollect that the white man got all the turkeys. Some business partnerships and a great many domestic partnerships are managed in this way, and that sort of thing usually ends in a dissolution. If you succeed in life you've got to play square with your partner, and particularly so with the one

whom you've made a life contract, solemnly signed and sealed in the presence of the representative of the Almighty. Give her control of the home and let her understand that she is responsible for its management. Responsibility makes character in a woman just as it does in a man. Let her have a fixed sum every month to pay the household expenses as well as to provide for her personal requirements, and allow her to expend the money without question or interference. She'll come to you for advice when she needs it, but if the amount is rightly fixed she will seldom have to do that. She will take a pride in keeping within her limit, and more than likely will save more money than you will. In the matter of small economies a woman can beat a man every time, but she must have a personal interest in the saving, must feel that it is hers without restriction. She will probably spend most of it on you, or will surprise you by digging up a roll as big as your arm some time when you are in desperate need of it. A woman is always trustworthy if she is treated. The man's point is to make her feel that there is no sting tied to the amount given her, that it is hers absolutely, but that she is expected to meet certain expenses.

Divide Your Salary.

Suppose, for example, you figure up your fixed charges as the railroad man would say. Under this head will come your rent, your water license, taxes, insurance, servants' hire, etc. Make a liberal allowance for indefinite expenses, as provisions, clothing, carfare, doctor's bills, repairs and so on. Take upon yourself the payment of all accounts except the current fluctuating expenses of the household and the personal expenses of your wife. That would give to her the responsibility for the payment of all the bills from the grocer, the butcher, the

NO. IV—THE WIFE'S ALLOWANCE: PARTNERSHIP WILL PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET AND PEACE IN YOUR SOUL.

It reverses the position of mendacity and is harder on a man than a woman, because in her case it has the sanction of the ages. I believe in woman's independence, but I don't believe in reversing the traditional relations of the sexes. It is possible to give your wife freedom without enslaving yourself, and a certain amount of starch in your spinal column is just as important under the conditions I have suggested as in any other situation, domestic or otherwise. I know a man whose wife allows him barely enough for carfare, and when he wants more he has to make an itemized requisition. She is unquestionably his superior as a financial manager, and is saving money, a feat he never was able to accomplish. But he is unhappy. Her thrift should be a blessing to him, but blessings may become curses if they are worked overtime. He might have the same advantage of her greater thrift and at the same time preserved his self-respect if he had reserved to himself a sufficient amount for his necessary personal expenses, and a margin for the unexpected.

Now, my boy, just one more word before I tiddle off to bed. Consider your wife as your equal—in every respect. She may not be in some, but she is entitled to the consideration. Consult her about your affairs, tell her your troubles that are worth telling at all, and take no liberties yourself you are not willing to grant her, and now, with love to your dear girl, much for yourself, I will bid you good-night. Affectionately, JOHN SNEDB.

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Don't Reverse Traditions.

I never believed in the plan of giving all one's salary to one's wife any more than I believe it right for the husband to keep all of it himself. In the first place, it throws upon her a burden that properly belongs to him, in part at least, and in the second place, it makes it necessary for him to ask her for what he needs, and too often he may be required to explain his needs in detail before he gets it. Some men are so weak that they need restraint of this kind, and for such this method is commendable, but for a man with average backbone it's humiliating to have to ask his wife for money even if he has voluntarily placed himself in duress.

Brain of the Nation.

London Opinion.

Nothing is more genuinely representative of the brain of a nation than its army of writers. They come from every class, they represent every cult, every shade of thought and opinion, they go everywhere and do everything.