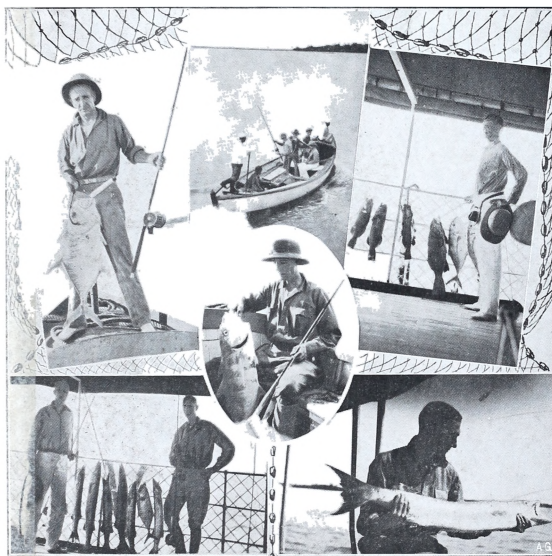


THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



Vol. 7, No. 10

October, 1927



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Midway Islands

LeGrand Cameron Paine's
Philippine Paintings

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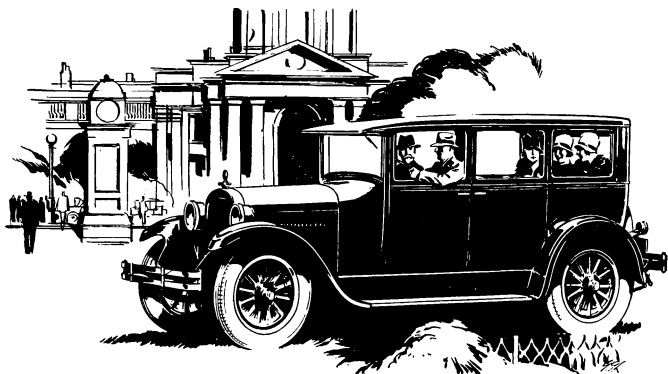
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ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER MAY 25, 1921, AT THE POST OFFICE AT MANILA, P. I.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION—\$4.00 PER YEAR. FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION—\$10.00, U. S. CURRENCY, PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES—35 CENTAVOS

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OCTOBER, 1927

Vol. VII, No. 10

LEGRAND CAMERON'S PHILIPPINE PAINTINGS

Wednesday, September 21, an American lady began wending her way back to the homeland with the treasure trove of her brush in the Philippines, where she has busily plied it during



three years while her husband, Major George H. Paine, U. S. A., has been on duty here. The artist is Mrs. LeGrand Cameron Faine, a daughter of Raleigh, N. C., and a proud line of Scotch and French ancestors, her father having been General Francis Hawks Cameron, directly descended from the Camerons of Lochiel. LeGrand Cameron Faine is a creature of momentary impulses, deep as the depths of her understanding soul—while they last. It is in such possessing moods that she paints, and her work is virile, dashing and superbly interpretative. It is often as far from accurate physical delineation as genius is from mediocrity; and if it does not actually achieve genius—which the critics who will soon see it in Europe and America are likely to say it does—it certainly approaches genius.

Early in January, LeGrand Cameron will be in Paris, where she will exhibit her Philippine pieces, and later in the year she will be in America. By arrangement with her, the *Journal* had the privilege of photographing a few of the

studies, some of which are here reproduced as the first copies of her Philippine work to be seen in the islands. She began painting some ten years ago, during the war, and Washington honored itself with an exhibition of her heroic figures of Joffre, Foch, Pershing, Haig, and other commanders of the period at the Meridian Studios; but prior to that, Paul Thurnysen had recognized the budding talent in this lovely southern belle and had closed the season at the Thurnysen Galleries, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York, with an exhibit of her canvases. Notice appeared of her work in the *International Art News*, with a reproduction of her first piece, *La Fille de la Crinoline*.

"Mrs. Faine," said the editor, "has painted with conviction. These portrayals of heroic figures are most happily executed and render admirably the individuality of each one of the four great military leaders. They are brushed with bold, firm strokes in strong tones, and are most appealing as life-like representations by one who has known personally her subjects." *La Fille de la Crinoline* is as piquant and finespun as the war leaders are revealed in stern and invincible characters. It is the impression, incisive and honest, that LeGrand Cameron puts into colors; and having done that, she leaves off, so that it is only to the true artist and the person of intuitive understanding that her pictures will appear finished, though none



will fail to feel their superiority. The LeGrand Cameron may be described as an American Velasquez, such is the bold power of her brush.

But if it will not run fast enough, she supplements it with daubs from her fingers or whatever device is needed to get the thing "taken," as it were, while her soul is open to receive it like



the shutter of a camera lens. And now, in the maturity of her career, she has been painting the Philippines: painting the old conventos, the monasteries, the monks, the children's choirs and processions, all the poetry and old romance of the friar missions and the ancient Spanish period. The writer has seen this attempted before, by native and foreign artists. He knows the work of Luna,

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AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

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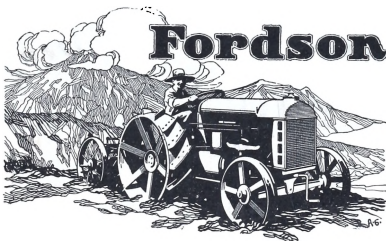
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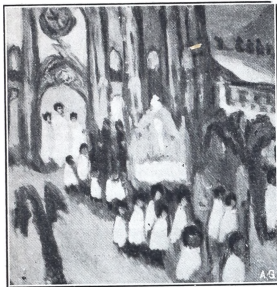
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Hidalgo and the rest. He recognizes in Tolentino, the young Filipino sculptor who was the protégé of Baruch in New York and Washington, a workman capable of modeling the spirit of the Philippines. But he believes no



one who has sought subjects for the canvas in the Philippines approaches, even in a single canvas, what LeGrand Cameron has placed upon many—literally dozens—just as Velasquez, among a host of aspirants, stands alone in his interpretation of Spain.

The Cameron picture of General Wood was done about three years ago. One of many, perhaps seven or eight, that followed, it received the cordial endorsement of the subject, as well it might. Wood the man sitting for his passport likeness is not there, not at all; but Wood the man, he who could quell the Chicago strike, he who could formulate Cuban government, he who could marshal the forces of the Christian and pagan world alike for the eradication of leprosy,

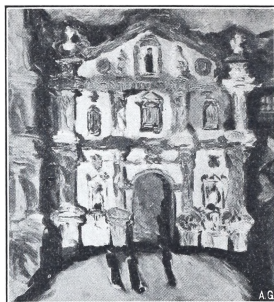
he who could stick at Malacañang in Manila until he merely staggered home to die—that is the man LeGrand Cameron has painted.

Turn next to the Recollect friar, sketched from a wood sculpture of one of the 16th century martyrs. Comment upon such a work would be altogether superfluous. The peasant soul has indeed been lifted to the heights, the man knows that when the savages have sent him west he shall see His Maker face to face.

A great deal of LeGrand Cameron's work is devoted to these Recollect friars. Generally recruited from the lower ranks in Spain, they were the fundamentalists of their period; the faith they brought to the Far East was simple



and devout. It remains so among them today. See the façade and tower of their monastery church, worshipers passing into the vaulted transept through a portal that has swung thus open daily for 300 years. Unchanging creed, tranquility of faith, satisfaction in belief—the



truth about the Recollects in Manila shows in the picture of the brooding church and plaza.

The portrait of the Chinese *mestiza* might be captioned, "Is your laundry ready, Señor?" It is the very spirit of the work-a-day Philippines, and surely will appear as such even to eyes that have never seen Manila, never wandered along its sequestered-by-streets or jostled its friendly but uninquisitive crowds. If the laundress finds your wash isn't ready for her to take away, she supposes there is a reason and, without further inquiry, comes for it again.

The artist, in fact, encountered this woman on the muelle by the river, and was struck so forcibly by her face that she asked to be allowed to paint it. When the woman understood, she said, "Sí, señora." She submitted herself for half an hour to the will of the brush. All over, she was told so. Again, "Sí, señora!" and without the least show of emotion the woman went on her way. This Malay psychology is something precious in the world, and LeGrand Cameron depicts it admirably. The picture of the two girls shows other *mestiza* types. The Malay eye, verily a wonder of nature, is seen in all the women.

Midway Island: Cable Station and Bird Paradise

By WALTER ROBB

The gallant world fliers, Brock and Schlee, compelled by universal opinion and wifely appeals to abandon their aerial circumnavigation of the globe at Japan, could hardly have found the Midway Islands, their projected refueling station in the mid-Pacific, even had they gone on to try it. For, according to the navy department, neither was a navigator; and many a good navigator safely ensconced on a steamship has miscalculated about Midway and sailed past it. Midway is but a dot on the mid-Pacific map. Yet I am inclined to believe that had the supplies of gasoline and oil re-

quisitioned by Brock and Schlee been sent to Midway, they would have essayed the flight from Japan. What if they had made it! What if they had safely landed! The blood does not yet run so sluggish through one's sclerotic veins but that it warms to the very thought of this foolhardy heroism. Oh, they could not have found Midway, of course * * * and yet * * * "How can man die better than facing fearful odds For the memory of his fathers and the temples of his gods?"

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and the temples of our gods are the towns and cities and practical applications of scientific inventions and devices built or erected upon achievements that simply could not come to pass—but did come to pass in spite of all doleful and foreboding readings of the auspices and prophecies of the oracles. However, this is a story about Midway, not about gallant pioneers in Pacific aviation. Midway itself is a fine piece of Pacific aviation. It is 1898, when America's coral islands lying at 28:14 north latitude and 14 minutes off the 180th meridian. It is a property of the United States staked out in 1898 and placed under the administration of the navy department. It is a relay station of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, the American line across the Pacific. In 1898, when America came into the extreme east with the objective of acquiring the Philippines as a base from which to make her open door policy in China effective, preying upon China—and, to a much less degree, upon Japan as well—had been merrily going on among the powers for upward of a generation. America had already made a deal with Japan, but no cables could be laid westward out of Japan, i. e., to China, save by the Belgian syndicate that held this particular concession. America had Hawaii, Guam, Midway, the Philippines and as much liberty in China, once she got there, as the next fellow. Early in the summer of 1900, the American cable came from San Francisco to Shanghai and the first official messages were interchanged between the extreme stations July 4 of that same year.

Subsequently America has been communicating across the Pacific without saying to anyone, "By your leave." That is the economic side of Midway in a nutshell. As a result of the \$2,500,000 cable, it was supplemented with radio, making the third American radio service across the Pacific. While the original building of the cable station on Midway was in progress, a good many orientals were employed as workmen and craftsmen and a marine guard was kept there. Also, when the landing was made on the island in 1900, some thirty Japanese fishermen were found to have taken up headquarters there, and diplomatic intercession brought about their withdrawal somewhat against their will but with the utmost goodwill upon the part of Japan. After a few years the marine guard was removed, and for many years none of the other Midway islands, and in 1905, some ten Americans, the station force of the cable company, seven or eight Japanese employed on outside work and five or six Chinese household servants—twenty-three to twenty five souls all told.

Four times a year the company's steamship *Dickenson* voyages from Honolulu to Midway, a distance of about 200 miles, with supplies. Otherwise the calls of ships are very rare. The *Dickenson*, of light draft, can go inside the reef except when a westerly wind is blowing. Like all atolls, the one at Midway is open at the northwest and the southeast, and the tides pour through from the north. The cable station is at the north end of the island, and is 1-1/2 miles long and 3/4 mile wide. The other island of the Midway atoll is Eastern island, sometimes called Green island on account of the foliage, of which Stevenson gives a masterly description in *The Wreckers*. At the time of the American occupation the dwarf magnolia and various native beach trees had four or five feet on Eastern island and were flourishing, birds having probably taken the first seeds of vegetation there in their annual migrations. Sand island was bare. Westward of Midway about 60 miles lies Ocean island, and eastward toward Honolulu lie reefs and coral barriers, some of them dignified with names. Fred Brock and Scholer reached Midway and taken off safely, over a route of 1100 miles to Honolulu, as the gull flies, their way would have been marked out ahead by the green waters and the breakers along this coral chain. But the islands are uninhabited by men; forced landings would be unlucky.

Sand island is unpopulated. On the contrary, it is quite well carpeted over and very generously wooded. This and the birds are the most interesting things about Midway.

In order to bed down the sand and prevent its blowing up into dunes, marram grass was introduced in 1906, from San Francisco, where

it had been utilized in the reclamation work at Golden Gate park. This Australian desert grass thrives in sand; you plant it deep and cut it off at the surface, and soon it stools so that you can take new cuttings and plant more. Aside from its deeper roots, it throws out a network of roots that intertwine just beneath the surface of the sand and tend to protect it from the wind and convert it into soil. Ten rows of grass were planted at intervals of 100 feet like a belt, where the dunes had blown up, and then it was possible to plant as much more as was wanted.

It was now also possible to plant trees, shrubs and flowers. David Haughs, territorial forester of Hawaii, regularly sent seeds and cuttings; Austral again contributed, this time the ironwood tree; and there are now ironwood trees on Sand island 40 and 50 feet high. Indeed it is said that the foliage on the island has grown so dense in places that lanes have to be cut through it, and between the plants and the birds the place is truly a paradise. The station is of course provided with every material comfort, sustenance and shelter. There is a power house, an ice plant, an excellent laboratory, a reservoir for a 50,000 gallon reserve of rain water, and a garden of an acre of ground for which thousands of tons of soil were gradually brought in from Hawaii.

With this soil came a host of pests, garden wasps, caterpillars, gallers. Here, too, was a new problem for the amateur agriculturists, and they solved it effectually by their usual resort to science and the aid of scientific friends. This whole story of the transformation of Midway shows, indeed, that where the drudging but ignorant peasant would be wholly at a loss to convert bare and shifting sands into productive land, and where the farmer, without education and intelligence, need not despair. A ship anchored off Midway in 1909 and a pair of yellow canaries were bought from her Chinese steward at one dollar for each bird. They were taken to the station and carefully fed and cared for, at last being turned out to return to their natural island. Their eggs, which were brought were placed on the verandah of the superintendent's house, and his wife—for women are not prohibited to live with their husbands on Midway—was the keeper of the birds as well as the flowers. The canaries multiplied themselves, and now there are thousands of yellow canaries on Sand island, but no longer a pest of worms.

Walk out, and these songsters circle all about one, unafraid because they know nothing but kindness from the hand of man. None are ever captured, none ever killed or molested in any way. The canaries saved the garden, though the Chinese gardener complains that they tear all his berries and fruit for their labor.

In the same way the Laysan finch was introduced to Sand island, and for the same purpose—getting rid of the worms and caterpillars. This finch had been found on Laysan island, eastward of Midway, and taken to Eastern island in 1905. It had made its way on Eastern island, and now it made its way on Sand island.

The imported soil also brought the flight to the ironwood trees, they soon appeared in malignant silver coatings boding ill for the embryo forest. Edward Ehrhorth, entomologist of Honolulu, was consulted. He sent a bug called the lady bird, perhaps she who flies away home in the nursery rhyme. It multiplied exceedingly and ate up the blight. Nowadays whenever the blight reappears the lady bird returns to the island, and at other times the self-same bug keeps in hiding somewhere and abides its time, no blight, no lady-bird bugs.

A wingless bird on Eastern island, probably a survivor from the *Wandering Minstrel*, wrecked at Midway in 1887, shares honors with the Laysan finch as a pest killer.

Two herds of wild donkeys are a part of the faunal life of Midway. A pair were taken to Sand island and turned loose 22 years ago to subsist on the beach grasses. They did and now there are two small herds on the island. Some have been altered, when work was to be done on Sand island such as the leveling of the dunes, and when the work was done they were

taken back to Eastern island and turned loose again. They stamp holes in the sand to get down to water. The grass introduced afforded sufficient pasturage, a small herd of Jerseys is kept at the cable station to provide fresh milk, cream and butter.

Life passes pleasantly at Midway, not only because of the work to be done with the steady volume of cables pouring through the station day and night, but because of the abundance of the birds and the plants. Midway is one of the most remarkable rookeries of wild birds in the world. Regularly every year, the birds repair to Midway and make their nests: the wandering albatross, the boatswain, the frigate bird or man-of-war hawk, the sheerwater or petrel, the others give names to the birds, and the list of all is the white love bird, and very curious about depositing its egg, which by some queer magic it manages to place upon a leaf of some small tree or shrub so it will remain there until it hatches; and then the parents merely stand by until the fledging appears and is able to fly.

Other birds repair to the sand and beaches high above the water to deposit their eggs, and it is the habit of the albatrosses. When you visit them, they receive you with great ceremony, bowing and making it a state affair. They conduct you to the nest, proudly show its contents, then settle down to business—when you are expected to leave. The albatrosses are expected to leave. Daddy albatross takes his turn on the nest. Midway offers a first rate opportunity for the scientific study of bird life. All the varieties are so tame—rather, free from any fear of man—that it is easy to observe them under wholly natural conditions.

Observe the man-of-war hawk getting his breakfast.

This old sea pirate has an enormous spread of wing and can fly countless miles and poise motionless, or seemingly so, over one spot minutes at a time. When man knows as much about flying as the man-of-war, the Pacific will be no problem to him. The man-of-war makes the booby bring him his breakfast. The booby, who gives his name to the bird, is in the ing waters of the atoll and comes up with a handsome fish with which he rises high into the air in the hope of getting to a secure spot to devour it. In the offing the men-of-war are circling, one quite near the water; and when the booby has risen high enough with the fish the others give chase, and the bird rises and depend on your confederate to catch it before it reaches the water. He does, and they all feast; the poor booby has no alternative but to return to the atoll waters and try his luck again. Fortunately the fish are as plentiful as the birds; a yarn-spinner declares that the art of fishing at Midway has been reduced to an effort to make a cast without hooking a fish, considered a real feat; while to supply the kitchen the Chinese cook simply makes a single dip of his net and selects only the primest of an abundant haul.

Naturally there are sharks in the atoll waters, but they are not enough to frighten the fish, they never molest the swimming beach, which shelves gradually away from the land in gleaming white sand. Spreading porpoises from canoes is good sport. They float about as if asleep, but jerk the canoe furiously along after the harpoon hits them. It may be an hour or more before they give up, and then the harpoon is discarded and they go off. In the latter game, owing to the sandy nature of the course and the unsatisfactory bunkers and greens, one gets within an approximate distance and then concedes himself that particular hole. But it is all reduced to rules and genuine contests are possible.

As there are no contagious or insect-borne diseases at Midway, life here is healthful; the residents never even suffer from colds. Yet, in the course of 25 years, a few graves have been dug; there was the doctor who succumbed to an attack of angina pectoris, and the young operator who threw off the wharf and broke his neck. These are the only two instances of the mortality statistics. Midway, of course, with the cable constantly babbling, keeps in hourly touch with the world of today, while the past is all there, too, bound in the many and well chosen volumes of the station library.

When San Francisco Saved Manila From Earthquake

Fourth Paper Mission Trail Series: Ancient Power of Saints

Manila is well connected with the world in these days, both radio and cable would flash the news of any peril she might be in, and ships sailing 30 knots an hour would come to her relief, if necessary, from their business on the China coast; so that, as she is not sick, she is not the saintly metropolis she was of old, when there was no telegraph, no steamboat, and nothing but a single galleon a year from Mexico.

It was an age of simple faith and primitive impulses. As the subject of this paper is the Franciscan friars, whose missions will be tabulated in the November issue, let the reader glance into their monastery church in the walled city and observe what is venerated there. In this way he will best gain an accurate impression of the faith that entered into the building of these ancient and noble piles, a faith which most



which, waited for so frequently by the ships of those heretic nations, England and Holland, might never arrive in port. The Spanish colony indeed comprised but a handful of men, the friars, the civil officials and the troops, and besides the perils of attack by sea there was the constant danger of uprisings of the Indios or Chinese within the city itself. The citadel, or walled city, was the material refuge; no Chinese save he were baptized a Christian, was allowed to live there, and the native population as well was outside the walls. But the principal reliance was the God whose crucified son's doctrine of salvation was being established in the Far East for the redemption of barbarian mankind.

The saints never deserted the evangelists, though of course these holy men advised the secular authorities to keep their powder dry.

remarkably preserved Spain's most remote and unprofitable colony and induced Philip II to swear, perhaps with some exaggeration not uncommon to the period, that he would give his kingdom in ransom for a single pagan soul.

The Franciscan church in Intramuros was originally built of bamboo and nipa at the expense of Marshal Gabriel de Rivera and Captain Martin de la Rea. The monks took solemn possession of it in the same year, 1577, August 2, and dedicated it to Our Lady of the Angels, "having at the same time the extreme good fortune to be the first to maintain intact (*que conservaron reservado*) the august and most divine sacrament of the eucharist in these islands."

In 1583 the original church and convent burned down and the same benefactors of the mission built another of wood and tile. "In 1602 it was built for the third time, at the expense of

the indefatigable and singular piety of Marshal Rivera, who soon afterward assumed the habit and confessed the Franciscan faith in this province. The church and the greater part of the convent was destroyed in 1739, and the edifice of masonry and timber pillars still existing was then built. On November 5 of that year the corner stone was laid by Sr. Brigadier D. Gaspar de la Torre y Ayala, of His Majesty's council, gentleman of the royal *camara*, governor and captain general of these islands.

"Building proceeded under the direction of Sr. D. Juan Manuel Perez de Tagle, Marquis de las Salinas, knight of Calatrava, and our special benefactor. Although the church is not large, it is much more spacious than those generally belonging to our order. In the earthquake of 1824 the tower was destroyed, and was afterward rebuilt; in the earthquake of June 3, 1863, a good deal of the roof and the southern wall of the main chapel were demolished.

"The devotion felt by Manila and all the Philippines for the seraph of Assisi, and have felt from the beginning, is not to be explained by the easy credulity of the natives nor the impassioned orations of holy men."

Here the old chronicler, Fray Felix Huerta, who wrote during the period when he was minister to the lepers in San Lazaro hospital (a Franciscan charity 300 years old which will be treated with the rest in a future paper), tells how, in the uprising of the Chinese of the Parian October 3, 1603, St. Francis mounted the walls with a flaming sword in his hand to defend the city, as was established in the subsequent judicial investigation by the most respectable witnesses, "including even the enemy, especially 400 prisoners who, sentenced to death, were baptized, and each was given the name of Francis in honor of such a singular portent."

Having been thus saved, they were shot. Francis was officially made the Seraphic Custodian of Manila, and patron and protector of the city, and his intervention on behalf of the colony is regularly celebrated unto this day. In Spanish days these annual rejoicings on October 3 were attended by the governor and captain general, the archbishop and both the secular and ecclesiastical councils as well as the supreme court. In 1692 the court for some reason, no doubt a quarrel between the church and state authorities, found it inconvenient to attend, but a protest was raised to the king, who compelled the court's future attendance by his royal decree of December 17, 1694.

This famous image of St. Francis is kept at the Santa Clara convent chapel, where it may be seen; but on October 4 yearly it is taken out of the chapel in solemn procession to the chapel of the Franciscans, protectors of the Claire nuns, Dominican and Franciscan friars participating in the ceremony and a Dominican, by interceder courtesy, preaching the sermon. After the ceremony in the church, the hospitality of the Franciscans is enjoyed and in the afternoon another procession like the first returns the image to its sanctuary with the nuns.

Another image of St. Francis worshiped at the Franciscan church is the first which was placed in the original building of bamboo and



SOCONY

TRADE MARK

MOTOR OILS

nipa. It also had his eminent part in the salvation of Manila. In it was sent to the Franciscans of Dilao (Paco) by Fray Pedro de San Pablo, then provincial of the Franciscans of the Philippines, for their processions. In 1630, another image having been donated for the processions, D. Alonso Cuyapit, the native principal of Dilao, took the first image to the streets and erected on it a little altar. The people and rested on a box at a window overlooking the stricken city. It was put back upon the altar, but it again removed itself to the window, where it displayed signs of anguish and wept copiously, according to reliable witnesses who testified in the usual judicial inquiry into these surprising miracles on a third, fourth and fifth and a fourth. It bent upon its knees at the window, where its weeping and anguish attracted such general notice as at last reached the ear of officialdom. The authorities immediately decided to return the image to Manila, for which purpose a procession was ordered, and placed in the place by the people. The pomp of the earth ceased as soon as Christian feet in the holy march began treading its surface. The sky cleared and wind softened so that not one of the thousands of candles was blown out. The public emotion exceeded all bounds and the gratitude of householders for the intervention of the second crucified one was attested in the most astounding rejoicing. One must believe, because Father Huerta has it all from the contemporary records of the monastery.

This happened December 4, 1645; and in the evening of December 4 this year Manilans will have the opportunity to observe the repetition of the ceremony and see the image borne along by the multitude.

The image of Christ in the Sepulcher venerated at the Franciscan church in 1735 and was the gift of Captain D. Francisco Cosio y Mier to the monastery. The pious soldier declared that being desirous of presenting such an image to the church, he went into the forest to select wood proper for making it, and found a tree in the shape of a cross from which he determined to take wood for his statue. He found, however, he was in despair about finding a sculptor skillful enough to fashion the image, so he knelt and sought divine aid. When he arose, a strange Spaniard was standing near him who said he was from Granada. He gave this man welcome in his home, told him his difficulty and the stranger, who was a carpenter—miraculously, one perceives—told him that the Lord commanded him to do the statue. Thereupon the carpenter asked for tools, which were all supplied him; and then he locked himself in a room converted into a workshop until the statue was finished.

"He then requested me," says Captain Cosio, "to bring him a confessor to administer the sacrament before the fifth day or he would die. I did so, and he died on the fifth day as he had believed he would."

Such was the ancient faith of the islands. And why not today? Is it not in the books? Were not the witnesses unimpeachable? But, fifty years ago Spain went republican and revolutionary, and hereby skeptical of the miraculous events that had taken place in the past even in this colony, where present welfare rather than humble devotion in the hope of future rewards began to be talked about and desired.

The friars rebuked it, but could not keep it away. The monarchy was soon restored and the mailed fist came down hard, but despite all another day had definitely dawned in the sacred area of science, and its light had reached the Philippines. It wants everything proved by mathematical rule and compass and not by judicial investigations, and the things of the spirit don't always submit themselves to rules and compasses. The friars, puzzled, think it more than passing strange that men may live without all these worldly goods and yet not believe in them; for they were certainly very real in their time. By faith ye

can remove mountains. Some of the scientists are bold enough to say that the degree man feels his helplessness he leans upon heaven, and as the modification of institutions and improvement of tools add to his self reliance he grows proud and independent of heaven's intervention. It may be.

But what of the day, it must have been in 1623, when the Taycosama of Japan crucified the



Central America New Abacá Field for United States

NOTE—The Philippines lost because of inanition. They subsist in penury because determined seemingly at all times and under all conditions to treat in the Lord without helping themselves. The president of the Chamber of Commerce, Captain H. L. Heath, demonstrated in a recent article published in this *Journal* that Sumatra has the jump on the Philippines in abaca: Sumatra produces her rate fiber better standardized by economical methods utilizing machinery to the utmost and hand labor to the least degree possible. He suggested that, unless the Philippines undertake timely reforms, they will gradually forfeit preeminence in the manila hemp field which up to date constitutes a monopoly. But Sumatra and other areas are at head-quarters of the usual cold water with rainbows lurking in the bottom of the pool. No, the Philippines couldn't change; no, there was really no cause for alarm. Well, neither assumption is all correct: the Philippines can change their farm methods in manila hemp as in any other crop; it is all a question of financing and executive interests getting together, the planters and their financial backers or bankers, and there is real cause for alarm about big-scale plantations of manila hemp outside the Philippines both in the East and West Indies. The *Journal* doesn't care to repeat what the newspapers have been saying on the subject, but reproduces the latest report from Central America.—ED.

Experimentation looking toward the establishment of abaca plantations in different sections of Central America are being carried on by the Department of Agriculture, according to a statement just issued. Fiber from the abaca plant, sometimes known as manila hemp, is largely used in making manila rope. The entire world's supply of the fiber now comes from the Philippines, with the exception of a few hundred bales produced in Netherlands East Indies.

A collection of approximately 1,400 selected plants were brought from the Philippines to the Canal Zone during the summer of 1925. Thus far the plants have made a satisfactory growth, but it will be necessary to continue experimental work for at least two years before it can be determined whether or not it will be practicable to produce abaca on a commercial scale in tropical America, according to the statement.

The full text of the statement follows: **Assures Plentiful Supplies**
In order that United States may be assured a plentiful supply of rope at reasonable prices the United States Department of Agriculture is making an effort to establish plantations of abaca in different sections of Central America. Fiber from the abaca plant, sometimes known as manila hemp, is used largely in making manila

rope, and the entire world's supply of the fiber now comes from the Philippines, with the exception of a few hundred bales produced in Netherlands India. More than one-third of the fiber produced is used in the United States, and the present production is barely sufficient to meet the world demand.

Many of the abaca growers are now planting coconuts in the fields that were formerly planted to abaca and two different plant diseases that have appeared during recent years have either damaged or entirely destroyed the abaca crop on limited areas. It has been apparent, in view of these conditions, that an effort should be made to establish the abaca industry in tropical regions other than the Philippines.

They were the entire order of the day for nine consecutive days, a novenario, and honored by the highest officials. Delegations passed into Manila from all surrounding villages, each with their particular crowd and standard. Three military companies led the march, and cannons volleyed and bells rang loud as the procession filed along the streets. At the cost of the city, the Very Noble and Ever Loyal City of Manila, a castle of powder was set up on the Plaza de Armas, now Plaza McKinley, and burned that first evening as a part of the brilliant illuminations. And so on, day after day, the emotions of the people rising to greater and greater heights of enthusiasm. This was the Christian answer in the 17th century to the pagan crime. "The Ayuntamiento, upon the ecclesiastical authorization, nominated the martyrs patrons of the city May 20, 1631, promising to celebrate their festa every year and to contribute annually eight *cirios* and 24 candles, as is done to this day." Huerta wrote in 1865.

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Vol. VII
No. 10

October
1927

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THE HEGIRA

We cannot be so sanguine as we should like to be over the political hegira to Washington. However, less harm may come of it than the possibilities suggest. Pilgrims have set out for Washington before and valiantly sought advantages there, yet the country has kept on forward. Good men and fertile countries are hard to keep down, you can't keep 'em down. In Manila the critical note in the younger element of the press should continue to be sounded with increasing vigor, for it waits justly about anomalies grown all but intolerable. Let editors all remember that the textbook situation isn't improved by two men's going away, nor the shipping situation, nor the crop situation; and that all these are present problems to be discussed and solved under any circumstances, new or old, that may continue or be created by political maneuvering. Jealous of its position as the fourth estate, the press should keep on probing so *the people may know*. Let us consider as put behind us definitely the day when at the beat of the tomtoms the public would figuratively don tight silk breeches and mother-of-pearl roundabouts and join the martial ranks of the barangays and pangolos.

CAPITAL

The best advantages from capital a country may enjoy are those adhering to domestic capital. All men who live within their income amass a little of this capital, and many men in the Philippines have a good deal of it. The terms therefore on which the National Development Company would dispose of the several government companies subsidiary to that company, to adequately financed entities, preferably going domestic concerns, are the soundest that could be suggested. It ought to be possible at least to sell Sabani estate and the Cement company locally.

PHILIPPINE TONNAGE

As we go to press the newspapers are pessimistic over the chances of the interisland shipping bill in the legislature, where it does not seem to have the sanction of the senate president. His statement cabled back from China to the *Tribune* rather too deftly sidesteps the issue, leaving it all to his colleagues, who may not know how to please him and are likely to decide upon no action whatever as the safest course. This is regrettable. Made a common-carriers act, the bill ought to become law. Such action has been urged by the chambers of commerce, and they are the bodies best acquainted with what the public has been compelled to endure. Practically in this instance they are the voice of the people. Governed by the common-carriers clause, foreign owners might safely be given authority to replace their old tonnage with new ships. There are at least two advantages in this: the new ships would be better than the old tubs now being used, which will continue in service if the act fails of passage, and passage of the act would make the common-carriers clause effective. If members do not wish to permit the foreign owners to buy new ships, then they might at least pass the common-carriers clause; but, for a period at least, the two should go together.

NEW SCHOOL TAXES

The proposed new school taxes to bring 1-1/2 million pesos more into the school fund annually are less objectionable because they are excise taxes, but it is absurd to think that they would in any degree whatever solve the schools problem. It is founded in too many errors. Apparently it has been assumed that books take the place of qualified teachers. This

can never occur, even when the books are excellent, and excellence is not a quality of many of the adopted textbooks. Suppose there were no books, then what teacher would be fit to stand before a class? Only the teacher to whom the textbook is an aid, not a complete reliance. But the textbook question, though important enough to claim more of our attention at a later time, is after all a minor one. There are about a third of our children of school age in school, with the schools absorbing about a third of the tax revenues. Why? Because of the centralized system. This territory will one day discover what Japan discovered when she undertook popular education, and that is that the centralized system defeats itself because of the excessive cost. When this discovery is made the insular government will fix the scholastic qualifications of teachers in several gradations, maintain normal schools and possibly prescribe examinations; and it will leave the qualified teachers to deal with the local authorities for jobs, having first granted to the towns the right to impose the necessary taxes. When the schools become the main business of the towns, more of them will be maintained at less cost. Some communities will have shorter terms and some longer, but all will have what they can afford and there will be a balance between work and school.

SCOTT NEARING

Most of what Scott Nearing exploited in his speeches at the Y. M. C. A. (not under the auspices of that institution, however) and the University could be admitted as the obvious faults of society—for which bolshevism is not a remedy. As an antidote to Nearing, Junius B. Wood's unbiased paper on Russia today in the November 1926 *Geographic* ought to be read. Nearing himself said that society in Russia had been erected into seventeen classes by means of a wage scale. This single fact dismisses his whole argument, for outside Russia no such aristocracy exists in the modern world. These classes of his are parallel and rigid. You get into one of them and you stay put. Russia is still bubbling from the heat of revolution that hasn't simmered down. When it finally cools, Russia will be like the rest of the world and share its respect for property. This respect for property doesn't rest with men, but with women. Man is a mystic, but woman makes him work-a-day and practical. When man espouses celibacy, he goes up into a mountain or immures himself in a monastery and communes with mystery—calling it God. But when he espouses woman he works, and he works for her and her cubs. He works, too, for a particular woman, one who has put the Indian sign on him. In this city there may be 150,000 women. One of them, we know, has just had a birthday. She is the one who has the Indian sign on us—causing us to work through this beautiful Sunday—so she is the one whose birthday was honored with some plate for the table. We don't give a hang for plate, there isn't another darn table in town we'd care to buy a piece of it for; but we certainly do wish we might load this particular lady's table down with it. Nearing's case isn't different from ours, nor Russia's either. Communism doesn't work, it makes the women cross, it isn't biological.

GORDIAN KNOTS

Much has been done toward clarifying our organic act, but it is not enough so long as P3,500,000 of public works funds and other moneys loaned to the provinces are held from expenditure because the board provided in the law to apportion them seems to be an illegal one like the board of control which was abolished, and the board of university regents which still functions. Some authority should cut these Gordian knots at once and have all the agony over with. The improvements are needed. Whoever could go to court and doesn't do it, is the fellow who is to blame. The insular auditor believes the loan board illegal, he has so ruled. Then let the supposed members sitting illegally be eliminated, so that they may have their day in court and the country may have the money.

NEWSIES

We hope no attention whatever will be paid the proposal to register newsboys and number them with brass tags. If the residents of this town have to depend upon the police to chastise an occasional delinquent among these jolly ragamuffins, then the residents have fallen to a hopeless ebb in citizenship. The proposal is only designed to evoke fear of government in the juvenile mind, and the best part of this mind has always been that it flicks its nose at government and finds means of beating all regulations—so as to distribute more papers in less time, and please more customers. The self-reliance all these boys acquire offsets over and over again the petty infractions of the law some of them may commit. It may rain, but your morning paper comes; and typhoons may blow down trees and electric wires, the newsies somehow get through the entanglements and bring your paper. Let 'em alone.

Freeing Our Towns From Imperial Manila's Mandates

Two Basic Decisions for Towns in High Court's October Grist

October, 1927, should be a red-letter month to all men in the Philippines whose business it is as public officials of the towns and provinces to make and enforce ordinances and acts; for two decisions have come down from the supreme court tending to make such officials more independent of their interference by Manila—imperial Manila—who would too often rather ruin than fail to rule.

In the first case, 27209, Andres M. Gabriel effected a legal agreement with the municipal authorities of Angeles, Pampanga, in the form of license granted him under the terms of existing ordinances, to erect a rice mill in that town. The town is well centered in a rice district, has about 23,000 inhabitants, and only three other rice mills in active operation; so that there seemed a good opportunity for Gabriel to engage in the milling business. Twenty years earlier the town had adopted an ordinance relating to the installation of steam engines, and in 1906 had amplified this action by defining a zone within which such engines would not be permitted by law. The record shows that Gabriel's mill was built outside this zone, and the picture shown here indicates clearly that the mill was actually built in a locality given over very largely to just such enterprises.

But there were objections, which is all right; of course; and to quiet their protests and clarify Gabriel's rights the council stated officially "that the site selected . . . for his steam engine is outside the radius or square designated . . . in resolution 237, series of 1906."

But the objectors kept on. "We'll go to Manila with this," they said. And they went to Manila, where the usual license with local affairs was taken. The assistant executive secretary proceeded to rule that although the mill (already built and operating, the reader must bear in mind) was outside the prohibited zone, the town had grown since the zone was defined and the zone "now includes the lot in question, and to all intents and purposes it implies comes within the purview of the prohibition. . . . This office (so distant from the scene of conflict) fails to see sufficient and good reasons why the municipal council granted a license to Mr. Gabriel to install and operate his rice mill within the poblacion, which constitutes, when in operation, a menace and a nuisance to the neighborhood."

After this effusion, the courts had their innings, when the provincial board of Pampanga, following the executive ruling, annulled Gabriel's license and an appeal to the executive bureau itself failed because some of the councilmen apparently got cold feet. The necessary two-thirds vote was not obtained for Gabriel to proceed by majority as required by the law? Why not a simple majority, which is enough to enact an ordinance or repeal one?

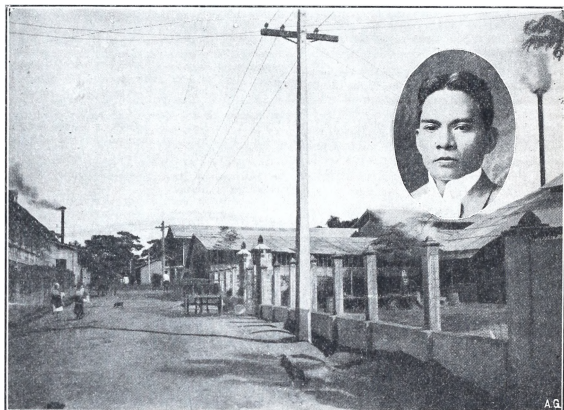
The courts saw the question in a new light altogether, the high court saying through Mr. Justice George A. Malcolm, sustained by the whole bench:

"The only ground upon which a provincial board may declare any municipal resolution, ordinance, or order invalid is when such resolution, ordinance, or order is 'beyond the powers conferred upon the council or president (mayor) making the same. Absolutely no other ground is recognized by law.'"

No more of the decision is quoted, because it is desired for this essential part to stand out clear, and be caught by the intelligence of all to whom these presents come. The council had all along proceeded within its rights under the law, its duty indeed, and the court thought "it is time to deal a blow against higher usurpation of law, and not to obtain for Gabriel to proceed with the business of hulling rice by machinery instead of leaving the job, quite a heavy one, to the women. Gabriel's mill was closed down for a fortnight, throwing twelve men temporarily out of work, while the cost of the

proceedings to Gabriel's pocket was P6,000. His investment in the mill is P20,000, including the cost of installation. The data are quoted from his letter in reply to inquiry. The *Journal* admits his civic spirit and determination. It believes the decision will eventually reveal many more men of his type, and the type of the officials who saw him through his difficulty.

The court was of the opinion that politics entered into the protest, but if these little affairs are confined to the communities where they arise and the courts are just and independent, the best man usually wins and social growth occurs. Everything, of course, hinges upon the courts.



Andres Gabriel and His Rice Mill (Right Fore-Ground), Angeles, Pampanga.

The other case arose in Zamboanga, Mindanao, and involved the considerable license revenue collected by the town from the sale of liquor in addition to the insular taxes imposed, the licensee alleging double taxation. Facts were agreed upon by the parties to the suit, and the court ruled on the point "whether or not the ordinance in question should be placed under the power to tax and held void, or under the power to license and held valid. . . ."

In the broadest possible manner, the municipal councils within the confines of Mindanao and Sulu are given power over the sale of intoxicating liquors."

Executive intervention from Manila was not directly involved, nevertheless the decision, sustaining the lower courts, that the ordinance regulatory of the liquor traffic was valid and the high license fees legal, will be a guidepost to restrain Manila from its wonted intervention in matters remote from the field or the interest of the general government—better called the general public administration. "The municipal authorities," says the court, Mr. Justice Malcolm also penning this decision, ". . . were attempting, under the power to license, to regulate the sale of liquors. If under ordinances thus enacted incidental revenue should accrue, it would not undermine the validity of the local provisions. . . . The ordinance . . . concerns the sale of liquors, which should be classified as a nonuseful business. It will also be recalled that the licenses are not only intended for the strictly related power to regulate but might extend so far as to prohibit.

"The courts should not adopt a policy of petty picking at municipal officials who are attempting to perform their duties, and so, through judicial interference, unduly embarrass municipal administration."

Such decisions are most encouraging. It goes without saying that the petty authority of the towns would sometimes endeavor to inject favoritism and partiality into legislation, but the courts, where they may be enjoined from such action, remain as the constitutional remedy. When men realize that the little offices actually carry power that may not be infringed by Manila, better men, on the average, will permit their names to go before the people in the town elections.

Vice-President John W. Haussermann, who is also vice-president of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, has returned to Manila together with Walter Beam, president of the mining company. The company has some new

ore on E level assaying \$1,041 to the ton and approximating \$500,000 in total value. One paper got it 800,000 tons running \$25,000 to the ton but this proved to be an exaggeration. Nor has the company resorted to barbed-wire entanglements to protect the gold, going only so far as to have guards. Mining continues its progress in the Benguet district and the Consolidated has the lion's share thus far.

Director Samuel F. Gaches, president of H. E. Hancock Company, who recently returned with Mrs. Gaches to Manila, speaks encouragingly of the sun of business in the United States, the big market for surplus products from this territory. Cotton is up, for one thing, creating vast buying power over a large section of the southern states.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION

September 24: P142,445,024—Philippine coins P21,272,531; treasury certificates P91,456,388; banknotes P29,716,105.

Government Reserves: Gold Standard Fund, Manila P6,838,847; New York P16,512,540; Treasury Certificate Fund, Manila P22,081,281; New York P69,375,107; Total P114,807,771.

Combined bank resources, total, P225,422,719. Demand deposits, P66,567,786; time deposits P50,023,971.

Downing Street Determined to Dictate in Europe

Is It Behind Japan's New Demands on China? Three Guesses

NOTE.—The *Chicago Daily News* has made another round of the enclosures of Europe. The following is a constant. Brown, London, correspondent learned at No. 10 Downing Street. Do our readers also know the "Admiral's" policy on the subject? See Scott Mower's on Paris, and Hiram Kelly Morderwell's on Rome.—ED.

When the conservative government leaves office its successors will have much to amend as far as the internal state of affairs is concerned, but they will find a very well-defined line to follow as regards the British foreign policy.

The foreign policy of the Baldwin cabinet is so clear that it can be classified in three distinct categories: First, to secure for Great Britain the position of supreme arbitrator in Europe; second, a policy of better understanding and friendliness toward the United States, and third, a strong, ruthless policy in the east to re-establish British prestige and strengthen the ties of empire.

Chamberlain's last act of entanglement in European affairs was the signature of the Locarno treaty, for which he was severely criticized by his own party. Ever since, the policy of the foreign office has been no longer the foreign secretary's own, but that of all the members of the cabinet. They realized that Britain's position would be stronger and more effective in keeping Europe quiet if this country were not entangled in alliances and compromises.

No Pledges Given

The various meetings of the British foreign secretary with Mussolini and Briand have caused so many comments, have not resulted in the British pledging themselves to any special compromise. Mussolini obtained from the British a free hand in the Balkans provided that he promised not to endanger western Europe's peace, and Briand had had the British promise to draw from the British secretary's hand to prevent an aggressive policy on the part of Italy.

During the visit of President Doumergue last May, the French foreign secretary tried to induce Sir Austen Chamberlain to enter into a Mediterranean pact, but the only commitment he was able to draw from the British secretary was that the question of the Mediterranean littoral is a Latin one, and that Britain is interested only in preserving for itself a naval supremacy there in order to keep its communications with the empire against any combination of the riparian powers.

This policy of conceding to Italy the right of bullying the Balkans, or of committing to a friendly arbitration in case of trouble with Italy, a sincerely friendly attitude toward Germany and a powerful air and sea fleet has insured to Great Britain the rôle of arbitrator which it has been seeking since last year.

Change Toward United States

There was much ill-feeling against the United States both in the British government and among the public: Downing street had the idea of frequently taking a lead from the white house in many international questions, and the British public was jealous of America's prosperity, Britain being driven to a secondary place as an economic power. The war debts, labeled frequently by British economists as "Britain's indemnity to the United States," had also much to do with this ill-feeling. There are, however, in the British cabinet, men who see further than this, and realize that a close co-operation, not a cut and dried alliance, between the two English-speaking countries will be more beneficial to the British empire than fruitless squabbles. This is the attitude of the American destroyers at Nanking when British and American lives were threatened, and Lindbergh's wonderful achievement, appealed to the sporting instincts of the British people and helped more than any speeches of ambassadors or American and English public men. In the last few months there has been a change in the British public feeling in this country in regard to the United States, and Chamberlain has taken advantage

of this change to direct the policy of the foreign office toward a closer co-operation with America in all international affairs. There are and will be many questions on which both governments will be compelled to disagree. This is inevitable, but, on the whole, there is no doubt that the British foreign office is endeavoring to work with the white house in a friendly co-operation.

When the Baldwin cabinet resigns and a new general election takes place, the conservatives want to go to the country as the only postwar administration which has strengthened British prestige and restored it to its prewar standard. The policy toward Russia, the heavy expenditure of the British expeditionary corps in China, the "strong" policy in Egypt and India, are all part of this policy. Since the end of the war the British have met with only reverses in the near and far east, reverses which have seriously endangered their position in India and their other far eastern possessions. The Russian government, which is following, as far as Great Britain is concerned, the imperialistic policy of Catherine the Great has taken advantage of this situation, and contrived by clever propaganda to give the appearance to increase Britain's difficulties in the far east. The exaltation of the British to the Chinese nationalists at Hankow has been cleverly exploited by the Russians in India.

The British realize full well that in some distant future they will be compelled to give up their domination of India and Egypt, but they want to gain time, and while preparing those countries for self-government, they want also to prepare the ground to give the English manufacturers the monopoly of those markets when they cease to be English crown colonies. For this they must postpone the inevitable as long as they can, and a rebellion in India or Egypt would be fatal just now.

Success in China

To foil Russia's plans they had to adopt drastic measures. For this purpose they have sacrificed the possibility of good business with the soviets; they have displayed the mailed fist to the Egyptians when the latter showed signs of taking their independence too seriously, and by spending about \$30,000,000 a month in China just "to keep the flag flying." Hundreds of millions of dollars are thus lost when the British treasury is in sore need of them; but the easterners "are learning that it is no good trying to twist the lion's tail." So far this policy has been successful. The Egyptians have accepted unconditionally a British general as the head of their army; there are signs that the Chinese nationalists will come to terms with the British; a beginning of revolt in India was ruthlessly suppressed a few weeks ago and reports indicate that the Indians will keep quiet for a while. The avails of this policy are so serious, and from London has undoubtedly weakened not only the prestige of the soviets throughout the world, but also, according to the foreign office, among their own people in Russia.

E. L. Whitney has come to Manila as the representative of the Ford Motor Company to make headquarters with the company's enterprising Philippine agents, the Manila Trading and Supply Company, to cooperate in the extension of Ford business. He will remain in the islands some time.

J. F. Mann, Westinghouse representative, has come to Manila to make headquarters with the E. J. Nell Co., Ltd., Westinghouse agents in the Philippines, and H. H. Rogge, who has been in Manila for two years in the same capacity, is taking over the Ford and May States and Dutch East Indies field and leaving the islands for Singapore.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner had the misfortune to lose their son Frank, aged eight, in September. He and his brother were playing and he fell from the roof of the garage, severely fracturing his right arm. Blood poisoning developed after the arm was set.

W. A. McKellar, manager of the machinery department of Macdonald and Company, has been ill for several weeks and is now endeavoring to recuperate his health in Baguio.

President H. B. Pond of the Pacific Commercial Company has returned with Mrs. Pond to Manila after an extended business visit to the United States, where he reports general conditions such as to be assurance of continued demand for Philippine surplus products sold principally in that market.

In September a group of prominent Manilans formed a nonpartisan civic league with Judge Camus at the head for the purpose of advancing the interests of Manila, as a community. It has been announced that the Philippine Carnival Association will not hold a carnival in 1928 and the director has gone to America, but a city carnival movement is underway and may materialize in the usual annual festival that has become the islands' most widely known institution.

Labor Commissioner Ligot has returned to Honolulu after spending a month in the Philippines where labor leaders made the usual attacks upon him. His recipe for reducing emigration is a better deal locally for labor and promotion of the homesteaded movement.

Professor George Pope Shannon, head of the English department of the University college of liberal arts, is sanguine over the progress in grasping English displayed by a number of university students, especially as exemplified in a standard test to which the students were recently submitted. A young lady proved herself master of a graduate's vocabulary, two others, freshmen, were on a par with juniors. Professor Shannon opposes the doctrine so widely exploited in the lower schools that tends to provincialize the scope of English in the Philippines. He recommends attention to the classic of the language—the special heritage of no nation or people, and the cultivation of discernment of speech.

A litigant sixty years old in a land case from San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, appeared in the Supreme Court October 7 to argue in his own behalf in Tagalog, but the court ruled his brief should be presented either in Spanish or English and gave him three days to have a translation made. San Isidro is a conservative Tagalog community.



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Sweden the Unallied: Princes and Paternalism

By JOHN GUNTHER

I
Whether for good or ill, Sweden may be said to represent the highest type of state socialism yet seen in the world.

There is a king, true enough, and a real one. There is private property, which one may be sure is firmly entrenched. There is hardly a shadow of bolshevism. Nevertheless, through a remarkable series of paternalistic measures by various governments, Sweden has become essentially socialist. The present cabinet is conservatively inclined, but it is a stop-gap. If one wants to see how expertly a modern country can experiment with socialism, Sweden is the place to visit.

Imagine for a few moments that you are a Swede—and there are fewer more individual, more compact, more homogeneous nationalities—and inspect curiously your relations to your state.

State Aids from Birth.
First of all, when a Swede is born he becomes state property in a sense then and there. Sweden has the lowest birth rate of any country in Europe, 17.53 in 1925. In every town there is a child welfare board, and if a child is destitute the board takes care of the baby. Children born out of wedlock are assigned a "welfare guardian," according to a law in force since 1918. In any case, from the very beginning the state takes its residents on.

As the child grows up it goes to schools—run by the state. The excellent Swedish educational system will take the child from the age of 6 to 21, at state expense. Every parish has its primary school, state-inspected. There are two state universities, Uppsala and Lund. As one result of it all there is practically no illiteracy in Sweden. The rate is below 1 per cent.

If one takes a railway journey, in nine cases out of ten it will be on a state-owned car, engine and right of way. In Sweden only 1,461 kilometers of rail are privately owned. When a passenger takes a street car in one of the larger cities, Stockholm, Malmö or Gothenburg, the penny fare goes to the state. If one telegraphs, a state-paid operator sends the message over state-owned wires. Telephones are a state business from beginning to end, and the service is admirable. Stockholm has more telephones per capita than any other city in Europe, and in total number of phones exceeds every city except London and Berlin. There are 12,451 telephones, for example, in Rome; in Stockholm, 134,000.

But these are types of government ownership

and control familiar almost everywhere in Europe. Sweden is more individual, more subtle, in her control.

Rules Over Liquors and Drugs.

For instance, if one wants to take a drink, that is a state matter emphatically. Alcohol is regulated by a curious system to be described later. If one wants to buy a bottle of medicine, again the state enters in. All druggists' shops are state-operated, and only a specified number are licensed in each town. If one is ill a state hospital is around the corner. The ambulance man arrives and says, "Don't worry, madam—this is all free."

Many persons are interested in mining. Nearly every one in Sweden is. The great iron beds in Norrland are the economic life-spot of the country. They are not so much mines as quarries. Kiruna, for instance, is a mountain literally composed of iron and the iron is obtained merely by leveling the mountain down. Sweden has not actually reached state ownership of these and other mines, but it is very close.

The mining companies are given grants by the state, and in the chief one, the Trafikaktiebolaget Grängsberg-Oxelösund, the state owns the preferred stock. In addition, the state reserves the right to purchase the ordinary stock any time after 1947. Meanwhile the mines must supply the Swedish market first—even if at a loss—and they are state audited and controlled.

Help for Infirm and Old.

But more interesting are the adventures of Sweden in more individual paternalistic legislation. If a person is sick, the state pays the hospital bill (provided the citizen is needy), and in some cases pays sick insurance also. This dates from 1912. In 1913 a law was passed instituting compulsory old age and disablement insurance. When citizens reach 67, they must quit work—at least if they are one of the 3,710,000 on the state registers (63 per cent of the population).

With a systematic poor relief law in force, there are no aged poor in Sweden. In 1912 an accident insurance law was passed. Unemployment is considerable (about 55,000 just now), and the unemployed receive state doles. In addition the state fixes maximum rent for houses, maintains a special cabinet minister for social questions and inspects the newspapers. That is, a state committee functions "to preserve the liberty of the press."

In 1919 a forty-eight-hour week bill was passed for laborers, the most advanced in Europe outside Russia.

There is no getting away from the state in Sweden. For when one dies (if necessary) the state buries him.

High Taxes One Result.

All this has been by no means an unmixt blessing, Stockholm people are quick to say. For one thing, it makes people lazy. There is little incentive to save if a citizen knows absolutely the state will take care of his dotage; the bankers say that savings accounts have seriously gone down. For another thing, it has led to considerable labor and class struggle, since these measures did not go down the throats of the conservatives too easily. For still another, it has played fury with taxes.

All this paternalism must be paid for. Sweden is by no means a poor country, but neither is it overwhelmingly rich. And taxation has soared. In some cases income tax reaches—for small incomes—an average of 10 per cent. And Sweden is an expensive country. Wages are high, true enough, but living is higher. The index number for wholesale prices on a 1914 base is 339.2 a few years ago. It has sunk from that appalling figure, but it still is very high.

On the other hand, this socialization has produced immense benefits. One can tell a good deal about a country's spirit from very little things. We were in Sweden a month and just to see did we see a beggar.—*Chicago Daily News.*

(The next article in this series, telling how Sweden, with not a single political alliance and without engaging in war in 113 years, has led in outlawing war, will appear in November.—*Ed.*)

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT ON MCINTYRE

Major General Frank McIntyre, chief of the bureau of insular affairs, is being booked for the Philippines governorship, which makes timely the following comment. Nicholas Roosevelt of the editorial staff of the *New York Times* in his recent book, *The Philippines—A Treasure and a Problem*:

"There has naturally been a tendency to blame Secretary of War Baker for Mr. Harrison's acts. Although technically responsible, as head of the War Department, Mr. Baker became so engrossed in America's war preparations shortly after the new law (The Jones Law of 1916) went into effect that he can hardly be held to account personally for the maladministration of the Philippines. The same is not true, however, of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. That great one of the most important in the War Department, has, as its special duty, to watch the administration of the Philippines, and to advise the Secretary of War about Philippine problems. The reports of the Governor-General come to the bureau, and the Secretary's instructions are drawn up by it.

"The very fact of Mr. Baker's absorption in war work made this organization's responsibility for checking Mr. Harrison's supineness all the greater. As far as the public knows the bureau did little to make the Secretary of War realize his own instructions (as contained in his long letter to Mr. Harrison) were being flouted and how the very things which he had sought to prevent were being brought to pass. "It stands to reason, therefore, that if anyone other than Governor Harrison could have checked the demoralizing progress of overhasty Filipinization of the Islands it was the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs."

Mr. Justice James A. Ostrand of the supreme court has returned to Manila from the United States with his daughter Margaret, who, graduated from her university course, has become his secretary. Mrs. Ostrand remained in America with their younger daughter, James, Jr., pursues his course at Wake Forest. Justice Ostrand found remarkable interest in the Philippines in the middle west, a contrast with the indifference heretofore noted there.

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ELEGY WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD

BY THOMAS GRAY

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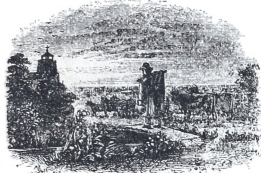
*The Curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the sea,
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to Darkness & to me.*

*No farther seek his Merits to disclose,
Or e'en his Fraillities from their dread Abode;
(There they alike in trembling Hope repose)
The Bosom of his Father, & his God.*

Your humble Serv^t F. Gray



Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield:
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team a-field!
How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!



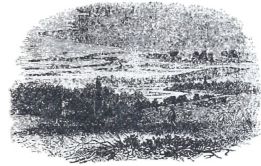
THE Curfew tolls the knell of parting day:
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the sea;
The plowman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.



Beneath those-rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.



Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.



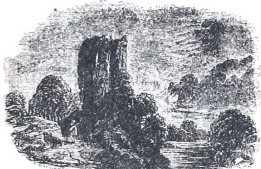
Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds:



The breezy call of incense-breathing Morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.



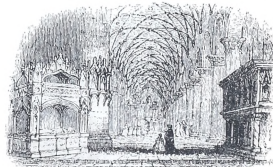
The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth, e'er gave,
Await alike, th' inevitable hour:—
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.



Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping Owl does to the Moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.



For them, no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care:
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees, the envied kiss to share.



Nor you, ye proud! impute to these the fault,
If Memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise:
Where, through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.



Can storied urn, or animated bust.

Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?

Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust?

Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?



Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,

The little tyrant of his fields withstood;

Some mute, inglorious Milton,—here may rest;

Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

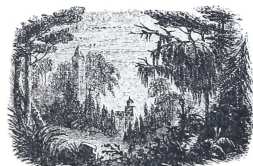


Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,

Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;

Along the cool, sequester'd vale of life,

They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.



Perhaps, in this neglected spot, is laid

Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire;

Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd,

Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre.



Th' applause of listening senates to command;

The threats of pain and ruin to despise;

To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land.

And read their history in a nation's eyes,



Yet e'en these bones from insult to protect,

Some frail memorial still, erected nigh,

With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,

Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.



But Knowledge, to their eyes, her ample page,

Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;

Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage,

And froze the genial current of the soul.



Their lot forbad; nor circumscrib'd alone

Their growing virtues, but their crimes confin'd;

Forbad to wade through slaughter to a throne,

And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.



Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,

The place of fame and elegy supply;

And many a holy text around the stews,

That teach the rustic moralist to die.



Full many a gem of purest ray serene

The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,

And waste its sweetness on the desert air.



The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide;

To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame;

Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride,

With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.



For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,

This pleasing, anxious being e'er resign'd;

Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,

Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?



On some fond breast the parting soul relies;
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries:
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires.



Haply, some hoary-headed swain may say:
"Oft have we seen him, at the peep of dawn,
Brushing, with hasty steps, the dew away,
To meet the Sun upon the upland lawn.



"Hard by yon wood, now smiling, as in scorn,
Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove:
Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
Or craz'd with care, or cross'd in hopeless love.



For thee, who, mindful of th' unonor'd dead,
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate;
If chance, by lonely Contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate:



"There, at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high
His listless length, at noontide, would he stretch,
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.



"One morn, I miss'd him on the 'custom'd hill,
Along the heath, and near his favorite trees;
Another came,—nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood, was he:

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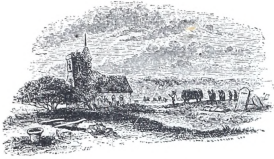
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"The next, with dirges due, in sad array,
Slow through the church-way path we saw him borne.
Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay,
Grav'd on the stone beneath yon aged thorn."



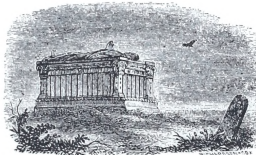
Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere:
Heaven did a recompense as largely send:
He gave to Misery all he had—a tear:
He gain'd from Heaven ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.



STOKE-POGES CHURCH—SCENE OF THE ELEGY



Here rests his head upon the lap of Earth,
A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown;
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.



No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode:
(There they alike in trembling hope repose),
The bosom of his Father and his God.

Thomas Gray, the son of a squire in London, was born there in 1716. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge. When his college education was completed, Horace Walpole induced him to accompany him in a tour through France and Italy; but a misunderstanding taking place, Gray returned to England in 1741. His father being dead, he went to Cambridge to take his degree in civil law, though he was possessed of sufficient means to enable him to dispense with the labor of his profession. He settled himself at Cambridge for the remainder of his days, only leaving home when he made tours to Wales, Scotland, and the lakes of Westmoreland, and when he passed three years in London for access to the library of the British Museum. His life thenceforth was that of a scholar. His "Ode to Eton College," published in 1747, attracted little notice; but the "Elegy in a Country Church-yard," which appeared in 1751, became at once, as it will always continue to be, one of the most popular of all poems. Most of his odes were written in the course of three years following 1753; and the publication of the collection in 1757 fully established his reputation. His poems, flowing from an intense, though not fertile imagination, inspired by the most delicate poetic feeling, and elaborated into exquisite terseness of diction, are among the most splendid ornaments of English literature. His "Letters," published after his death, are admirable specimens of English style, full of quiet humor, estate, though fastidious criticism, and containing some of the most picturesque pieces of descriptive composition in the language. He became professor of modern history at Cambridge in 1768. He died by a severe attack of the gout in 1771.

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Soothing the Savage Sulu Breast

Finnegan and Considine Say It With Music

By PERCY A. HILL

The colonel of the United States regiment that had relieved the Spanish garrison in Sulu and taken up headquarters at Jolo was really worried. He wasn't getting enough fighting out of the Moros, who preferred to welcome Uncle Sam with a treaty proposal; and his "single men in barracks" were not growing into plaster saints. Not exactly; Kipling says they never do. Goodness knows he had issued enough stern orders, spread enough official taboos around; but his men were honing for a fight, in the absence of which life in walled-in Jolo resembled very much the prosaic round of existence in a medieval monastery.

The colonel's men were no monks, none of them—not even the regimental chaplain. Now, to crown the bitterness of the weary grind during several months that could only be distinguished from one another on the calendar, Finnegan and Considine were gone. The dregs of the cup were indeed many, the colonel's cup was full and overflowing with impotent woe. Chinese bootleggers had been trying, the wiles of feminine Jolo had perhaps been worse, but Finnegan and Considine's disappearance was the breaking

point. The colonel expressed his frank opinion of the situation, but this opinion will not be printed—not in the colonel's language. Suffice it to say that the colonel was an old Indian campaigner.

With Finnegan and Considine, it had happened this way.

Attached to headquarters was, of course, the regimental band, to officiate at guard mount and occasional parades and concerts.

Now the trade of an army bandman seems to exist an inordinate thirst. To know why, try the piccolo for half an hour. Finnegan and Considine were not immune to this thirst. Finnegan blew the trombone and Considine the cornet. Bunkies and comrades, they were acknowledged by common acclaim to be the chief ornaments of a band that prided itself on being the best in the Philippines. Finnegan, naturally, had an unquenchable thirst, even without the aggravating circumstance of winding the trombone. Considine's thirst was hardly less than Finnegan's. Their mutual opinion of Volstead, had he then been active in the vineyard of the Lord, could have been best expressed by heaving a brick.

The simultaneous visits of the army postmaster and a popular, though reticent, whiskey merchant to Jolo, eventuated in an impromptu and unofficial holiday for the musicians. Finnegan and Considine not only fuddled themselves with copious and frequent draughts of old Mount Vernon, they invited the entire band to the seashore for a picnic. By sunset, every man was so happily and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the picnic that none could have played *Annie Laurie* on a bet. Fortunately, they had not brought along their instruments. Once before, when they had brought them along, eluding the eye of the German bandmaster, they had closed their festival program with a free-for-all fight in which Finnegan waded into the mêlée armed with a clarinet and a cymbal—much in the manner of a Roman gladiator. What little discretion the men cared to take account of, had since advised leaving the instruments behind.

This time there was no battle.

Night came on anon, after a gorgeous sunset over the opalescent seas of Sulu; but the band lay *hors de combat* on the sandy beach, in total oblivion of retreat and call to quarters, blown by unsteady buglers green at the task.

It was full nine of the clock before Finnegan and Considine, true authors of this military delinquency, awoke. Whereupon they put their wits together. They decided to return to barracks, get out the trombone and the cornet, return to the beach and serenade their snoring fellow-bandsmen, and perhaps extend the unexpected pleasure to the whole vicinity. A generous remnant of the picnic stock helped them to screw up courage enough to raid the barracks. They did this successfully and returned to the beach.

There they began their unholly duo. The music not only had the effect intended, of getting the others awake; it showed the guard

that the bandsmen were out of bounds, and brought that force and the officer-of-the-day on the run. Considine's wits would have been too slow for this situation. Finnegan's were not. Hearing the guards' footsteps pounding behind him, Finnegan grasped his dismayed bunkie by the arm and took summary command. With their instruments and sundry squat bottles of what was left of the picnic, the two troubadours beat a hasty retreat down the Jolo shore and left their comrades to face the sentence of "a month and a month's" alone.

They came upon a light *vinta*, drawn up on shore out of reach of the tide, and sheltered by a clump of bamboo. Finnegan knew what to do. Placing their plunder aboard without further ado, with a mighty heave they launched this craft, and, finding paddles on her, drew off some few hundred feet into a depth of water that was too much for the *vinta*-less guard. Tipping a bottle, Finnegan and Considine congratulated themselves. Then they took up their instruments and blew forth a lusty blast that at last resolved itself into *Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep!*

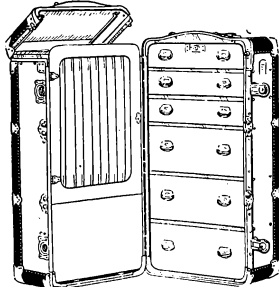
For the moment, Finnegan and Considine were ace-high with themselves. But not with the guard, who were frantic. No other craft was available, to pursue the min-

NEW NAVY JOB OPEN

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for three Officers' Quarters, Sangley Point, P. I., Specification No. 5395," will be received at the Office of the Commandant, 16th Naval District, U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., until 11:00 a. m., October 28, 1927, and then and there publicly opened for three new Officers' Quarters complete at the U. S. Naval Reservation, Sangley Point, P. I. The work will include plain and reinforced concrete, wood framing, panels, flooring, cabinets and shelves, shell windows and doors, wall shutters, screening, galvanized corrugated iron roofs, plastering, sheet metal work, railings, painting, hardware, plumbing and plumbing fixtures, electric wiring and electric fixtures. Specification No. 5395 and accompanying drawings may be obtained on application to the Commandant, U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Deposit of a check of postal money order for \$10.00, payable to the Chief of the Bureau of Plans and Docs., Washington, D. C., is required as security for the return of the drawings and specifications.

Rear-Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U. S. Navy, Commandant, 16th Naval District, U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.



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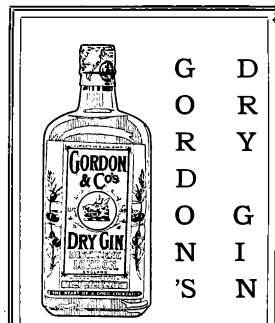
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streets; coaxing and abjurations alike fell upon deaf ears. For a full half-hour Finnegan and Considine roared the echoes in the adjacent town and the single-numbered beach with excruciating strains of many melodies—with none to say them nay.

Suluanos paid no attention. Under the urge of *alak* the crazy *Americanos* were likely to do anything. But the colonel, interrupted at his evening poker game, vowed the pair to a speedy courtmartial and a stiff sentence of posthole digging when they could be finally rounded up. They at last laid down their instruments, to return to the principal business of the day. Getting to their feet for their bibulous purpose, they promptly tumbled down again. They saw that the vinta rocked too much in the groundswell, so they hoisted sail to steady her a bit. They did not hoist sail too soon to sleep—not only truly, but most perilously, rocked in the cradle of the Sulu deep.

Deus affavit. God sent His wind.

During the remainder of the night, a gentle breeze from the south blew the vinta along. When morning came "up like thunder," as morning does come in the Far East, the vinta was approaching the Panguturang islands—a good 50 miles from Jolo and the irate colonel.

A pick-me-up helped the men's headaches. After they took in sail, for the blue combers were breaking on a steep forbidding shore only a little distance ahead. Finnegan and Considine were worried, not knowing where they were nor how they came to be there. For the moment they were as little children, but not of the kingdom of heaven. They were, in fact, two desperate men whose picnic was over but whose troubles had just begun.

On drifted the vinta, the anger of the breakers intensified.

Again Finnegan acted, with Considine following suit. They seized the oars, and with lugubrious efforts and copious perspiration they managed to steer the vinta toward a point where the breakers seemed lowest. Either by lucky chance or the faithful dispensation of a merciful power, they were able to reach the water at the stern, where her cargo of men, Mount Vernon and brass was stowed, was caught up by a groundswell circling the shore and hoisted bodily into a lagoon of comparatively quiet waters. Finnegan, Considine and the horns were none the worse for the experience, save for a generous splash which did no harm.

It was a beautiful shore.

But it seemed to be also a deserted shore, and Finnegan and Considine were consumed with hunger. They likewise had a burning desire for water. A small spring eventually furnished them the water. But against all the canons, and despite the fact that the region is really and justly famed for its luscious and abundant fruits, the shore where our heroes landed was bare of any verdure whose leaves, flowers or tubercles even a famished man would eat.

The sail was dragged ashore and a rude awning made of it. Hungry as they were, Finnegan and Considine slept the tropic day away. Toward sundown they awoke, the gnawing at their middles unabated. Hardtack would have been angel food to them then. In this extremity Finnegan again decided to eat. He had an idea. "No thought of returning to Jolo, even if they might guess within 90 points of the compass the direction they had come; and they might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb; so they set off on an adventure inland, carrying along their instruments.

They happened to have landed on the main island of the Panguturang. It is a long rugged ridge, heavily forested. After prodigious struggles through the lush vegetation, spiny creepers and thick virgin jungle, they emerged into a half-obliterated path. They followed this some distance, meeting no signs of habitation, for the principal settlements of the island are on the north shore.

Exhausted at last and equally discouraged, they flung themselves down in a little clearing

at the foot of a balet tree. Here Finnegan fathered another wonderful idea. If the mountain would not come to Mohammed, then Mohammed would go to the mountain. If they could find nobody to give them a meal, why not call somebody? So on the still jungle air rose the plaintive sentiment, *Homs, Sweet Home*—an intuitive selection of Considine's, most appropriate for the occasion. Warming to their task, they put full force into the good old anthem and sent its reverberation weaving over the wooded ridge. After a solemn libation, they indulged themselves with an encore of the same appealing melody.

This was rubbing the lamp to some purpose. A man, evidently a chief, with three others following, presently appeared at the rim of the clearing.

This chief was dressed in pantaloons of what had once been white cotton drill. He sported a blue jacket with tarnished gold trimmings. His headgear was a red *cudmanin* arranged like an Indian *potong*. For arms he carried a filigreed spear and a serpentine kris, balanced off with an old-fashioned pistol. His followers were more modestly arrayed, but still well armed with kris and spear.

It would be difficult to say which of the two parties was the most astonished, the Moros, to see the white Christians in their bawliwick, or the minstrels, to behold the gent called up by their music. But in spite of his fierce aspect, the old datu seemed a benevolent chap. He pointed out to sea and tried the bewildered *Americanos* in Spanish. Their vocabulary in this noble medium being limited, they fell back upon the universal sign language, which seemed to get over with the datu well enough.

Approaching them, he gingerly tapped the trombone. Considine countered with a grin from ear to ear, and, pointing pathetically with his mouth and midriff, signified a complete vacuum by tightening his belt. The trio of followers got this quickly, they began murmuring to the datu. Finnegan, seeing it was his move next, gave the preliminary *cap*, and Finnegan and Considine raised their instruments to their parching lips. The heart-striving prophecy of a *Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight* rolled over the hill, with all the variations of the period.

At the first enthusiastic blast the datu and his retainers stepped back, involuntarily placing themselves on guard and posing their weapons. But as the concert proceeded its hilarity restored their confidence, they broke down into uncontrollable fits of laughter. The hungry troubadours had made good. Not only had they tickled savage ears, they had tickled savage risibilities as well; their conquest was complete.

Now Filipinos are musically inclined, there is hardly a Christian community in the islands that does not have its band and orchestra. But it must be remembered that the brass horse, the hoarse tuba, the hautboy and the mellow *bornbardino* were all introduced by the Spaniards and adopted by the natives who yielded to conversion by the evangelizing friars. The usual method was for the *padre* to arrange a *velada*, in which the fairest daughters of his flock took star concert parts and for which he could make an admission charge. With a fund thus in hand, the instruments for the parish band would be bought in Manila. Pending their arrival the good *padre* would make judicious selection among the young men of his village, and when the instruments came an immediate distribution was made of them. At the same time the announcement was made that the first band practice would take place the next week.

Pandemonium naturally reigned in that aspiring village for the intervening seven days, but at the very first practice some semblance of harmony, for which the Filipino has a remarkable talent, was always achieved. Within a few weeks the *padre's* new band could play anything it could get the notes for, while at least some of its members would be composing marches dreamed out of the ancient legends of the race.

However, these innovations were not accepted by the *Indios*, the *Indians*, the *Indians* of the south. They knew the guitar, the flute, the wurdrum and the clashing gongs and cymbals. The datu of Panguturang and his men knew these. But the blare of the trombone and the piercing arias of the modern cornet were new to them, and doubly appreciated from the *American* strangers.

The concert over at last, Datu Akob and his men led the way along a path that the visitors gratefully followed. An hour's hiking ended at a bamboo stockade around a cluster of spider-legged thatched huts, over which a grove of coconuts waved their rustling fronds. Toward the shore stretched a line of other huts, and along the land and partly over the water.

Entering the compound at the invitation of Akob, Finnegan and Considine were greeted with the yelping of numerous mongrel hounds and the spicy garlic smeller of the evening meal, already in the course of preparation. Lights were soon produced, Datu Akob led his guests into the largest and most imposing of the huts and bade them be seated. He proffered cigars, which were accepted with gusto, and he hastened with many hand-clap commands the serving of supper. This was boiled rice, chicken fried in coconut oil—since the Moslem everywhere

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Advertising Pays

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spurns pork and its fat—and half a dozen varieties of native fruits. Finnegan and Considine did ample justice to the culinary art of Datu Akob's wife and women.

Meanwhile a hundred curious spectators foregathered in the house, awaiting the soiree promised them. Some squatted on their hunkers, Malay fashion; others huddled together, standing, and gossiped in whispers; while in the background the women and slaves were silent and busy with serving and clearing away. On the outskirts of the assembly loomed the pangulo of Lapanan, an outlander to Akob's tribe, whose gaudy jacket and business-like kris comported with the general demeanor and furtive eye of the fanatic.

After the postprandial cigarettes, Datu Akob tapped upon Finnegan's trombone as a signal for a little entertainment. Lifting his instruments to position, Finnegan and Considine gave the three harmonious blows which are indispensable preliminaries to concerts by army bands. They are a survival of the first military bands of Wallenstein, handed formally down the years; an acknowledgment of the invincible and his father, the Holy Ghost. Then Finnegan and Considine burst into "Souls of *El Capitan!*" If the house was crowded before, it now became packed to the limit. Its posts and joists creaked with the increasing weight of delighted humanity. With the first notes the crowd had shrunk back in fear, just as Akob and his men had in the clearing. As the march proceeded, the crowd prepared for flight; then the listeners reassured one another and resolved to hold their ground, come what might.

They soon burst into mirth. They yelled and laughed and shrieked with merriment, and evidenced the unrestrained emotion that the Malay always does evidence—when he evidences any at all. Datu Akob and his family convulsed. One moment he would feebly signal Finnegan and Considine to stop, and the next he would wave frantically for them to keep it up. The triumph surmised that in the clearing by the greater audience it had. Sacops in finery, slaves in shorts, women in loose trousers and sarongs, and children in the apparel of nature, congregated in a dense hilarious mass.

Loud demonstrations of pleasure followed the first number: Finnegan and Considine responded with *My Coal-Black Lady* and *I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby*. They, like Tupper himself, were singing for their supper, or at least giving the nearest substitute for song they had in stock.

That night's concert in Pangutarang was a howling success in more ways than one. When the *Americanos* would rest, shells of *tuba* would be passed around; there was no want of appreciation of this piece of the coconut, nor the prof of appreciation.

Lapanan gazed on the exhibition with unutterable envy. He too desired court minstrels. For more than an hour Finnegan and Considine smoked and drank and played, played, drank and smoked, amid a continual hubbub of excited palaver and comment. At last the hour grew late and the audience slunk away; the musicians congratulated themselves upon the

happy outcome of their adventure. They were now provided with sleeping mats. Under the soporific influence of the *tuba*, they sunk into the dreamless sleep that rewards the well done.

After breakfast next morning Datu Akob proposed that they settle down and marry in his village, their position to be that of permanent court minstrels. Finnegan, whose eye had been roving among the many winsome young *Moras* the evening before, embraced the proposition with eagerness; the thoughts were upon the ultimate consequences of their escapade. For the next few days they were well fed and lodged, but an armed young Moro, lent to them as a guide, assumed the rôle of a sentry rather than that of a helpful mentor. This care on Datu Akob's part annoyed the men greatly. They sought every day of making their escape from Pangutarang and trying to get back to Jolo, but this feat required more than the mere desire to risk it, and their trombone and cornet might now better have been good Krag rifles. Under different circumstances the life might have had its appeal: the tuba, the attention of the women, and the plentiful meals. But the knowledge that they were being kept as prisoners, turned them against their worthy host and the easy alliances of his numerous court.

They lounged and loafed, not without pleasure, it is true, but also not without anxiety; and soon they could no longer put the wanted zest into their nightly efforts to make their way out.

At last Lapanan invited them for a sail in his vinta. No sooner were they safely in the craft than loud calls and protestations from shore told them something was amiss. But their audacious abductor's men hastily raised the matting-sails on the twin shears of the vinta and stood out to the west, for Lapanan—pursued, of course, by Akob and a force of his cursing, nonplussed warriors.

Here was adventure indeed.

Finnegan and Considine lay low in the belly of the vinta, to escape random bullets and shots from the clumsy lantakas mounted in the bows of Akob's warcraft, and Lapanan's vinta soon distanced the boats from Pangutarang. Instead, however, of going to Lapanan, *Pangulo* Lapanan took the kidnapped minstrels to Kap, a smaller settlement, ruled by Lapanan's uncle, *Hadji* Assan. Here again the concert of victory was staged, and again universal approval and the rabid envy of possession followed. Finnegan and Considine were as famous as harem beauties designed for a Moro holiday. They were soon in the toils of the mutual jealousies of the two bands, *Pangulo* Lapanan's and *Hadji* Assan's. The upshot was that the partisans of the *hadji* fell upon those of the pangulo and forced them to sail away to meet the kindled wrath of Datu Akob, who at last they did, towing to the inevitable, and with both fear and envy in their hearts; such is the volatility of Moro character.

Yet it was not Akob's men they feared, it was the auspices: their luck with Finnegan and Considine told them a spell was working.

To be troubadours to the *hadji* of Kab was a welcome change from Pangutarang for Finnegan and Considine. The tuba was headier, the

food better, and the women, rated virgins all, far prettier. All was merry enough for a time, but the causes of anxiety were not removed.

From Lapanan the *sceop* of still another island leaped off the situation. He made Akob surprise landing one night at Kap, and the *hadji*'s men, repulsed, were forced to turn over the American minstrels to him as their new master. Another saltwater voyage through the night, concerts at a new court, and more entangling alliances—in accordance with the practice, if not the intent, of the *datu*, who encourage widespread paternity.

Where the wandering minstrels would finally have brought up, Heaven alone knows. However, Datu Akob, smarting under Lapanan's treachery and his ill appreciation of Pangutarang hospitality, took his swiftest vinta, went from Lapanan to Jolo, and reported the whole affair to His Highness *Jamalu* Kiram II, the Sultan. In turn the Sultan communicated with the fuming colonel of the—U. S. Foot, who was still petulant over the disappearance of his star musicians and the stagnation of the regimental band. Learning how Finnegan and Considine were being periodically abducted from court to court, and the lesser Sulu chieftains, the colonel loaded Company B into two commodious vintas and dispatched them under orders to fetch the musicians back to headquarters. With this expedition Datu Akob went along as guide. In due time Finnegan and Considine were apprehended. The surprise came just at the moment between national hymns and ragtime, in which they were looking a shell of tuba in the face and daring the stuff to do its worst.

A bevy of *Moras* were looking admiringly on. They abode by the Koran themselves, but it was jolly that their friends the *Americanos* did not. At this felicitous interval, arrived the captain and men of Company B.

Nothing could have been more inconsiderate. Finnegan and Considine were summarily degraded from their envied posts, bundled off, with their precious instruments, to the vintas and taken to Jolo and the colonel. This was satisfactory to the colonel, and not, indeed, lacking in compensations for Finnegan and Considine. But it by no means gave Datu Akob assurance that the adventure might not later be repeated—and possibly not at Pangutarang. He proposed to make matters certain, and did so by bottling up the horns. When nobody was looking, he filled the necks of the trombone and the cornet with liberal plugs of beeswax. If he could not have American minstrels at his own court, then no other chieftain could have them at his. Whether a paler progeny in certain northern Sulu hamlets has, in this day, an unwanted predilection for the slide trombone and the cornet, deponent saith not. He does say that Finnegan and Considine's immediate occupation upon their return to Jolo was the digging of many postholes. But time went on, the gallant—U. S. Foot departed Jolo long, long ago. Finnegan and Considine, not to mention the colonel himself, have no doubt gone to the soldier's reward. Gabriel has two more boon companions.

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COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENBERG, INNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation

COPRA



During the first half of the month the local copra market was on the firm side, sales being made at figures approximating P13.50 for bodega rescada copra. The heavy demand was unquestionably due to U. S. market reports on cottonseed oil consumption and cotton crop data showing an estimated harvest of 12,692,000 bales. However,

the subsequent reports showed the cotton crop in much better condition than anticipated, and with continued heavy arrivals of copra, the local market declined abruptly and is quoted today

at P12.25 to P12.50 for arrival rescada grades. The London market for copra remained inactive but steady during the early days of the month and firmed slightly during the closing weeks. Total arrivals of copra at Manila for the month were 409,158 sacks which is about equal to the arrivals of September for last year. Latest quotations follow:

San Francisco: Buyers, S.05-1 16; Sellers, S.05-1, 8 to S.05-3 16. London: Cebu, £26 10, 0. F. M. M., £26 2, 6.

COCONUT OIL

The U. S. market for this item continued quiet at 8-1, 4 cents f.o.b. tank cars during the early part of September and strengthened somewhat on increased buying pressure due to the bullish government cotton crop report. About the middle of the month a fair volume of trading occurred with prices advanced to 8-1, 2 cents f.o.b. coast. The market sagged badly during the last week of September due to changed reports on the cotton crop displaying a much better crop condition than was expected. The market closed with a very dull market, c.i.f. parcels being bid for at 8 cents west coast and tank cars at 8-1, 2 cents. Latest quotations follow:

San Francisco, S.08-1 2 f.o.b. tank cars; New York, S.08-1, 4 c.i.f.; Manila, P.36 to P.36-1/2 per kilo.

COPRA CAKE

The Hamburg market for copra cake fluctuated greatly during September but within comparatively small limits. The month opened with prices at £8 2/6 c.i.f. Hamburg which were later advanced partially because of increased freight rates between Manila and the Continent to £8 12/6. Recent cables showed the market dull at £8 10/0. Locally the condition is bullish due to comparative small stocks in the hands of crushers for nearby shipment. Latest cables follow:

San Francisco, \$37.00 per M.T.; Hamburg, £8 10 0 nominal; Manila, Buyers, P58.00 to P59.00 per M.T.; Sellers, P60.00 per M.T. Manila, P. 1, October 5, 1927.

A subscriber who wishes to bind the *Journal* by volumes lacks Vol. VII, No. 1. Will some other subscriber who lets good opportunities slip by him send this copy, January, 1927, back to the *Journal*, P. O. Box 1638? Thanks awfully.

TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.



Raw Leaf: Export shipments in raw leaf during September reached their lowest level since May, 1925. Of the 189,000 kilos exported, about 93,000 kilos consisted of raw leaf (mostly to Japan) and stripped tobacco (principally to United States), the remaining 96,000 kilos representing scraps. No shipments to European Countries have been recorded during the period under review. From the provinces of Cagayan and Isabela some sporadic buying in limited quantities of the new crop is reported. The market in local grades of former years showed some activity in view of the unsatisfactory quality in certain districts of the present crop. Shipments abroad during September were as follows:

Leaf Tobacco and Scrap, Kilos

Australia.....	1,201
Borneo.....	206
China.....	1,900
Egypt.....	122
Germany.....	7,388
Holland.....	11,900
Hongkong.....	214
Japan.....	44,680
Straits Settlements.....	922
United States.....	121,162
	<hr/>
	189,695

Cigars: The first sign of improvement, though with no assurance of permanency yet, is reflected in the September exports to the United States. Comparative figures for the trade with the United States are as follows:

September, 1927.....	19,889,280
August, 1927.....	12,908,114
September, 1926.....	13,758,438

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RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company



The following commodities were received in Manila August 26 to September 25, 1927, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

1927

	September	August
Rice, cavans.....	300,000	265,000
Sugar, piculs.....	4,815	16,668
Tobacco, bales.....	33,840	39,600
Copra, piculs.....	202,500	157,300
Coconuts.....	2,664,000	2,705,000
Lumber, B. F.....	253,800	202,500
Desiccated coconuts, cases	18,200	15,334

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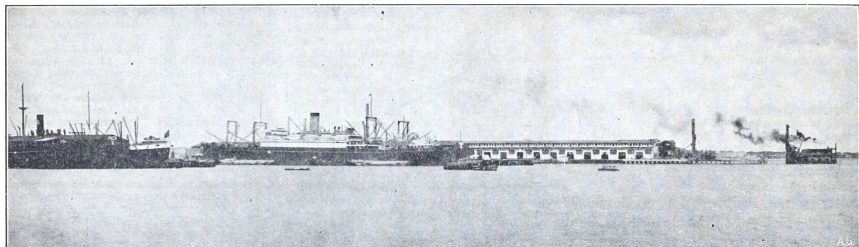
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SHIPPING NOTES



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line Co.



Since our August report, as expected, cargo exports have fallen off materially in every direction. This condition is occasioned each year around this time. Owners do not look for a material change in conditions until the middle of November. Copra to the Pacific coast is the only commodity really holding out in any volume. Owners report offerings in excess of tonnage for Southern Pacific coast ports. Rates in all directions remain firm, with no changes of material significance.

Passenger traffic in all classes holds fairly well. More people have left the Islands since our last report than earlier anticipated.

During September a total of 1709 passengers, all classes, are reported to have departed from the Philippines (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage): To China and Japan 251-309; to Honolulu 4-886; to Pacific coast 57-130; to Singapore 27-14; to Europe and miscellaneous ports 31-0. Filipino emigration during the month to Honolulu increased slightly as did the movement to the Pacific coast. The comparison shows: Honolulu, August 831-September 886; Pacific coast, August 102-September 130.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines there were exported from the Philippines during the month of August, 1927: To China and Japan ports 20,626 tons with a total of 42 sailings, of which 18,116 tons were carried in American bottoms with 19 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 17,476 tons with 11 sailings, of which 17,474 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Pacific coast for transhipment 2,324 tons with 11 sailings, of which 2,136 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Atlantic coast 40-814 tons with 14 sailings, of which 19,660 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; to European ports 11,081 tons with 16 sailings, of which 147 tons were carried in American bottoms with 3 sailings; to Australian

ports 545 tons with 4 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; or a grand total of 92-866 tons with 58 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 57,579 tons with 21 sailings.

From Chairman O'Connor's paper "Maintaining an Adequate Merchant Marine", prepared in response to Senate Resolution, it is indeed interesting to learn from public hearings conducted by several commissioners of the board in thirty-three cities and from responses to 9000 inquiries addressed by the board to representative organizations and individuals, that:

1. It was unanimously held that the United States should have an adequate merchant marine for national defense and for commerce.

2. With almost equal unanimity it was held that this merchant marine should be privately owned.

3. With equal unanimity it was held that until it is made possible for private interests to successfully own and operate the American merchant marine, the Federal Government must continue to do so.

Then, that after all sales possible into private hands, the board continues to operate over 23 services which for the fiscal year ending June 30 1926 cost net \$16,300,000 not including interest or depreciation, charges private ownership is compelled to meet. Further along in the paper we read that other countries have built modern, fast, large carriers, leaving our emergency war-time fleet far behind and that "to meet this already existing and increasing superior foreign competition, an American merchant marine of permanence will have to be supplied with some cargo-liner type of vessels of approximately 15 knots and 11,000 tons deadweight, which do not exist in reserves of our laid-up fleet."

The inauguration of the new Trans-Pacific freight and refrigerator service of the Kerr Lines was fully realized in Manila by the arrival of their speedy motorship *Silverguava* in September. This vessel is the first of six similar vessels to come out specially designed for the Trans-Pacific service. Four are fitted with space for 60,000 cubic feet of refrigerator cargo. This new service is from San Francisco, calling at Kobe, Yokohama, Shanghai, Manila, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia and Singapore.

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SHIPPING PERSONALS

E. C. Bogle, assistant comptroller, The Robert Dollar Company, with headquarters at Shanghai, arrived in Manila September 7 aboard the S. S. *President Grant*. After spending three weeks here on business for his company, Mr. Bogle left for Singapore September 30 aboard the S. S. *President Monroe* where he expects to remain about two weeks, returning to Shanghai about the end of October.

W. J. Wilson, port engineer, The Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, arrived in Manila September 29 aboard the S. S. *President Madison* on business for the Company. Mr. Wilson expects to return to Shanghai aboard the S. S. *President Pierce* October 7.

W. S. Jones, assistant passenger agent, The Robert Dollar Company, Manila, left Manila Saturday morning, October 1, for a few days business trip to Baguio.

Benjamin Y. Martin, for several years in the operating department, contract division of the United States Shipping Board, Washington, D.C., has been appointed to succeed Captain Eisler as Shanghai representative of the board.

SEPTEMBER SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



New York Market: Although the prices which have ruled in the American sugar market during the month under review are better than those of the two previous months, on the whole the market was uninteresting with a very small volume of sales. The American sugar market opened dull in the first week with sellers but no buyers of Cubas

on the basis of 3.00 cents c. and f. (4.77 cents l. t.). At this price Cuban holders were unwilling to sell, and the increasingly favorable statistical position gradually caused a firmer market and prices advanced to 3-1.6 cents c. and f. (4.84 cents l. t.) at the close of the week. Immediately thereafter, however, buyers retired and the market showed no disposition to operate until the 16th when the market indicated renewed activity and prices advanced to 3-3/32 cents (4.87 cents l. t.) with sellers asking for 3-1.8 cents c. and f. (4.90 cents l. t.), at which price, Canadian refiners bought some parcels of Cubas. This improvement in the market was of but short duration, and the market soon became quiet and uninteresting and prices gradually sagged to 2-15/16 cents c. and f. (4.71 cents l. t. duty paid for Philippine centrifugals).

It was apparent that the refiners were well stocked for their immediate requirements and

HAUGHWOUT OPENS SHOP

Dr. Frank G. Haughwout, former parasitologist at the bureau of science, has opened a private pathology laboratory at 915 M. H. del Pilar, Manila. His telephone is 5-67-19, which should be borne in mind until the next issue of the directory. Dr. Haughwout is Manila's well known "old reliable" practitioner in pathology and the *Journal* is glad of the privilege of advising folks to enlist his skill and scientific knowledge in the diagnoses of their ailments, especially those affecting the alimentary tract. Take dysentery, for instance. It isn't enough to know that one has dysentery: the exact type must be known and treatment prescribed accordingly.

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refused to make further purchases. The general opinion, however, is that with the continued improvement in the statistical position the refiners can no longer afford their purchases of raw sugar. Stocks in the statistical countries at the end of the month were 1,897,000 tons as compared with 2,083,000 tons at the same time in 1926 and 1,551,000 tons in 1925. The refiners are evidently waiting for developments as to (1) an improvement in the demand for refined, (2) revised estimates of the European beet crop and (3) the action taken by the Cuban government in regard to restriction of the coming Cuban crop. In this connection the following digest of the annual report of the Czecho-Slovakian Sugar Association published in the Crankinow-Rionda Company Circular for August 26, 1927, should be of interest since it portrays the European crop conditions and prospects:

The market review outlines the growth of cane sugar production during and after the war, and shows an increase in Cuba of 2,508,000 tons from 1913-1914 to the peak of 5,125,970 tons in 1924-1925. A severe decline in prices followed thereafter with poor prospects into the bargain, which resulted in only a slight increase in European sowings in 1926, and much reduced production in 1926-1927 by reason of being overburdened with Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Russia and Roumania, having adopted effective protective measures, were committed to a policy of expansion. Germany has also recently increased protection, and Sweden, having come to an agreement between beet growers and producers, can likewise again proceed ahead. Czecho-Slovakian producers did not receive the necessary support from a Communist Government, which favored farmers and laborers in the beet factories, and the latter have undertaken a publicity campaign that led to a thorough investigation by the authorities who were finally awakened to the precarious situation of the sugar industry. A cartel was formed by all the sugar factories as a result, beginning October 1st, 1926. Nevertheless export conditions are becoming increasingly unfavorable, Switzerland discriminated against the imports of Czecho sugar by unfavorable tariffs. Austria, wishing to share her own industry, raised her import duties. Early this year British refiners agitated for a protection up to 10 cents per unit (4 cents per unit) against foreign refined. This was not sanctioned by the British Government, but it may be in the future, and thus constitutes an additional reason to Czecho imports in the near future. Russia may also become troublesome in competing by exports of her own.

The crisis due to over-production is still considered grave, and benefits derived from Cuban restriction are only temporary. Market conditions cannot improve until a balance is achieved between world production and consumption without artificial interference. This may, however, not be easy, because world production is generally high throughout the year, and is being pursued in various countries, at the same time tending to weigh upon consumption by heavy impositions. The system of protection is being more and more increasing, creating conditions similar to the period before the Brussels Convention, which became operative in 1903 and lapsed during the war. Cuba has indicated a desire for an international conference to discuss a solution, but the realization of such a plan may be remote.

Futures: The exchange market fluctuated in sympathy with the spot market, although it showed more activity during the second week of the month due partly to the report that Santo Domingo was contemplating restricting its sugar crop on the same basis as Cuba has done during the past season. Quotations for futures on the New York Exchange have fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
September, 1927...	3.09	2.92	3.09
December.....	3.11	2.95	2.96
January.....	3.08	2.96	2.85
March.....	2.97	2.84	2.87
May.....	3.04	2.94	2.96
July.....	3.12	3.00	3.04
September, 1926.	3.15	3.08	3.11

Philippine Centrifugal Sales: During the month under review the sales on the New York Exchange market of Philippine centrifugals, afloats, near arrivals, and future deliveries amounted to approximately 20,000 tons of the 1926-1927 crop at prices ranging between 4.74 cents and 4.85 cents landed terms. These were the sales of 4,465 tons of Philippine centrifugals in the United States to 455,000 tons, 400,000 tons of which were sold in the Atlantic Coast and 55,000 tons were marketed in the Pacific Coast. In addition to these there were approximately 7,000 tons of the new crop 1927-1928 sold in New York during the month at prices from 4.65 cents to 4.80 cents landed terms.

Local Market: Due to lack of supplies available for trading the local market for centrifugals and muscovados was quiet during the

month under review. Only very small parcels of centrifugals were purchased by local exporters for exports and by dealers for domestic consumption at prices ranging from \$11.12-1/2 to \$11.70 per picul. It is reported that the available supplies of centrifugals in Iloilo do not aggregate more than 1,500 tons. There was little muscovado trading during the month, the insignificant transactions being mostly effected during the first week of the month on the basis of \$7.00 per picul for No. 1.

Prospects for the 1927-1928 Crop: Weather conditions continued favorable during the month under review with indications that the preliminary forecasts will be realized.

Centrals are busy completing their off-season replacements and repairs for the milling of the coming crop which will begin within a month.

Philippine Exports: Since November 1, 1926, to September 15, 1927, the Philippine sugar exports have aggregated 501,450 metric tons, details of which being as follows:

	U. S. Atlantic	U. S. Pacific	China and Japan	Total
Centrifugals	402,050	55,050		457,100
Muscovados		15	42,755	42,771
Refined.....		1,579		1,579
	402,050	56,644	42,756	501,450

Java Market: For the first half of the month this market was active and steady but thereafter throughout the month the market was dull and uninteresting. It was reported in the first week of the month that buyers offered Gs. 16-1/2 for the balance of 10,000 tons of this year's centrifugals remaining in the hands of trusts, but this offer was refused.

Thirteen mills were reported to have ceased grinding. The standing cane still to be harvested remained in good condition and all reports over the new plantings were favorable. The total export for the month of August was estimated at 238,237 metric tons as against 216,513 tons at the same period in 1926 and 286,424 tons in 1925. Stocks in Java on September 1, 1927, were estimated at 890,000 long tons as against 677,000 long tons on September 1, 1926, and 817,000 long tons on the same date in 1925.

Japan and Formosan Prospects: As a result of the Japanese sugar tariff revision, the sugar imports in Japan during the first six months of the year showed a considerable increase over those of the corresponding period in the previous year. These, according to the government trade returns, amounted to 3,906,710 piculs showing an enormous gain of 1,573,047 piculs. The principal sources of their sugar imports were Java, 3,170,801 piculs; Cuba 871,174 piculs; and the Philippines 90,250 piculs.

Japan Sugar Trade Review for September 17 published the actual out-turn of the 1926-1927 crop in Japan which aggregated 8,390,397 piculs. This is a slight increase over the final estimate of 8,315,986 piculs.

A bigger crop for the coming season in Formosa is expected according to the Industrial Bureau of the Formosan Government. The first estimate placed the 1928-1927 crop at 8,418,041 piculs, or 1,566,202 piculs over that of the previous year, and 75,945 piculs over the 1925-1926 crop.

European Crop Prospects: Recent cable advices received from Europe report the weather being unfavorable for the coming beet crop. According to *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* for August 20, 1927, Italy was first to commence the European beet campaign with prospects of an average crop. The beet crop prospects in Czecho-Slovakia were favorable and the harvest was estimated at 1,100,000 tons. France and Belgium also reported favorable prospects although Germany complained of frequent thunderstorms and hoped for a few weeks of drought to give a heavy crop. Licht's estimate recently received by cable indicates that Europe's production for the coming campaign will be 8,100,000 tons of raw sugar, or about 1,000,000 tons in excess of that of last year.

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REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By T. H. Shafer

Vice-President and General Manager,
Macleod & Company



This report covers the markets for Manila Hemp for the month of September with statistics up to and including October 3rd, 1927.

S. Grades: The opening of September reflected a quiet but steady market in U. S., very little demand and sellers showing but little desire to make progress. Shippers were offering moderately D, 17-3/4

cents; E, 17-1/8 cents; F, 16-1/4 cents; G, 9-3/4 cents; I, 14-1/2 cents; J, 11-3/4 cents; S1, 16 cents; S2, 14 cents; September-October shipment. The apathetic attitude of buyers combined with rather more pressure to sell on the part of shippers resulted in values depreciating slightly on some grades by the middle of September at which time the market ruled quiet with values D, 17-1/2 cents; E, 17 cents; F, 16-1/8 cents; G, 9-7/8 cents; H, 9-1/2 cents; I, 14-1/2 cents; J, 11-5/8 cents; S1, 15-7/8 cents; S2, 14 cents. Demand was scanty at these prices. From then on continued pressure to make progress by sellers caused a dull market with prices gradually easing as buyers refused to come forward. Market closed in New York with values D, 17-1/2 cents; E, 16-3/4 cents; F, 15-3/4 cents; G, 9-1/2 cents; I, 14-3/8 cents; J, 11-1/2 cents; S1, 15-5/8 cents; S2, 13-7/8 cents.

Manila market for U. S. grades opened on the firm side with buyers D, P2: P39: F, P38; G, P22; H, P21; I, P33.4; J, P26.3; S1, P37; S2, P32.6; S3, P26.4. These prices were steadily maintained and parcels coming in the market found ready buyers until mid September when the dullness in New York made a corresponding quiet tone in Manila prices having a slight setback to D, P41.4; E, P39.2; F, P37.6; G, P21.6; H, P20.6; I, P33.2; J, P26.2; S1, P36.6; S2, P32.2; S3, P26.2. Dealers showed no anxiety to contract at any decline in prices and the market held steady but quiet to the end of the month, closing nominally lower however at D, P41; E, P38.4; F, P37; G, P21; H, P20; I, P33; J, P26; S1, P36; S2, P32; S3, P26.

U. K. Grades: London opened quiet with prices J2, £43.10; K, £42.10; L1, £41.10; L2, £40.10; M1, £40.10; M2, £37.10; DL, £37.10; rather sellers, September-November shipment. Market soon turned steadier on a somewhat better enquiry, business being done at J2, £44; K, £42.10; L1, £41.10; L2, £40.10; M1, £40.10; M2, £37.10; DL, £37.10. September-October shipment, but "Bears" were still inclined to push sales of distant shipment at a discount of 10/- per ton. Mid September reflected a quiet tone in London, but values for the near positions were well maintained. Market again took on a firmer tone on the 10th, there being a fair business done at J2, £43.10; K, £42; L1, £41; L2, £40; M1, £40; M2, £37; for positions covering shipment as far ahead as January. During the last week of September a dull tone set in with speculative sales made of J2, £42.5 October-December, £42 January-March, K offered down to £41.10 September-November. At the close "Bears" were more inclined to cover up again and market improved with fair business done at J2, £43; K, £41.10; L1, £40.10; L2, £39.10; M1, £39.10; M2, £37; DL, £36.15; DM, £32, October-December shipment.

Manila market for U. K. grades opened with business passing at J2, P21 K, P20.2, L1, P19.6; L2, P19; M1, P19; M2, P17.4; DL, P17.4; DM, P14.4 with a few parcels for prompt delivery commanding a further 2 cents on some grades. The tone was firm and prices held up fairly well in Manila, prices about the middle of the month running J2, P21 to P20.6; K, P20.2; L1, P19.6 to P19.4; L2, P19 to 8.5; M1, P18.6; M2, P17.2 to P17. Toward the close of the month prices declined somewhat, business

being done down to J2, P20.2; K, P19.4; L1, P19; L2, P18.4; M1, P18.2; M2, P16.6; at about this valuation market closed quiet.

Conditions and exchange rate have been detrimental to business with Japan during the month and volume of business put through in that quarter unsatisfactory.

Fine grades have been quiet, meeting with no special demand.

Freight Rates: Freight rates remain without change.

Statistics: We give below figures for period extending from August 30th to October 3rd, 1927:

	1927	1926
Stocks on January 1st....	112,382	153,181
Receipts to October 3rd....	974,026	983,898
Stocks on October 3rd....	158,453	146,597

Shipments

To the—	To Oct. 3, 1927	To Oct. 4, 1926
	Bales	Bales
United Kingdom.....	246,938	200,423
Continent of Europe....	105,430	136,971
Atlantic U. S.....	208,482	274,951
U. S. via Pacific.....	94,651	127,484
Japan.....	194,494	183,100
Elsewhere and Local....	78,860	67,553
	927,955	990,482

Now that the holidays are approaching and you are thinking of the folks and friends back home, why not include the *Journal* for a year among the gifts you send? P4.00, P. O. Box 1638, Manila, P. I.



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REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN

San Juan Heights Addition



Single sales over \$50,000, during September were only two: one of \$60,000, in San Nicolas and one of \$90,000, in Paco. The month as compared with those of previous years is shown below:

1919.	1,651,737
1920.	1,321,489
1921.	1,022,093
1922.	1,040,814
1923.	1,153,444
1924.	1,652,377
1925.	1,164,819
1926.	1,167,921
1927.	722,047

Sales by City of Manila
August 1927 September 1927

Sta. Cruz	P164,774	P209,320
Malate	172,596	45,000
Paco	19,394	254,410
Sampaloc	74,098	80,370
Ermita	121,354	90,469
Tondo	34,946	92,903
Santa Ana	1,507	12,537
San Nicolas	22,130	92,985
Binondo	016	
Quiapo	22,327	6,100
Intramuros	2,477	
San Miguel	5,500	11,925
Pandacan		1,028
Santa Mesa	10,050	25,000

P649,662 P722,047

The totals January-September inclusive for the last three years were as follows: 1925, P10,856,270; 1926, P9,805,572; 1927, P8,129,074.

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija,

Director, Rice Producers' Association.



Prices for palay at shipping points have decreased slightly, offerings being P3.10 to P3.15 per cavan. Rice at the consuming centers is about the same as last month's quotation. The supply still unsold is approximately some two million cavans, being held for impossible prices. This holdover will of course be very much to aid stability in case of a short crop, but it is not believed that it will have any effect on prices.

The recent flurry referent to an attempt to force prices up was nothing but a gesture, but the public, and, for that matter, some of our government officials, were almost led into the error of attempting to allow legislation to interfere with the larger law of supply and demand, an action that would manifestly contain within itself the germs of its own destruction.

Boiled down, the situation is as follows:

The 1926-1927 estimated crop was 2,135,000 tons of rice based on a recovery of 63% of palay weight. This was practically sufficient for subsistence needs. A decrease of some 18,000,000 kilos in imports of rice was registered in

consequence, imports for June being only 0.07 of our total imports. Prices sagged from peak supply, and, as we repeatedly pointed out, there would be little or no price enhancement, because of the ample supply on hand. The producers, however, held on for higher prices, for current offerings were much lower than at peak supply, a thing that has not happened for some decades. The Chinese, who do not control prices, but who do control the feeding of the consuming market, were unable to continue this, as holders would not sell.

The price of rice went still lower, in the face of the ample supply, and small imports were a vital necessity to continue current rice stocks. Furthermore, to curtail imports by legislative action would simply mean suicide, for upon these Indo-Asian imports depend the necessary subsistence needs of the recurring short crop. The department secretary who declined to interfere to increase a price was correct in his view, as nobody can assure ample crops each year.

On the other hand, permission to export would not raise the price either. Some small export has occurred this year, a few tons to Hawaii and Guam, but these are American territory. Enjoying a protective tariff of P1.72 per sack of rice,

Philippine rice could not compete in any manner with that of Indo-Asia in any event. The amounts ordinarily imported by the Philippines have this year been taken up by the increased imports to China, where internal troubles have caused imports of rice to rise abnormally. There is not the slightest reason to believe that Philippine rice could compete with that of Indo-Asia, even providing we had an annual excess supply. Our preferential is a sufficient answer to the price fixers.

There is no reason for alarm with a high crop and low prices than a low crop with high prices. No industry wins all the time. The Chinese do not fix prices; these are fixed by the immutable law of supply and demand, which no legislature can monkey with except at its own peril. The three rice export centers of Indo-Asia are familiar with this law, and world prices are a consequence. Holders of the two million cavans of palay will not only receive a lower price if they insist on holding, but will influence prices on the new crop as well. The consumer has benefited by having his food bill cut 25% this year, but he may also have to pay that much more when the supply is limited. He wins this year and the producer loses, a fact that legislatures and statesmen cannot alter.

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REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By STANLEY WILLIAMS
Manager International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York were quoted at 1% premium on August 31st with buyers at 3.4% premium, and the market was unchanged on that basis until September 10th, when the selling rate was lowered to 7.8% premium and the buying rate to 5.8% premium. The selling rate was unchanged throughout the rest of

the month of September at a nominal 7.8% premium, but with money in good demand the buying rate fell away to 3.8% premium and then reacted and closed on September 30th at 1.2% premium October, 3.8% premium November-December.

Sterling cables were quoted at 2 0 7 16 sellers 2 0 9 16 buyers on August 31st and these rates continued unchanged throughout September, the strengthening of the New York London crossrate being offset by the weakness in the local market for exchange on New York. Three months sight credit bills were unchanged throughout the month at 2 1 1 16 and three months sight documents against payment bills were likewise unchanged at 2 1 1 8.

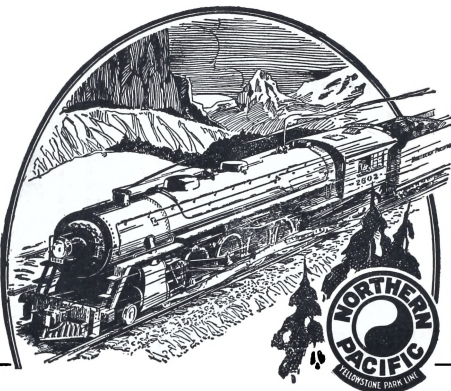
The New York London crossrate closed at 486-1/8 on August 31st and after touching 486 on September 1st which proved to be the low rate for the month, gradually rose in a firm market to a high of 486.65 on the 26th. The closing rate on September 30th was 486.53.

London bar silver closed at 25-3 16 spot 25-1/4 forward on August 31st and after touching a low for the month of September of 25-1 8 spot and forward on the 1st, gradually rose to a high of 25-7 8 spot and forward on the 19th. Thereafter fluctuating between 25-5/8 and 25-13/16, it closed at 25-11 16 spot and forward on the 30th.

New York bar silver closed at 54-1/2 on August 31st and touched a low for September of 54-3 8 on the 1st. After advancing to a high of 56-1 8 on the 19th, it hovered between 55-1/2 and 56 during the rest of the month and closed at 55-3/4 on the 30th.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted nominally at the close on September 30th as follows: Paris, 12.30; Madrid, 177-3/4; Singapore, 114; Japan, 94-5/8; Shanghai, 79-7/8; Hongkong, 98-3/4; India, 135-1/4; Java, 122-1/4.

Herbert Anderson has returned to Manila, Mrs. Anderson coming out with him this time. He is a treasury department representative.



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STATISTICAL REVIEW

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM AND TO ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC PORTS BY NATIONALITY OF CARRYING VESSELS

Nationality of Vessels	Period	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Total	Atlantic	Pacific	Total
American Monthly	August, 1927	3,218,893	4,887,994	17,784	8,116,671	4,578,420	3,826,876	8,414,496
	August, 1926	3,958,804	3,660,080	10,209	7,629,433	1,223,107	5,376,320	6,599,426
	Average for August, 1927	3,272,453	4,133,437	48,965	7,454,848	5,584,492	4,686,533	10,270,924
British Monthly	August, 1927	3,161,483	541,413	3,802	3,706,698	3,939,483	51,549	3,991,032
	August, 1926	3,751,038	285,916		4,036,954	3,111,224	4,150	3,115,374
	Average for August, 1927	3,247,876	374,956	9,654	3,732,487	4,306,191	434,090	4,739,939
Japanese Monthly	August, 1927	93,657	3,777		97,434	1,443,696		1,443,696
	August, 1926	8,271	1,029	1,682	10,982	2,027,294	252,347	2,279,541
	Average for August, 1927							
Swedish Monthly	August, 1927						387,957	387,957
	August, 1926							
	Average for August, 1927							
Norwegian Monthly	August, 1927					821,276		821,276
	August, 1926			1,865	1,865	451,212	73,766	593,267
	Average for August, 1927							
Panaman Monthly	August, 1927					820		820
	August, 1926							
	Average for August, 1927							
Philippine Monthly	August, 1927			38	38			
	August, 1926							
	Average for August, 1927							
German Monthly	August, 1927			490	490	13	18,093	18,106
	August, 1926							
	Average for August, 1927							
Spanish Monthly	August, 1927							
	August, 1926							
	Average for August, 1927							
Dutch Monthly	August, 1927			64	64			
	August, 1926							
	Average for August, 1927							
Mail Monthly	August, 1927		439,233		439,233	606,817		606,817
	August, 1926		390,528		390,528	831,785		831,785
	Average for August, 1927		390,528		390,528	684,224		684,224
Total Monthly	August, 1927	6,373,376	5,868,640	21,586	12,263,602	9,961,599	4,494,442	14,456,041
	August, 1926	7,803,199	4,340,881	10,269	12,154,349	6,910,450	6,212,264	13,122,714
	Average for August, 1927	6,628,590	4,925,490	62,827	11,592,571	12,465,341	2,266,706	14,696,880

Note: Monthly average is for 12 months previous to August, 1927.

IN RESPONDING TO ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Table with 4 main columns: Commodities, August, 1927, August, 1926, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to August, 1927. Each column is further divided into Quantity and Value. Commodities include Sugar, Rice, Cotton, etc.

NOTE.—All quantities are in kilos except where otherwise indicated.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Table with 4 main columns: Articles, August, 1927, August, 1926, and Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1927. Each column is further divided into Value and %. Articles include Cotton Cloth, Rice, Wheat Flour, etc.

CARRYING TRADE

Table with 4 main columns: Nationality of Vessel, August, 1927, August, 1926, and Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1927. Each column is further divided into Value and %. Nationalities include American, Japanese, Dutch, etc.

EXPORTS

Table with 4 main columns: Nationality of Vessel, August, 1927, August, 1926, and Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1927. Each column is further divided into Value and %. Nationalities include American, British, Swedish, etc.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table with 4 main columns: Countries, August, 1927, August, 1926, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to August, 1927. Each column is further divided into Value and %. Countries include United States, Sweden, Japan, etc.

PORT STATISTICS

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table with 4 main columns: Ports, August, 1927, August, 1926, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to August, 1927. Each column is further divided into Value and %. Ports include Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, etc.

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forty feet, turning over thrice in its the contractor
fall, then hoisted up to the road. resourceful."
way and back to its work hauling "Heavy ta
gravel, undamaged, is the story of meter rope. Big trees
a Chevrolet truck in use up in the be conveniently located amo
Cagayan valley, a story sent down of two of them; then a rope 'cra
by a disinterested observer were made fast to the upper lim
This Chevrolet is one of a flock of of two of them; then a rope 'cra
similar trucks owned by Henry vrets were brought up, headed in
Becker, well-known and old-time re opposite directions, and ropes made
sident of Aparri, and construction fast to them. The word was given.
contractor for the Aparri-Tugue off started the trucks, and up came
garao road—the highway that links that unfortunate truck, free and
of the great Manila Empty at the lowered to the roadway." The word was given.
Aparri with Manila, the Chevrolet "But that was not the most in-
of the incident, the truck got teresting part of it." went on the
for a loaded truck, and the real story was when
boards and rods



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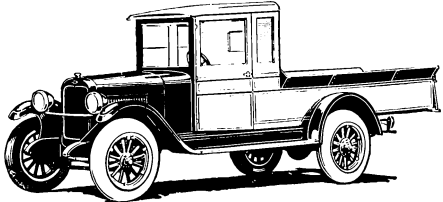
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