

# WHAT JACKIE WILL SEE IN THE PHILIPPINES

## Uncle Sam Thinks That He Has Good Reason to Be Proud of His Ten-year-old Experiment.

WHEN the mighty American fleet which is now girdling the globe reaches the Philippine archipelago, on Oct. 1, according to the official itinerary, the jackies who man the great fighting machines will already have seen more of the world than falls within the experience of most men. However jaded and surfeited they may be from an embarrassment of riches in the way of sightseeing opportunities, they are certain to be stimulated by fresh interest when they set foot in Uncle Sam's faraway territory.

Ten years ago on the 1st day of last May the stars and stripes were flung out over Manila bay by Admiral Dewey. It was a summons to better things given to a group of second-hand, far-stretched islands, basking half asleep in the tropical sun, the dwelling place of 7,000,000 of half civilized beings, for the most part steeped in ignorance and broken into warring factions by dissimilarity of language and customs.

A change has been wrought that is a marvel to the world. The hand of the despot has been made powerless, the demon of internal strife has been quieted, the light of western civilization has been set to shine in the dark places and industries that will bring increasing prosperity have been planted.

Who could have believed ten years ago that today the American public school would be the most popular thing in the archipelago? There are 3,500 of these civilizers in the islands, 1,000 conducted by American teachers and the others by natives who understand the English language and how to teach it. In round numbers there are enrolled at the present time 500,000 children who are reaping the benefit of the new order of things. It seems almost incredible, but there are now more persons in the islands who speak English than those who speak Spanish after the long years of peninsular occupation.

### The Craze For Education.

The Filipino's desire for the new education amounts to a veritable passion. There is no need for the truant officer in the Philippines. The schools are overcrowded by pupils who present themselves voluntarily. Every effort is being made to increase the number of public schools, but the demand keeps well in advance of the supply. In the great rice growing districts, tenanted by the most poverty stricken and ignorant of the native population, clubs are being formed, and each member contributes his pittance toward sending for an American teacher.

It still happens that in the interior districts, far away from the business centers, the children crowd into the schoolrooms without a vestige of formed, and each member contributes his pittance toward sending for an American teacher.

can teachers find most difficult to overcome. Naturally it is one of the first reforms the American woman teacher tries to make. First of all, she tries to influence the mothers. It does not take her long to discover that the maternal indifference is practically insurmountable. Long custom has made the Filipino mother a convert to the belief that juvenile nakedness is a housekeeping convenience which she

American capital is invested in the Philippines. As a matter of fact, the opportunity for the safe and profitable investment of capital in the Philippines is very great, far greater than it has ever been in Cuba. The island of Luzon, the second largest in the archipelago, is 2,000 square miles larger than Cuba. There is probably no other country in the world in which the intelligent investment of capital

listment expired. There can be no question as to the agricultural fitness of the islands, for in spite of the antiquated methods which have prevailed there the returns have been highly remunerative.

### Not So Remote.

It is really amazing how little is known about the Philippines by the great majority of Americans. The

Francisco. Freight from the Philippines can be landed in New York, via Suez, for less than \$7.50 a ton. To bring freight from San Francisco to New York by railroad costs three times that amount.

One of the things which will be a surprise to the men of the fleet will be the remarkable diversity of Philippine products. In the mountains of interior Luzon the so-called "head hunt-

abundance of uncultivated land so well adapted to the raising of this product. In Cuba and Hawaii practically all of the good sugar land has long since been placed under cultivation. Prime sugar land in Cuba commands today figures ranging from \$400 to \$500 per acre, and the land is to be had in such small parcels that enough cannot be obtained to make a sugar mill profitable. In Hawaii the want of land is

## During the Past Decade Wonderful Things Have Come to Pass in the Archipelago.

If not better, sugar lands than are owned by foreigners, with just as cheap, or cheaper, labor as there is to be found in other tropical countries. Jack will also see for himself how the Filipino has been making indolence his foremost characteristic. This is disproved by the great enthusiasm which the islanders have manifested toward the industrial schools established by the United States government. Before the experiment was tried it was declared in certain quarters that the native propensity to shirk labor would prove to be an insuperable barrier in the way of the success of the plan. Time has shown the falsity of this insinuation. In the industrial school of arts and trades at Manila, which is the principal industrial institution in the islands, there is a waiting list of pupils. The American jackie will be astonished and pleased at what he sees in Uncle Sam's ten-year-old experiment. A. J. POMEROY.

### ENGLAND'S ROYAL CARRIAGE.

King Edward rode in a carriage worth \$36,000 when he went to the opening of parliament on the last occasion.

The vehicle is one of the most costly and splendid in the world. It was built in 1751, on the occasion of the marriage of George III, and has ever since carried the English kings and queens on all high state occasions. Sir William Chambers designed the vehicle, which weighs four tons.

Despite its 147 years' service it is as good as new. It is made of steel, and its body is said to be as sound as when built, and it looks as if it would go on forever. Steel springs were unknown when the coach was built, and its ponderous yet daintily luxurious body is suspended on leather braces, not unlike those of the old Concord. The suspension of the carriage is so perfect that a touch of the finger is enough to set the body swinging on the big creaking straps which brace the carved and gilded tritons supporting the driver's seat and hammercloth. The length of the vehicle is twenty-four feet.

The elaborate carriages cost more than \$30,000 each, and the coach builder's bill having been less than \$30,000, while that of the carver was more than \$10,000. Something of the character of the ornamentation may be guessed from the fact that the artist Cipriani received \$1,500 for the carving of the carriage, and the lacemaker's charge was something like \$4,000.

The preparation of the royal equipage for state occasions is a real sight. Six pairs of milk white horses from the royal stud are always used, and all wear false tails. The coachman, a powerful and curly-headed fellow, sits with the aid of a ladder, but does not really drive, postilions on the horses and state grooms who walk beside them being in command of the team.



COCKFIGHT IN MANILA

will yield such vast returns. Many Americans have invested in lumbering and mining operations and are beginning to reap satisfactory results. Several large companies have engaged in agriculture. One of these, a concern which uses an enormous quantity of binding twine, has invested \$5,000,000 in hemp. Another company has purchased an immense estate of 44,000 acres and has gone extensively into farming.

So far most of the Americans who have become Philippine farmers are those who were formerly in the employ of the government. At Davao, on the island of Mindanao, there are at least fifty men engaged in hemp raising who were formerly soldiers in the United States army and remained in the country after their terms of en-

ing Igorrotes grow the finest cotton known to commerce and weave it in their own looms. This is a tropical product, but in these same mountains may be found the northern pine. The flora and fauna of this region are also full of northern and southern species all massed together without regard to climatic conditions. This mixture of tropical and temperate zone products always delights the visitor to the islands.

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# WHEN THE PRESIDENT AND KERMIT GO A-HUNTING; STRENUOUS TIME COMING FOR THE BIG GAME IN AFRICA

WHEN President Roosevelt announced his intention of going to the African continent at the close of his term he was besieged immediately by a host of men who confessed to a yearning to become his companions de voyage. Some of them were real hunters, men who have gone in search of big game and have brought it back with them were camp followers pure and simple—cooks, photographers, surgeons, taxidermists, botanists and rough riders innumerable.

Had the president accepted half of those who offered he would have been able to enter the African jungle next spring at the head of a fair sized army, as American armies go. He could have captured the Congo State with half of the force that has already volunteered to serve under his banner. As a matter of fact, he was decidedly not so much of a hunter as he was a collector, and his son Kermit, who in some way managed to secure a favorable decision at a very early stage of the game.

Among the most insistent in their importunities to go with the party have been the photographers. It is Kermit also who has interfered with the aspirations of these artistic gentlemen. Within the past few months he has become a very expert photographer and will be perfectly competent to furnish all the pictures needed. The illustration of the president's magazine articles and of the book which will be forthcoming will be attended to by this clever young amateur, and the fact that it is done by the president's son will add greatly to the value of the output. A special camera has been constructed under the direction of Frank M. Chapman, one of the curators of the American Museum of Natural History, who for some time has been teaching Kermit how to use a similar apparatus. This camera is especially provided with lenses adapted to the taking of movable objects and is patterned after the one used by Mr. Chapman in his expeditions undertaken in the service of the museum.

The Happy Hunting Ground. According to the expert Nimrods, east Africa is now the only remaining field in the world which is proof against the pot hunter. As such it appeals mightily to the lover of big game, and the president's son, who has looked longingly in the direction of its unpenetrated solitudes. Thus far those wholesale slayers of wild beasts who might have afforded the enormous expense of equipping an expedition into these untrodden wilds

have been deterred by various prudent reasons. For one thing they have been afraid to risk their lives in the pestilential fever swamps of the interior, and for another they have not been able to satisfy themselves that it is measurably safe to venture into the country of a race so unfriendly to the whites.

So it happens that although more than one adventurous American sportsman has made his way to this admirable hunting ground it has not become familiar to the ordinary "man with a gun." The great expenditure of time and money involved in a journey to Africa has kept him at a distance. Before one concludes to make it he must consider that two months will be required to reach a port of entry and an expenditure of at least \$500, leaving the question of equipment and all further expense out of the consideration. Those who have leisure for such matters and a taste for figures of respectable denominations have estimated that the cost of the president's east African holiday cannot fall far short of \$25,000.

Marvelous Tales. In the old slave trading days those who were engaged in the nefarious traffic used to spin marvelous yarns concerning the animal life of this region. Their accounts of the vast natural zoological park which comprised the heart of the continent were so extravagant that no one pretended to credit them fully. We were more willing to believe Dr. Livingstone, but when he stated that in the country behind Quillman he had seen herds of elephants that must have aggregated millions of specimens we were inclined to the belief that his arithmetic was at fault. Tippoo Tip, the famous sultan of Zanzibar who was so potent in Africa twenty years ago, compared the number of wild animals in the continent with that of the sands of the sea. That, of course, was largely fanciful, but the noted despot's subsequent estimate that in east Africa there were no fewer than 200,000 elephants in 15,000 herds and that their tusks were worth \$25,000,000 was not so hard to comprehend. In those days the greed of the Arab ivory hunters was so intense that extinction seemed probable. A stop was put to the dastardly business, and since that time the herds have increased wonderfully, so largely indeed that recently there have come appeals from the interior settlements for the suspension of the game laws for a few years so that the elephants, buffaloes, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses and other large animals which are

now a menace to life and property may be thinned out by unlimited slaughter. The Literary Viewpoint.

It goes without saying that the president will write a book. He has not denied the soft impeachment, and Kermit's strenuous course in photography seems to clinch the matter. Mr.

Roosevelt is far too wise and altogether too thrifty to permit such valuable material for copy to be wasted. He is not the man to make this long and trying journey for the sole purpose of killing an elephant or two and mayhap bagging a lion or a tiger. It was all very well for an opposition newspaper humorist to suggest that he

was going for the purpose of securing genuine lion skins to cover the floors at Sagamore Hill since he was unable to make the pure food law cover the adulteration of lion hides, but there is not the slightest reason to believe that his intention is other than he expressed it when the project first was announced—to get away from civiliza-

tion, to recover from the wearing effect of seven years of hard labor and to get his nerves in proper condition for the remainder of his life work.

Experienced Nimrod that he is, the president has not yet qualified himself to rank with the world's premier hunters of big game. Before he is entirely fit he must have killed the lion, the rhinoceros, the elephant, the gorilla and the royal Bengal tiger, not to mention the swift eland, the meditative carabao and the sociable hippopotamus. Mr. Roosevelt has never hunted outside his own country and in Canada, a region in which there is but a single wild creature which is bagged at any personal risk to the sportsman—the grizzly bear. The president is but an undergraduate in the great university of outdoor life and sport. He realizes this and is anxious to complete his training and receive his major degree.

Among the minor animals which the president will hunt for the first time are the zebra, the ferocious wart hog, the hartbeest and the armor protected crocodile. He will also get some ostrich shooting and may succeed in bagging a few secretary birds, although they are reputed to be scarce even in Africa. It will be very unusual indeed if while the party is making its slow way through the swamps which form a sort of moat around the happy hunting ground proper Mr. Roosevelt does not get a shot at a nodding hippopotamus half buried in the mud and rank vegetation. Unless his aim is quite steady, the wounded animal is quite likely to go lumbering through the underbrush in the direction of the point of attack, emitting sounds which will seem to be far more menacing than really are, since the awkward beast is not well provided with means of defense and is about the easiest one on earth from which to escape.

The Neckless Game. The rhinoceros, however, is quite a different proposition. When disturbed it is very apt to resent the intrusion. Although it is not constructed in the interests of agility, it is sufficiently dangerous when maimed to afford Mr. Roosevelt a lively moment. As for the lion, it is not difficult by those who have had experience in the matter to kill a cowardly beast, but it is a run when he recognizes the fact that his man, man, is in dead earnest. The president will find some other animal more interesting and even dangerous than "the king of beasts." All accredited hunters of his game at the present time agree that the ele-

phant is the noblest game in the world and that hunting him is "the sport of kings." The rhinoceros, always designated victim, and his companions are not slow to avenge him if the assailant can be reached.

Besides the president's favorite rifles, some necessary personal effects and Kermit's new camera practically none of the supplies for the expedition will be taken from America. When the Mediterranean steamer carrying the president's party arrives at Cairo everything necessary for the continuation of the journey will be found ready. At each point of special interest or danger there will be native guides in waiting, in which it is deemed necessary an armed force will be in readiness to safeguard the party. Nothing that will contribute to the success of the expedition is at all likely to be neglected by a man endowed with so much executive ability as is the president.

CHARLES E. GAYLORD.

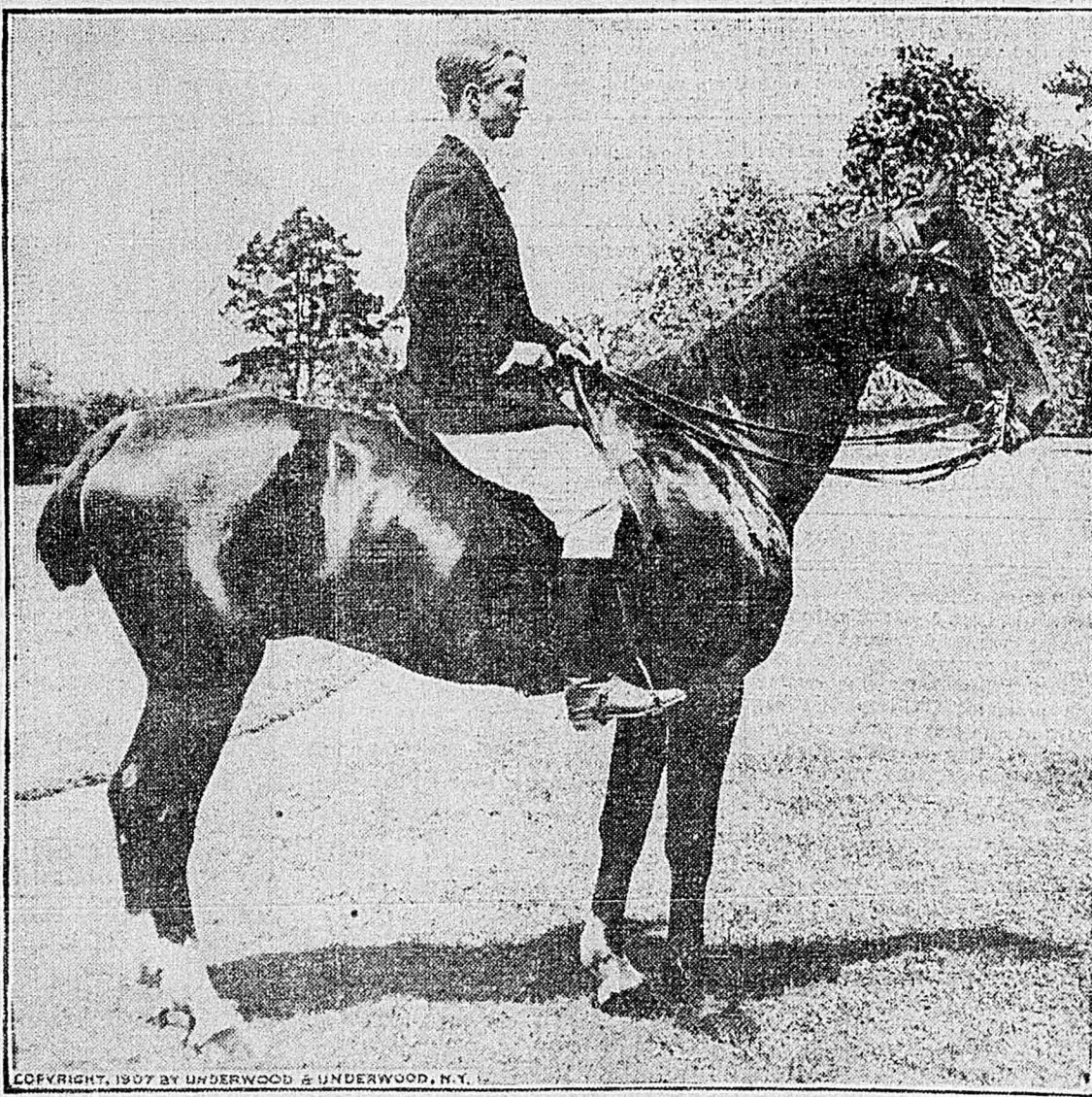
### THE FIRST TEA PLANT.

In A. D. 510 an Indian prince named Dharma visited China on a religious mission. Wishing to influence the people more strongly, he devoted nights and days during several years to unceasing prayer until at last, overcome by fatigue, he slept. When Prince Dharma awoke he was horrified at having yielded to his desire to sleep and cut off his eyelids, which he threw on the ground, the better to remember his vow of vigilance.

The next day he returned to the spot and found his eyelids had disappeared and that where he had thrown them a strange kind of plant was growing. Dharma picked some of the leaves and tasted them. He suddenly felt reinvigorated and restored in spirit and health, and he called his followers, he drew their attention to the plant, which became known as the tea plant, and since then has become a world known for its properties as "the cup that cheers."

### THINGS REVERSED IN JAPAN.

In Japan the natives have a habit of reversing nearly everything according to our accepted ideas of how things should be done. Thus a Japanese workman pulls the plow toward him, a blacksmith blows the bellows with his feet, the cooper holds the work with his hands, and the farmer sits down to work. Horses are ridden backward, and the Japanese reverses their studies, for where his head should be, the Japanese reverses the other way, and Japanese looks back to left.



THE LATEST PICTURE OF KERMIT ROOSEVELT.

MERE MENTION. Herr Thosta of Berlin is described as "a man with an india rubber neck." So flexible are his neck muscles that he can turn his face so that he can see his back. He takes his head between his hands and easily moves it round a complete half circle.

At the time of the Norman conquest of Britain the boxes for conveying valuables from place to place were made in a primitive fashion.

being usually half of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, hence the name trunks. In such a clumsy receptacle Duke William kept the money with which he paid his soldiers.

Warships and the forts ostentatiously fired their guns formerly on the approach of important or friendly persons to indicate that those in charge had such faith in the pacific

not think it requisite to keep the cannon loaded. From this practice, equivalent to hanging up, or sheathing the sword, developed the ceremonial salutations from ordnance given in honor of potentates in many lands.

When forests were stocked with deer and venison pasties were commonly seen upon the tables of the well to do, the inferior and poorer portions of the deer, termed "the unbles," were generally appropriated by the poor, who

ple became suggestive of poverty and was afterward applied to degradations of other kinds; hence the origin of the term eating humble pie.

Sir A. Conan Doyle at a recent New Vagabond club dinner referred to Sherlock Holmes as "one of the great of modern times." He had always been expected, he said, to solve mysteries, but he had a curious experience in connection with a burglary at a local inn. He was called in and

the crime on theoretical principles. Meanwhile the local policeman went out and found the man and conducted him to the police station.

The miners of Northumberland and Durham, England, are said to be drawing remarkably high wages just now. There are plenty of cases in which sets of hewers (a set consists of four men) have drawn from \$150 to \$175 a fortnight, and in other cases the figure has reached \$200.

also to Washington, over 2,000 miles for a bet of \$5,000 has been arranged between a champion Arab horse of New York Arab Horse Stock company and the Canadian stallion Shamsa mounted by Mr. Fred Cornwall of Edmond, Okla.

Marjorie, a powerful citizen in German East Africa, showed with pride to the Kaiser's colonial minister during his recent tour a testimonial written

in his youth been a servant. "Macungu has been a faithful and honest valet. He now leaves my service in order to ascend the throne of his father."

Craniation is forbidden in Belgium. The executioner is to be so minute, that a doctor, that a drop of water might contain millions. The Letchworth Garden City of England has now a population of 5,000, and 900 are employed in model