

THE AMERICAN IN MEXICO

Learn Spanish Easily and Adapt Themselves to Conditions.

HIGH SCALE OF WAGES

No Place For a Poor Man Who is Not a Specialist—Best Salaries and Steadiest Employment Given Young Men With Trades—Advice to Permanent Settlers.

What opportunities does Mexico offer to the young American who wants to come here to grow up with the country? This is a question that modern Mexico and people who live here are asked a great many times every year.

In a new country where laws, customs, in fact, almost every condition differ in so many material points with those of the Northern states, young men more quickly adapt themselves to the changed conditions, and they learn Spanish more readily. It must be remembered, however, that the number of positions open to English-speaking foreigners is limited. In the great field of general office work there is scarcely one opportunity in a thousand of them. In the first place, the laws of the country require that books be kept in Spanish, and it naturally requires a thorough knowledge of the language to enable an American to safely handle a set of Spanish accounts. Furthermore, the tendency of the great bulk of the young men in Mexico is toward the professions and clerical work, and the foreigner is seldom able or willing to compete with the native scale of wages.

The best salaries and the steadiest employment are found by the young Americans who are masters of some practical trade. If they are thoroughly equipped in some profession and are willing to work up as they prove their worth they can frequently get a start. It must be remembered that the field for Americans in Mexico is not as wide as the population figures indicate. Beside the Mexicans themselves there are many other nationalities in business here, and each naturally favors the capable men of its own race first. It is not entirely a fair comparison, because there are so many more skilled artisans in every branch of industry in the United States than in Mexico, but it will, nevertheless, assist in the appreciation of the condition in which an American would find himself in Mexico if he will imagine the case of a foreigner in the United States. Suppose a young German or Frenchman were suddenly dropped down in your community without a knowledge of English, and without a particular training in any practical line, what would be his chances of securing work other than manual labor? American in Mexico would, as a rule fare better; yet his opportunities for usefulness are very limited. He cannot sell goods to Spanish-speaking people, and he cannot direct Spanish speaking labor and even in the larger cities the English-speaking foreigners constitute only about 1 per cent of this population.

Modern Mexico has always urged young Americans to come to this country when they came properly equipped, or when the opportunity is really offered them. If a position with any degree of permanency is open to you, take it. If you know both English and Spanish and are a first-class stenographer, or a practical mining or electrical engineer, or a competent machinist or mechanic, you can doubtless get a position in Mexico in a reasonably short time. It is dangerous to come to a new country and location in any event without a little capital to support yourself while seeking a position. He who would come without these special qualifications should have a capital of at least \$500 to \$1,000 in American money in order to support himself during a period in which he may become acquainted with his new location and secure a rudimentary knowledge of the language.

In a word, Mexico is a very poor place for a poor man who is not a specialist. General office men can be had by the carload for one hundred dollars a month, while an American girl, who is a graduate trained nurse, gets \$10 a day with board and lodging. Ordinary clerks are paid from \$40 to \$100 a month, while a competent two-language stenographer commands from \$200 to \$300. To the young man who knows his trade or business thoroughly, who will come to Mexico determined to master Spanish, and who is willing to work for a few years as hard as it would be necessary for him to do at home where there is more competition, we would have no hesitancy in saying come to Mexico.

Laws Made to be Broken.

When Sir William Van Horne was president of the Canadian Pacific Railway the racing of that road's and the Grand Trunk trains into Montreal was a constant source of complaint on the part of the public, who alleged that they were thus put in danger daily. Agitation grew hot and finally the city passed an ordinance to prohibit the custom. Then Van Horne called his engineers together one morning and read them the ordinance. "Now," said he, "that's the law. As such you've got to obey it. I shall suspend any engineer who breaks it. That's all I've got to say—except this: Heaven help the engineer who lets a Grand Trunk train beat him into this city!"

Many a man asks questions merely for an excuse to air his own opinions.

OUR INCREASING NAVY.

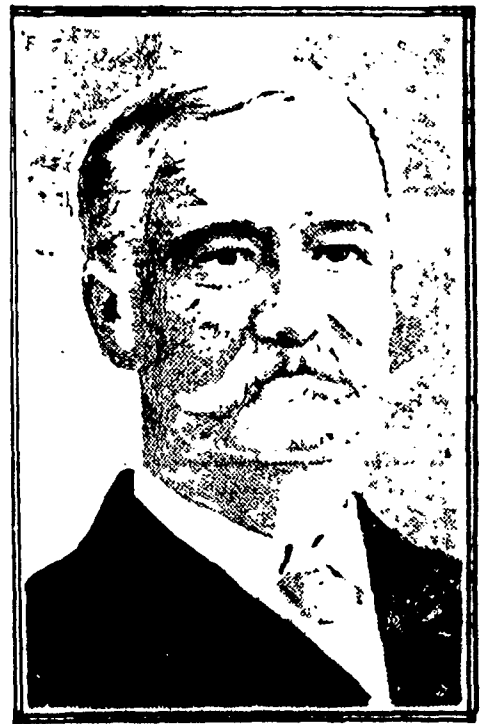
Close to Second When Ships Under Construction Are Completed.

The public may be surprised to learn that when all the new ships are in commission, the navy will cost \$77,000,000 annually, for maintenance. Yet if the public had kept themselves informed as to the number of new ships and the cost of keeping them afloat they would have been prepared for such an estimate. The original expenditure on a vessel is but the beginning of a continuing outlay. With nearly a thousand men comprising its crew and its great appetite for coal and other supplies, a battleship is an expensive darling.

It is time to stop speaking of the American navy as good but small. It is big as well as good. Rapid progress has been made. A few years ago at the time of the Spanish-American war, we had but four first-class battleships—the Oregon, the Indiana, the Iowa, and the Massachusetts—and one second-class one—the Texas. Now we have in commission and under construction no less than twenty-six battleships, all of the first class except one. In 1898 our armored cruisers were but two—the Brooklyn and the New York; now, in commission or under construction, are twelve. The habit has been to give battleships and armored cruisers the names of states—to which there are but two exceptions. Some other naming system will need to be devised for only eight states are now honored, and two battleships which the present congress is expected to authorize will reduce the list to six. While the expansion has been principally in armored vessels, the building of cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats has not been neglected.

In 1898 the United States naval power, on paper, was reckoned only equal to that of Spain. We were behind Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy. With the new ships under construction completed we will be close to second. France has twenty-eight first-class battleships, but a number of these are out of date. Germany has twenty, and although she is steadily building she will hardly catch up. Ill fortune in the Far East has reduced Russia below us, and Italy has dropped out of the naval competition. It is not unlikely that the American navy could meet on equal terms any navy in the world except that of Great Britain, no longer considered a possible enemy.

The cost of the new navy, including maintenance and construction, is now well over \$100,000,000 annually. Yet there is no kind of appropriation voted by congress with greater alacrity or more popular with the people. There lingers some of the old prejudice against a large military establishment, but millions are cheerfully given for ships. The instinct of the people is wise. The wars of the future—at least any one in which we may be engaged—will be decided on the sea rather than on the land. Sea power has already had great influence in history; it is destined to have more.



Morgan G. Bulkeley.

Succeeds J. R. Hawley as United States Senator from Connecticut, has been active in Connecticut politics for many years. He was Governor of the state from 1889 to 1893 and was for eight years Mayor of Hartford. He comes from a noted Connecticut family, founded by the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who landed in New England from England in 1634.

A New "Mountain of Light." Pretoria is more excited than it was when Lord Roberts's muddy legions appeared at its gate. And well it may be. In its environs, according to a dispatch from Johannesburg, the greatest gem that the eyes of man have ever rested upon has been picked up.

A pure white diamond of 3.032 karats! The Kohinoor, in its most glorious stage, weighs but 794 karats, and now weighs but 102. The Orloff weighs 195. The Regent weighs 136, and is worth \$2,500,000. As the value of each karat generally rises in proportion to the size of the stone, the value of the Pretoria gem must run far up into the millions.

Provided there is anyone to buy. Customers for \$5,000,000 diamonds do not grow on every bush. An American destination for this Risen Sun of Africa is strongly indicated by the circumstances. The possession of earth's greatest gem would be a distinction which almost any one of our multi-millionaires might covet. It would look well in a \$2,000,000 Fifth Avenue residence, even though it were worth more than the whole house.

Some strenuous hunters make a specialty of hunting easy jobs.

TACT OF GREAT VALUE.

Especially Necessary to Women in This Bustling Twentieth Century.

If there is one thing more than another which serves to make one's pathway along this "vale of tears" a bit smoother it is the possession of tact. Call it scheming, hypocrisy, what you will, it is a priceless possession which will bring large dividends, payable on presentation.

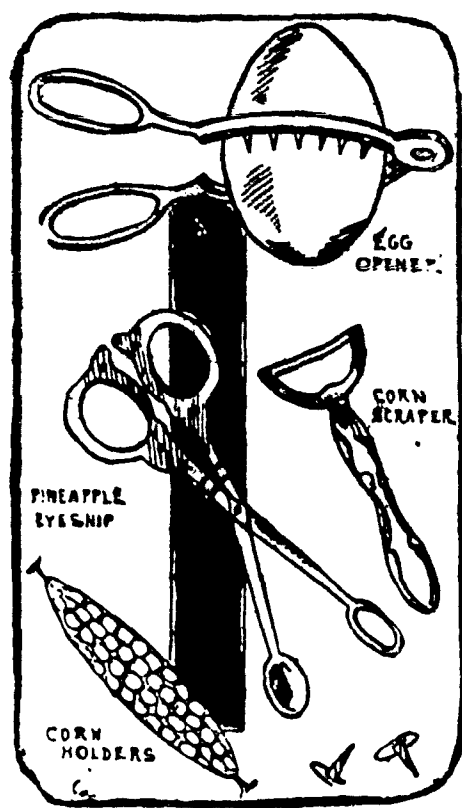
In the hustle and bustle of this twentieth century, when as some one has said, "if one stops to tie his shoestrings he is left behind," it is the tactful person who is going to get most out of life.

The woman who understands her own possibilities and limitations so well that she knows just when and where to supplement her own capabilities by using those of others, and who sees the limitations of others and makes up for their lack with her own resources, has, after all, only herself to thank for any success she may obtain.

The tactful woman knows that she cannot afford to "cut" even her "dearest enemy;" that she must let many little things pass by, and smile, and smile. She cultivates the art of making people think she likes them and is interested, where she might find a ready excuse for being bored.

CULINARY CONVENIENCES OF RECENT INVENTION

Of the numerous collection of household conveniences which have recently made their appearance, the four pictured below merit attention particularly because of their practicability. The egg opener is a device that neatly



clips the top off an egg, the pineapple slicer disposes with dispatch of the incrustations on this fruit, while the corn scraper and cornholder are handy implements to have at command when fresh corn is available.

Preserve Youth and Health.

Avoid fear in all its varied forms of expression. It is the greatest enemy of the human race.

Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are injurious. The long life must be a temperate, regular one.

Don't live to eat; but eat to live. Many of our ills are due to overeating, to eating the wrong things and to irregular eating.

Don't allow yourself to think on your birthday that you are a year older and so much nearer the end.

Never look on the dark side; take sunny views of everything; a sunny thought drives away the shadows.

Be a child; live simply and naturally and keep clear of entangling alliances and complications of all kinds.

Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all discontent and dissatisfaction bring are turmoils prematurely to the face.

Form a habit of throwing off before going to bed at night all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear and tear or deprive you of rest.

Violet Sachet Powder.

Violet sachet remains the favorite and it is not difficult to make. Take seven and one-half ounces of cyprus powder, four ounces of powdered orris and one-eighth ounce of coriander seed, 1 ounce each of mace, violet, ebony and a quarter of an ounce each of cassia cloves, musk seed and santal woods, all, of course, powdered. Mix thoroughly and put into a glass jar tightly sealed for two weeks to blend the odors. Another delicious violet is made of half a pound of orris root, powdered; six ounces of rosewood, half a pound of calamus aromaticus, a quarter of a pound of yellow sanders, three ounces of gum Benjamin, half an ounce of cloves and the same of cinnamon. Mix together, the ingredients, of course, being powdered.

Women's Success in Medicine.

An Iowa woman has been appointed to the staff of the University Hospital of the College of Homeopathic Medicine in London. She will administer anesthetics there; her record thus far has been 2,000 patients placed under anesthetics and no accidents.

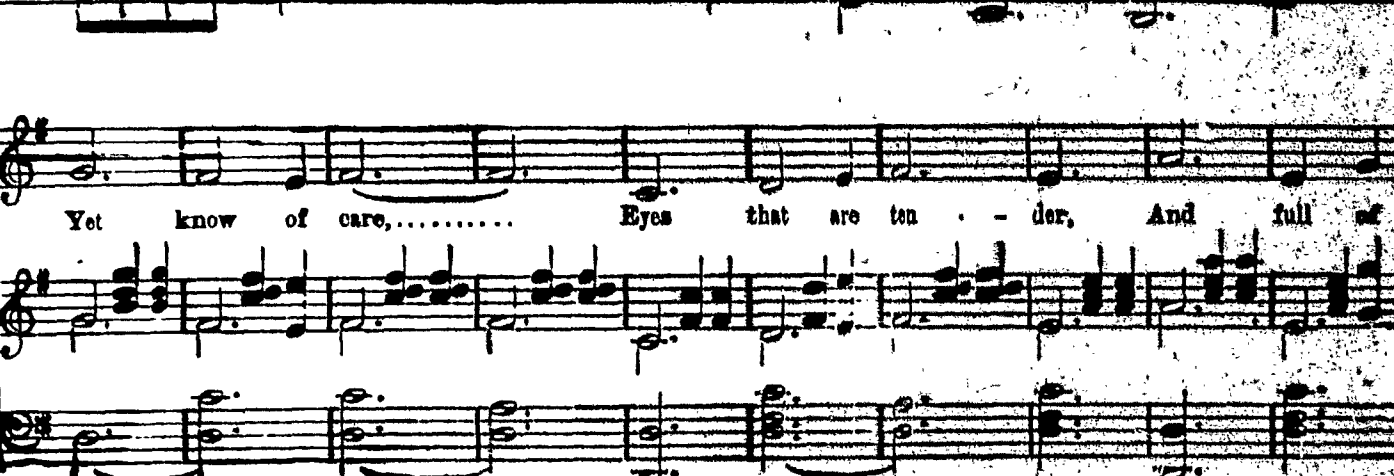
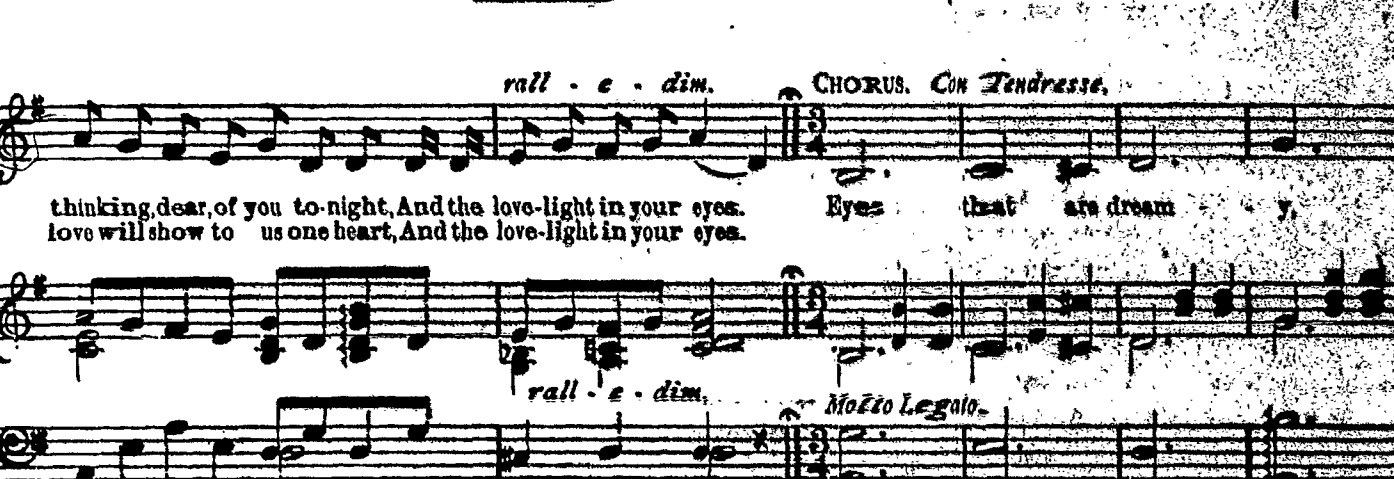
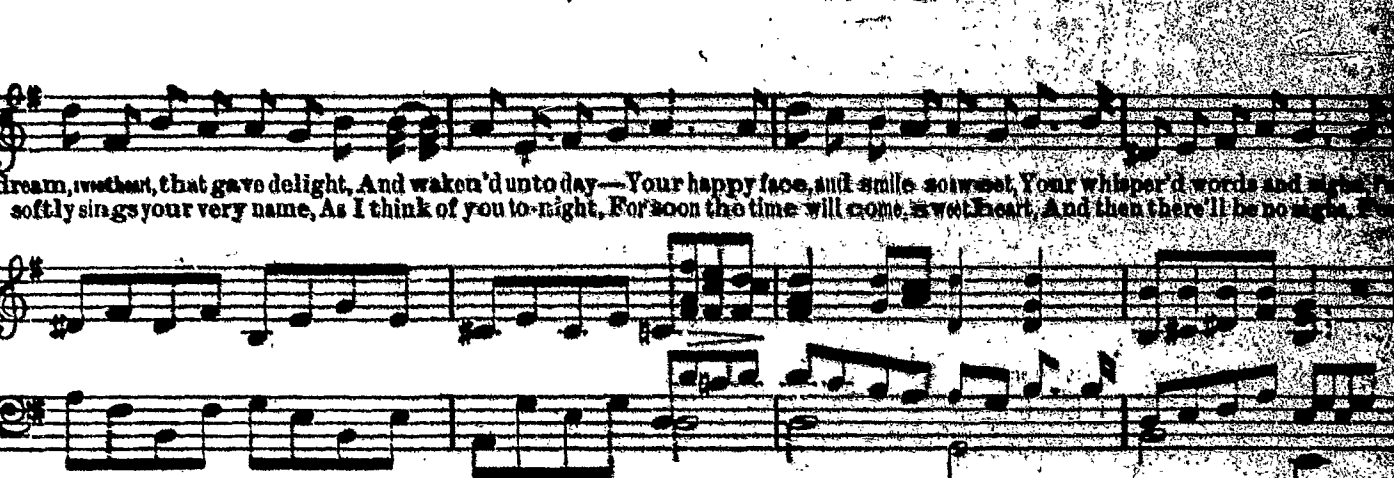
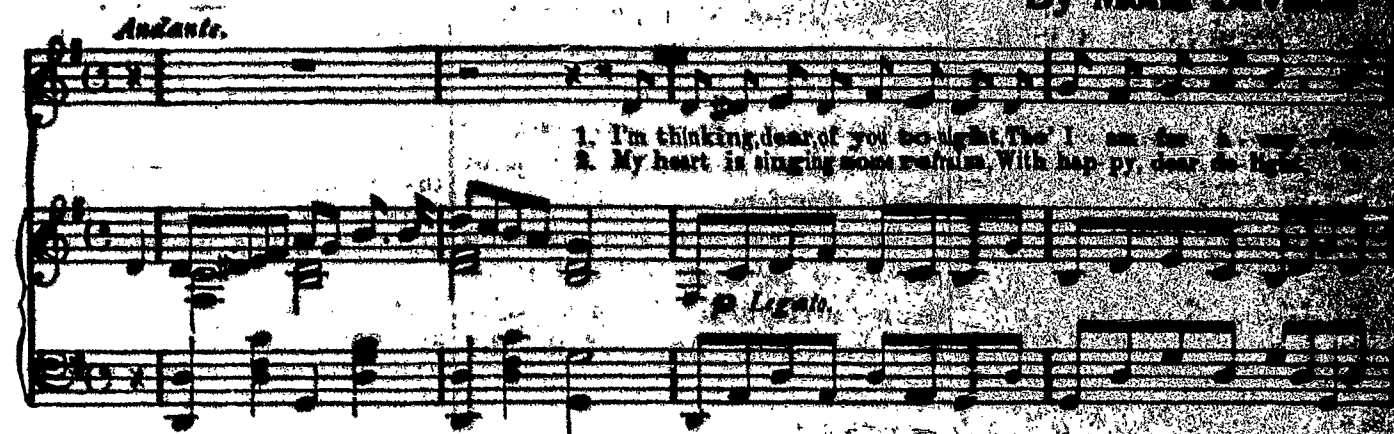
In Madras, Cal., a woman is serving her third term as health officer.

Instructor in bacteriology in the Kansas Medical college and bacteriologist for the Kansas state board of health is the service performed by Dr. Sara Greenfield.

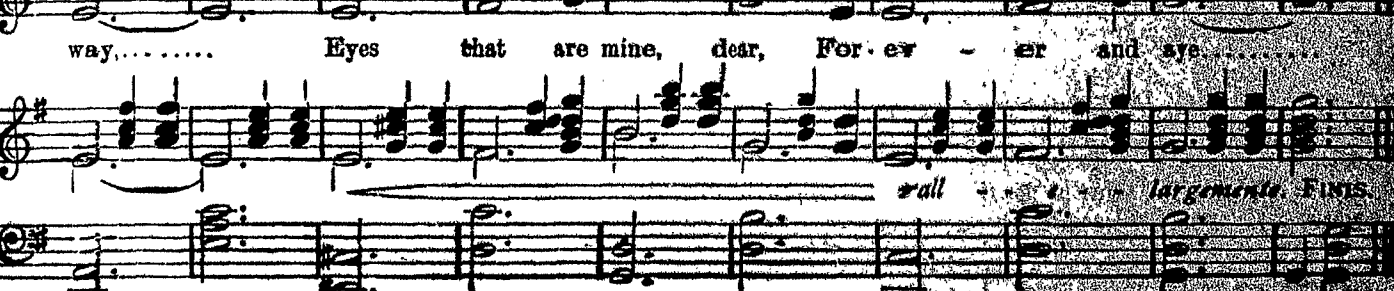
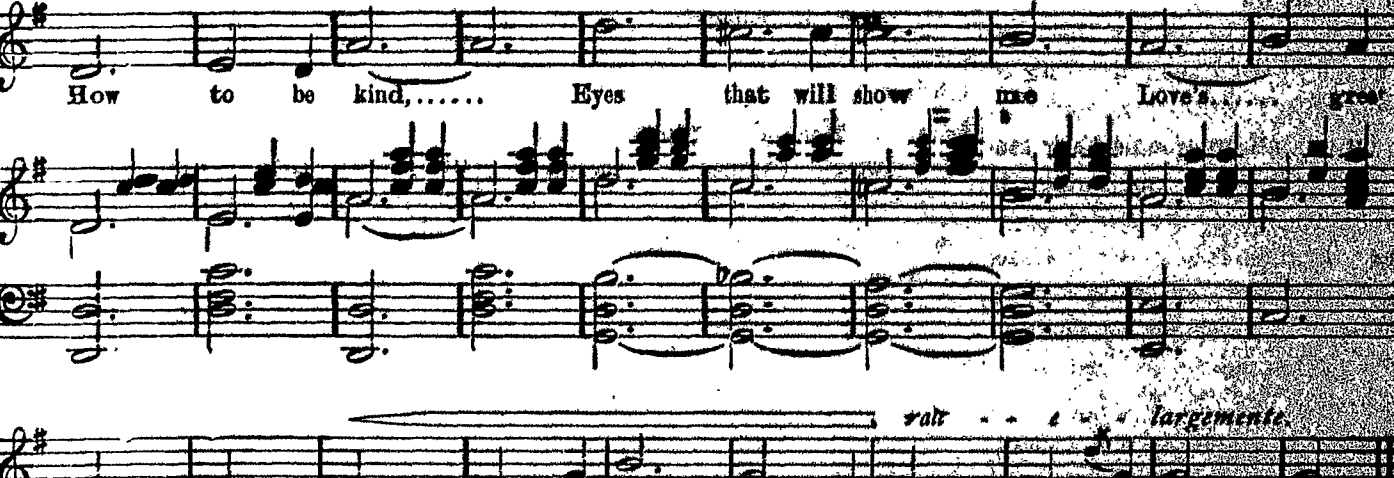
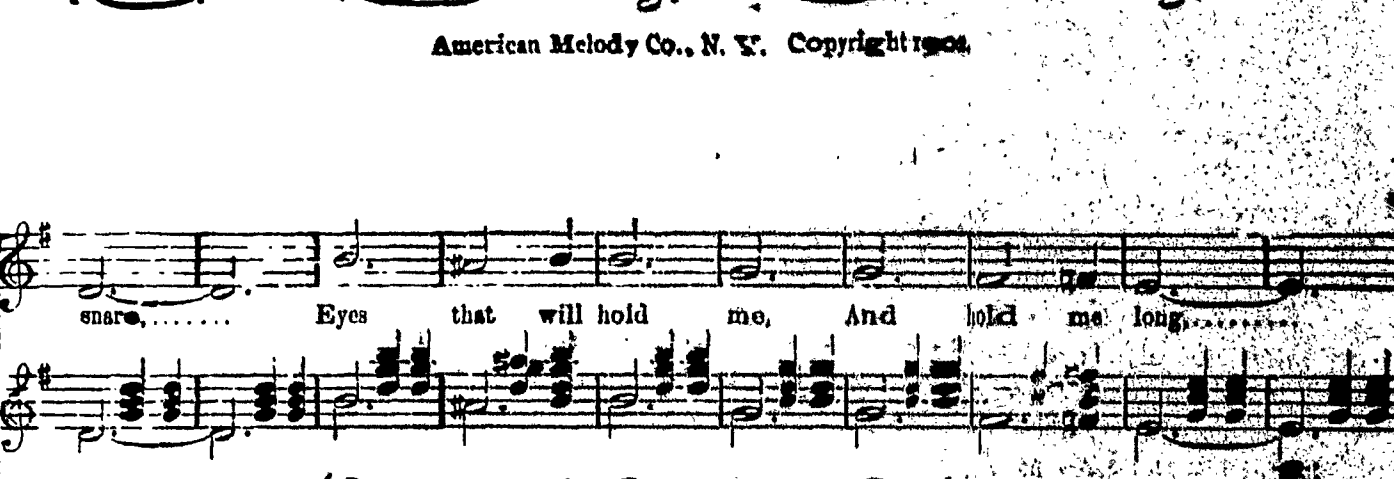
A woman doctor in charge of a dispensary in China has been instructing three Chinese girls in medical science. The young women, after studying physiology and anatomy, have unbound their feet.

THOSE TELL-TALE EYES

By Mona Davidson



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Those Tell-Tale Eyes.