

jungle four years ago. Today it is an agricultural garden of Eden. It contains 1,000,000 banana trees, 1,000,000 pineapple trees, 200,000 orange trees, 20,000 coffee trees, and 100,000 sugar cane trees, all thriving and growing. The cultivated lands cover four or five thousand acres. There are not as many woods upon this tract as in the best kept kitchen garden of the United States. I rode on horseback 15 miles over the plantation taking two days to it, riding 16 or more miles at a trip, and I did not see a dozen weeds for a dozen blades of grass. The crops are kept in clean as a floor, and the growth of everything is beyond belief.

This plantation is just at its beginning. The property is only four years old. The company has 1000 acres, and of this only one-tenth has been planted. It is expected that the plantation will continue to grow. Mr. Dumois tells me, until they have 1,000,000 pineapples, 2,000,000 banana trees and 20,000 orange trees. These when in full bearing, should net about \$100,000 a year. There are 1,000,000 bunches of bananas and 20,000 boxes of oranges every year. The company has a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and the plantations have reached the above condition they should bring in about \$100,000 a year. This condition will probably come within two or three years. The company is a large corporation, consisting of Mr. H. Dumois and his son, his brothers and a few friends and relatives. There is, I believe, no stock for sale.

THE FRUIT KING OF NIPES.

Before I describe my visit to this estate, let me tell you something of the chief owner. This is Mr. H. Dumois, the fruit king of Nipes bay. He has been raising fruit in Cuba all his life, and he knows more today about the country and how to get the most out of it than any other man in it. His father was a coffee planter near Santiago and Mr. Dumois began life in the fruit business. His first plantations were at Baracoa, on the northern coast of Cuba not far from Cape Maisi, and a little later he bought 15,000 acres of land near Baracoa. He cleared 10,000 acres there and set it out in bananas and was doing an enormous business shipping his crops to the United States. He then had a fleet of fruit steamers, there were 20 miles of railroad on his plantation and everything was in the most perfect order. His property was destroyed during the war, but at its close he rejuvenated it.

and merged it with the United Fruit company. He had a large amount of stock of this company and acted as the manager of the banana plantation, building the central station sugar mill, which is still running. When everything was in full operation he decided to retire from business life and went to Havana. He soon became dissatisfied, however, and then returned here and bought the enormous tract of land which is now owned by himself and family and the Nipe Bay company. The property was first bought in connection with the Nipe Bay company, but he has taken his share, and now owns in connection with his relatives more than 10,000 acres of the richest land in Cuba. A part of this estate on the island of Sactia, and the Tagojo River. He has about 12 miles of railway on the estate, and has dug a canal through the neck of the Sactia isthmus, connecting the Nipe bay with Levita bay, making Sactia an island.

PINEAPPLES BY MILLIONS.

I came with Mr. Dumois from Santiago to Antilla, and I have spent several days with him on his estate during my recent leaving Antilla. My ride across the bay in the plantation launch to Sactia, where Mr. Dumois has a million pineapples, a million banana trees and several hundred thousand orange trees now growing. Five hundred men are there employed, and the homes of Mr. Dumois and his wife and of the various officials make quite a colony. Their houses line the shore near the wharves, with a beautiful park between them and the beach. There is an office, a store, a blacksmith shop, a machine shop and a number of comfortable houses, the largest of which is that of George C. Dumois, the son of Mr. H. Dumois.

SIXTEEN MILES OF BANANAS.

Directly back of the buildings the banana plantations begin. They extend along the shore for miles along the hills as far as the white side of the island is banked with a great mass of green leaves. The plantation has excellent roads and during my stay I took a horseback ride through these banana fields of fully 15 miles. The banana trees were far above my head as I rode through them and I felt as if I were riding through a forest of green. The trees were not over six feet apart and riding through them was like going through a forest of green. I counted many bunches which had 10 bananas upon them and



A PLANTATION VILLAGE.
Photographed for the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.

leaves which meet overhead and shade the ground. Now and then we passed a tree in blossom. Each tree had but one, but this was from 6 to 10 inches long and at its base was as big around as my arm. It looked like a great but rather than a blossom, and it formed the end of a bunch of bananas which extended out from the root of the leaves at a distance of from 10 to 15 feet from the ground. As I looked I noticed that the stem of the bunch hung down and that the bananas grew upward instead of downward as many suppose. I counted many bunches which had 10 bananas upon them and

was told that a single bunch may have as many as a hundred.

HOW THE FRUIT IS HARVESTED.

In cutting bananas trees are chopped almost in half. As they fall the bunch is caught and cut off, after which the tree is chopped off to the ground, to allow the sprouts at the foot to have the full strength of the roots. Bananas here will sprout up six, seven, eight or more years from the same roots; and sugar cane will, I am told, yield crops for 25 years without replanting. All bananas intended for export are cut green. There is not a bit of yellow

to be seen in any of the fruit when it is shipped, and it takes a week or more before such bananas are ready for eating. There are packing sheds along the coast throughout the plantation, where the bananas are put into lighters and carried to the central station to the steamers. Four days after that they are in New York, and within two weeks are on the breakfast tables all over the country.

PINEAPPLES AND ORANGES.

In another part of the estate pineapples grow between the bananas. They seem to do as well there as in the open.

Indeed, I saw plums by the thousands as big as a man's head surrounded by red and green cactus-like leaves. In another part oranges grow among the banana trees. The orange trees are of a high grade. Many of them are pure Cuban, but thousands are budded from the best of the Florida and California varieties.

Later I crossed the bay to the Tagojo plantation, which also belongs to the same company. This contains 36,000 acres, and the bay, and here are oranges and oranges that are on the island of Sactia. I rode about 20 miles up and down the hills through the banana trees, and at times was so lost, in going this way and that over the plantation roads, that had not the manager of the estate been with me, I might have ridden about for days and not found my way out.

20,000 COFFEE AND CACAO TREES.

Among the bananas at Tagojo more than 20,000 coffee and cacao trees have been planted, and in addition a large number of orange trees. The coffee trees are three years of age, but they will produce the year, and hereafter will yield about a pound or more to the tree. They are planted in rows, and they grow luxuriantly, as do also the cacao trees, from which our chocolate comes. I saw cacao fruit on some of the trees, and was told that they would all be producing within two years. Going back to the plantation I rode for several miles through sugar cane, which gangs of men were cutting and loading on the plantation railroad to be carried to the sugar mill, and saw train load after train load of cane moving toward Banes. There are altogether 5,000 acres in cane. The first crop was taken off about one year ago, and they have cut the second this year. I saw also some sea island cotton, but so far this has been only an experiment.

There are now 1,000 men working on the Tagojo estate, and there, as at Sactia, they have a central village, with offices and stores. The employees live in villages of thatched huts scattered here and there over the estate.

FOUR THOUSAND ACRES KEPT CLEAN.

These millions of bananas and pineapples and the hundreds of thousands of oranges, coffee and cacao trees, a wonder to me, but the greatest wonder of all was the fact that they have all been planted within the short space of four years, and that four years ago the land on which they stand was a jungle of forest, more wild than any

part of the lower Mississippi valley. Within that short time these 4,000 acres of woods have been cut, cleared and made into a farm more clean than the finest rose garden in the United States. The woods were cut and burned over and the plants, without plowing or any bit of cultivation, were set out in the ashes. Since then not a plow has been used, and the only tillage has been to pull out the weeds and dig the grass. Today in all the cultivated portion of the estate there is not enough grass to give one meal to a good-sized cat, and there are absolutely no weeds whatsoever.

ALL PIECE WORK.

The plantation is kept clean by contract, each man being allotted as many acres as he will care for at from 15 to 75 cents per acre per month. One man can keep clean about 40 acres; this pays him from \$3 to \$30 per month, and he has time to make extra money by cutting cane or bananas or doing odd jobs about the place.

All of Mr. Dumois' work is done by contract, and his men make from \$3 to \$40 a month. The man who does not keep his tract clean is fined, and he is slighted if much he is discharged. Inspectors go about regularly to see that the work is properly done. During the 20 or 40 miles' ride which I took over the property I saw no signs of work excepting, although I did not see any, and then pass a boy pulling weeds out of the roads and putting them in little bags to be carried away.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

G. B. Burman testifies after four years.

G. B. Burman, of Carlisle, Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by the use of Foley's Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the back pain, the blood and urine, and the symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have not had any return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed and I am evidently cured. I have been able to do all my work and am now a healthy man. I am sure that Foley's Kidney Cure is one of the best remedies for kidney or bladder trouble." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

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EUROPE'S BOYCOTT OF OUR COTTON.

(Continued from page 13)

the same interest in getting the raw material at a fair price that we have. And so have the consumers. Of course the question is a more vital one in England than in any other continental nation engaged in the industry because it is a vastly bigger one here. While they manufacture chiefly for their own populations we send our goods to millions in China and India—the poorest people in the world. When prices go up they can no longer afford to buy. But the continental manufacturers are in heavy accord with us. The bond of self-interest unites us.

AMERICAN BIG SUPPLY.

While American cotton, roughly speaking, represents three-quarters of the world's supply, an artificial enhancement of its price is followed by a similar increase in the price of the material from other sources. The price at which American cotton is sold controls the market price for the rest of the world. It is for this reason that we have decided not to purchase American cotton for the next three months.

"But will the manufacturers be able to get along without purchasing American cotton for the next three months," I asked.

THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED.

"That matter was thoroughly gone into at our meeting," replied Mr. Macdonald. "We are in excellent shape to make the fight. Last year's crop was exceptionally good, and it has been estimated that there will be at least 2,000,000 bales available surplus to add to the new crop. Reports made by members as to the conditions prevailing in the countries represented showed that the European cotton industries have on hand ample supplies to cover their engagements for the next three or four months. With possibly a few exceptions, cotton millers do not need to enter the cotton market before the new cotton crop arrives at the end of October. What we propose to do, therefore, is simply to keep out of it and let the cotton speculators deal as best they can with the situation they have created. If some of them come to grief we shall shed no tears. It isn't going to be our funeral this time."

MISLEADING FIGURES.

"Misleading figures as to the extent of the new crop have been circulated in the interests of the speculators. When accurate figures come in we shall consider the situation and take whatever steps may be necessary to meet it, should the supply prove less than the demand. We are determined that speculators shall not control the market. As for the American cotton growers we have none but the best feeling for them. We wish them to get a fair price for their raw material and are willing to pay it. Even if the most sanguine expectations of those engaged in the movement for supplying British mills with cotton grown within the British empire are realized, it must be long years before we are independent of the American supply."

Cure Scatolia.

Rev. W. L. Riley, L. D. Cuba, New York, writes: "After fifteen days of excruciating pain from scatolia, I was induced to try Ballard's Snow Liniment, the first application giving me relief, and the second entire relief. I can give it unqualified recommendation."—26, 306, R. O. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept.



WILLIAM E. COREY.

WILLIAM E. COREY TO MEET WITTE.

Wall Street is deeply interested in the report that after the conclusion of the peace conference between the envoys of Russia and Japan, the president of the United States Steel corporation, William E. Corey, is to meet Mr. Witte. It is believed that at the meeting there will be further discussion regarding the rebuilding of the Russian navy. This matter is to be taken up regardless of the outcome of the peace negotiations. While it has been reported from abroad that C. M. Schwab had secured a large contract for the rebuilding of the Russian navy outside of the steel corporation, it is generally conceded that the big trust will get the plum. If this proves to be a fact, it will mark another victory for Mr. Corey over Mr. Schwab. Corey started with the steel trust on the low end of the ladder and has followed Schwab through various positions until he has reached the presidency, while Mr. Schwab found retirement.

TO LEARN FROM AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—British workmen engaged in making furniture have become seriously alarmed for the future of the industry on which they are dependent for a livelihood by the great increase which has recently taken place in the importation of American furniture. Since the British manufacturers seem too much lacking

in enterprise to devise any adequate means of coping with the situation the men themselves are taking the matter in hand. They are convinced that by adopting British methods it is impossible to produce furniture at the same price which will equal in style, quality and finish the American products. Therefore they are going to try to find out what are the peculiar American methods which enable the American manufacturers to so far outstrip their British rivals. The National Amalgamated Furniture Trades association, which has undertaken the task, has just decided to send two delegates to the United States to

visit the chief centers of the furniture industry there. These delegates are James O. Grady of Bristol, the organizing secretary of the association, and James Moffatt of Glasgow, who has charge of the affairs of the association in Scotland and the north of England. They are both skilled artisans and men of unusual intelligence. With the assistance they will receive from the American Federation of Labor and the facilities which will undoubtedly be extended to them by the American manufacturers, it is expected that they will encounter no great difficulty in ascertaining by what superior mechanical processes and economy in the application of labor good furniture is produced so much cheaper than in England. It will probably be a far harder task to induce the conservative British manufacturers to adopt similar methods. But some London furniture firms have shown sufficient interest in the project to contribute towards a fund for defraying the expenses of the delegates. Before starting for America they will pay a visit to Paris, where it is reported that American furniture is finding a ready sale. It is expected that they will reach America some time during the month of August.

Stop that Cough!

When a cough, a tickle or an irritation in the throat makes you feel uncomfortable take Ballard's Horehound Syrup. Don't wait until the disease has gone beyond control. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Anderson, 40 West 10th St., Salt Lake City, Utah, writes: "We took Ballard's Horehound Syrup the best medicine for coughs and colds we have ever used. It always gives immediate relief. It is very pleasant and gives perfect satisfaction."—See, D. O. Sold by Z. C. M. L. Drug Dept.



EDWARD MOFFATT

CHANGES IN CANAL ZONE

E. A. Moffatt of the Welfare Department of the Civil Federation, organized to study plans to house and provide outdoor recreation for the Panama Canal employees, has recently arrived in New York. Mr. Moffatt says that the conditions on the isthmus have been unfavorable for the employment of labor but at the same time they are not so bad as they have been represented. It is plain that the commission is determined to remove the slightest ground for whatever dissatisfaction may have existed. Mr. Moffatt says: "A man unaccustomed to the rough side of life, or at least unwilling to meet it, has no place on the isthmus."

Was Wasting Away.

"I had been troubled with kidney disease for the last five years," writes Robert R. Watts, of Salem, Mo. "I had flesh and never felt well and doctored with leading physicians and tried all remedies suggested without success. Finally, I tried Foley's Kidney Cure and less than two bottles completely cured me and I am now sound and well." Putting the sum of kidney irregularities are often caused by excessive drinking or being overworked. Attend to the kidney once by using Foley's Kidney Cure. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

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