

THE PHILIPPINES IN WAR AND IN PEACE.

Luzon Method of Salt Making.

John T. McCutcheon, Philippine correspondent of the Chicago Record, writes as follows: It is very difficult, even here in Manila, to get a comprehensive idea of "the situation in the Philippines." The most we know is that our troops are scattered over every province in Luzon, as well as in the chief cities of the other islands, and that in Luzon alone there are 216 separate garrisons holding cities and villages and strategic points in the twenty-seven provinces of the island.

The Filipino method of warfare has changed from their old, defiant methods to a new and more insidious one, that is as much if not more to be feared.

Long before Tarlac was taken Aguinaldo realized that his troops could not stand against ours. Even a force numerically much stronger could be driven at will by comparatively small American forces. This was where discipline, morale and esprit du corps combined to make the smaller force vastly superior to the larger one, because the latter lacked these elements.

Soon after this discovery, which he seems to have been long in making, he heard that the United States was going to increase the Philippine army to about 65,000, a force that could annihilate him if he contested its advance or will. He then issued, along in October, a proclamation advising many of his followers to return to their homes, hide their rifles and await a call at some future time. Others of his followers were held under arms and directed to begin a guerilla warfare in the territory held by the Americans at that time, or to be held by them later on.

That proclamation, which was undoubtedly forced by the vigorous campaign inaugurated at the time by Generals MacArthur, Lawton, Wheaton and Young, marked the end of organized resistance on a large scale. It will be remembered that Tarlac was taken without a shot, and that our troops occupied in turn all the provinces of the north with fewer than a dozen fights of any consequence. From that time on it became a foot race after the demoralized bands that were leaving the Tarlac lowlands. There was no established capital, no machinery of government, no grand army and half the cabinet surrendered or were captured.

Officially the revolution was crushed.



SPANISH-FILIPINO MESTIZA GIRLS.

but General Concepcion, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, uttered a dissenting opinion which, as since proved, was prophetic.

"You think it is over, but it isn't. You have now disrupted the army and scattered it far and wide. You have some of the leaders in prison and your troops occupy the whole north country. But how many rifles have you captured? When you've got the arms, then and only then, will the revolution be over."

They have a curious custom at the Filipino balls. All the girls sit in a row on one side of the room and all the men on the other. When a man wants to dance he goes over across the head line, selects his girl, and, after dancing, delivers her back to her father. He returns to his own side. There is no chance for any flirtation. The Filipino girls are not flirtatious.

On great occasions they always seem to be overwhelmed with a sense of rigid propriety. There are no soft brown eyes coyly glancing, or little hands gently pressing. When Miss Filipino treads the stately national quadrille or whirls lightly to the stirring measures of a quick-played waltz she dedicates her thoughts and soul to grace and symmetry and completely forgets those dainty little coquetries which every maiden is entitled by ancient decree to use.



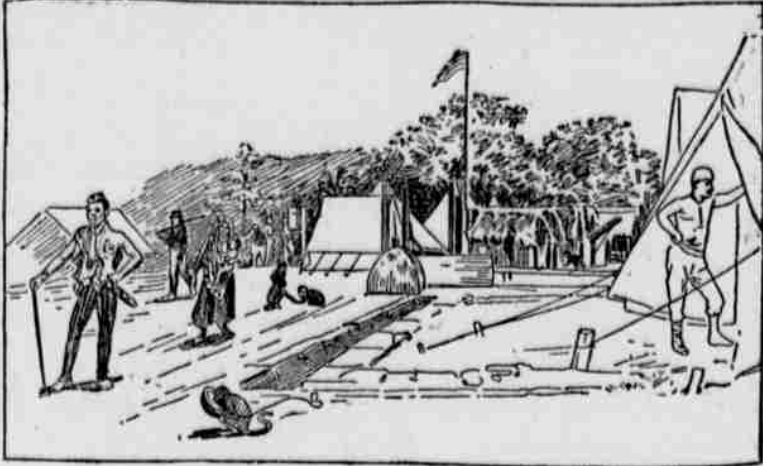
BUNGAO, SULU ARCHIPELAGO, THE MOST SOUTHERLY POSSESSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

There was an extemporized supper. All the girls sat at one end of the table and all the men at the other. All the chairs at the men end were taken when a guest in the feast,

and, contrary to all precedents, I was assigned to the heart of the enemy's country.

On each side was a mestiza. Across the table was a row of dark girls who were evidently overwhelmed by the radical departure from an old custom, and I suspect that I figured prominently as the subject of many of their whispered Visayan remarks. By exhibiting industry in passing things I finally won their friendship and restored confidence.

Everybody has his own salt-maker, so the Ilocos and Pangasinans of the Northern Luzon believe, and they follow out the theory in practice, for



TENTS AND SOLDIER-MADE HUTS OF THE AMERICAN GARRISON AT BUNGAO, SULU, OUR SOUTHERNMOST POSSESSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

nearly every family living on the coast of the great Lingayen Gulf manufactures salt for home consumption, and sells the surplus to the villages of the interior.

In one settlement near Dagupan the occupation reaches the dignity of an industry, and an entire village is engaged in crystallizing the salt out of the earth. The process is the exceed-



SALT MAKING IN NORTHERN LUZON.

ingly simple one of scraping the salt-soaked land of the low coast country with a wooden harrow and allowing the sun to evaporate the moisture until the ground takes on a condition of dry powder. This almost impalpable dust is scraped up in baskets and packed into a narrow bamboo splint-wooden trough, some six feet long, plastered with clay. Water is then poured upon the dry salt earth by the jarful, and leaches through, passing out by a small tube at the bottom. The clear water with salt in solution is then boiled down until it crystallizes in an iron kettle built in the top of a clay oven, as seen in the



A FILIPINO BAMBOO BAND.

foreground of the picture, which is reproduced from Harper's Weekly.

In the south, among the Tagalogs of Cavite province, the process varies somewhat. Every family living on the coast has its own salt-ponds, which, skirted by beautiful bamboo clumps and great mango-trees, make very picturesque artificial lakes. These ponds are shallow basins, sometimes more than an acre in extent, walled in with a low mud dike, and provided with an entrance sluice, through which the

The salt water of the ocean is allowed to come in till it reaches just to the tops of these circular beds, soaking them through and through. The sun does the rest of the work by rapidly evaporating the moisture from them, and the salt appears as a white efflorescence at the surface, to be carefully scraped off by the owner. In this way they become practically self-feeding salt-machines of an exceedingly novel character, though the output of salt per diem from each bed is very small.

The native music of the Philippine Islanders, according to Harper's Weekly, is rendered almost exclusively on home-made instruments. These are built of bamboo, the big horns having but one note each, while the reed (at the left in the picture) carries the air.

A Hint to Any Man.

Education is seldom the controlling factor in success. What! Must we belittle education after all our failures

about the value of education? By no means. The secret of success is a man's disposition. The man who is willing to and able to take responsibilities will beat him who is unwilling or unable. The man who has the disposition to lift the burden of trivial matters from his superior's consideration is the man who will be looked for when promotions are to be made. The question is not, Have you done your duty? but, Do you rise to greater responsibilities? The opportunities for rising to greater responsibilities are ever present.—The Manufacturer.

A View of Panama.

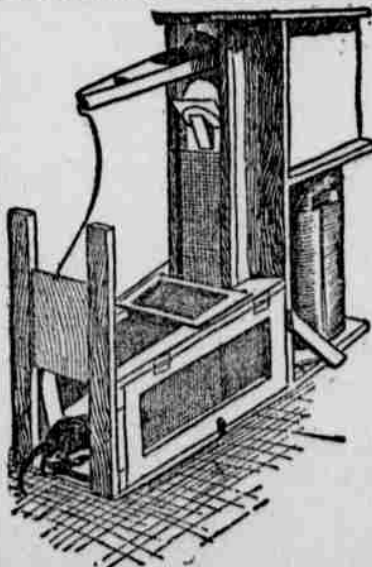
With its ancient walls and fortifications, its tall buildings of gloomy gray and roofs of red tile, Panama has an oriental appearance as viewed from the harbor, and the shapely architecture of the twin spires of the cathedral adds much to the beauty of the scene. The fortifications are feeble and crumbling, but are picturesque. The sea walls which have resisted the incessant surf for more than two centuries are covered with barnacles and moss. The cafes which overlook the water seem cool and comfortable from the bay, but are filled with the all-pervading smell which the nostrils of a newcomer resent, but the acclimated foreigners and natives have long ago ceased to perceive.—Chicago Record.

INVENTS A SELF-ACTING TRAP.

S. Ruckersburg Thinks He Can Make Rats Annihilate Themselves.

A Milwaukee avenue inventor thinks he has solved the problem of how to induce rats and mice to exterminate themselves and assist in the annihilation of those that come after them. He is S. Ruckersburg, and his annihilator is a self-acting trap.

The first night the trap is in action it is tightly closed and loaded with a table d'hote dinner. The second night the hearts of the hungry rodents are made glad by the sight of an open door at one end. As it advances the rat's weight overbalances a sheet-



THE SELF-ACTING RAT TRAP.

iron false floor, the door falls with a click and his ratship is doomed. Inspection discloses but one way of escape—up a boxlike flue—and this he accepts. Once again an automatic door closes. The way leads into a large funnel. The rat walks on until the funnel tips and it is precipitated into a can of water. The tipping of the funnel raises the door to the first entrance and things are in readiness for the next adventurer. In four nights 113 rats were captured and disposed of in one of the big clubhouses.—Chicago Record.

"I know that a great many people do not like my business," said the chimney-sweep; "but it suits me." After the due acknowledgment of the courteous smiles of his audience, he went up the flue.—Baltimore American.

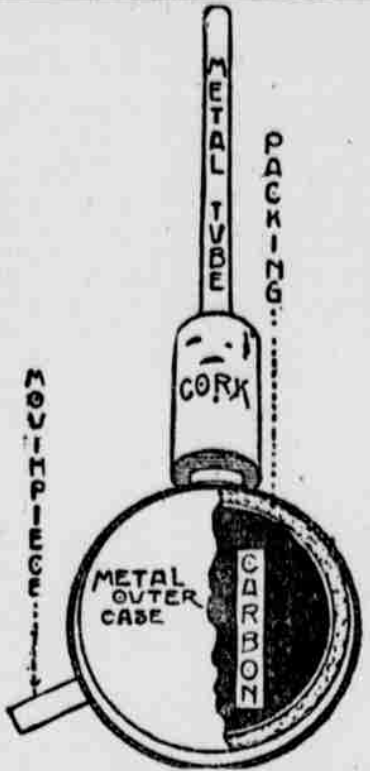
CLEAR WATER FOR SOLDIERS.

A Pocket Filter Designed For Use in Warfare.

Below is a sketch of the Hamilton pocket filter, after the name of the patentee, says the London Mail. The Bushmen's Corps, of whom every man was a specially selected volunteer, trained to all the hardships of Australian up-country life, was supplied with 500 of these little filters.

Leading medical authorities of Australia, where the evils of drinking bad water and the difficulty of obtaining good are most apparent, pronounce this to be the best filter known to them. Inside the flat white metal box a carbon disc that has been chemically treated is fixed. By an ingenious arrangement this can at any time be removed and boiled, when it is again ready as a preventive of such awful scourges among soldiers—enteric and dysentery.

As witness of its value, it may be noted that not a single man in the Bushmen's Corps is reported to have died of disease while in South Africa. The long tube is for insertion in the receptacle containing the water, while



POCKET FILTER FOR SOLDIERS.

to the shorter tube may be attached a flexible pipe through which the purified liquid may be drawn.

The great advantages of the Hamilton filter are its shape and lightness. In aluminum the entire thing could be made to weigh less than two ounces.

The invention, which is both durable and cheap, should commend itself to the military authorities, and all interested in our soldiers.

Heavy Shoes.

A woman who is a victim of the big shoe habit says that when she took a trip West a few weeks ago she wore her "comfortable," heavy-soled, rubber-heeled calfskins. In the sleeping car she gave orders to the porter to black them. As her berth was the first one from the little chicken-coop place in which the porter attends to his odd jobs, she had no difficulty in overhearing a little conversation that took place between him and two of the men passengers.

"They call 'em golf shoes, don't they?" the porter remarked.

"I guess so," replied one of the men. They're just strong-minded shoes. The women are getting sensible. High time, too."

"Look lak they made out o' cowhide," the porter commented. "Lawd, look at them soles; 'bout four inches thick."

"Must be a mighty big woman," put in the other passenger. "Bet she weighs 200 if she weighs a pound. I never saw such shoes in my life. Think she'd have to have derricks to lift them up with."

But the cavewalker fell asleep right there. In the morning three pairs of eyes looked curiously at her feet and then took in a slender little 103-pound figure. She said it was really very amusing.

The "Teleplastic."

Two engineers of Berlin have recently invented an apparatus which transmits to a distance the relief of a figure, either living or inanimate; the apparatus has received the name of "teleplastic." The relief may be received in full size, or may be enlarged or diminished at will, being quite exact. The transmitter consists of a frame containing a great number of metal rods placed side by side and movable back and forth. The receiver is a similar apparatus, in which the rods are moved by a series of electromagnets, when a relief is pressed against the rods of the transmitter a series of contacts is established which cause the receiver to produce the relief by means of its rods, whose movement corresponds exactly to that of the transmitter. It is expected that this apparatus will render service especially in the pursuit of criminals, as it will give an exact reproduction of his features.—Scientific American.

Man May Lift Himself.

Human evolution is not likely to make slight practicable by means of the vertical screw. Lord Rayleigh calculates that to support his own weight a man, working at the average power to be maintained for eight hours a day, would require a screw about 300 feet in diameter, and it would be necessary that this screw itself should have no weight and should be workable without loss from friction.

Persia first grew the cherry, the plum and the peach.

THE EDICTS OF FASHION.

New York City.—Shallow square yokes make the feature of the latest imported gowns. The chic May Manton bodice illustrated shows its use to



WOMAN'S FANCY WAIST.

advantage, and also the smart effect obtained by bands of narrow black velvet. The design, which is suitable alike to costumes and odd waists, is taken from a model of white taffeta with Arabie lace, but would be effective in any of the pastel silks or in velveting and similar wool materials. The foundation is a perfectly fitted lining, including the usual pieces. The yolk portion is faced onto the back, but made separate in the front, where it is seamed to the right shoulder and neck and hooked over into place. The waist proper is gathered at the front, beneath the collar and again at the waist, but it is plain across the shoulders at the back and drawn down at the waist. The shaped collar is laid

yards of lace edging will be required for the medium size.

The Chiffon Neck Scarf.

The neck scarf of filmy chiffon, or soft silk, which was introduced so successfully last winter for evening wear, has become more and more favored, and now fashionable women have them for almost every thin gown. They are charming adjuncts to any evening gown, and of real utility in addition. The scarf costs a good deal when bought at the modish establishments that alone have had them, but it may be made at home for a comparative trifle. Three yards of chiffon, chiffonette, mousseline de soie or Liberty satin, edged entirely with a knife-pleated ruffle of the same, with or without lace, is all that is required. The Persian or floral designs in silk gauze are especially chic.

Trimming of Oriental Cloth.

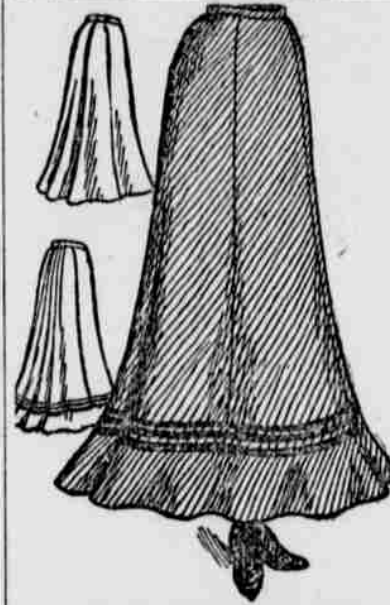
Squares of Oriental cloth make stylish and inexpensive trimming for cloth gowns. If artistically used in combination with gold buttons, buckles or braid. These squares of Oriental embroidery, on coarse ecru cloth, can be bought for two or three dollars apiece, and have until now been used only for house decoration, but this fall they will figure in vests, waistcoats, hats, revers and all the color touches of a dark costume.

The Chatelaine Bag.

The barbaric chatelaine, with its score of jingling attachments, has been superseded entirely by the chatelaine bag of metal or fancy leather, which holds the handkerchief, purse and trifling matters of that kind. They come in gold, silver, gun metal and imitations of all.

Light Wrap For a Child.

Without a light wrap that can be slipped on at ease no child's wardrobe is complete. The hottest days mean cool evenings, and changes in temperature must be expected and find



MISS'S FIVE-GORED SKIRT.



GIRL'S FOUR-GORED SKIRT.

over the seam and closes invisibly at the left side; the full waist closes at the centre front, as does the lining, but the edges are concealed by the folds. The high stock is fitted with a dart and curves into the throat. The sleeves are in one piece, the outer seam reaching only to the elbow, and the lace is faced on to elbow depth.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size four and one-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, or two and three-eighths yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

Two Popular Skirts.

The five-gored skirt holds a permanent place. It suits many materials as no other does, and is always reliable. The May Manton model, shown in the large engraving, fits snugly over the hips, and can be arranged in inverted pleats or gathered at the back as preferred. It can include the circular flounce, or be left plain, but the design, as shown, is an excellent one. All heavy washable stuffs, such as duck pique and linen, are suitable, as well as chevrons and all the range of early fall materials.

To cut this skirt for a miss of fourteen years of age, three yards of material fifty inches wide, five and one-half thirty-two inches wide, or six and three-quarters twenty-one inches wide will be required.

The other pretty skirt shown in the large cut is of dotted swiss and is daintily trimmed with a straight gathered frill of the material, edged with Valenciennes lace and insertion that gives the fluffy effect now so fashionable. The frill is attached to the skirt by a band of the insertion, machine stitched on each edge, a second row being applied at an evenly spaced distance above. The material may be cut from underneath if a lacey effect is desired. The skirt comprises four gores.

In the medium size the skirt measures nearly two and three-quarter yards at the lower edge, and will require two and one-quarter yards of material thirty-two inches wide, or one and one-quarter yards fifty inches wide, if made without the ruffle. From one-half to three-quarters of a yard extra must be allowed for the ruffle, which is cut four and one-half inches wide. If trimmed as illustrated nine yards of insertion and four and a half

yards of material, with two and one-half yards of insertion and three and one-half yards of embroidery, for trimming, will be required.



CHILD'S REEFER.