

Least Attractive Groups

The following groups do not possess either the advantage of long term growth factors or that of stable volumes and earnings. Advantage should be taken of the initial stages of recovery to release any remaining holdings in these groups with a view to the subsequent employment of the funds in more promising industrial stock groups.

Apparel	Restaurants
Property Ownership and Management	Shipping
Coal	Silk Goods
Fertilizers	Sugar
Ice Refrigeration	Electric Holding Companies
Leather	Manufactured Gas
Radio	Tractions

DOWN NEW GUINEA WAY

In Iloilo we came upon an Anzac from Australia who had been in New Guinea (Australian mandated territory) eleven years and has a plantation of coconuts there comprising 800 acres. He seems to know a great deal about the placers on Edy creek that have become so famous, and says the placers in the whole Balolo river valley will yield for fifty years. However, this is a concentration at the southeastern part of the territory and the greater portion of New Guinea is a plantation project where veterans are given land (if they have means to work it) and pay no taxes during the first ten years.

New Britain, another island in the territory, is much larger than Luzon. But New Britain is very rugged and little explored. Raval, capital of the territory, is on this island, while the shipping point to the placers on New Guinea is Salamura. The placers are eight days away from the coast by hiking, less than an hour by plane. The ridge to be crossed rises 12,000 feet and the Balolo valley is at an elevation of some 5,000 to 6,000 feet. The descent, once the ridge is topped, is precipitous; it is the climb that eats up time in getting in.

There is no law in the territory, only a strict set of rules typical of the rules British character usually works out for the just administration of colonial territory. Infraction of the rule against concubinage with the Polynesian women brings a sentence of five years' imprisonment. The district officer is judge and jury, there is no appeal. Each district officer has a number of lieutenants, over subdivisions of his jurisdiction,

with powers similar to his, but his is the appellate authority.

An interesting footnote to this is the extreme difficulty with which Australian women get themselves admitted to the territory, so that few are there. Men on going there must deposit funds enough to take them back to their Australian homes—a precaution against failure. These are some of the circumstances under which the Edy creek strikes have exerted their attraction, and the plantations of coconuts are being founded. The administration also regulates the preparation of copra, the smoking process is used for drying and uniform high quality brings the copra a premium in London's market.

Labor gets a fixed reward and there is no deviation from it. Cash pay is six shillings a month. Rice is furnished, however, also two sticks of trade tobacco a week, a new clay pipe a month (or newspaper for cigarettes, a sheet a week), a loin cloth a month, and a tin of fish a week. Men are called *boys*, and our informant says they work well as soon as they try new bosses out. If a new boss's grit is good, they knuckle down to him; if it fails, he will never get on with them and had just as well pack up for Australia.

Death is the penalty for murder and some other crimes, of Polynesians. Hanging is the method of execution, and the district officers have this done publicly in the criminal's own village. Often the method is to stand the victim on an oil can, string him up by the neck to the limb of a tree overhead, and kick the can out from under him. The gendarmes are natives, their officers these British district officers and their lieutenants.

There is a code of quick rough justice for whites, another for browns—both summarily enforced.

WHEN IT RAINS IT POURS

For many years Attorney Alva J. Hill and associates clung vainly to hopes of a profitable copper strike in claims they held in the jurisdiction of San Remigio, Antique, Panay island, finally giving up and selling the property to a company headed by M. Galatas, Botica Boie's Iloilo manager. The new owners had the luck to strike a pocket from which they have sold 25,000 tons of highgrade copper ore at a net profit of P9 a ton. Their risk was P22,000 including the P10,000 payment to Hill et al., and their gain has been more than P100,000 in dividends distributed aside from a surplus for future effort.

When Mr. Galatas was seen in Iloilo two weeks ago, he said there is still 25,000 tons of this copper to be mined when the world price offers a sufficient net profit. Meantime still more luck has turned up.

According to samples in Iloilo and the reports of an Italian engineer-geologist, F. Parboni, employed at the project, two molybdenum deposits have been found, one in iron, the other in copper, and the latter is reported large and rich enough to warrant installing a 30-ton concentration plant. Molybdenum is a semiprecious industrial metal whose price current is about 46 cents a lb. due to its high fusing point. It is used as a flux, or conditioning agent, in high-grade steels. The known supply is scattered and limited, hence the enormous price. Further work will be done at San Remigio before the concentration plant is decided upon, Mr. Galatas says.

The largest known molybdenum deposit now being worked is that at Climax, Colorado, property of the Climax company whose dollar-par stock usually sells at some fifty times par value. The deposit averages 1/2 of 1% in molybdenum. But Milton Sutherland, while in America last year, examined another deposit similarly promising, possibly better, in Nevada sixty miles from Goldfield. Here the surface averaged 1/4 of 1%, and the tunnel 1/2 of 1%. There remained 600 feet of tunneling to do, where surface samples were averaging 1% molybdenum: The Climax company is said to be watching this deposit very closely. So wealthy is its own property that the diggings have become a town bearing its name, Climax.

SOLINGEN

“Tree” Brand

CUTLERY

“Twin” Brand

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