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DATTO FECUNDI AND STAFF OF SAMAL MOROS.—Two tribes of the Moros, or Moors of the Archipelago, are represented by communities at the World's Fair. They are the Samal and the Lanao Moros who, at home in the Philippine Islands, have been for generations deadly enemies. For a time an armed guard was, as a matter of precaution, stationed between the villages of these two tribes at the World's Fair. When the visit was made to Washington representatives of both tribes were taken. In the presence of President Roosevelt they declared peace. The picture shows the village of the Samal Moros with Datto Fecundi and his staff. Datto Fecundi is nearest in the line. He had the

honor of the trip to Washington and came back with great admiration for the President of the United States. Datto Fecundi is the brother of Rajah Munda Mand, who rules the province of the Samal Moros. He does not speak English but has a cordial greeting for visitors and when they depart he touches his turban. The Moros cling to the turban as a head-dress, even insisting upon it when they enlist in the Constabulary and adopt in all other respects the uniform of soldiers. They like bright colored clothing. The men wear tight fitting garments of silk in hues as brilliant as plumage of the birds in the Philippines. They are fond of the water and are born navigators. Little Samal Moros dive for nickels.



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E DUCATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS —On the Plaza Santa Cruz of the Philippine Reservation of the World's Fair is reproduced the Manila Cathedral. It is the Education Building for the Philippine Exposition. It contains the exhibits which go to prove that more English is spoken in the Archipelago today than was Spanish after four hundred years of occupation. These exhibits of Philippine Education include the blocks of wood turned by pupils in the Moro industrial school in Zamboanga, Mindanao. They include essays on pedagogical subjects by students in the Normal School at Manila. They range between these extremes. There is a great collection of letters from Filipino children

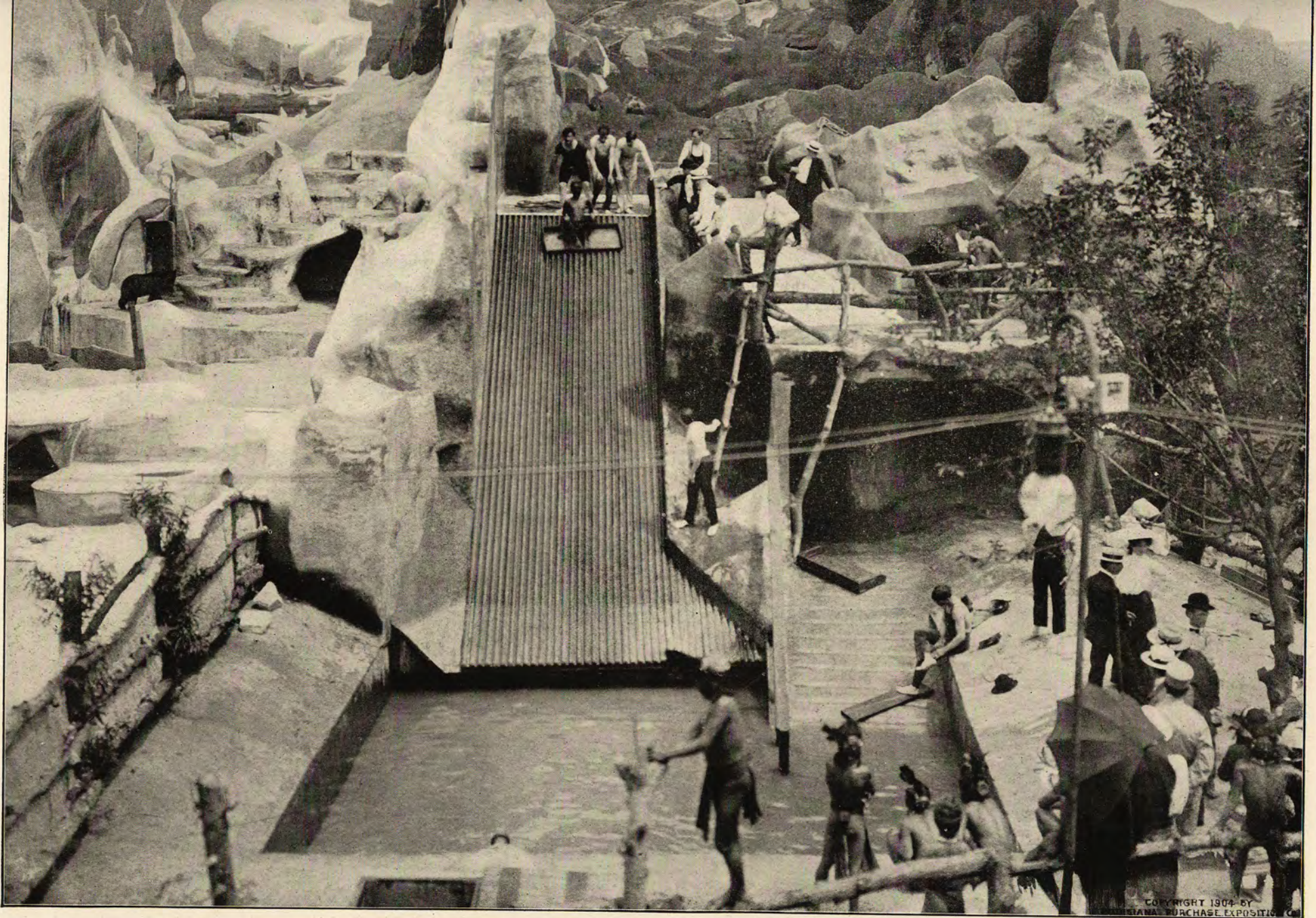
written in English. The purpose is to distribute these letters among American teachers who visit the World's Fair, and to ask that they be answered and that correspondence be carried on with the Filipino pupils to their advantage. The figures given in connection with the Education Exhibits show that there are now 2,900 schools where over 200,000 children in the primary grades are being taught. The 800 American teachers who went to the Philippines have been joined by many native teachers in the work of instruction according to American ideas and methods. The exhibits range from kindergarten to university. Private and church institutions contribute to the gratifying showing of educational advancement.



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THE IGORROTES READY FOR THE DANCE.—Five uncivilized tribes are represented in the Philippines reservation. They are known as Igorrotes. But the Igorrotes are divided into the Bontocs, famed for fierce fighting qualities; the Cuyocs, who are very clever in mining and treating, by crude methods, gold and copper; the Tinguanes, soil tillers and especially growers of rice, sugar and tobacco; the Negritos, fish and fruit eaters; the Manguyanes, who are so wild and timid that little is known of them. In so far as practicable these families of the uncivilized tribes live at the World's Fair as they do in Luzon and the other islands. They have been induced to wear more clothes than they do

at home. The women are, for the first time in their lives, enjoying a vacation. There are no fields to be cultivated from sunrise to sunset. Doing a little needle work, smoking their pipes, they remain in their villages on the reservation apparently well contented. The children have an American toy which is quite the most wonderful and satisfactory object they have found in this country; it is the hand mirror. Life-long users of tobacco, the Igorrotes have made the acquaintance of the cigar since they came here. When they point to their mouths it is to express willingness to accept the American filler of peace and good will. One kind of physical effort the Igorrotes do not shun. They dance with untiring zeal.



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IGORROTES SHOOTING THE CHUTE.—On the occasion of their visit to the Hagenbeck Menagerie, the Igorrotes missed nothing. They inspected all of the animals. They wandered through the entire enclosure. When they came to the Elephant Chute they insisted upon several trials of it. The chute is constructed after the general plan of shoot-the-chutes, but is intended for the baby elephants. Twice each day the little elephants are led to the top of the chute, put in an iron scoop and sent sliding down the incline for a plunge in the pool. The Igorrotes saw this tried on the elephants and immediately asked that they be permitted to go through the experience. The picture was

obtained just as one of the Igorrotes had taken his seat on the iron scoop, and was being started from the brink by three of the trainers of the Hagenbeck show. The shoot is made with increasing rapidity, and when the plunge is taken the water is thrown up in a column of spray. In the picture several members of the Igorrote party can be seen at the edge of the pool, viewing the descent of one of their party. The Igorrotes were in Sunday costume and needed no special preparation before they took to the water. The picture gives, besides the scene on the elephant chute, a very good idea of what is known as the Animal Paradise, where wild animals roam in, as nearly as possible, the conditions of nature.



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THE BAGOBOS.—Some weeks after the communities of Igorots, Negritos, Visayans and Moros had been established in the Philippine Exposition at the Universal Exposition there was made an addition which immediately captivated all visitors. Forty Bagobos arrived and were given the site for a village on the Philippine Reservation. They constructed their houses after the fashion shown in the picture and began their daily reception to the public. Comparison gave the immediate verdict that these were physically the handsomest representatives of the Philippine Islands. The men are of good stature, strongly built and of fine carriage. The women in many instances have very attrac-

tive features. They are graceful in movement. The Bagobos come from the southeast coast of Mindanao. They are pagans, having no Mohammedan rites or customs, save in one respect; they call their head men dattos and use some other terms in their nomenclature which are employed by the Moros. Like the Bontoc branch of the Igorot tribe the Bagobos consider head hunting the highest pursuit. They rate men in the tribe by the number of heads taken. While the appearance of these Bagobos indicates courage and perhaps savagery in battle, the manner is pleasing. The receptions of visitors were enjoyable on both sides, the Bagobos talking with animation and laughing readily and heartily on slight provocation.



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THE WEALTH OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—From the east side of Arrowhead Lake, an impressive bird's eye view of the Philippine Exposition is obtained. Examination in detail deepens this impression of magnitude. A bamboo house is devoted to exhibits in Mining and Metallurgy. The crude methods employed by natives of northern Luzon in extracting gold from the river-bed rock are shown. The apparatus consists of large stones for crushing the ores and of a cradle arrangement somewhat similar to that used by the miners in the early California period for washing out the gold. Mineral resources of the Philippine Islands are largely in the undeveloped state, but the exhibits

indicate extensive deposits of copper, lead, zinc and manganese. A model of a native iron foundry shows Filipinos at work bringing in the crude ore, smelting it by primitive process and pouring it into the moulds. There is difference of opinion as to the value of the deposits of precious metals in the Philippine Islands. Many specimens of gold ore are included in the exhibits. It is a matter of history that the natives have worked in placers and in stringer formation for gold during several centuries. Two hundred years ago the Spanish estimate of the annual gold output of one province was about \$200,000. It is claimed that in Northern Luzon there are vast deposits of low grade, free milling ores.