FOUR STAPLES PRODUCED IN PHILIPPINES

There Should Be More, and All Should Be Enormously increased—Why Farming Is a Despised Calling—Old Monopolies.

Wealth in billions is represented by the forests of the Philippines. It is not too late to save them from the timber grabber and the wasteful timber cutter. Mr. Haskin in his next article will describe the wonders of these forests and sound the note of warning against the spoiler.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Aug. 16.—No one can charge that nature has been niggardly in her gifts to the Philippines. Nowhere is vegetation more luxuriant, and nowhere is there a greater variety of useful products. Japan, with Formosa, has an area of 147,655 square miles, less than 20 per cent of which is tillable. The population of Japan is 50,000,000. The area of the Philippine Islands is 127,853 square miles, and the population is about 8,000,000. Nearly the whole of its area is arable, and the greater portion of it is a garden spot.

The Philippines, with agriculture properly developed, could support a population larger than that of Japan, and the position of Manila with regard to Asian markets gives the islands magnificent opportunities for exporting both agricultural products and the surplus output of factories. The great need of the islands is their rapid development as producers of staples for home consumption and export trade. At present Manila annually imports millions of dollars' worth of rice, while excellent rice lands lie fallow.

Waste Due to Primitive Methods.

In valleys which rival those of the Nile in richness, one sees agricultural methods as primitive as those of Egypt. The Tao's plow is made from the crotch of a tree, lightly shod with iron. To this is hitched a carabao, an animal as dignified as the donkey, and as deliberate in his movements as the snail. Upon the edge of a cane field there is a sugar mill, made of two revolving stones or rollers of molave wood, which crush only 50 or 60 per cent of the sap from the cane. The rest goes to waste.

Within the last decade the farmer has been discouraged by war, by pestilence, by ladronism, by rinderpest that killed 90 per cent of his carabao, by surra that killed his horses, and by native politicians, who tell him that what he wants is not bread and meat but independence. He has hardly had time to get upon his feet, but with a vigorous pushing of agricultural instruction and experimentation, by the insular government, he may come into his own within the next decade. Until farming is put upon a modern basis, great prosperity will not come to the Philippines.

What the Farmer Can Grow.

If one is asked what crops will grow in the Philippines, the answer in detail must be made in the form of a catalogue of the products of all tropical and semi-tropical countries. Hemp, tobacco, sugar and rice are usually mentioned as the great Philippine staples, but these are only a few of the crops that can be produced upon a remunerative scale. Coffee, chocolate, cocoanuts, tropical fruits of all kinds, rubber, sisal, hemp, tapioca, gutta percha, pepper, indigo and numerous other tropical products may be grown with less outlay in money and labor, in proportion to returns, than most crops require in temperate zones.

When Calamity Came.

From inveterate critics of the Filipino comes the statement that when the plague killed the carabao a few years ago the farmers sat down with their hands folded and did not attempt to plow their fields. Chinese, in similar circumstances, would have hitched coolies to their plows, but Filipinos, like occidental peoples, use only animals as beasts of burden. They did what American farmers would have done in the same dilemma. Quite like an American farmer, one Filipino in Luzon bought gasoline traction motors when his carabao died, and ran his plows with them. As the season was far advanced, he used acetylene lamps and double shifts and plowed by night as well as by day. Other native farmers of means and education are adopting American methods, but the vast majority lack both means and education and their progress is necessarily slow.

What the "Hemp Tree" Is Like.

The slump in hemp of all kinds has been a hard blow to Philippine interests. Coming after the war and upon the heels of other disasters it has, naturally, had a serious effect. Manila hemp has never had a successful rival, and Manila "lines" are known to sailors in every port in the world. The fiber is the product of the abaca plant, which closely resembles the banana tree. It grows wild in the Philippines, and although attempts have been made to cultivate it in the West Indies and other tropical islands, no success has been met with. This natural monopoly is certain to continue to be a source of wealth, and railroads now being projected into the hemp growing sections will stimulate the industry. Because of its hardness, as compared to other varieties, Manila hemp is in demand as binder twine, as well as for cables in oil wells.

The Growing of Hemp.

Hemp growing, if the planter lives on his plantation, entails residence in the warmest climate in the islands. The plant flourishes in a humid and hot atmosphere. The old fashioned method was to devote little cultivation to hemp growing and in the slipshod Spanish days many families owning large holdings drew good incomes from hemp lands where rival vegetation and hungry wild hogs did what they could to destroy the crop. It is pointed out by the insular bureau of agriculture that, like other crops, hemp should be planted in prepared soil, fenced and given attention. A few years ago expert agriculturists employed by the government made estimates as to net returns from hemp plantations, but the recent slump knocked out all calculations for the present. Philippine hemp is usually cut with the bolo, which is at once the native chief implement of industry and instrument of war.

Sugar in the Philippines.

Sugar is the second crop in the Philippines, hemp ranking first and tobacco third in importance. Enough sugar is produced in the islands to meet the home demand, but refined sugar is imported because of a lack of refineries. A year's exports of unrefined sugar have run to $5,000,000. There is no centrifugal sugar making in the islands. The cooking is done by the old fashioned "open kettle" plan, the crude product is put into bags made of cane stalks and exported chiefly to Hongkong. The Philippines were made a sugar country by the Crimean war, as Bombay became a cotton port because of the blockade incident to the civil war. The price of sugar during the Crimean war suggested the possibility of its being grown profitably in the Philippines.

In Hawaii a sugar mill "eats" cane at the rate of 30 truck loads a minute, and so crushes it that it is immediately usable as fuel. In the Philippines cane is fed into the old fashioned mill by hand, one stalk at a time, while a carabao saunters leisurely along hitched to the end of a pole that causes the rollers to revolve. With the American demand for sugar increasing at the rate of 200,000 tons a year, the Philippines will have an opportunity, when modern methods of production are introduced, to help supply this market. But the present archaic mills, the absence of refineries and the impoverished condition of the owners of the old sugar estates, prevents the islands from figuring prominently as sugar producers at present.

The Tobacco Industry.

In Manila good cigars made from Philippine tobacco may be bought for the equivalent of 3 cents in United States currency. Tobacco growing has been one of the major industries of the islands since Cortez invaded Mexico. In the sixteenth century tobacco from the Philippines was introduced into China, where it became so popular and over indulgence so common, that the Chinese throne forbade its sale upon penalty of death. Unlike other features of the industrial development of the Philippines, the Manila tobacco manufactories are modern in equipment.

Monopolistic Extortion.

From 1781 until 1882 tobacco was a government monopoly from which Spain enjoyed a large revenue. During the last year of the monopoly the government sold tobacco in Manila at $112, Mexican, per 100 pounds, the Mexican dollar then being worth about 95 cents gold. In other words, tobacco sold at wholesale in the country that produced it for more than $1 a pound. The land was considered the property of the state, and any native who wished to farm it was compelled to raise a certain amount of tobacco and deliver it to the representative of the Spanish crown. He was not allowed to reserve any of his tobacco for his personal use and his house was at all times open to search. Now and then an infuriated farmer boloed a carbineer who insulted his wife or daughter under the pretense of searching her for concealed tobacco. The farmer was usually garroted.

After selecting the best leaves the government burned all that did not come up to requirements. To gauge the hardship put upon the farmers by burning the tobacco for which the government did not wish to pay the stipulated price, it is only necessary to reflect that tobacco is so much a necessity to Filipinos that the prisoners in Bilibid, both men and women, are now allowed a certain number of cigarettes a day at government expense.

It is estimated by the Philippine commission that the islands now produce a sufficient amount of tobacco to supply the natural increase in the American demand for five months, if a year's crop were shipped to the American market. Under improved cultivation this crop might be materially expanded, although good tobacco land, like that for growing hemp and sugar, is limited.

TAFT AT TICONDEROGA

President Taft speaking at Fort Ticonderoga. On his right is seated Miss Helen Taft, who was a participant in the festivities attending the tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain.

IRRIGATIONISTS TO VISIT NORTH YAKIMA

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

North Yakima, Wash., Aug. 16.—Detailed announcement of just what the United States senate committee on irrigation will do in this city when it arrives the latter part of this month has been made and indicates that the committee will attend strictly and literally to the business laid out for it by the senate in its resolution of March 3. The committee wants to ascertain how the government system of reclamation and irrigation is working out and will conduct the first official investigation which has been made along these lines since 1902. While in North Yakima it is likely that meetings will be held with the idea of having the water users present their views before the committee. These queries which are to be made have been submitted in advance and indicate just what the senate wants to know: Is the existing law satisfactory; if not how should it be amended? What about local laws relating to water? What are the objections to the administration of the law by the reclamation service; the remedies, if any, needed? What about the water supply? Are the canals and distributing systems satisfactory? Can the cost of maintenance and operation be reduced? Can waterusers reasonably be expected to make their payments under the existing laws? Are nonirrigable lands available for pasture? Is the farm unit satisfactory; would it be made more satisfactory by the addition of pasturage rights? Questions relating to the crops, markets, value of information from agricultural and irrigation experiment stations, school facilities and the general welfare of the waterusers will also be asked.

PROHIBITION HELPS WASHINGTON TOWNS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Dayton, Wash., Aug. 16.—Police officers of Dayton and Waitsburg, two towns that were placed on the "dry" list early in the summer, report a noticeable improvement in many respects. At Waitsburg not an arrest has been made on any charge since the saloons were closed there in June. This record is remarkable from the fact that harvest time is ordinarly a season of activity in the police courts of the agricultural towns of eastern Washington and Oregon. Said Officer J. B. Loundagin of Waitsburg yesterday:

"Waitsburg has certainly undergone a transition since the saloons were put out of business. A year ago the jail was taxed to capacity every day. Nearly every arrest was for drunkenness. I have noticed that a different class of men have been attracted here for harvest this year. In the main they are a clean lot of workmen. Several have remarked to me that their reason for coming here to harvest was because the town was "dry." Farmers have told me that the old trouble of men quitting their jobs has been greatly mitigated. The old time Saturday night revelries when harvest hands flocked to town fro every direction to 'soak up,' are evidently a thing of the past."

CHEHALIS IN MIDST OF BUILDING BOOM

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Chehalis, Wash., Aug. 16.—More improvements are under way than at any time in the history of Chehalis.

Several important building projects are under way, among them the $40,000 high school, brick, the $20,000 annex to the St. Helens hotel, the $30,000 two story brick block of T. C. Rush, a $3000 addition to the Improvement block, the expenditure of $5000 in repairing and improving the Tynan block and the making of it into a rooming house of three stories, the expenditure of $12,000 by William Brunswig in making his old opera house block into a fine three story brick, equipped with heating plant, etc., the building of the Carnegie library at a cost of $10,000. Tuesday a special election will be held to again put the seal of public approval on the issue of $15,000 bonds for erecting a city hall and beautifying the grounds on the site of the public library, the erection of numerous residences, some of them costing as high as $5000, the building of a big sewerage system in the south and eastern part of the city, which will cost $55,000, very extensive street improvements of macadam and plank. Then to top all this off and keep other laborers busy the Twin City Light & Traction company has men at work here on its electric railway track on National street.

POT HUNTERS KILL QUAIL AGAINST LAW

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Dayton, Wash., Aug. 16.—Desuite the law making it unlawful to shoot quail, pot hunters have been killing the bird on the upper Patit, according to complaint made here by farmers living in that part of Columbia county. In the vicinity of the Dittemore schoolhouse particularly have the law breakers been exceptionally bold, and although a close watch is being maintained, the trespassers have not been caught.

Farmers are accordingly putting up trespass notices all along the road, and if the practice of shooting quails is continued it will not be long before the retreats of other game birds, such as prairie chickens, pheasants and grouse will be closed to sportsmen, for the farmers say they will protect the quail. This has been a particularly favorable season for quail breeding and in some parts of the county they are becoming quite plentiful. Still it is necessary to rigidly protect them for a number of years yet, if the bird is to be propagated.

WORK STARTS ON 2000-FOOT TUNNEL

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Eugene, Or., Aug. 16.—Subcontractor McCabe, who is to build a stretch of the Natron-Klamath Falls extension of the Southern Pacific, arrived here this morning from Hillsboro with 200 laborers to begin work on the big 3000 foot tunnel 35 miles east of Eugene. The men were transported from Eugene in vehicles, every available rig in Eugene and Springfield being pressed into service.

McCabe and the other subcontractors will make their headquarters at Springfield, the nearest point to the scene of operations, although Eugene will be the headquarters for the Utah Construction company, the main contractors, and all work will be directed from here.

Barklow Sells Mountain Farm.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Weston, Ore., Aug. 16.—B. F. Barklow completed the sale of his mountain farm today, consisting of 80 acres, about 40 tillable, the balance pasture land, to Wesley Alynn, lately from Ione, Morrow county. The consideration was $3700 cash. This piece of land could have been bought for $1200 only a few years ago. There were no improvements at that time, and the same conditions exist now. Mr. Alynn will immediately commence the erection of a residence and make other improvements.

100,000 Bushels Wheat Bought.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Athena, Ore., Aug. 16.—About 100,000 bushels of wheat have been bought by Athena buyers to date, which shows that many bushels are still sacked in the fields or in the warehouses. It is estimated that the yield for Athena this year will be 250,000 bushels, which leaves 150,000 yet to be sold.

DIVORCE RECORD AGAINST ACTORS

Belasco Rejects Hundreds of Applicants Who Have Marital Woes.

New York, Aug. 16.—Lots of babies and no acquaintance with divorce courts. Such were the unusual qualifications David Belasco demanded of the men and women to whom he awarded roles in Leo Ditrichstein's comedy, "Is Matrimony a Failure?" which is to be produced at the Belasco theatre August 24.

Belasco has been able to make good in his unique experiment. He required for the production just 55 people, and with the exception of two of these—Miss Jane Grey and Frank Worthing—he has been able to carry out his commendable domestic ideas in every detail.

To every applicant for a position three questions were asked by Mr. Belasco:

"Are you married?"

"Have you any children?"

"Have you ever been divorced?"

Hundreds came; only 55 could be chosen. Score upon score were able to fill out all the requirements of art, but few could qualify along these rigorous domestic lines. To be sure there were plenty of play folk, just as there are in other professions, who had no knowledge of the divorce courts, but, as frequently happened, they were either not married at all, or if they were married, they had no children.

Secures Fifty-Three Married.

Handicapped by so many difficulties, Mr. Belasco was, naturally enough, a considerable time in selecting his 55 actors and actresses, but he succeeded at last, with the result that of the 55, 53 are married and 40 of the 53 have children. These children number from W. J. Ferguson's eight and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rogers' (Louis Mackintosh) six to the one and only darlings of a dozen of the cast, an aggregate all told, of an even 80.

Looking at Mr. Ferguson's eight sturdy boys and girls one does not need to ask this sterling gold actor whether or not matrimony is a failure. The oldest of these children, Miss Helen Ferguson, it is interesting to note, has a part in the play in which her father is a dominant character. The others are yet in school, all save a tiny boy of three years.

Makes Rule for Husbands.

Perhaps of all the romances which Mr. Belasco's unique scheme disclosed, that of the Rogers family made the most potent appeal to him. Mr. Belasco was very anxious to have Mrs. Rogers, or Louise Mackintosh, as she is known on the stage, to create the part of Mamma Wheeler, and he wanted nobody else. Louise Mackintosh fitted the bill in every particular. With 15 years of happy wedlock and six children for a background, to say nothing of her sterling qualifications as a dramatic artist, she was all that even the punctilious Belasco could ask or expect of a woman.

But, paradoxically enough, Mr. Belasco discovered here that there is a limit to domesticity sometimes. Louise Rogers, in all her 15 years of married life, had never played in any other company, save where her husband, Robert Rogers, was also a member of the cast. She loved her husband so much, she told Mr. Belasco, that not even the tempting opportunity of a long desired association with him could prevail upon her to accept an engagement without her husband.

Of course that settled it. There was nothing for Mr. Belasco to do but engage Robert Rogers too. The Rogers children are all in school.

Actor Has Five Children.

William Morris is much better known in the role of a comedian than that of a model husband and doting father. He is, however, off the stage, one of the happiest men imaginable, and the five little Morrises, who live in a commodious apartment uptown, are the best possible answer to the eternal query.

Of all the domestic men and women making up the cast of "Is Matrimony a Failure?" the most interesting perhaps from the strictly domestic point of view is Mrs. Julia Reinhardt or Grandmother Reinhardt, as she is affectionately called by her fellow artists. Mrs. Reinhardt is an old-fashioned grandmother of the type that is rarely seen nowadays. She is 64 years old and declares that she is proud of it. She has 10 grandchildren.

As to Miss Jane Grey and Frank Worthing, the only unmarried people who could persuade Mr. Belasco to engage them, it may be remarked that he did so only after they had given him convincing proof that they were engaged to be married, though not to each other.

JAPANESE QUAKE ENGULFS MOUNTAIN

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Tokio, Aug. 16.—A revised list covering the fatalities Saturday in the earthquake north of Bywa Omi shows that 21 persons lost their lives and 168 were seriously injured. It is feared the list of fatalities will be greatly increased by reports from the outlying districts. Thus far 1200 buildings, including many temples, have been entirely wrecked and 2418 others badly damaged. The first shock occurred about 3:30 Saturday afternoon. The mountain Ibuki, a short distance west of Gifu, is the probable center of the earthquake, as it omitted smoke in the early stages of the quake and then collapsed with a thunderous roar.

M. W. A. to Erect Cottage.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

North Yakima, Wash., Aug. 16.—The local camp of Modern Woodmen of America has received the acknowledgement of their draft for $250 which is to be used in the construction of a cottage in connection with the order's tuberculosis sanitarium near Colorado Springs. The camp in North Yakima is one of the first in this section of the state to decide to erect a cottage and send on the money with which to do the work.

New Principal at Athena.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Athena, Ore., Aug. 16.—Professor H. G. Case, who has been principal of the high school at Kalama, Wash., for the past thre years, has been recently elected principal of the Athena high school. School will begin the second week in September.

To the Citizens of PORTLAND

Laue-Davis Drug Co. have in their possession what can be honestly termed a godsend to humanity, and they will prove it if given the opportunity. Go to their store if you are troubled with Rheumatism, in any form, Eczema or Salt Rheum. Buy a bottle of Irish Liniment, follow directions as found on page three of the little book that goes with the bottle, give it a fair trial and then if Irish Liniment does not relieve you, to your entire satisfaction, go back to the Laue-Davis Drug Co., tell them so, and they will, on your word, pay back the amount of money you paid them. Besides the ailments mentioned, please see the little book about a burn or sprain. It will remove soreness and stop Neuralgia pain instantly.

This leaves the matter entirely in your hands.

CENTRALIA DAY AT EXPOSITION

Western Washington City Will Run Excursion and Entertain.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Centralia, Wash., Aug. 16.—Every energy is being used by Centralia people to make a good showing at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at Seattle, Tuesday, August 17. A special train of 10 coaches has been secured by the Centralia Commercial club. Invitations have been extended to the surrounding cities and towns to join the Centralia crowd and have a good time. The exposition management gives assurance that everything will be done to show the Centralians a good time. An excursion rate of $2.95 has been secured for the round trip, leaving Centralia at 7 o'clock in the morning.

The Centralia Eagles' band and the Training School band of Chehalis will accompany the excursion.

The excursionists will be met at the entrance to the grounds by the Exposition band and will be escorted to the Washington state building. An address of welcome will be given by President J. E. Chilberg. This address will be responded to by C. D. Cunningham, selected for the purpose by the Centralia Commercial club. A committee of 15 will serve punch and entertain visitors. The Washington state building will be the temporary home of the visiting Centralians. The ladies who will be in the receiving line are Mesdames J. P. Guerrier, wife of Mayor Guerrier; F. B. Hubbard, J. E. Barnes, D. F. Davies, F. H. Miller, F. A. Martin, E. T. Talmadge, George Dysart, Thomas Crawford, Abe Flewelling, J. Rosenthal, Thomas H. Dunckley, G. H. Miller, J. W. Daubney, W. D. Roberts.

PLEASURE TRIP ENDS IN FATAL ACCIDENT

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Chehalis, Wash., Aug. 16.—Yesterday afternoon while H. F. Farnsworth of Chehalis, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Emmett, their 7-year-old son and 5-year-old daughter, and Mr. Emmett's mother, Mrs. J. P. Emmett, were automobile riding about six miles up the Chehalis valley the machine ran off a bridge over a small gulch, killing the boy almost instantly. Mrs. J. P. Emmett suffered a badly broken arm. Mr. Emmett was driving the machine in which his own son met his death.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Emmett left for Amity, Or., where their child will be buried. The Emmetts stopped over here Saturday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth. They were en route to Seattle to visit the fair, and yesterday by way of entertaining them Mr. Farnsworth invited them for a ride. Mr. and Mrs. Emmett live at Adrian, Wash.

IMPURE WATER CAUSES SICKNESS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Rainier, Or., Aug. 16.—A number of employes of the Columbia River Door company have been suffering with stomach trouble for the past two months. W. D. Plue, manager for the company, sent a sample of the drinking water to Dr. Ralph Matson, the state bacteriologist, for analysis. It was found that the water is infected with colon bacill, which was undoubtedly the cause of the sickness. The drinking water had been taken from a spring near the mill. Dr. Matson in his report condemns the water as unfit for use.

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