

American Plow With Philippine Motive Power.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

HE status of the Philippine islands crops up afresh with the writing of a new tariff bill. This island group, 7,000 miles from the Pacific coast of North America, furnishes at once the greatest stake and the most difficult administrative problem of the United States in the Pacific.

This is no tiny island territory like some of those that fly the Stars and Stripes in mid-Pacific, but a country nearly 115,000 square miles-a greater area than that of New York. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware. and Maryland combined; or among the islands, greater than the three large southern islands of Japan upon which the life of that nation centered while it grew to imperial stature.

This far-away territory of the United States is inhabited by nearly 12,000,000 people of many races and different religions, less than a quarter the present population of the three most important Japanese Islands. But the tropical Philippines with their ample rainfall and luxuriant vegetation are capable, in spite of their mountainous character, of supporting a much larger population than at present

Since pacifying the Islands, the United States has given the Filipinos steadily increasing political control of their affairs. The appointive commission which ruled over the Islands at first under the American regime has now given place to an elective house and senate, and five of the seven members of the cabinet are Filipinos. The governor general and vice governor nre still appointed by the President of the United States.

Education has been the center of the American policy in the Islands. A very small percentage of the natives were literate in 1898. Numerous languages and dialects were in use and only a minority understood Span-It was determined to make English the common language and to open the necessary public schools to reach the great mass of children. By 1917 more than 4,000 primary schools were in operation in charge of 13,-277 Fillpino and 417 American teachers. About half the estimated total of the children of the Islands-600,000 -were enrolled in that year. By 1920 the enrollment had reached 791,626. and it has stendily increased since until now approximately one and a quarter million pupils are enrolled.

Trade Grows Rapidly.

The trade of the Philippines has Increased tremendously since 1800. In that year the combined total of exports and imports was \$32,000,000; by 1917 the total was \$161,000,000; and In 1928 it had reached \$275,000,000. Nearly every man in the world who uses a rope pays tribute to the Philippines, for "Manila hemp" is one of the best rope materials known. It is harvested from a species of banana tree. Nearly \$30,000,000 worth of it was shipped in 1927. Coconut products-"mest" and oil-come second. Much of America's butter substitute is made from Philippine coconut oil. Shipments in 1927 amounted to more than \$19,000,000. As a producer of sugar, the Philippines cannot yet be compared with the famous "sugar Isles," Cuba and Java, but its productionmore than \$50,000,000 worth in 1927entities the group to be classed with Hawali, Porto Rico and Formosa

among the world's sweeteners. Probably the most significant detail In an inventory of the state of the Philippines is the decrease in the numher of white residents. The census of 1983 showed 14,000 white people, most of them American, while the last autheritative census, 1918, showed 12, O(a). Meantime the population of the whole archipetago had increased by

Straws in the wind are probably more important than the tablets of 25 years of progress in the Philippines These are some of the straws. are under way for planting 20,000,000 Para rubber seedlings during the current year. A new profitable export has been discovered in buntal or bangkok straw hats which has leaped in four years from the \$200,000 peg to

#### Fruits and Fiber.

The world is waking up to an appetite for delicious tropical fruit and the Philippines are waking up to the fact that the Islands are eminently fitted to grow such fruit. The Fillpinos look with envious eyes on the profits of Hawaiian pineapple and now claim they can raise even better

pineapples. Mango, tanzon, chico and pomelo are strange names to the American housewife, but they may not long remain so if the Philippines are successful in canning and marketing their fruit products.

But if the custom of pigeonholing a antiop or a district by its products, such as Illinois, the Corn Belt state; Sao Paulo, the Coffee country; the South, the Land of Cotton, is accepted, then the Philippines should be known as the Land of Fiber. From a banana plant Filipinos obtain probably the strongest known plant fiber, Manila bemp, from the fibrous stalk of the cane they produce sugar, the long hairs on the husks of the hillion and a half coconuts are new put to many uses, the fiber of the maguey, a member of the amaryllis family and close relative of the century plant is an important export. Buntal hats are made from the burl palm, and then there is the wood and rattan from the forest. Finally their embroidery industry depends on the imported fibers of silk, cotton and flax.

The Philippines might be said to be a jagged land both vertically and horizontally: They are very mountalpous and their coasts are much indented. Though only about one twenty-fifth the area of the United States exclusive of Alaska, the Philippines

have a coast line twice as great. Commercially, Manila, on a commodious bay and with a good harbor, has an excellent strategic position. It is a sort of oriental center, less than a thousand miles from Important Chinese ports and less than 1,500 miles from southern Japan, southern Korea, Singapore and the ports of the Dutch Indies. It is estimated that within a radius of 3,500 miles of Manila live three-quarters of a billion inhabitants-more than a third of the total population of the earth.

We Lose One Island.

Recently Uncle Sam lost one of his tiniest Philippine Islands-Palmus. That is, for years be considered it his, but found later that the Netherlands also claimed it as an outlying fragment of the Dutch East Indies The dispute was duly arbitrated, and the arbitrator, a Swiss, decided in favor of The Netherlands.

Few of the many Philippine islets are so isolated as Palmas. It lies 48 miles off the nearest point of Mindanao, Cape San Augustin, and was the farthest southeastern bit of land claimed to be a part of the Philippines. So neglected had the islet been that many maps do not show it, and most of the gazetteers pass its

Palmas (it is sometimes called Minngas) is only a little over half the size of Central park in New York city, being one and one-third miles long by two-thirds of a mile wide; a mere speck in the sea when its distance from large land bodies is considered. It lies about 20 miles west of the 127th meridian (east longltude) which forms the eastern boundary of the region ceded by Spain to the United States, and about 40 miles north of the parallel 4 degrees 45 minutes (north latitude) which forms the southern boundary. It was therefore well within the area marked out by the treaty for United States ply because they have parents who ownership.

There is no record of a visit by any official of the United States or the Philippines to Palmas until 1906 when Leonard Wood, then governor of the adjacent island of Mindanao, while on an inspection trip through the waters of his province, anchored off the island. To his surprise the little boat that put off from the Island village carried a Dutch flag. It was explained to him that the native headman bad on appointment from the Dutch and that for 15 years Dutch ships had called once a year to bring supplies and take away copra. Four hundred and fifty-eight inhabitants were then on the lalet.

A report was duly made on this apparent allen occupation of American territory; the State department became interested. For 17 years the matter was under consideration by the diplomats of The Netherlands, Spain and the United States, before the status of Palmas was settled.

Senate Seniority

The terms junior and senior senator refer to their continuous service in the United States senate, and not to ages or terms. The senior senator from a state is the senator who has had more continuous service in the senate than the other, who is called the junior senator.

#### HOW TO LIVE LONGER

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JOHN CLARENCE FUNK \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

PUT ON YOUR ARMOR

THE romance of scientific achieve ment has been written in the past fifty years. More advancement in pure and applied science has been made in that period than in all the past centuries combined.

And what is true concerning science generally is equally applicable to the healing art. There can be no doubt about the matter; the say ing of life through modern preventive methods is one of the outstanding achievements of the age.

Smallpox, which formerly possessed devastating power is in this day a now-and-then proposition only. Typhoid fever, which slayed its many thousands annually is at the present time at bay. Diphtheria, which as late as a decade ago was a terrible and terrifying enemy to child life. is now in many jurisdictions practically extinct. Scarlet fever, the power of which has remained unchallenged until the past few years, is losing its fearful hold. And so the fascinating story goes.

However, the point to this bistorical recitation is not to prate about the past or even boast about the present, but to place everyone on guard concerning the future.

It is not enough for the individual to brag about public sanitation, pure water supplies, control in the communicable diseases and modern supervision over foods. Nevertheless that is what many people do, and that is practically all they do.

Of course too much credit cannot be given to officials and scientists who are responsible for the present satisfactory state of public health affairs but it must be understood that there are still a few things left for the individual to do if the personal safety factor is to be developed to its high est expression.

Life is a battle, a daily struggle with enemy germs, enemy living conditions and enemy habits. If this fact would be more generally recognized there would be a phenomenal decline in the sick and death Hata

Toxin-antitexin for your children is their scientific protection against death or serious illness in that form And scarlet fever immunization for the susceptible, young and old, is considered to be equally efficient.

Typhold vaccine is effective for at least seven years. A journey into a far country, or even to summer re-sorts where the purity of the water supply may be questionable, demands this prevention. And the efficiency story of vaccination for smallpox is an old and conclusive one.

These are all simple, harmless and powerful weapons. If life is worth anything it is worth living. So put on your armor, and live!

#### SMART ALECKS

THE percentage of "smart slecks" ulation. This large group has ignorance for its basis of intelligence! It is positively painful to see the numof people who in their own con celt insist upon overriding the judgment of learned and scientific men.

The pathetic feature is the hopelessness of logic in persuading them that they are wrong. Sound argument, common sense - with these things they will have nothing whatsoever to do. They know it all. Why should they bother?

Well, if a semientightened person blinded by his own magnificent brain desires to indulge in funcies relative to his bealth, there is not much that can be done to stop blm. And it is this particular breed of person who fills the pockets of the charlstans. cultists, faddists and other peculiar reactionaries whose wares are fine words, half-truths, bluff and sometimes downright lies.

But children should have a better chance. Death is a pretty big price for youngsters and bables to pay, almare ignorantly stubborn and blissfully hendstrong.

A little while ago a woman refused to have her boy immunized against diphtheria. She even would not permit the simple test to be made that would prove or disprove susceptibility. None of this modern foolishness for her! "Lots of my friends' children never had toxin-antitoxin and they didn't get diphtheria either," she ar-Well, she took the chance. But her boy got diphtheria and diphtheria got the boy.

It would be cruel to tell this misguided parent that in a left-handed way she killed her child. But that is exactly what happened. Her painfully ignorant wisdom and sense of superi ority blinded her to the plain facts about modern preventives.

The toxin-antitoxin procedure is simple, harmless and efficient. If your child is over six months old and has not been immunized, you too are in the "smart aleck" class. Get out of It at once.

Not Lazy If you think you are too tired to walk to work, just put it down to the fact you are cetting hopelessly soft Think of the Chinese coolle. pushes a wheelbarrow loaded with eight persons. Try that on your way downtown.

## The Kitchen Cabinet

When the grilling day is over, And the sun is going down, When the shades of night are fall-

Ing In the country and the town; When the whippoorwill is calling,
And the welf begin, to roam,
When the mocking bird is dealing,
Then I want to be at home.
—Morris Glson.

A FEW TID-BITS

When making a layer cake of two layers, if the family is small, use one

layer cut into haives and put together with sweetened whipped cream lightty flavored. The other layer fill with the following filling: Orange Fillin .- Mix

one-half cupful of sugar, three tublespoonfuls of flour, and the grated rind of one-half an orange; when well blended add

one-fourth cupful of orange juice, one tablespoonful of lemon Juice, the yolks of two eggs, and cook until smooth and thick ever water. Add a teaspoonful of butter and spread on the cake. Ice with confectioner's sugar moistened with orange juice.

A nice sauce to serve with steak or hot fish is:

Parsley Butter.-Take three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth tenspoonful of pepper, two tublespacenfuls of lemon juice and add one tablespoonful of finely minced parsley. Work the butter until creamy, then add lemon juice and parsiey.

Fruity Custard,-Beat the egg yolks, add one-fourth of a cupful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of flour, one-eighth teaspoonful of sait, two cupfuls of milk, one-half teaspoonful of vanilla added at the last, five tablespoonfuls of sugar. Beat the egg yolks, add the sugar, salt and mix well. Add the milk and cook until thick enough to coat the spoon. Cool, add the vanilla and turn into a serving dish containing four sliced oranges. Beat the egg whites, add the five tablespoonfuls of sugar, heap on top of the custard.

A Delicacy.-Take two large oranges, three cupfuls of diced rhubarb, two cupfuls of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of mace, one-fourth tenspoonful of cinnamon, tweive whole cloves. Place all the ingredients together in a casserole adding the grated orange rind and cook with rhubarb until tender.

Good Food,

The mother who feeds her children vegetables, plenty of milk, coarse cereals and breads, need



have no fear of an undernour-ished child. The course foods, hard te masticate, make the teeth strong, by exer-

The gums which carry the blood that nourishes the teeth, need this coarse food also to keep them firm and healthy.

In recent investigations of school children in the East, the results are most interesting. The poorer children, coming often from very poor homes, averaged a better percentage than the children from wealthy homes. This shows that intelligence and not wealth is the important factor in well nourished children.

The custom of giving everybody a glass of orange juice daily is a good one and most important for the child. It contains time in small amount, furnishes excellent fron sait, is well supplied with vitamines especially C, which prevents rickets, and is free from possible contamination, which is not true of milk (always). Orange juice stimulates the retention of lime in the teeth, bone tissues and the body fluids. Alternate the orange juice with milk-it will be found most helpful. In many schools they are using oranges instead of milk for the lunch time.

Junket in tablets and various forms is available in all markets. Junket is a convenient way of serving milk

Strawberry Ice Cream.-Crush one tunket tablet and dissolve in a tablespoonful of cold water. Add one cupful of sugar to a pint of milk that has been warmed to new milk temperature. Add the dissolved tablet, stir well, pour into a freezer and freeze to a mush. Add a half pint of cream whipped, two cupfuls of crushed strawberries, and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Mix well and let stand until well frozen.

Date and Chocolate Cake,-Take two tablespoonfuls of butter, cream with one cupful of sugar, add a bit of flavoring, lemon, almond or vanilla, or a mixture of all; add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cocoa, or square of chocolate melted; add one and three-fourths cupfuls of flour sifted with two tenspoonfuls of baking powder. Add the flour alternately with one-half cupful of milk. Bake in a square tin and when cool cover with the following: One cupful of dates cut fine, one cupful of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, with a bit of the grated rind. When thick add a tablespoonful of butter and After the date covering has cool. been added, cover with leing, to which ilittle lemon juice has been added.

Neceie Maxwell

Safety for Aviators

in New Light System

The dangerous possibilities of fog at the airport landing place is reported to have been successfully overcome by a new system of lighting recently installed experimentally at the municipal airport at Cleveland. Incorporated in the design of this multi-light unit are several principles of lighting. each a distinct aid to night pilots. It provides a fan of light which, when rotated, reaches the pilot at any angle at which he may approach the field. One-half of this fan of light is white and the other half red. The rotation produces alternate red and white flashes which instantly attract the pilot's attention and enable him to identify the airport from brightly lighted parks, railroad yards and streets. The high intensity beams are projected by the lower, drum-shaped units, of which there are four-two red and two clear -identical in design with those used to mark nirways. The upper units set to project a less intense beam of light at higher angles, are standard, narrow beam, floodlight projectors.

Coast to Coast good Grocers sell and recommend Russ Ball Blue. Better value than any other.-Adv.

Post-War Complexions

The late C. E. Montague, the Engfish editor and author, bated post-war An American publisher, after listen-

ing to Mr. Montague's complaints for an hour or so one day, said soothingly:

"The post-war girl, anyhow, thanks to athletics, is shapeller than the prewar girl."

"Maybe she is," said Mr. Montague, "and maybe she isn't. Still there's one thing I will admit about her. Her complexion is better than it used to

"Naturally," said the publisher. "No, not naturally," said Mr. Mon-

Odd Hiding Place for Money

While cleaning old rubber tires before they went into a regenerator at a Hanover (Germany) factory, a woman employee discovered in one of the tires a small package, neatly tied, containing \$265. Both the woman and the factory owner claimed it. The judge decided in favor of the finder, unless the American who, to judge from the wrappings of the package, lost it, should turn up to claim it.

Constituents of Honey

Honey contains 18 parts water, 73 parts enrhohydrate (including 76 parts sugar and 2 parts dextrin), .02 mineral substances or 4 parts of pollen grain, gum, bee glue, formic acid and volatile oils and other flavor substances.

Dainty white dresses for baby or daughter made beautiful by Russ Ball Blue. Your Grocer has it.-Adv.

Muzzles More Appropriate

Several masked tenors are featured where muzzles would be more appropriate.-Totedo Blade.

Mexico's First College

The first university in Mexico was established to 1553 and was founded by a royal order from Spain.



#### **AFTER OPERATIONS**

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operation and I was very weak and nervous and could not eat. I suffered for ten years. I learned about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my husband bought me a bottle. I felt a little better and he bought me two more. I had the Compound in my home for two years and took it all the time. Now I feel strong and can do anything.". A. Michalk, 5443 Mitchell Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound ordis E. Pinkham Mol Co Lynn, Man



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The Toilers

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