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Leonard Wood's Vision: Leprosy Eradication.—Wealth from Exotic Plants, P. J. Wester.—From One Friend to Another, Anne Miltimore Pendleton.—Three More Poems by Gilbert S. Perez.—Things Gilmore Has Got Done in the Philippines.—Tariff Making Without Method, by Thomas Walker Page, a Chapter from His Book.—Editorials: Business As Usual; Farther North; A Decade As Against a Century.—June's Leading Newspaper Editorials.—Other Features and the Usual Reviews of Commerce and Industry.

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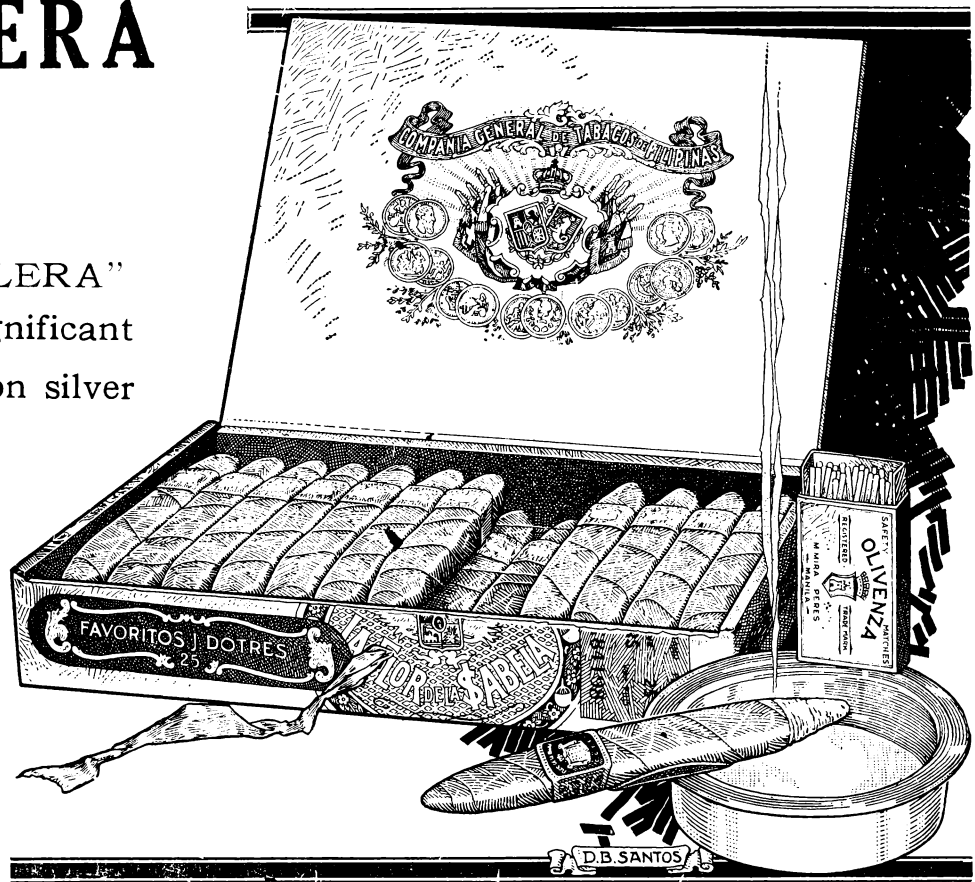
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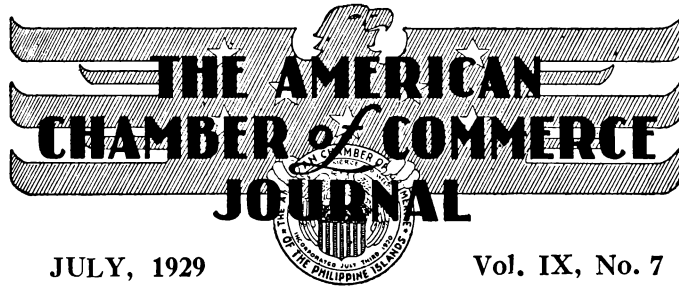


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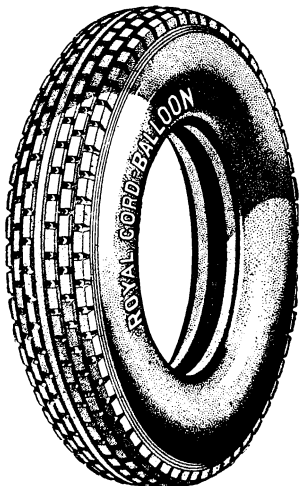
(Manila, July 8, 1929)

"I regard this warm welcome as a happy augury of that close, cordial and constructive cooperation under the organic law which I hope will be the keynote of my administration, a cooperation with your political, business, journalistic and spiritual leaders for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare of all your people. . . . Were I merely to give expression to my personal gratification at such a cordial reception you might well feel that I had missed the broader significance of this occasion, had failed to sense its unmistakable evidence of the friendship on the part of the people of the Philippine Islands for the people of the United States.

"... Determination of the political future of the islands does not come within the province of the governor general. However, problems directly affecting the foundations upon which that political future must rest do confront us for solution. If these foundations are not strongly and firmly built, any structure of government, no matter what its character, will inevitably fail.

"One of the cornerstones of the foundation of any government is the honesty of its officials. Public office, it cannot be repeated too often, is a public trust. Dishonesty among public servants must be fearlessly suppressed. If it is not detected and punished it spreads insidiously throughout the whole service and corrupts those who condone it as well as those who connive at it, and it dissipates the public moneys so seriously needed for essential improvements. The public official who betrays his trust is not only unfaithful to those who honor him by election or appointment to office; he is faithless to the children who must grow up without educational opportunities, due to the lack of revenues, to the sick who cannot get hospital treatment, to the unfortunates in eleemosynary institutions, and to all of the people who benefit by the public improvements vital to their welfare. The responsibility for the elimination of dishonesty from the government rests not only upon your officials but also upon the people who themselves are the principal sufferers. If public opinion demands honesty, it will get honesty. If it condones dishonesty, it will get dishonesty. I confidently rely upon the support of the press and the public in the insistence that public officials be faithful to their trust.

"Closely related to this subject is the most effective use of the available revenues. Efficient economy must be exercised in every department of the government. I assume that it is being practised today. I am confident that every administrative official will cooperate to this end. If any official is unable or unwilling to do so he should and promptly will be replaced."



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Things Gilmore Has Got Done in the Philippines

Outstanding among Vice Governor Gilmore's achievements during the several periods when he has been the islands' acting governor—especially the long period between Wood's departure from Manila May 27, 1927, and Stimson's arrival in Manila March 1, 1928—are the several acts by which the long-persisting shipping monopoly was broken and egress into the marine commerce of the islands was made for American vessels. This signalized a new era in local shipping, a modern era, and Gilmore might rightly be known as the father of modern shipping in the Philippines. To effect the reforms most vital, it was necessary to secure action by the legislature; the situation which Gilmore corrected had baffled governors for thirty years.

The basis of the monopoly was that the utility commission controlled routes and rates, and that the shipping companies owned by Spaniards in the Philippines were, as they still are, prevented by law from acquiring new ships. Before a vessel could operate on any route in the islands, it had to obtain a certificate of public convenience from the utility commission, and the commission, when it issued such a license, decreed the rates to be charged. Agitation begun with the launching of the proposal that the foreign interests be permitted to replace old tonnage with new, and opinion for and against developed inside and outside the legislature. The outcome was a triumph for public opinion, and public welfare over private welfare. The renewal-of-tonnage project was abandoned, and a bill suppressing the utility commission's powers to fix routes and rates was passed in the closing hours of the 1927 legislative session.

Ships now choose their own routes, and fix their own rates, being restricted only by a maximum.

The next step was the port bonds issues for Iloilo and Cebu—enough in single acts of the legislature to modernize both harbors.

The third step has just been taken and its outcome depends upon Governor Davis. An agreement has been effected, subject to Davis's approval, putting the wharfage revenue into a permanent port works fund to be used only in harbor improvements. This revenue is about ₱2,000,000 annually—enough to improve many ports within a few years. As it derives from shipping, it is wholly reasonable to devote it to this industry.

The remainder of this paper must be mere summarization.

1. The \$5,000,000 bond issue for the better sanitation of Manila.

2. The \$5,000,000 stock purchase in the Manila Railroad (authorized) for extending the lines northward.

3. An act authorizing a commission to ascertain the physical and economic resources of Mindanao and draft plans for their exploitation.

4. An allotment of \$150,000 to publicity for Philippine cigars.

5. An allotment of \$250,000 to promote vocational and agricultural education.

6. Suppression of the wharfage tax of \$1 per ton upon exports of ore, coal, timber and cement. (While of little immediate benefit to the industrial Philippines, this is wise prevision).

GILMORE'S METHOD

As an executive of the Philippine government, Vice Governor Gilmore did not settle the City-Metropolitan (Water District) controversy himself, his fiat did not extend so far; he got the contending parties into conferences where they reached an accord. He did not deprive the utility commission of its powers over interisland shipping, which is beyond an executive's prerogative; he got a majority of the legislature to do it. He did not wave his hand and summon the Monroe school-survey commission to the Philippines, for he had neither authority nor funds for such an enterprise; he got a majority of the legislature to vote the funds and authorize the survey, and to vote an additional sum when the first proved insufficient.

The law disperses authority here and there, and Gilmore's gift is to energize this authority wherever he finds it placed, and to counsel it wisely and concentrate it upon matters affecting public welfare which press for solution. So it falls out that men everywhere in the government, and many outside of it, share in all his executive achievements; and the press shares in them preeminently. It equally falls out, the editor believes, that here is a truly eminent civilian executive: one familiar with the law and the means of effecting its purposes.—Ed.

7. Loans to towns and provinces for public works.

8. Revision and compilation of the election law of the islands.

9. A rescidivist act.

10. The new marriage act, which, while in need of amendments, is serving its main purpose, that of suppressing abuses of the privilege to perform marriage ceremonies.

11. Authorization of cooperative marketing associations—a measure which received Gilmore's approval, but was not his proposal.

12. The workmen's compensation act, permitted to become law without Gilmore's action; not the measure he would have wished for, but one embodying a principle for which he stands.

13. Greater tax autonomy to towns.

14. The interisland shipping committee, headed by the director for the orient of the U. S.

shipping board, which furnished timely technical information to the legislature that was fundamental in gaining a majority for the shipping-reform legislation.

15. An act making wireless equipment compulsory on all interisland vessels.

16. The accord between Manila and the Metropolitan Water District, settling out of court a prolonged legalistic controversy. (The diplomacy here manifested comports with that exercised in the shipping legislation).

17. Summary recall of a foreign consul who officiously intervened directly with the legislature to prevent passage of legislation recommended by the executive. (Another instance of the skillful aid rendered Governor Gilmore by the Manila press).

18. Tightening up the enforcement of the immigration law, and the coincident suppression of the so-called *long* conflicts in Manila. (This has occurred since Colonel Stimson's departure from the islands in February, and it occurred very early after that event).

19. Cordial relations between the executive and the legislature, without forfeiture of the executive's independent prerogatives. "... Insisting always on what was his and at the same time respecting that which properly belonged to others," is Senator Osmeña's description of Gilmore's attitude. He adds that "such a government will necessarily work harmoniously and successfully."

20. Repeal of the peonage act. An act passed about 22 years ago had for 20 years fostered peonage, though this was not the legislative intention when it was passed. When a workman went into a man's employ and received an advance payment against his wages—the procedure which is the basis of peonage—he was practically bound to that man until he was square on the books; and in practice pains were taken to see that he never should be free to quit his job. If he did quit while in debt, it was a criminal offense and the constabulary rounded him up and turned him over to the courts to be jailed, or turned him back to his master. This convenience of plantation management must now be foregone; advancement from it is decreed by the act of repeal.

THE SCHOOLS

The vice governor's portfolio is that of the public-instruction department, the most important one in the number of its personnel, the amount of money expended and the scope and influence of its jurisdiction. The vice governor is ex officio chairman of the University board of regents, and also of the board controlling the teachers' pension fund. The Philippine health service, the education bureau and the quarantine service are under his department, for which the annual appropriations run to nearly 30% of the total insular revenues—the personnel approximating 30,000. Schools appropriations have increased by an annual sum of about \$3,000,000 during the time Vice Governor Gilmore has been in office; the value of school property has increased \$9,000,000; school libraries have doubled in number and books in school libraries tripled in number. Teachers with normal-school training have increased from 4.18% of the

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number employed to 21%; six normal schools have been built and a training-department building added to the parent school in Manila.

In 1925, the legislature provided for an expert survey of the island's schools which was carried out by the Monroe commission (headed by Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University). The original sum provided being too little, more was voted at a subsequent date. The legislature checked up on the report with a survey of its own, and agreed with most of the fundamental conclusions of the Monroe report, which is a book of 700 pages.

The surveys had a wholesome effect. Though the schools administration is an entrenched bureaucracy, it is no longer heresy to voice a reasonable criticism of the schools and some eventual good may come of the public information imparted by the Monroe and legislative reports. Some good has already come, in fact, in the grant from the legislature for employing experts in rural vocational education, curriculum construction, elementary education, teacher training, and health education. There is valid argument on the side of the schools administration which discounts the enormity of an abnormally large proportion of college students going in for law, medicine and other professional courses whose graduates might be expected to join the parasitical class; for the attractiveness of other professions consists largely in there being opportunities for professional employment in them, and in the Philippines such chances are few. Besides, here the lawyer buys a farm as soon as he is able, and the doctor does so too; so there is a working back to the land from professional life.

Gilmore realizes that for the farm-school graduate there should be a career in farming

awaiting. In setting aside the reservation for the pineapple industry he stipulated that among the homeseekers applying for lands on the reservation, farm school and agricultural college graduates should be given preference. Controversy aside, he inaugurated a movement in education which will be more thoughtfully guided than the progress of Philippine public education has been guided in the past. There is at least some thought given now to what the schools are doing; formerly the public was practically constrained to be satisfied with the mere fact that the schools functioned.

It is just that Leonard Wood's name be associated for all time with the leprosy work which was such a dominant interest of his administration. He took all the leadership in this, only the details of carrying out projects falling to Gilmore as head of the department. Gilmore has been directly instrumental in establishing a system of provincial hospitals, in providing the hospital for the insane at Manila, and in effecting other betterments in the health service.

On June 27, but a few days ago, the plans of two years came to fruition in the incorporation of a governing entity—associated with the government, but independent of it—to create fifty fellowships in the field of research in pure science. An objective is, to give applied science the benefit of this research. It is a reasonable hope that Manila will thus become a center of scientific investigation along many lines. Money for the work is to derive from private sources in the Philippines and the United States, the expectation being that the laboratory, library and other facilities of the government will be available to the fellows in research.

—W. R.

Leonard Wood's Vision: Leprosy Eradication

During the first half of this year 400 cured lepers were set at liberty from Culion, and nobody knows where they have gone or how they are faring. This is almost equal to the total number cured and discharged during 1928, which was but 480; and it is 10% of the lepers under treatment at Culion, who number 4,000. It is expected that fully 800 lepers will be cured and discharged from custody at Culion during this year; that is, it is believed that the record of the first half-year will be equaled during the second. The Philippines are on the way to mastery of leprosy. Since Culion was reorganized under Wood's leadership in 1922, no less than 2,000 lepers have been cured there.

Where are they? The whereabouts of but few of them are known. It is important to the science of leprosy treatment, as well as to the sociological side of the work, to ascertain where these cured lepers are living, how they are making a livelihood, and under what conditions they have been received into the communities where they are to be found. The Philippine Anti-Leprosy Society plans to undertake this investigation with a corps of field workers on full time. To this end it is seeking financial aid from the public; it wishes to raise ₱20,000 to be

devoted solely to the cured-leper survey.

Progress in curing leprosy, then, has reached the stage where the fate of the cured patient becomes important. He numbers so very many, and soon there will be an augmentation of 1,000 a year in his ranks. Necessity must find a way of looking after him, if he needs looking after. If he doesn't, what a credit it is to the islands that they accept the verdict of science on leprosy and take the cured leper back into their communities. The exact situation in which the cured leper finds himself should be reliably known and reported.

The Philippines have 4,900 lepers under medical treatment at present: Culion, 4,000; Cebu, 200; Manila, at San Lazaro, 400; Iloilo, 100. There are 1,600 lepers at Culion who are not under treatment, so the total number segregated is 6,300.

Treatment consists in the regular injection of chaulmoogra ethyl esters with iodine (1/2%) into the patient's blood. The technic has been improved recently at Culion by making the injections directly into the leprous lesions, instead of just at any convenient point on the body. Under the new method, lesions sometimes disappear entirely within three months. After a

patient shows no further clinical and laboratory signs of leprosy—when all lesions are gone, and microscopic examination of the blood reveals no leprosy germs—he is kept under observation at Culion from six months to two years before being discharged as cured. There seem to be no recurrences of the disease, in persons pronounced cured, but only the careful survey proposed to be carried out by the anti-leprosy society can determine this point scientifically. Is the disease unique in this respect, as it is in others—does it recur after the lapse of years? It seems no one knows, at least no one in the Philippines.

The leper expert would like ever so much to know; he would also like to know that patients cured and discharged are keeping up self-treatment as a precaution against reinfection, or recurrence of the old infection. Absolute triumph over leprosy waits upon this data. It is known that the health service has had to permit fifty cured lepers to return to Culion, they being unable to fit themselves into life outside the colony.

Room is being made for more such residents of the island. Dr. Simplicio Chiyuto, colony chief, used lepers at the colony and built a road two kilometers along the coast, to Bayani. This gave access to some fields that can be tilled. The Leonard Wood Memorial Fund was then drawn upon to extend the road over the coastal hills to Baldad, about six kilometers, opening more fields to the colony market; and the anti-leprosy society is extending this road five more kilometers, at the cost of about ₱20,000. Altogether, the road opens considerable grazing and farming land up for settlement. Culion, an island 140 square miles in area, can support a much larger population than it is now supporting, if the road system is made extensive with the island's boundaries and the skill of the forester and engineer is brought to the settlers' aid.

Fishing might employ many. If thousands of cured lepers were settled on the island, they would be accessible to scientific observation at all times—all doubts as to the permanency of the cure could be cleared up for all time.

This seems to be an ideal solution of the difficulty the cured leper presents, but it depends upon the charity of the public. Then too, if a cured leper does not wish to live on Culion, if the cure is permanent there is no reason why he should live there; perhaps there is no legal way of holding him there. Five years hence, if the public is liberal, more about what may safely be done with him will be known.

Properly, the Wood fund may only be spent for scientific research in the treatment of leprosy: using a little for the road may have been stretching a point rather hard, though it does get cured lepers under convenient observation in conditions normal to life outside the severely regulated colony. Therefore, the economic development of Culion as a place of residence for cured lepers must, in bulk, fall upon other resources than the Wood fund. This fund, it is expected, will be \$2,000,000 (₱4,000,000) before the end of the year.

Leprosy exists in every part of the Philippines, but is rarer in some regions than in others. It is rare in Zambales; it is frequently encountered in Ilokos, the Bikol region, Cebu and Panay.

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It yields quickest when treated early, quite readily in the incipient stage. This means, of course, that treatment stations ought to be in operation in the various parts of the islands where leprosy is frequent; there are such stations at Manila and Cebu, and should be others at Legaspi, Iloilo, in Ilokos and in Mindanao.

Dr. José N. Rodriguez has charge of the Cebu treatment station, just being completed with the Eversley Childs fund of \$180,000.

That's about what the bill will be for any duplicate of this unit, but it is a well-equipped station and equal to its task. Dr. Rodriguez reports that lepers voluntarily go to the station for treatment. It seems reasonable to expect that among the patients will be many incipient cases, which diligent treatment can arrest in comparatively a short time.

What about the ₱20,000 for the check-up on cured lepers? The JOURNAL sends its small donation, wishing the movement well. The

government is probably giving to leprosy about all that may be expected from a popular treasury subject to pork-barrel invasions; it is giving ₱1,500,000 this year, about 1/3 of the total appropriation for the health service. The generalization seems to hold, that no funds asked of charity are more carefully and sensibly expended than those asked for the leper work in all its branches. None of these can be dispensed with, either, without injury to the work as a whole.

Having mentioned two names, one or two more are in order. Dr. W. H. Wade, who was interviewed in preparation for this article, is chief pathologist at Cullion. Technical medical work there is under Dr. Casimiro B. Lara. The chemical work is under Dr. Howard I. Cole, who succeeded Dr. Perkins. In Manila, at the science bureau, Dr. A. P. West has been engaged for years on research in the chemistry of chaulmoogra oil. His work is in the field of pure science, and very thorough-going.

While Congress is preparing to legislate, radical and reactionary proposals are sure to find some advocacy in committee or on the floor, and the publicity given them adds to the general uneasiness. All sorts of rumors of impending action gain currency. The papers are filled with the baseless predictions of interested parties. Partisan spokesmen put out misleading estimates of the effects to be expected from the contemplated revision. Some members of Congress are accused of being swayed by unworthy motives; others are suspected of lacking decision, and pressure in many forms is brought to bear upon them to control their votes. Innumerable delegations and individuals visit Washington to argue, persuade, threaten, and plead. Many organizations open offices there to watch proceedings, keep their members informed, and mobilize all possible forces that might aid in securing the kind of tariff that would serve their particular needs. Intense jealousies and controversies arise among the conflicting interests and are reflected in committee deliberations and debates on the floor. So bitterly are they sometimes expressed that public welfare seems to be outweighed by personal antagonisms. "Blocs" and factions are formed to work primarily for some special advantage to particular industries or sections. Unrelated topics are dragged into the discussions both in Congress and in press in such a way as to becloud the issue and to prevent a reasoned and intelligent understanding of the particular matters under consideration. Doubt remains until the last vote is taken in regard to the outcome of a procedure attended by so much confusion, acrimony, and personal interest. The damage thus done to the orderly prosecution of business has compelled those that suffer from it to take thought on the need for a simpler and safer way of revising the tariff.

No revision since the Civil War has met with general approval. After the passage of any new tariff, dissatisfaction naturally continues among those whose hopes and efforts have been disappointed. It is natural, also, that, knowing the circumstances under which the act was framed, they should impute its unfavorable features to improper influences. And since few obtain quite all they have wished for, the dissatisfied are always a majority. No matter how closely a new tariff may conform in plan and policy to platform pledges and campaign promises, its details are so numerous and it affects such a multitude of interest that it invariably offends more people than it pleases. The general discontent offers a fruitful field for work by the press and by spokesmen of the opposition party to discredit the act and all who are responsible for it. But when, as has sometimes happened, the opposition comes into power and itself undertakes a revision the result has been not so much to lessen the amount of discontent as merely to shift a part of it from one group of interests to another. Under control of neither of the two great parties has Congress succeeded in making a tariff that commanded enough approval to give promise of stability. Disappointment with the numerous revisions of the last thirty years has fostered the belief that Congress must either radically reform its methods of making the tariff or must empower some other agency to shape a measure that so intimately concerns the business welfare of the country.

The damage caused by the confused and contentious activities that accompany tariff making, the disappointment of selfish interests, and the chagrin of some groups at their own failure and at the success of others in the use of personal and factional influence account for much of the prevailing discontent with the usual unmethodic procedure.

A stronger ground for criticism is found in the outstanding truth that every one of the six general revisions of the past thirty years has contained numerous rates and provisions that were in accord neither with the public welfare nor with the policy announced by the party entrusted with power. It would be invidious to specify such instances of offense in successive acts, although some are notorious and have been almost universally admitted. Indeed, no act in a generation has found defenders willing to assert that

Tariff Making Without Method

By THOMAS WALKER PAGE

During the twentieth century American commerce with foreign nations has grown in volume and has changed substantially in character and in composition. Changes of no less moment have likewise taken place in nearly all branches of domestic industry. The proper adjustment, therefore, of commercial legislation to business needs has become more delicate and difficult at the same time that it has been assuming more vital importance. There has been increasing urgency in the demand that, in shaping legislation, instruments of greater precision should be substituted for the broadax and saw that have too often been used to roughhew measures for business regulation and to fit them into the structure of party politics. Particularly in regard to the tariff has this demand grown pressing. For twenty years it has been current in such expressions as "take the tariff out of politics," or "make it scientific"—vague expressions which really mean that in some way the tariff, whether enacted for revenue or for protection, should be adapted more accurately and quickly to the varying exigencies of the United States Treasury and of American business.

No little dissatisfaction with the manner in which the tariff is made grows out of the business disturbance caused by the prolonged uncertainty about the rates of duty. It is true that some disturbance must result whenever any effective duty is imposed or removed, but it is needlessly increased by protracting the anxiety and insecurity that prevail between the beginning and the completion of a tariff revision. Industry and commerce tend to adjust themselves to meet such new conditions as the revision may bring when once the conditions are known; but until the rates of duty and the

The accompanying article is Chapter I in *Making the Tariff in the United States*, by Thomas Walker Page, of the Institute of Economics, Washington, D. C. The book is published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., 370 7th Ave., N. Y., and if memory serves the price is \$2.50. The book is in its second edition. It is quite an informed and complete disquisition on the American tariff, and designed to inculcate knowledge about better ways of making the tariff than the method described here, which is the one which has always been followed.

President Hoover has had occasion to denounce the 1929 tariff, just enacted, as in no wise his; indeed, it almost ranks as a founding among Federal laws, no one wishing to acknowledge authorship of it. Dr. Page is well worth reading on the tariff, and all Institute books are erudite unbiased treatises. This one has 273 pages and an index.

The Institute of Economics is a Carnegie foundation. It is vitally interested in the situation of the Philippines in relation to the American tariff. Dr. Page himself is interested, so here are friends at court.—Ed.

terms of payment are fixed and understood adjustment is impossible, commitments are precarious, and business is enveloped in an atmosphere of insecurity.



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it did not swerve in important details from the line of equal justice. The utmost claimed for each of them has been, first, that it was better than the law it supplanted and, second, that if time were given, its inequalities would be eliminated by the gradual adjustment of business. The first of these claims has always been disputed, and the second has never been verified by experience; indeed, a contrary tendency has been manifest. The longer the life of a tariff, the more widely has it diverged from the principles announced by its framers and the more unequal have become its effects on the interests touched by it. Very few years, therefore, have usually sufficed to arouse in the country such an outraged sense of justice and of business necessity as to compel another general revision in spite of the harmful disturbance attending it. The repeated failures of Congress to meet more closely the needs of American industry and commerce have done more than all else to stimulate the demand for some different method of making the tariff.

The cause for these failures are numerous; but two, each vital in itself, are most persistent. The first is the difficulty of ascertaining the precise rates and provisions that will accomplish the purpose desired. The second is that some members of Congress are chiefly concerned in satisfying their own constituents and must be conciliated by compromises, bargains, and special concessions before votes enough to pass any tariff bill can be obtained. In some measure, of course, the treatment of the tariff by these members as a local issue is due to prejudice or to a wish to remain in office, but in greater measure it rests on less unworthy grounds. The average member feels more acutely and understands far better the special needs of his own locality or industry than he does the more remote and intricate needs of the country as a whole. It does not necessarily mean a lack of patriotism, therefore, when he refuses to give up benefits that are certain and substantial for others that appear doubtful and thinly diffused. He yields to local and political influence, not so much because of self-interest, as because he does not have the wide and precise information necessary for understanding the bearing of the tariff on the nation as a whole. At every stage in the making of a new tariff the influence of these two reasons for the failure of Congress can be seen.

The preparation of the bill begins in the Committee on Ways and Means, which is the most powerful committee of the House of Representatives. The composition of this committee has little relation to the nature of its work. Places on it are eagerly sought and have to be awarded with caution. Unfortunately the members are not selected with a view to their special fitness for their duties, but, apparently, on the principle that in qualifications all members of the House are equal. The choice among them usually recognizes geographical and factional divisions in the House, but except for that restriction it is determined almost wholly by seniority of service. In other words the senior member from a certain section or recognized party group is considered to have a valid claim to a place on this important committee. It is rare, therefore, that a member, when he first joins the committee, has the sort of knowledge and aptitude that the committee's work peculiarly requires. And as tariff revision has been seldom undertaken except as a result of a party change after an election, it has usually been made at the very time when the membership has the largest proportion of new men.

The organization as well as the composition of the committee is likewise controlled by seniority. The chairmanship is usually determined by length of service, and the division of work among the subcommittees goes more by seniority than by merit and industry. To deny the chairmanship to the member of the party in power who can show the longest unbroken term of committee service is an extremely rare violation of precedent. Age, inaptitude, stolid indifference to economic conditions are seldom considered. Seniority and party regularity are the only essential requirements for the chairmanship. It can easily happen that the best men on the committee have little influence on its

proceedings and that the work is really dominated by the more prejudiced and politically-minded members.

Once revision has been begun members of the committee have little or no opportunity to make up any handicap in knowledge or experience. The information needed for fixing duties is sometimes available only in a form that the committee as composed can not readily use, and sometimes it is not available at all. And even when it can be procured, other demands on the time of committee members distract their attention and divert their energies. Correspondence with their districts, social attentions to visiting constituents, interviews with job hunters, attendance at meetings and conferences both in and away from Washington, the necessity of giving some attention to a multitude of measures before other committees—all these and many things besides, added to their official duties, leave no leisure for persistent study and meditation. When they venture to neglect the outside calls on their time, they do so at the risk of defeat in the next election. They can make insufficient use, therefore, of the materials relating to economic conditions that numerous agencies have already assembled.

No other government in the world has accumulated such a vast amount of trustworthy information about industry, and commerce as the government of the United States, but to the average member of Congress its very volume and detail are appalling. Not many men either in or out of Congress are able to follow through an intricate investigation, interpret elaborate statistical tables, and draw sound independent conclusions from them. Such work requires special aptitude, training, and long practice. To most members, therefore, a bulky government report remains metaphorically as well as literally a closed book. Usually, it is true, there are a few men on the committee who can do work of this kind, but owing to lack of time they have to limit their attention to a small part of the task. When it is remembered that the tariff covers the whole field of industry and commerce, embracing many thousands of items, each of which demands individual attention; and when it is further remembered that public opinion and business stability require that the revision be completed within a few months, it becomes clear how hopeless it is for a committee member to find out what he needs to know by the ordinary methods of systematic study.

The committee resorts, therefore, to public hearings as the quickest and simplest means of getting information. But in the great multitude of matters to be heard little time can be devoted to any of them.

The men who testify at the hearings are frequently warned to be brief in their remarks. Their whole purpose is to use the time allotted to them so as to make the best case they can

for the interest they represent. That is to say, they are really advocates and not informants. They are not sworn and are not required to tell the whole truth, but may limit themselves to such part of it as sustains their case. They are, indeed, liable to be cross-examined by members of the committee and admissions are sometimes drawn from them that throw light on the other side of the matter in hand. But the cross-examinations often degenerate into confused disputes filled with unsupported statements and expressions of suspicion, and frequently wander off into unimportant details. Many elaborate briefs are presented; and letters, affidavits, newspaper clippings, one-sided excerpts from official and unofficial reports, and all sorts of extraneous materials are admitted. The whole undigested mass is finally printed, and the committee is thus furnished with many volumes of confused and contradictory evidence in which significant facts are apt to be obscured by irrelevant matter and positive denial. The tariff hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means preparatory to the existing law filled more than four thousand printed pages. Such evidence is not designed to overcome sectional or factional bias. It merely furnishes a ready deposit from which any member may dig the materials to support his preconceived ideas or the wishes of his friends. No better way could be found to strengthen prejudice and stimulate misinformation and intrigue. *When trustworthy information is lacking, other influences are free to sway the opinion of those who frame the bill.*

After the hearings are finished the committee members of the majority party go for many weeks into executive session. Here an earnest effort is made, with the aid of clerks, statisticians, and selected advisors to draft a bill that will honestly and reasonably carry out their party's policy. But that policy is given different interpretations by the different members, who have been intentionally chosen to represent different sections and different party groups. Lacking exact information, and free to choose from the mass of conflicting testimony, each of them naturally gives first place to the views of his own constituents. It is only by a series of concessions and bargains, therefore, that it becomes possible to report out any bill at all. There have been at times chairmen of the committee who have possessed enough talent for leadership to give the bills thus drafted a considerable degree of consistency; but as every factional disagreement in the committee is certain to reappear on a larger scale in the House, even the strongest chairmen have been compelled to make many sacrifices of consistency in order to get a measure that would not stir up insurgents.

The bill is voted on by the House under iron-clad rules after being framed in committee with a view to conciliating enough diverging opinions

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to insure its passage. Few amendments on the floor are tolerated. Debate is brief and most of it is perfunctory. In the main the members have to accept on faith the views of their party representatives on the committee, for they have neither time nor means to form an independent judgment on so elaborate and technical a measure. Here and there on both sides a few recalcitrants break away from party lines, and there is no little grumbling and discontent even among the faithful. But in the end the bill is passed with negligible exceptions by a strict party vote.

Proceedings in the Senate duplicate in large measure those in the House. But in some respects conditions are different. So long as the bill is in the House Committee on Ways and Means the public is ignorant of its terms. But when that committee reports it to the House it is published, and the brief debate that follows, though it contributes little to the result, does direct attention to its salient features. By the time the bill reaches the Senate, therefore, every interest it affects is roused to more strenuous efforts, some to maintain what they have got, others to get more, and many to defeat provisions that they consider unfavorable. The press, now furnished with a distinct mark at which to direct its comments, devotes less space to generalities and more to the specific provisions of the bill. Public discussion is diverted from broad tariff policies and fastens on significant particulars. Numerous adjustments are demanded by opposing sections and interests.

Open hearings are conducted by the Committee on Finance of the Senate, to which the bill is referred, in much the same way as by the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House. They seldom develop many new and helpful facts, but as feeling has grown more bitter the hearings are usually marked by greater arrogance among the claimants and resentment among the disappointed. Without exception the country has always appeared to receive a House tariff bill with disapproval. Protests come from some quarter against so many of its details as to give the impression that its enactment into law could not fail to oust the majority party from power.

Accordingly when the majority members of the Finance Committee of the Senate go into executive session it is with a clear understanding that for party safety they must make the bill more widely acceptable. To do so usually involves many hundreds of amendments and sometimes so radically changes the bill as to make it recognizable only through its title and number. In most of the recent tariffs these amendments have commonly been in the nature of an increase of duties, either directly by raising rates or indirectly by changing classifications. This is done because high duties tend more than do low duties to conciliate those opponents who are most active.

The committee is smaller than the corresponding committee of the House and there are fewer new men on it. Owing to their longer political experience the members are readier to make concessions to expediency, are more amenable to leadership, their proceedings are more dignified and less contentious; agreement, therefore, is more easily reached. But political considerations weigh even more heavily in the Senate than in the House; and interested Senators do not wait until the bill is on the floor before exerting their influence. Even during executive sessions of the committee it is not infrequent that Senators who are not members of the committee interrupt to argue and persuade and to introduce constituents who want a chance to present *ex parte* statements without being embarrassed by publicity.

The work does not progress far before the position of practically every Senator is known, and the committee is made aware of the particular provisions in which each is interested. It then becomes its task to arrange compromises in such a way as to secure a majority when it comes to a vote on the bill. Unfortunately, such compromises can not be in the nature of a general moderation of policy or a consistent and systematic adjustment of terms throughout; they consist rather in distributing disproportionately high or low duties in such a way as to satisfy "bloes" and individuals whose votes will be determined not by the merit of the bill as a

whole but by the manner in which it covers the special interests that concern them.

When the bill reaches the floor of the Senate it usually appears that agreement by majority of the committee does not mean that the bill will be accepted practically unchanged by the Senate, as is usually done, however disapprovingly, by the House. Debate is not cut short by the Senate rules; it is long and searching, and the committee must make more than a perfunctory defense of its proposals. Furthermore, sectional and factional influences are fully as strong and much more vocal in the Senate than in the House, and under the Senate rules insurgency is easier and more prevalent. In the main, the committee's recommendations are sustained, but amendments proposed on the floor by individual Senators are sometimes adopted that are quite inconsistent with the rest of the bill. In this way maladjustments and inequalities are apt to be further increased. On the other hand, the long debate occasionally shows up discrepancies in the committee's proposals that the Senate sees fit to smooth away. All in all, however, when the vote is taken in the Senate on the bill as a whole, it usually shows less of logical arrangement and systematic adherence to a common standard and a definite policy than at any previous stage.

From the Senate the bill goes to conference

in a committee composed of an equal number of members designated by each house. Meetings are held behind closed doors and sometimes continue for several weeks. Numerous concessions are made by both sides. Many of them are of minor significance, but some of them give to whole paragraphs and schedules a form quite different from that in which they were passed by either house. New information is seldom sought or offered. In deciding the points at issue less attention is given to their relation to the declared principle of the bill than to the impression that the action taken will make on the respective houses. Much effort is made to have it appear that each house yields in about equal degree to the other, and this sometimes leads to the sacrifice of important provisions. Sometimes agreement is difficult and settlement is determined in large measure by endurance and bluff.

The bill reported back by the conference committee is almost invariably voted on as a whole regardless of the changes made in it. Extremely seldom is it sent back to conference by either house for further adjustment; and although in its final form it is safe to say that no man in either house gives it unqualified approval, and that few even know just what it contains, yet it has never happened that a bill getting through the stages described failed of passage by Congress.

Useful Plants in Foreign Lands

By P. J. WESTER

Wisely directed plant introduction is one of the most potent and significant factors in the improvement of agriculture. More than that, it creates new empires, nations and industries, destroys old ones and revolutionizes age-old world commerce and trade routes.

Corn and tobacco excepted, every important crop in the United States has been transplanted from some foreign country. Wheat spread from Syria through the temperate zones. The potato, originally from the highlands of South America, has become the world's most important starchy vegetable. The citrus fruits from the Orient transported to Florida and California have created new industries in a once barren unproductive land. The alfalfas introduced into America from Europe and Asia have proved of incalculable value.

Of no less interest is the fact that few plant

industries have been built up on the native heath of the species concerned. Brazil lost her one-time rubber monopoly to tropical Asia, but built up her chief industry, coffee, from the importation of a plant from Abyssinia, where coffee is of little or no importance. West Africa once had a monopoly of the oil palm that is now being threatened by the modern plantations in Sumatra and other parts of Malaya. Sumatra, by the way, has also been the first to seriously contend with our Abaca, so long a Philippine monopoly. The tea industries of Ceylon and Dutch Malaya are based on the introduction of plants from China and Assam.

In considering the Philippines in relation to plant introductions, we find that all our plant industries except that based on Manila hemp are based on foreign plants imported at one time or another. All our commonly cultivated ve-

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getables, with the exception of the tongo, are of foreign origin, true also of our best fruits and nuts, with few exceptions, such as the pili, kubili, tabú and litoko.

We owe a vast debt of gratitude, which never can be repaid, to the unknowns who introduced the coconut, sugar cane, rice, mango, lanzon, and a host of other fruits and vegetables, but we can continue their work by introducing some of the many useful plants of foreign countries which still have not found their way to our shores.

Of the varied activities by means of which the agriculture of a country may be improved none is more fascinating than plant introduction. It satisfies the craving for achievement at the same time that it appeals to the gambling instinct in human nature. By no other means can betterment be so quickly and cheaply accomplished if wisely directed. For successful plant introduction does not mean merely the haphazard importation of foreign plants. The would-be-successful plant introducer must first ascertain under what climatic conditions, altitude, soil and rainfall, the "prospect" thrives; its exploitation or uses in the country into which he proposes to introduce it must next be considered, and in the case of staple crops if it can be profitably produced in competition with other countries in which it is already established. For if this cannot be done the money expended in introducing a given crop obviously would be wasted. Suppose we find, for instance, that flax and wheat thrives in Baguio. Where is the land where these crops could be grown in competition with the vast level fertile plains of the United States, Canada and Argentina? With fruits and vegetables the problem is more simple, for in this case any additional useful species would be an asset to whatever community it was introduced.

Most important crop plants adapted to our climate have been introduced into the Philippines, but an immense amount of plant introduction work still remains to be accomplished in importing better varieties of crops already grown. Then there is still a bewildering number of vegetables, in the broadest sense of the term, and of fruits and nuts, that play a more or less important rôle in the diet of the people in other countries which could to advantage be imported into the Philippines. Brief descriptions of such plants will be given in these articles for the information of those who may wish to try them.

Zizania latifolia.—The *coba* is a coarse perennial grass up to 2 meters tall, growing from coarse underground runners. It ranges from Indo-China to Korea and Japan, growing in swampy land and shallow stagnant water with a muddy

bottom. The tender sprouts make an excellent vegetable of pleasant nutty taste. In China the *coba* has been in cultivation at least since the 10th century, and it also is in cultivation in Indo-China. In Van ho, near Hanoi, it is grown on a large scale, the sprouts being marketed from October to January. In the Hanoi markets the *coba* is sold tied in bundles of ten somewhat like asparagus sprouts, but the *coba* is larger, 25 to 30 cm. long and 25 to 40 mm. across.

Litsea sebifera.—The *malai* is a large handsome tree to 20 meters in height, native of the Malay Archipelago. The leaves are large, lanceolate to ovate-oblong, up to 45 cm. long

and 12 cm. broad, and silvery velvet below when young. The fruit is roundish, flattened, 3 cm. or more across, reddish, with oily sweetish pulp. It is eaten steamed with rice by the natives. Europeans have found it of good taste mixed with lemon juice and madeira or brandy. It is also eaten after boiling water has been poured over the fruits until their color fades. The *malai* is one of the most commonly planted fruits in Banka, and comes into bearing at the age of 5 to 6 years. It is a close relative of the avocado.

Momordica dioica.—The *vahisi* is a perennial climber growing from a large tuberous root, a native of India and the Malay peninsula below 1500 meters. The large yellow flowers are followed by oblong fruits up to 8 cm. long, covered with soft spines. The *vahisi* is cultivated as a vegetable in India where both the fruits and the tubers are eaten. It is related to the chayote, which has proved so successful in Baguio.

Borassus flabellifer.—The *palmyra palm* is a stout robust palm 30 meters high, with a trunk nearly a meter thick; probably a native of tropical Africa south of the Sahara desert, but of ancient introduction into India to Indo-China and the Malay Archipelago, thriving from sea-level to about 750 meters altitude. The leaves are fan-shaped, with spiny petioles. In general appearance this palm resembles the Philippine buri, from which it differs in that the large flower clusters grow from the leaf axils like the coconut. The fruits are roundish and black—about 20 cm. in diameter, and contain one to 3 large seeds. The *palmyra palm* is one of the principal sources of palm sugar in India, obtained by tapping the flower stems like the nipa and coconut. The tree begins to bloom at the age of 12 to 15 years, continuing for a period of 50 years. The tapping is done during the hot dry season and continues over 4 to 5 months, with a yield of 200 to more than 400 liters of sap per palm, which, aside from sugar, also is made into arrack and vinegar. The soft jelly-like pulp of the immature seeds is eaten raw. The sweetish flesh surrounding the seeds is also eaten raw, made into a refreshing drink, or it is pounded into pulp and diluted with water into a soft mass which is spread on leaves and sun-dried, in which form it makes an important food. In Bengal the flesh is mashed and mixed with flour and made into cakes and fried. The large seeds are covered with a shallow layer of soil, and as they germinate the tender sprouts are eaten as a vegetable or pickled.

The leafstalks furnish a good brush fiber and the blades are used for making hats, mats, baskets and many other articles.

The *palmyra palm* is the most important palm in south India and northern Ceylon, and plays a more or less important rôle in the economic life of the people in Siam, Indo-China and the Malay Archipelago. It is very drought resistant, and should be a useful tree in all parts of the Islands having a long dry season.

Cavanillesia arborea.—The *barrigude* is a large tree with a trunk up to 20 meters high, related to the kapok tree, native of Brazil. The broadly ovate leaves, about 15 cm. long, are clustered at the end of the twigs. The large red flowers bordered with white, are followed by five-winged fruits, 13 cm. long and 17 cm. across, each containing a single big seed or nut of good taste eaten roasted.

Couepia uti.—The *uti* is a small tree belonging to the rose family and is also a native of Brazil. The small leaves are oblong and pointed, leathery and shining above, and white and velvety below, up to 6 cm. long. The yellow fruit is egg-shaped, pointed at both ends, 12 to 16 cm. long, containing a yellow pulp of unpleasant odor but of good taste and much appreciated.

Dioscorea bemandry.—The *bemandry* is a twining vine related to our ubi and tongo, found in northwestern Madagascar. It is peculiar in that a plant always produces twin tubers, which are long and smooth, 40 to 80 cm. long weighing 5 to 6 kilos each. They are tender, sweet and juicy, resembling a watermelon in taste, and are well liked in their native home.

Dioscorea trifida.—The *yampi* is also a twining vine related to the ubi, but a native of South America and the West Indies where it is generally cultivated. The tubers are relatively small.



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Sugar cane varieties introduced into the Philippines have made fortunes for progressive planters.

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WELCOME, GOVERNOR DAVIS!

Governor General Dwight F. Davis arrived in Manila on the *President Taft* Monday morning, July 8, when we were going to press with this issue; brief excerpts of his inaugural speech appear on page three. Everyone joins in bidding him welcome, and in the ideals of insular administration he has expressed. We shall all observe the progress of the islands under his executiveship with marked interest.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

Sugar is in the cellar. Other export commodities are not very far from it, lumber excepted, yet the country displays an astonishing buying capacity and business proceeds as usual. The perceptible slump in the retail trade appears to be little more than the seasonal one always experienced at this period of the year. Rains are heavier, trade lighter for the time being. Men in piece goods are not happy, perhaps, from the piecemeal manner in which merchants are buying. There are overstocks, which tend to be distress stocks; staple cottons may be bought cheaper in Manila just now, at least certain lines of them, than in New York. This is a bad condition, but piece goods will come back if the general level of business keeps on as it is.

Dollars are at premium demand, the market does not keep pace with it, and banks resort to the treasury for transfers. That is, the value of export bills offered falls short of the import bills which must be taken up in gold. Another bad symptom this, but not actually terrifying.

Confidence persists. The Philippines are so productive that they cannot easily be bankrupt, and the fact is becoming known. Confidence inspires confidence, and optimism has been aided by the outcome of the tariff legislation in Washington. The islands are left free entry for their products into the homeland market. There should be no banking on this, however; the situation has been temporized with, the fundamental question remains as it was. There has been gain on but one point, which Osmeña brought to the fore in the discussion: it seems to be accepted among advocates of a tariff against the Philippines that independence should precede such action. That this alternative is not given serious thought, either here or in Washington, is truly a source of confidence.

Vicente Villamin may yet contrive to win the admiration of his countrymen. His disquisitions on Philippine economics never cease, he reaches the American public through the periodical press and from the platform, and he is now invading the land of cotton with the case for copra and coconut oil.

It never rains but it pours, and it neither rains nor pours but that it later shines. Sugar has been a dismal outlook for a long time, but there is a bright lining to the cloud in the effect this has had on the machinery market. If a generally lower standard of prices is to prevail, then machinery must be utilized on the plantations in substitution of the buffalo. The machinery market is good. We believe, however, it is not a tenth of what the market will be ten years hence. One man's success in adapting machinery to his plantation needs implies the efforts of all his neighbors in the same direction, and we are just at the beginning of this movement. Again, every new machine lifts, if but slightly, the level of plantation wages. The man who drives a buffalo has nothing to buy from anyone; he wears no shoes, nor even chinelas; he makes his own hat, and his other clothes are a cotton undershirt and a pair of knee-length red-calico breeches. But the man who drives a tractor is middle-class; he must wear stout clothing, and he has a family to provide for.

The money being expended on public works, of which there seems never before to have been so large a steady volume pouring out of the treasury, is of course favorably influencing business; for it all goes into active circulation.

Another factor in the puzzling situation is the extension of banking facilities, a process now quite definitely underway.

But little money is coming into the islands, that upon which business is operating is for the most part directly from the soil of these islands. A lot of this money is coming into active circulation in the form of bank deposits, where heretofore it was hidden away. This growing use of banks

reflects the public confidence which really goes far to explain the fact that business in the Philippines proceeds much as usual during a prolonged and general market depression affecting all major commodities excepting lumber and rice. How long the volume of trade will keep up, with commodity prices down, is any man's conjecture. But it may be remarked that all commodities of the farm and plantation still pay a net profit on the year's operations. Sugar is not selling below production cost, where good management prevails; nor is copra, nor is hemp.

Tobacco is a crop apart. Buying in the Cagayan valley has already begun, at prices well over those of last year because of the better quality of the leaf. Our leaf sold abroad goes principally to Europe, where a gradual industrial recovery may help toward higher prices.

Prosperity in the Philippines moves with that in America, when the movement is upward, but it sometimes maintains a unique equilibrium when the trend in America is downward. The rent system prevailing here may account for this in part. It is the share system. Land taxes are moderate. If the renter gets little, he still lives; and if the landlord collects but little, at least a goodly share of what he does get is profit. It may not be a scientific profit, but it is one he is willing to spend; so the immediate effect is the same as if he were a good bookkeeper.

Spend how? Why, traveling about, educating his children, courting lady luck, indulging pleasures, acquiring urban property and building a town house. These are all business stimulants. And prices may slump, but the planter who has moved to town stays right in town and finds ways and means of making both ends meet and keeping up two establishments—if not indeed half a dozen. He helps makes business as usual.

FARTHER NORTH

Under its authorization of two years ago, the railroad is going to expend a million or two dollars in extending its main line north from Bauang Sur to San Fernando, La Union, and improving the port of Poro, where ocean ships may dock. These facilities ought to pay the railroad, they certainly will benefit the country. They will afford passenger ships carrying tourist parties an opportunity to get their patrons into Baguio within an hour or two after leaving ship, and obviate the fatigues of the long motor ride (or train trip) from Manila to that mountain metropolis. While the primary objective of the project is local patronage, the fact that such conveniences will one day gain the islands the trade of the world traveler must never be lost sight of.

When the Bikol line stretches unbroken from Tutuban to Legaspi, and San Fernando is a northern terminus, why not the railroad take a leaf from the history of the American transcontinental lines and establish a system of railroad hotels, places in keeping with the best the road can furnish in the way of rapid comfortable transportation? Very probably this experiment would turn out as Baguio has—provided for the American, patronized at last by the Filipino more than by all others together.

ONE DECADE FOR TEN

Director Hilado of the lands bureau comes forward with a plan to borrow \$30,000,000 from investors in bonds in the United States and utilize the sum in completing the cadastral survey of the entire Philippines within one decade, instead of going ahead at the present rate and taking more than a century for the work—a time too long to be interesting to any single generation. We believe the *JOURNAL* was among the first of Manila periodicals to advocate this plan, and to endeavor to enlist the interest of the government in carrying it out. It is something that ought to be done. Involving no additional taxation, since the cost of the work is all finally recovered from the land owners and settlers, valid objections to it seem too few to count.

The lands director rightly states that clearing up the cadastral work will result in sound titles to land, and better farm credits. It will terminate litigations over land claims, and give value to farm mortgages. It should reduce the exorbitant interest on loans the farmer now pays, and give home-steading the precise impetus which has been lacking, i. e., definite knowledge of boundaries and the government's real ownership of the tract homesteaded. Nothing else is of greater economic importance to the islands than this, the final recommendation of Gilmore's second *ad interim* term as acting governor of the islands. We are expertly advised that the plan is entirely feasible. Sound land titles attract Filipinos as readily as they do other peoples. Observe how briskly the various suburban additions to Manila are selling, the vitalizing element being the reliable titles the purchasers procure. These buyers are no sooner free from the mortgage to the real estate company, than they obligate themselves for a house. They pay high interest, perhaps 12 per cent, but they pay as they are able, monthly, and they are acquiring homes. With similar opportunities, Filipinos would eagerly acquire farms. The Hilado plan is another means with which to tap the islands' hidden wealth.

Four Best Manila Newspapers June Editorials

WASTED BRAIN POWER

School days are again with us.

In cities, towns and barrios, universities, colleges and grade schools will, until the end of the present school year, be teeming with the youth of the land, in search of education.

What education?

Engineering colleges and institutes, medical, pharmacy, dental and law colleges will be overcrowded with young men and young women, all going through the mill for a degree and a diploma.

It is most inspiring, this educational race of the young people, everybody fired with the ambition to belong to the lettered class.

Far be it from us to discourage the youth from turning back.

Let all the people have a college degree, if that were possible.

But let not such a degree stand between them and their own material well-being.

In many instances it has come to that.

Many a young man possessing a college degree has been rendered useless because of it.

There are many, many wandering lawyers, pharmacists, dentists, scientific farmers, engineers and other professionals who are forced to be at leisure even in the face of starvation, for the dignity of their college education will not permit them to engage in occupations which are considered lower than their professions.

Why should such a condition come to exist among us, precisely at this stage of our national development when everybody is called upon to exert an effort in the common endeavor, in whatever capacity one can be useful, despite one's education or college degree?

* * *

But that is the fact.

And obviously things have come to such a pass through some errors or, perhaps, because of the lack of an effective system to guide the youth in acquiring an education that will be useful to them and to the country.

Often, we hear lamentations of the waste of our manpower.

* * *

Why is education?

Why does a young man or a young woman go to college?

In many instances he or she does not know.

Many a young person goes to college with not even a notion of why he is there.

All he cares for is a degree.

And the lack of a purpose naturally leads to his idleness after college.

We believe that universities and colleges should be more unsparing, not only in the selection of students who show fitness for higher education, but also be more solicitous of the welfare of the youth seeking education by helping them to discover in what line of endeavor they will be more useful to themselves.

College education would, indeed, be meaningless as it now happens to numerous college graduates who wander around seeking the end of the rainbow, were it not applied to some constructive work.

College faculties should guide the students to discover their own inclinations, in what work they could be of utmost service, what they love to do.

And after they have been properly trained and made fit for such work, it is to be expected that, when the real commencement of their actual and practical life sets in, there will be less faltering and vacillations as to what they should do, and therefore, less idle professional wanderers and less waste of brain-power.

* * *

To some extent the parents of young persons who go to college are to blame for the growing number of idle professionals.

A baker or a butcher or a shoemaker or a tailor who has made a fortune in his trade sends his son to college to study law or medicine or pharmacy.

His ambition is to make a professional of his son.

He wants his offspring to belong to the lettered class.

He wants his heir to be cultured, to be acquainted with the Greek classics, to wear a cap and gown so that his picture in such academic garb may decorate his parlor.

He would not have his heir learn the secrets of his trade, which has brought him wealth.

Perhaps he considers his trade too lowly for his son.

Perhaps his neighbor's heir is now a lawyer.

And his own son must also have a title.

EDITORIAL SELECTIONS FOR JUNE

Tribune, June 18.—The Davis Platform. Selected by Professor Carl N. Taylor.

Herald, June 2.—Wasted Brain Power. Selected by Professor Vicente M. Hilario.

Times, June 28.—The School Tax. Selected by Professor Cristino Jamias.

Bulletin, June 8.—No Time to Stop. Selected by Professor Verne Dyson.

With the departure of Dr. George Pope Shannon from Manila, the JOURNAL wishes to acknowledge his courtesy as the head of the English department of the University of the Philippines in arranging for a committee of English professors to judge each month the newspaper editorials and select the best one from each of the dailies published in English in Manila. A new hand will be at the helm next month.—Ed.

This foolish idea of keeping up with the Joneses is killing our small trades, the nerve centers of our bourgeoisie.

And it is partly responsible for the growing number of our intellectual wanderers.

Culture!

One need not go to college to get acquainted with Plato, Aristotle or Aristophanes, or with Virgil, Seneca and Marcus Aurelius.

Even a baker or a butcher can converse with them out of college.

But what good can a speaking acquaintance with the ancient masters to do a college graduate if he lacks the solid comfort that a rich butcher or baker enjoys?

For the sake of their children, rich traders should think also of this aspect of life outside the university campus.—*Herald*.

THE DAVIS PLATFORM

Governor General Davis has made public what may be regarded as the central plank of the platform of his administration. The new chief executive is for industrial development largely, if possible, with Filipino capital as its cornerstone, but jointly, if needs be, with outside help. He also gives his official assent to the new trend in education, vocational training in the schools.

This announcement of what he intends to do here for the people of these Islands should be considered a policy intended for the present and for internal Philippine affairs. That would simplify matters. That would keep the next administration free of political entanglements, and the Filipino leaders as free, we believe, to take up the question of major political import direct with the Washington authorities.

One of the results of the Harrison administration, it would seem, is to create here a delusion. He gave the impression that a governor general is powerful enough to tell both the President and Congress what to do and what not to do with respect to independence. On the face of it, that is absurd. That is erecting him dictator over the executive and the legislative departments of the American government. As former Governor General Stimson has well said, political separation from America is a question that is within the exclusive incumbency of Congress. The governor general is simply out of the picture.

So the nationals of this country cannot be mistaken in limiting the significance of the announced policies of governors general to the realities of the present and to objectives having bearing on internal questions before the country. Industrial development is such a reality, and is, in objective, properly of internal import. The Filipinos, if they know what is to forge ahead in terms of the life of progressive countries, cannot afford to look askance at any governmental action tending to hasten their industrial development. Thus, even if Governor General Davis did not make mention of it, it would be only natural that the Filipino leaders find acceptable his program of industrial progress for the Philippines.

In a sense, the Davis policies are a second chapter to those of former Governor Stimson. The emphasis in them is on material progress. Only the impractical dreamers, with their feet dangling leagues over the solid earth, will quarrel with the effort to hasten that material development among the Filipinos as a problem purely internal and divorced from the national movement for independence.—*Tribune*.

THE SCHOOL TAX

The two bills prepared by the department of finance, one providing for a tax of one peso on every male resident of the Philippines from 18 to 60 years old and the other setting aside 15 per cent of the gross income of each province, the fund thus accumulated to be devoted wholly to school purposes, are worth seriously considering by the legislature when it reopens next month.

Objections may be raised to the one peso tax as it may constitute an added burden on the poor. But then it may be argued that unless the poor show more willingness to help the schools it will be impossible to accommodate their children who year in, year out, knock in vain at school doors for admittance. It is about time to thrust home the need of the mass as well as the well-to-do to help the public schools.

After all, it is preferable for the father of a poor family with, say four or five children, to contribute one peso a year to the school fund rather than to see his offspring remain in abject ignorance. And it happens in most cases that the poorer a family is the more children there are in it. An additional tax of one peso may be earned by increased efforts and the education the children will get in exchange certainly cannot be measured in terms of money.—*Times*.

NO TIME TO STOP

Some persons of the higher political strata are reported to be rather worried over the present graft investigations. The worry appears to be based upon political considerations. In other words there is political fright.

Washing soiled linens in public is not the most delightful pastime for one in politics, because of the fear of furnishing ammunition for political enemies. But if the linens are dirty and growing dirtier the most practical thing is to get the laundering—disinfecting also if necessary—done as speedily as possible. Although it usually is not realized, that is the safest course in the long run.

Those getting rather shaky at the knees in connection with the present investigations would do well to remember that they will fare far worse if their political enemies ever get in power and start the house cleaning. Or to bring the matter more directly down to cases, the Nacionalistas who now hardly know what to do should think where they will be if the Democrats come into power. The Democrats certainly would make capital if they only could get the seats the Nacionalistas now have, if they could get control of the present investigations.

In self defense, if for no higher reasons, the ones now in control should go through with what they have started, making the cleaning thorough. That is the most practical and effective means of strengthening their own position. This is no time to waver, no time to think of calling off the investigators and calling in the whitewashers.—*Bulletin*.

Babe and the Moon

By HENRY PHILIP BROAD

As soon as the emergency operation on Major Dexter was over, Colonel Gardner, chief surgeon of the military hospital, called aside Lieutenant Mary Howard, the gray-haired, pink-cheeked chief nurse who had stood at the door of the operating room, efficiency itself from white-winged cap down to rubber-heeled shoes.

"It will be urgent, Lieutenant, to detail a nurse, a special nurse on the case," he said. "A reliable nurse—I am very much concerned about Dexter. This fall from horseback!" He shook a lean, disapproving head. "And the hot season full upon us!" Swiftly he dashed the rubber gloves into a basin which the nurse held out to him.

"You have someone handy, Lieutenant?"

"I think I have, Colonel," said the chief nurse, after a little pause. Then, puckering her attractively dark brows, "There is Miss Low, just back from the States and then there is Miss Hermann..."

"With roses in their cheeks, and the latest wrinkle in dance-steps, what?" the chief surgeon interrupted, crossly. "This is no ordinary case, Lieutenant. Very much depends on the person who takes care of him, especially at night. I'll be mighty glad if the wound sets up nothing worse than a violent fever." He sighed wearily, and then, turning to the nurse again, continued his arrangements. "What I have in mind, Lieutenant, is a nurse—well, a nurse—not too young... and... er... er... and above all things, not in the least good-looking!"

Lieutenant Howard bent her fine gray head to hide an amused smile.

Poor Colonel Gardner! Ever since his own son had fallen for a pretty face under a winged cap he had been of the obsession that nurses had nothing else on their minds but the capture of desirable husbands. Not that he was altogether wrong. Still there was a limit to everything, even to such a complex. Well, she'd find

the right person and allay his worried apprehensions. "There is Babe Martin, Colonel," she said.

He threw up his hands in horror:

"Babe, Babe! Lieutenant, What I am looking for is a nurse—and not a debutante!"

Here she burst out laughing heartily. "Excuse me, Colonel, but the idea of Babe as a debutante..."

"But her name? Ever heard of a nurse with a name like that?"

"It's because she's small, Colonel. And something in her face—something about not caring for anything but her work... You know the type, Colonel."

"How old? Been out here long?"

"Old? Why, thirty-five at least, but at that she manages to look older than it is well for any nurse to look. A very good nurse, though, very conscientious. The ideal nurse, I may say—the kind you read of and that you so rarely find in actual life... Her term? I think it expires in September. She insists on going home. All the others have asked for an extension of their stay here in Manila. Strange, she does not like the islands."

With her gray, gold-flecked eyes she looked up at her superior officer and added:

"No fear with Babe, Colonel. Babe is no drawing-card with men."

"Well, she seems to qualify. I am rather sorry for poor Dexter, though." Then, with a chuckle, he said: "Still, it'll serve him right to be taken care of by an ideal nurse. The old madeap is always ready to fall for a pretty face. But let's not be too hard on him, Lieutenant! Put this Babe person on night duty."

"That'll be ideal, Colonel," was her final response, as she handed him his gold-corded Stetson.

Babe—or as the records had it—Miss Martha Martin, Second Lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps,

U.S.A., was in the room she shared with Sally getting ready for another night of duty. How oppressive the heat! Even the night brought no relief.

Just then Sally came in, wilted from afternoon-duty. Poor Sally, thought Babe. So little suited to be a nurse, especially in the Philippines! Pretty, vivacious and always in love!

Sally pulled off her dank white garments, throwing them in a heap on the floor; then, in her kimono, "Say, Babe, are you making yourself beautiful for your gentleman case tonight?"

Babe, pinning a cap on her pale-blond hair, did not reply. It was not the first time that Sally had teased her; nor was Sally the only one to indulge in the sport.

"Evelyn says his fever's gone up something fierce." Sally went on.

"So you see, Babe my love, you needn't bother, he won't notice you."


"You must be tired as tired can be, Sally," Babe retorted. "When you are as mean as that I know you are worn out. You had better go to bed and sleep it off."

"Go to bed, your great-grandma!" Sally shouted from the door. "What do you think? Don't you know I am expecting a couple of callers?"

Babe crossed the small garden in front of the nurses' home and walked over to the hospital. She looked at the chart in the office. Fever had gone up, sure enough, but otherwise no change. How would it all end? Poor Major Dexter, lying there so helplessly, so hopelessly, she feared. Such a handsome man and so popular! Popular, yes, with his own set, of course, especially with the young married women of the regiment... She sighed and cautiously stepped into the sick-room. It was a long and narrow room, off which there was a screened sitting porch facing the front. The nurse in charge withdrew and Babe was alone with her patient. Pathetically thin he lay on the white army bed; his eyes were closed, yet he did not seem to sleep, for on the cover-let his hands were fidgeting restlessly. Poor worn hands, Babe

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thought, in a man not yet forty. She sat down near the bed and slowly, rhythmically began to stroke those hands.

Now, apparently, he was sleeping quietly and she withdrew her hand; but almost immediately he grew restless again. Her hand seemed to infuse him with quiet. And thus she sat for ten nights, stroking him into blissful oblivion, with strained watchfulness on her part, lest the slow unceasing rhythm might lull her to sleep.

As the days and nights passed still there was no change in Major Dexter's condition. The chief surgeon was at his wits' ends as he confided to the smiling head nurse: "The patient should be dead or alive, according to all known precedents." And just now, he was neither. The reports on the chart repeated themselves in endless monotony, restless at times—asleep; restless at times—asleep. This was the night nurse's report. One night Colonel Gardner had gone to visit his patient at an inordinate hour and had found the head nurse's judgment entirely substantiated. That pale blonde, that forgotten old maid would never make an impression on Dexter if he ever took an interest again in women.

The night that Babe was never to forget settled upon Manila in an ineffable halo of moonlight. As Babe unobtrusively enough passed the sala on her way to the hospital, Sally, comfortably ensconced in a deep, becoming Bilibid chair, called out: "Don't get excited, Babe my love, if anything happens tonight. They say he is at his lowest."

"Miss Martin," said the day-nurse, "orders from Colonel Gardner to call him in case . . . of any change. He will be at Mr. Lowe's until midnight, and later at his quarters."

"Yes, it's in the chart," Babe answered, very much perturbed. Fever had gone to such height that it seemed impossible to have it and still be alive. The crisis, surely. She looked at her patient as he lay there so spent, so still. Even the hands twitched no longer. Like poor wind-blown leaves they rested on the sheet. All strength gone already? She bent down to him. His pulse was slow, very slow . . . but it had been

slower before. A last flicker of vitality? A final summing up of forces, perhaps? It might be a matter of hours, perhaps of minutes. She would have to call the Colonel soon. So she rearranged bottles and glasses on the small table near the bed, set things to rights again on the tiny dresser, and smoothed over the light blanket. Babe was a conscientious nurse.

Outside the world lay under the silver effusion of the moon. The flame-trees in the hospital courtyard wore wraps of shimmering gold through which the fire-flies wove an endless thread of glittering splendor. The acacias had folded their green-and-silver leaves as if in prayer. A hush had fallen like a heavy mantle upon all things. Only the gecko-lizards from their leafy fastnesses pierced with their weird staccato call the night that had not quite become day.

The awful, awful stillness, Babe thought. The terrible quiet! As though the heart of the universe had ceased to beat. The eeriness of it. She felt painfully and utterly alone in an unfriendly world. She would have given anything to have heard a human voice, to have had someone to talk to.

It was just as Babe had reproved herself for an unbecoming case of nerves that the patient slowly opened his eyes.

She watched him intently. This was a change. Hadn't she better call the chief surgeon?

Very slowly he turned his eyes upon her, looked long and intently, then closed them once more. A smile crept into his face, a smile of regret, she thought. The smile lingered, sadly illuminating the ravaged features. To her own amazement Babe's eyes filled with tears. It was so sad to see a man die who knew he was dying, she explained the tears to herself, dashing them away excitedly.

Before midnight the chief surgeon dropped in. The nurse reported the change. He waited a while, then left, shrugging sympathetic shoulders: "It might take him until morning or even longer. . . . I am to be called, nurse, in case. . . ."

"Yes, Colonel." The door had scarcely closed on the physician than the patient opened his eyes once more and

directed their full glance upon the nurse standing by the bedside. His lips were moving and she bent down to him. High up in the star-strewn firmament stood the moon.

Very distinctly, in the perfect stillness of the night, she heard him whisper and bent closer to him. "Margaret", he breathed. "Margaret!"

Babe drew back. Delirium was setting in. Too bad, too bad. With brimming eyes she reached for a small bottle, poured some of its contents into a spoon and approaching him said gently, "This will do you good."

He took it meekly, looking at her steadily, and then lay back. But the drug did not have the desired effect. A quarter of an hour passed in silence. Once more he directed his glance upon her. His eyes looked out pleadingly from the pale face, and moved by their mute insistence he sat down on the edge of the bed. He stretched out his hands to her: "Margaret!" He whispered again, "oh, my Margaret!"

Now he took her hands and stroked them and she let him do it. Suddenly, with a weak, yet determined gesture, he raised her hand to his lips. She hastily withdrew it, brushing the bandaged forehead as she did so. Then with infinite reproach in entreating eyes and in a voice barely audible he pleaded: "You said you loved me, Margaret."

From high above the moon poured bewitching radiance into the room; and once more into the velvety stillness of the night his words cut a plaintive refrain: "But you said you loved me, Margaret!"

Then something altogether unheard-of happened. Babe bent down to the sick man, she who had never bent to a man before! With a gesture infinitely tender she put her arms around him and into his ears, softly and sweetly, she whispered: "I do love you, dear." Then he drew her to him and kissed her lips and she returned the caress, her first and—as she shiveringly told herself—his last! Twice more during the night he asked her if she loved him and each time she said she did, sealing her pledge with a kiss.

(To be continued)

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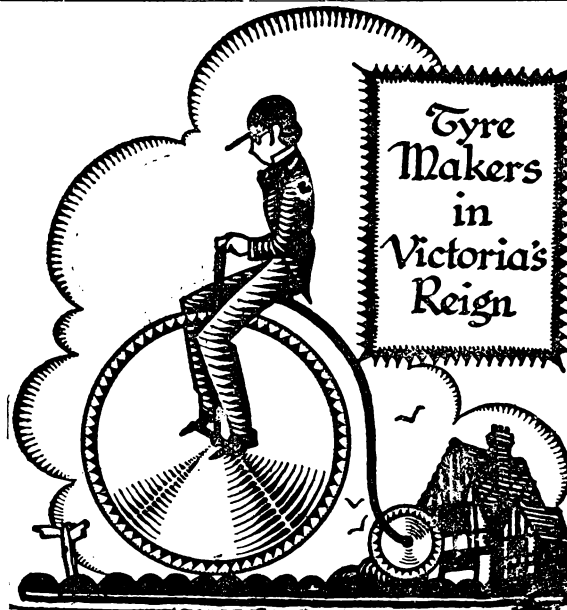
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Recent Developments in Life Insurance Practice

Among the recent developments in the life insurance world has been the life insurance trust. This form of trust dates back very few years, and only within the last three years has it assumed large proportions.

This development requires the close cooperation of both life insurance and trust companies, and in a few words, is generally arranged by depositing life insurance policies made payable to the trust company as beneficiary in trust for the person who is to receive the benefit of the trust. When the policies mature, either by the

In the case of a partnership, the question of buying out the interest of a deceased partner, if the business is to continue, is not one of desirability but one of necessity. The death of a partner spells legal death for the partnership. Even if there is a partnership agreement providing for the purchase of a deceased partner's interest, this agreement is only as good as the ability of the surviving partners to carry it out. It is therefore very clear that substantial funds must be available if the interest of a partner is to be purchased at his death and the most prac-

policy is written in two forms. Either to provide a monthly income for life for the beneficiary, guaranteed for a minimum term of years in the event of the beneficiary's death, or to provide a guaranteed income for a certain term of years until the beneficiary can adjust himself or herself to changed conditions. The income policy is usually one of at least two policies taken out by the head of the family to provide for the future. The other policy, calling for a lump sum at death to pay unpaid bills, funeral expenses, hospital and doctor's expenses which ordinarily accumulate at death, thereby enabling the beneficiary to enjoy the benefit from the income policy of all debts paid.

This brings us to another development in the life insurance world, the programming of insurance.

Today, all well informed life insurance agents can act as advisors to their clients and by means of a well considered plan which can be put into force over a term of years as the client's income expands, provide for an insurance program covering a "clean-up" policy, an income policy, additional policies for each child, and policies to cover any other particular need which may be called for due to the particular circumstances of the client, such as a policy to retire a mortgage.

The placing of life insurance on the scientific basis reached by modern developments is such that the percentage of lapsed policies is decreasing rapidly, for today the insurance agent acting in his capacity of advisor places policies with his clients which answer definite needs, thereby satisfying his client and causing him to make sacrifices to keep his program in full force. A properly sold policy rarely if ever lapses. The inclusion of the total disability clause making it possible for a policy to continue in force even though through physical disability the insured loses temporarily or permanently whole or part of his income, is another modern insurance convenience. —Contributed.

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death of the insured or the expiry of the endowment period, then the proceeds are received by the trust company properly invested and the trust immediately begins to operate. The advantage of this arrangement is obvious. Instead of leaving insurance in a lump sum to inexperienced beneficiaries, the life insurance trust eliminates danger of poor investment and assures the beneficiary or beneficiaries a certain uninterrupted income for life, or for a term of years fixed by the trust.

The insurance trust is also extensively used for business insurance; usually, for one of two general purposes: to provide a cash indemnity for the loss of a key man in a business, or to provide funds for the purchase of an interest belonging to the estate of a partner or member of a close corporation.

Few people realize the value of a wage earner to his family. If a man is earning ₱5,000 per annum, figuring 5% as the maximum interest to be earned on a gilt edge security, then that man is worth ₱100,000 to his family. It is true that few if any wage earners earning the amount above mentioned can afford to pay the premium on a ₱100,000 policy to replace his earning power after his death, but at least he can own sufficient insurance to provide after his death by means of an insurance trust, an income large enough to provide the necessities of life for his beneficiaries, if not for life, at least until such time as his children are able to earn their own living or until they are able to adjust themselves to a smaller income than that received during the lifetime of the father.

Again, referring to the value of life insurance to those owning stock in a close corporation, it is certain that almost any business man would prefer to have his family receive the value of his stock than the stock itself. Also, those actively engaged in the management of such a business would much rather keep the stock in their hands than have an inexperienced beneficiary or her legal representative vote the stock.

tical way of providing these funds is through life insurance. Properly to handle this matter, the creation of a life insurance trust agreement setting forth the terms of the transaction and the agreement is essential.

Of late years, the income policy is taking the place of a lump sum settlement it being generally known that the average beneficiary is not sufficiently versed in financial affairs properly to handle a large sum of money. The income

At the first directors' meeting in July, John L. Headington was elected treasurer of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, vice B. A. Green, who had resigned from the post to which he had given competent attention for many years. Mr. Headington is an old member of the directors' board also. He is the manager of the Philippine Button Corporation and excellently qualified for the treasurership of the chamber of commerce.

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Origins of the Roman Catholic Church

GIBBON—(Continued from June)

IV. But the primitive Christian demonstrated his faith by his virtues; and it was very justly supposed that the divine persuasion, which enlightened or subdued the understanding, must, at the same time, purify the heart, and direct the actions, of the believer. The first apologists of Christianity who justify the innocence of their brethren, and the writers of a later period who celebrate the sanctity of their ancestors, display, in the most lively colors, the reformation of manners which was introduced into the world by the preaching of the gospel. As it is my intention to remark only such human causes as were permitted to second the influence of revelation, I shall slightly mention two motives which might naturally render the lives of the primitive Christians much purer and more austere than those of their Pagan contemporaries or their degenerate successors; repentance for their past sins, and the laudable desire of supporting the reputation of the society in which they were engaged.

It is a very ancient reproach, suggested by the ignorance or the malice of infidelity, that the Christians allured into their party the most atrocious criminals, who, as soon as they were touched by a sense of remorse, were easily persuaded to wash away, in the water of baptism, the guilt of their past conduct, for which the temples of the gods refused to grant them any expiation. But this reproach, when it is cleared from misrepresentation, contributes as much to the honor as it did to the increase of the church. The friends of Christianity may acknowledge without a blush that many of the most eminent saints had been before their baptism the most abandoned sinners. Those persons who in the world had followed, though in an imperfect manner, the dictates of benevolence and propriety, derived such a calm satisfaction from the opinion of their own rectitude as rendered them much less susceptible of the sudden emotions of shame, of grief, and of terror, which have given birth to so many wonderful conversions. After the example of their divine Master, the missionaries of the gospel disdained not the society of men, and especially of women, oppressed by the consciousness, and very often by the effects, of their vices. As they emerged from sin and superstition to the glorious hope of immortality, they resolved to devote themselves to a life, not only of virtue, but of penitence. The desire of perfection became the ruling passion of their soul; and it is well known that, while reason embraces a cold mediocrity, our passions hurry us, with rapid violence, over the space which lies between the most opposite extremes.

When the new converts had been enrolled in the number of the faithful, and were admitted to the sacraments of the church, they found themselves restrained from relapsing into their past disorders by another consideration of a less spiritual, but of a very innocent and respectable nature. Any particular society that has departed from the great body of the nation, or the religion to which it belonged, immediately becomes the object of universal as well as invidious observation. In proportion to the smallness of

its numbers, the character of the society may be affected by the virtues and vices of the persons who compose it; and every member is engaged to watch with the most vigilant attention over his own behavior, and over that of his brethren, since, as he must expect to incur a part of the common disgrace, he may hope to enjoy a share of the common reputation. When the Christians of Bithynia were brought before the tribunal of the younger Pliny, they assured the proconsul that, far from being engaged in any unlawful conspiracy, they were bound by a solemn obligation to abstain from the commission of those crimes which disturb the private or public peace of society, from theft, robbery, adultery, perjury, and fraud. Near a century afterwards, Tertullian, with an honest pride, could boast that very few Christians had suffered by the hand of the executioner, except on account of their religion. Their serious and sequestered life, averse to the gay luxury of the age, inured them to chastity, temperance, economy, and all the sober and domestic virtues. As the greater number were of some trade or profession, it was incumbent on them, by the strictest integrity and the fairest dealing, to remove the suspicions which the profane are too apt to conceive against the appearances of sanctity. The contempt of the world exercised them in the habits of humility, meekness, and patience. The more they were persecuted, the more closely they adhered to each other. Their mutual charity and unsuspecting confidence has been remarked by infidels, and was too often abused by perfidious friends.

It is a very honorable circumstance for the morals of the primitive Christians, that even their faults, or rather errors, were derived from an excess of virtue. The bishops and doctors of the church, whose evidence attests, and whose authority might influence, the professions, the principles, and even the practice of their contemporaries, had studied the Scriptures with less skill than devotion; and they often received, in the most literal sense, those rigid precepts of

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Christ and the apostles, to which the prudence of succeeding commentators has applied a looser and more figurative mode of interpretation. Ambitious to exalt the perfection of the gospel above the wisdom of philosophy, the zealous

it is scarcely possible to attain, and much less to preserve, in our present state of weakness and corruption. A doctrine so extraordinary and so sublime must inevitably command the veneration of the people; but it was ill calculated to obtain the suffrage of those worldly philosophers who, in the conduct of this transitory life, consult only the feelings of nature and the interest of society.

There are two very natural propensities which we may distinguish in the most virtuous and liberal dispositions, the love of pleasure and the love of action. If the former is refined by art and learning, improved by the charms of social intercourse, and corrected by a just regard to economy, to health, and to reputation, it is productive of the greatest part of the happiness of private life. The love of action is a principle of a much stronger and more doubtful nature. It often leads to anger, to ambition, and to revenge; but when it is guided by the sense of propriety and benevolence, it becomes the parent of every virtue, and if those virtues are accompanied with equal abilities, a family, a state, or an empire may be indebted for their safety and prosperity to the undaunted courage of a single

(Please turn to page 18)

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A Triumph of the Cross Over Majesty

By FRANCISCO DE AGUAREÑA

Sometime Private Secretary to His Excellency Don Diego de Salcedo, Governor and Captain-General for His Majesty King Philip IV, in the Philippine Islands. 1663-1668

(As Translated and Arranged by Percy A. Hill)

SYNOPSIS.—A typical prolonged dispute is developing between the royal governor of the Philippines, D. Diego de Salcedo, and the friars. A Dutch ship, bringing friars from China, is ordered by the governor to put back to sea—Salcedo depising the heretical Dutch who harass his king's empire. Murmurs of inquisitorial proceedings are overheard in an inn, by the mother of the narrator's mistress. The narrator, clerk to the governor, is peremptorily sent for, at midnight, the governor simply writing "Come at once—DIEGO."

CHAPTER III

IN WHICH IS RELATED THE FURTHER DETAILS OF THE PLOTTING AGAINST HIS EXCELLENCY BY HIS ENEMIES WHO BANDED TOGETHER UNDER THE ROBE OF THE CHURCH TO DESTROY HIM.

I dressed in haste, as the occasion demanded. A ruffled jacket, pantaloons of point and a heavy cloak, not forgetting to buckle on a sword which had a good blade made in Toledo. Marieta asked where I was going and I replied that Don

Diego had called me to the palace and I must go in haste. She said she would accompany me, as she had to return there early in any event. The night was as dark as a wolf's mouth and the rain still came down in torrents. We had to traverse calles Victoria, Santa Potenciana and Palacio before we arrived at the palace, at the end of Palacio, between calles Postigo and Arzobispo and the Audiencia. At frequent intervals the stormy gusts of rain added to our nervousness. A closed coach passed us, and, being close to one of the hanging street lanterns, I was surprised to see that the coachman was none other than Padre Juan, a Franciscan friar. Without any untoward incident we arrived at the palace, and were halted and recognized by the guards on duty.

Entering the palace, Marieta passed into the inner chamber or linen room, while I remained in the antechamber until his excellency called for me. Marieta, however, came out a moment later, saying the governor was waiting for me in his cabinet. Leaving my cloak and sword, I entered and found his excellency in his night clothes. He was seated at a desk on which were an infinite number of papers and dispatches in disarray. He was biting his under lip and his clenched hand lay upon the desk. He indicated that I be seated close to the table dedicated to affairs of state, upon which were a pile of bound archives. I sat down without a word, and awaited his pleasure.

Some time transpired in silence. Then, in a suffocated voice, he said:

"In the defense of his majesty's interests and those of Spain I have made many hatreds and enemies. I expect that all governors in these islands have done the same. Some have bowed to other powers too craven to defend the interests of his majesty, but I cannot do so. I have confidence of loyal servants to aid me in this task which God in his infinite wisdom has laid upon me. I am furthermore resolved to see that the laws of his majesty are complied with in these far-off islands. Can I expect unswerving loyalty and confidence from you?"

To this I replied, "I am your loyal and humble servant in all that I can accomplish to help your excellency and for his majesty, whom God guard many years. My life is his to command."

"In that case," he continued, "I order you to take note of all good Spaniards in whom we can trust, but do this circumspectly and report to me, and may God and Spain reward you. Tomorrow go amongst the friars, and confidants, listening to the general news circulating. Report this to me without altering anything, so that I may be *en rapport* with all that is taking place." Here I was tempted to tell him of the news I had heard from Marieta in the early part of the evening, but, for a certain diffidence regarding my querida Lutgarda, I refrained for the moment, and I was also thinking of the sad position I would be in, by making an enemy of the dread Inquisition.

A loud noise outside brought my thoughts to the immediate present—the clash of arms, swords and pikes, in front of the palace, mingled with the cries of several men, after which reigned a sepulchral silence, broken only by the falling rain. With the rapidity of the practised officer, I saw his excellency gird on his sword above his nightclothes, and rush out into the main reception-hall. I grasped my sword and cloak and joined him as he descended the wide staircase, plainly hearing the terrified voice of Marieta as she intoned the seven mysteries, in her utter trepidation, in the adjoining chamber. As we reached the ground floor, we saw Sergeant Manuel de Alfenique with two of the six guards on duty. He explained that two unknown persons dismounted from a coach and attempted to enter the palace, making certain signs. As they refused to give their names to the sentinels or disarm themselves, as in custom, a scuffle had taken place, the strangers defending themselves with dexterity, until, hearing us descending the stairs, they had taken to flight in all haste.

After this incident we returned upstairs and I repeated my loyalty to his excellency's orders. When leaving, I exhorted Marieta to watch over his excellency, who was surrounded by many unworthy enemies. After her protests of fidelity, I left the palace. Before leaving,

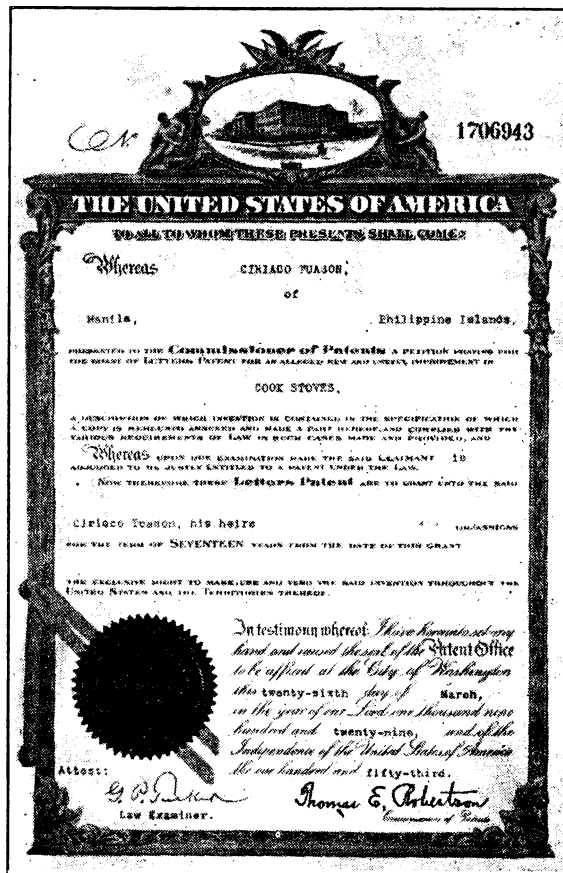
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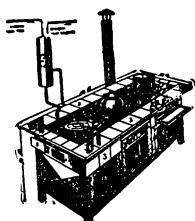
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however, I became aware that Marieta herself had illicit relations with the cook of his excellency, a native of Pampanga, called Pedro Advincula. He was of middle age, his mixed descent was betrayed by a Roman nose, though he was of dark complexion, but his other features did not give any great faith in reposing any confidence in him. Furthermore, I dimly suspected that perhaps Marieta herself had previous knowledge of the attack on his excellency, all of which perturbed me in no slight manner.

I made my way to calle Cabildo, and, arrived home safely, I smoked a cigar. It was then nearly daybreak, but I had no great desire to sleep, but laid myself down and sought rest, in spite of the torrents of rain that lashed the city. Shortly I heard the clanging of the church bells, echoed by those farther off, their tones being carried across the Pasig by the gusts of the tempest. It was about ten o'clock when I awoke, or rather when Lutgarda wakened me, bringing with her a morning cup which she declared was the best for wet and rainy weather. This was a decoction of tea, sugar and ginger imported from China, which she called *tahu* of agreeable taste, piquant and somewhat aromatic. Afterwards I dressed and sallied out into the street. The calles were full of swirling puddles; shoes were out of the question, and I was forced to take mine off. As the rain still fell, few people were abroad.

Near the crossing of Arzobispo street I met some vendors of bananas cooked in flour and lard. I bought a few of these to reinforce my slender breakfast of *tahu*, but lamented this later on as they caused me a severe indigestion. The churches had begun to ring for late mass and various groups of people were going in through their portals. As for myself, I abstained from the holy sacrifice, as I desired speech with the sacristan of San Francisco, an old friend, from whom I expected to gather some news of the daily happenings. He was liked by all the Franciscans. Diego Anialdo, a native of the Villa de Arevalo (Hoilo) in Panay, had been brought to Manila while very young by an Augustinian friar. He was, however, in Binunduc, (Binondo), a suburb, visiting some friends, I was informed by the door keeper, but to return at midday. I waited some time, but as he did not arrive and it began to darken up and promise rain, I made my way towards the palace.

On my way I met a number of persons in conversation near the Ayuntamiento and recognized several of them, among others the master of camp, Don Augustin de Cepeda, who was old and almost in his dotage; but like all Spaniards in this country, uncommonly fond of secret intrigue and fiercely attached to the church party. With him was Rayodoria, the arch plotter, the burly Juan Tirado and Nicolas Muñoz de Pamplona. The master of camp said, "I cannot tolerate this suspense. His excellency was not at morning mass, something must have occurred at the palace, or he must be sick." The alcaldes Rayodoria and Muñoz shook their heads in the negative, saying, "All this suspense is bad; that which commences bad ends bad." Later I was to understand the meaning of these remarks, but for the present the day passed without extraordinary happenings, but its events brought in their train that which led up to the final act.

CHAPTER IV

IN WHICH IS SET FORTH THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN HIS ILUSTRISIMO THE ARCHBISHOP POBLETE AND HIS EXCELLENCY DON DIEGO SALCEDO, AND OTHER EVENTS WHICH FIGURE IN THE HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

On August 28, 1667, I arrived at the palace a few hours late, and after the ushers and staff had commenced their daily routine. I was seated at my desk copying some orders when the chief usher announced the arrival of a certain personage with passports and credentials from his majesty and desiring an interview with his excellency. I was sent to lead him to the audience chamber. I found in the anteroom a person clad in the black habit of the Society of Jesus, of tall stature and ruddy with the health of middle age. He possessed an eagle nose and his features preserved a marked serenity, while his manner bespoke the educated man and the courtier.

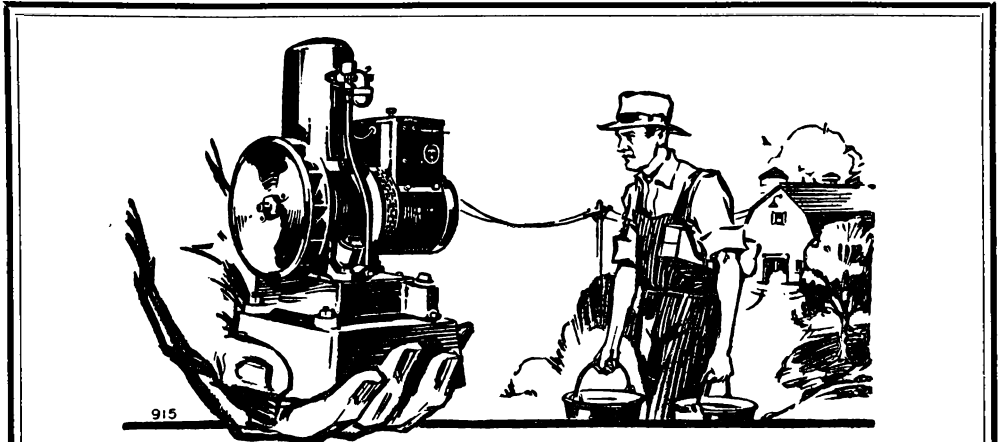
He was Don Diego de Cartagena, an expelled Jesuit (a former friend of the king who had been sent or banished to the Philippines by his majesty's orders, perhaps to cover up some escapade of his own, as was the custom of the epoch. His excellency received the visitor with marked courtesy. After taking the seat proffered him, close to his excellency's desk, the visitor unrolled from a parcel he carried beneath his arms some sealed documents and dispatches which he delivered with a courtly bow to the captain general.

"I ask help from your excellency," said the visitor, "because I expect that others to whom I make my address will pay little attention to these orders I carry." "Never mind," said his excellency, while I am here the orders of his majesty will always be obeyed by me. Whether these will be agreeable to other personages here

who do not care for me, will be of little importance. I command here in the Philippines and I hope to see others respect the name of his majesty as I respect it, and shall endeavor to have them render him equal respect."

A short while later his excellency had me indite a letter to his ilustrisimo the archbishop and the ecclesiastical cabildo to dispose of the matter relatives to Don Diego de Cartagena in conformity with the orders of his majesty, King Philip IV. (This was the granting of a living, ración, within the power of the archbishop, and so ordered expressly by the king).

While the illustrious personage was preparing to take his leave, I hastily made two clean copies of the letter, placed the original in the archives, and gave the other to a guard of the palace to deliver personally to his grace, and the other to Don Diego de Cartagena. It was about



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three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, when the chief usher announced the visit of another illustrious personage, Archbishop Poblete. The usher announced him in a powerful voice, and his excellency, in an equally powerful voice, said, "Let him pass into my cabinet." Without much of the usual courtesy, his excellency desired the bishop to be seated and inquired the nature of his visit, expressing his pleasure in seeing the very reverend and illustrious archbishop of Manila at the palace.

Without much beating about the bush on his part either the archbishop said, "Your excellency must comprehend that it is impossible to comply with the order of his majesty which your excellency has transmitted to me. The racion desired from the ecclesiastical cabildo cannot be given to an expelled member of the Jesuits. Besides, it is contrary to the statutes so provided by the church that this should be done, from all of which your excellency sees that it is an order impossible to comply with."

Pallid and trembling with anger, the captain general stood up and in a convulsive voice replied as follow :

"Do all you can faithfully to comply with this order of his majesty, the king. I as one of his faithful vassals, as long as I have power to govern in the Philippines, will never permit that an order of our lord and majesty shall remain uncomplied with. If my orders transmitted to you are insufficient for obedience, I shall find ways and means, even to the sacrificing of my life in his service. I shall not consent to the fact that there are in these islands two powers who command, for it would be fatal to all concerned. I therefore advise your grace to comply with the order you have received. If not, I will see that it is complied with by force. One must obey if he expects to be obeyed. Comply with this as a good vassal of his majesty."

The Archbishop replied hotly:

"I protest against such an imposition! Your excellency understands that we ecclesiastics deserve more respect, both by our office and situation. For this, I pray you withdraw the order, at least for some time." "No!" shouted his excellency. "I will not withdraw the order! That would be rank disobedience and your grace cannot dare to make a joke of the King's order. No, a thousand times, no! The Church of God desires its name to be respected and venerated, and to gain this must respect in turn the orders of the king and not to disobey them. Go, then, and comply with the order!"

"I protest with all proper respect to your excellency, and must place myself on record that it is not possible to comply with this order, illegal and contradictory to the statutes of the Church," reiterated the archbishop. "Go, and comply," repeated the angry governor. "Guard! Conduct this person from my cabinet! Conduct him outside the palace. Today I will see what means are needed for obedience to a royal order!"

One of the palace guards entered the cabinet. Taking the prelate by the arm, after religiously crossing himself, he conducted him out of the chamber. Great drops of perspiration were visible on the forehead of the archbishop, who from age and perturbation could scarcely sustain his footsteps while passing through the ante-chamber; while the equally nervous captain general ordered me to prepare two royal provisions on parchment, one of these being an order of banishment of the prelate to Mariveles, in case he refused to comply with the order coming from his majesty.

The afternoon closed with gloomy forebodings in reference to these royal provisions. The humid weather gave signs of an approaching storm. To make things more sad, a woman from Ermita, named Praxedes Cuyugan, who looked like a witch, brought the news that a strange sickness that seemed epidemic was attacking the people of that suburb, which the clergy referred to as a punishment from divine providence. The night set in with heavy winds and lashing rains as if nature itself precluded the struggle about to take place—that of church and state. The written orders of the captain general were approved by the Royal Audiencia next day, and I retired quite late to my house after the labors and excitements of the last two days.

(Continued in August)

Origins of the Roman Catholic Church

GIBBON—(Continued from page 15)

man. To the love of pleasure we may therefore ascribe most of the agreeable, to the love of action we may attribute most of the useful and respectable, qualifications. The character in which both the one and the other should be united and harmonized would seem to constitute the most perfect idea of human nature. The insensible and inactive disposition, which should be supposed alike destitute of both, would be rejected, by the common consent of mankind, as utterly incapable of procuring any happiness to the individual, or any public benefit to the world. But it was not in *this* world that the primitive Christians were desirous of making themselves either agreeable or useful.

The acquisition of knowledge, the exercise of our reason or fancy, and the cheerful flow of unguarded conversation, may employ the leisure of a liberal mind. Such amusements, however, were rejected with abhorrence, or admitted with the utmost caution, by the severity of the fathers, who despised all knowledge that was not useful to salvation, and who considered all levity of

discourse as a criminal abuse of the gift of speech. In our present state of existence the body is so inseparably connected with the soul, that it seems to be our interest to taste, with innocence and moderation, the enjoyments of which that faithful companion is susceptible. Very different was the reasoning of our devout predecessors; vainly aspiring to imitate the perfection of angels, they disdained, or they affected to disdain, every earthly and corporeal delight. Some of our senses indeed are necessary for our preservation, others for our subsistence, and others again for our information; and thus far it was impossible to reject the use of them. The first sensation of pleasure was marked as the first moment of their abuse. The unfeeling candidate for heaven was instructed, not only to resist the grosser allurements of the taste or smell, but even to shut his ears against the profane harmony of sounds, and to view with indifference the most finished productions of human art. Gay apparel, magnificent houses, and elegant furniture, were supposed to unite the double

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guilt of pride and of sensuality; a simple and mortified appearance was more suitable to the Christian who was certain of his sins and doubtful of his salvation. In their censures of luxury the fathers are extremely minute and circumstantial; and among the various articles which excite their pious indignation we may enumerate false hair, garments of any color except white, instruments of music, vases of gold or silver, downy pillows (as Jacob reposed his head on a stone), white bread, foreign wines, public salutations, the use of warm baths, and the practice of shaving the beard, which, according to the expression of Tertullian, is a lie against our own faces, and an impious attempt to improve the works of the Creator. When Christianity was introduced among the rich and the polite, the observation of these singular laws was left, as it would be at present, to the few who were ambitious of superior sanctity. But it is always easy, as well as agreeable, for the inferior ranks of mankind to claim a merit from the contempt of that pomp and pleasure which fortune has placed beyond their reach. The virtue of the primitive Christians, like that of the first Romans, was very frequently guarded by poverty and ignorance.

(Continued in August)

The Modern Muse

Long years ago there sat beneath a tree
A muse, possessed of lovely, winning grace;
Entwined with ivy was her hair, her face
Filled souls of men with nameless ecstasy.
And ever was she satisfied to be
Alone, as seated in some leafy place
She sent a vagrant song through space
With fingers that were light and deft and free.
But now her hair is shingled, and her eyes
Have turned from starlight to an earthy hue;
No longer does she don a classic guise,
But shows herself a *Rhapsody in Blue*.
She does not care to strum a harp alone,
So fashions song upon a saxophone.

—A. R. E.

Just a Word on Shannon's Work in Manila



GEORGE POPE SHANNON

Dr. George Pope Shannon, head of the English department of the University of the Philippines during the past three years, will leave Manila for a similar post in the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque before another issue of the JOURNAL is out, so it is desired to bid him *bon voyage* here, and to say just a few words about his work. He is young, but intensely scholarly; he is endowed with an exemplary character,

unswerving in adherence to good principles of manhood; his personality, his native talents and his educational attainments combine to make him peculiarly fit to instruct youth and inspire young men to genuine effort in search for knowledge.

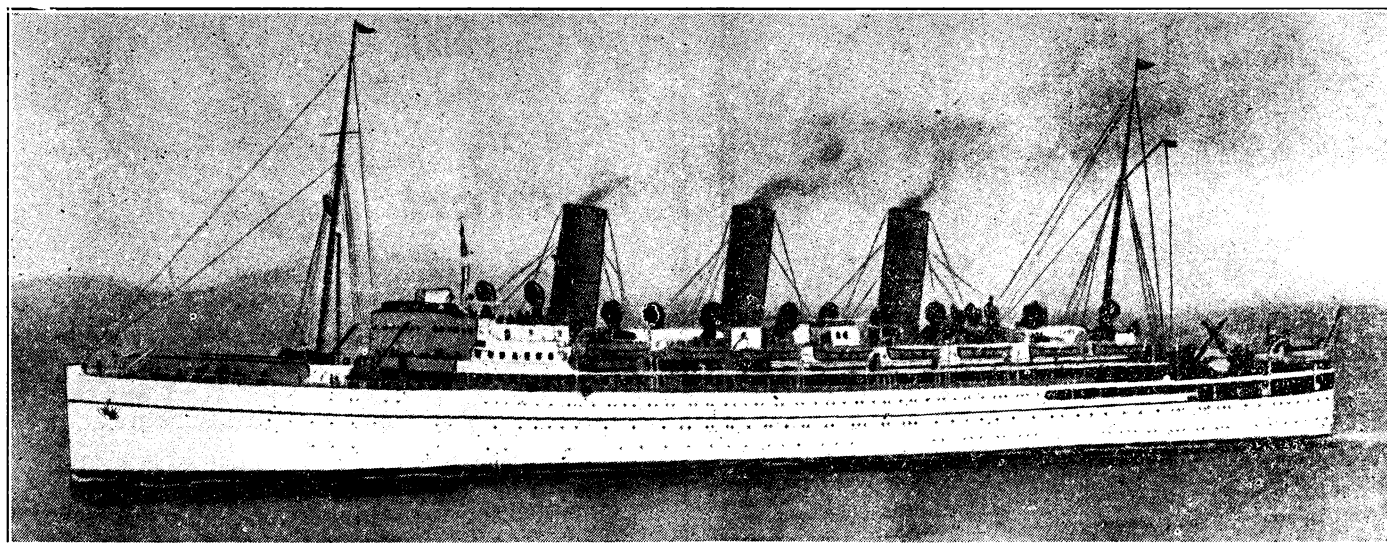
Mrs. Shannon has been with him in Manila, and in the English work at the University; both deserve the commendation they have received, and the friendships they have made and will not forget.

Dr. Shannon went about his task of directing university instruction in English most sensibly. The course is such as that in American universities. Dr. Shannon studied this question, but did not feel qualified to resolve it; so he did not destroy what had been done before he came, but he built upon what he found established. He encouraged his students to write in English, with the result that the grist of English compositions of every sort, from University undergraduates, is more voluminous and of higher quality every year. The University's literary annual attests this, as do the columns of the newspapers on which Filipinos are editors and reporters.

With correct insight, Dr. Shannon introduced a course in Greek and Roman mythology at the University to familiarize Filipino students with the common allusions in English literature and enable them to grasp more fully the sense of their English studies. The new course in medieval literature serves the same purpose. Skill in the accurate expression of thought in English will come of this—in time. Dr. Shannon has the scholar's appreciation of the long way that lies between the beginner's aspirations and the seasoned student's achievements. The permanent value of his deanship of English at the University will prove to be the thoroughness with which he proceeded in all the work, without patience with loafing nor a vain ambition to undertake too much.

—W. R.

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Three More Poems by Gilbert S. Perez

Jane

Jeanne was the flickering, friendly flame
Of a candle light
That soothed me and crooned me to sleep in
The evening shadows;
But Jane is the cold and pitiless
Incandescent glare
That murders the shadows and tears down
My castle of dreams.

Bacoor

The bamboos sway
In the light gray mist
Of an early May
Typhoon;
They creak and they moan
As they lean
Over the lichen covered
Stones
Of the crumbling walls
That cradle the dead
In old Bacoor.
And Old Mother Earth
Swings her feathery
Plumes
As she croons
Her endless lullaby
Of eternal sleep;
While under a dark
Mimosa
Three paces away
From the wall,
Are the graves of three
Who knocked in vain
At the heavily padlocked
Gate.
But what they did
And how it was done
Is a secret that few can tell;
So they sleep—outside—

And the wandering goats
Graze over the grassy mounds.
Two of the graves
Are a meter apart,
And the other
Three meters away.

Here lies the lover
And beside him Eve,
With Adam, outside Eden,
Whose stubborn gates are closed.
Or it is Menelaus,
Paris, and Helen whom they loved.

Roads of Old Bohol

How glad I was
To see once more
The coral roads of old Bohol,
The white paths by the sea
Where, with that witless recklessness
Of flaming youth,
I threw away
A year's piece of my life;
And further on a brief day's crumb
Of languorous existence
Beside the bubbling sparkling
Icy crystal pool
Ten meters from
The brackish sea
Beyond the Lila fishtraps
Beyond the Loay bridge.

The coral roads of old Bohol
Still wend their way
Like gleaming marble rivulets
Across the hills
And over the cliffs
And on to Anda pass.

TOBACCO REVIEW

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette
Manufacturing Co.



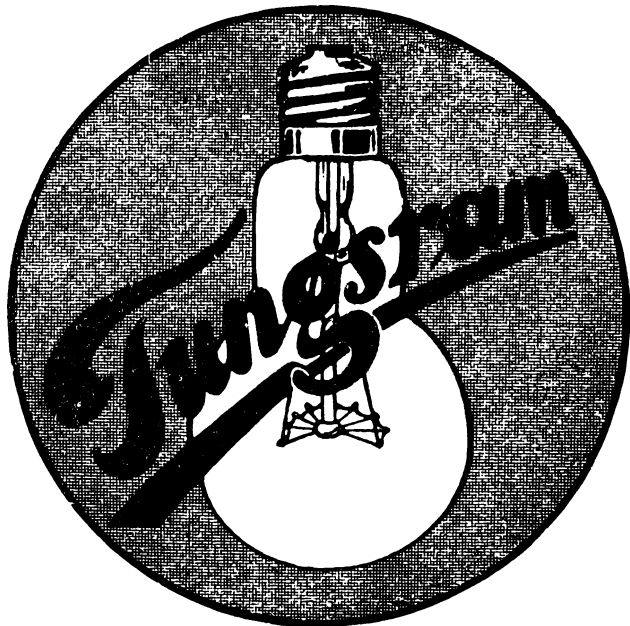
Raw Leaf:— Trading in local grades continued very quiet during June. Most of the 1929 crop in Cagayan province has been bought up at prices averaging higher than obtain in the Manila market for old crops. Exports show a considerable increase over May figures, due exclusively to shipments to the regies of Spain, France and Korea. Comparative figures are as follows:

Rawleaf Stripped Tobacco and Scraps	Kilos
Australia.....	1,442
France.....	777,161
Hongkong.....	33,291
Java.....	2,226
Korea.....	105,336
North Africa.....	15,341
North Atlantic (Europe).....	58,856
Spain.....	1,461,708
Straits Settlements.....	1,798
United States.....	74,758
Uruguay.....	9,614

May, 1929.....	2,541,531
June, 1928.....	344,094
June, 1928.....	2,021,131

Cigars:—The business with the United States continues on its downward trend. Comparative figures for shipments to the United States are as follows:

June, 1929.....	about	11,300,000
May, 1929.....		11,702,817
June, 1928.....		17,908,208



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From One Friend To Another

By ANNE MILTIMORE PENDLETON

One of the Order of Friends discourses upon the transitory existence of Americans in the Philippines and the prudence (or imprudence, according to the reader's own inference) of acquiring a little spot of God's earth here and building a house upon it which by the kindness of time and the sufferance of conjugal union may become that Victorian institution known as home.

Now hath the season returned when the Heavens be disposed to empty themselves of their contents, not in conscious, righteous gentle showers from Heaven as the great Shakespeare might say, but in heathenish howls of rage, with much beating of tom toms, and flashings of fire, and most unholy liquidaceous down-pourings of exceeding great force, the which do last but an hour or so at a time, but do in that time cause me to fear the while for the sudden cessation of the Universe, but as yet, nothing of the sort hath happened, else would I not be calmly writing to thee this beautiful morning.

As a result of these deluging cloudbursts, the earth hath taken unto itself a new appearance; vines of many kinds which but a day before seemed leafless dead roots, now lovingly embrace all the trees, clothing them with a leafy verdure of most amazing luxuriance that cannot but cause one to suck in one's breath and marvel that Nature can be such a profligate.

As for the grass, it groweth not in seemly fashion, but fairly *leapeth* from the earth overnight, so that I bemoan me it shall soon overwhelm, overtop, and completely enshroud us till we shall be as the Liliputians beneath the feet of Gulliver.

But of weather, enough. There be other things of which I fain would speak with thee. But first of all, I would thank thee for thy kind letter of most interesting purport and content, the like of which do comfort me greatly and causeth me to know that a true friend is "like unto the salt of the earth." Truly, are my friends unto me like as all his wealth of jewels is unto a king. I entreat thee that thou wilt not depart from the way of thy friendship with me. Often and often do I thank the Heavenly Father of us all for that He hath delivered thee and mine other friends into mine heart. And for thee and them and my loves doth my heart sing songs of thanksgiving day and night. Yea, though the Lord hath dealt me much suffering and sorrow, yet, verily, hath He tempered them with love and friendship, and for this will I praise Him unto the end of my days.

And now would I tell thee of the doings of the Man of My House. We twain have taken unto ourselves a house, the which we have great hopes that it may not long remain a house, a mere thing of nails and bare boards, but a real home, and to this end hath the Man of My House done many things with his own hands for the embellishment and utility of this, our home, to the vast astonishment of some of our neighbors who do not so because the time of their stay in this land of beauty is short.

These neighbors openly give unasked comment, and such words as these are their sayings.

"Of what value to do all this? Thou mayst not long dwell in this wretched land." Or, "Thou canst not catch this fellow wasting time and money on the house wherein we dwell. By contract, only another year must we stay, and then back to the States, away! Such a short time, and what profiteth it to fix things up?"

So they say, but they know not, and can have no understandings of our love for the Oriental



What state in the United States has a female governor?

The state of matrimony!

It's a "laugh from the shows" as interpreted by Machailler in *Judge*.

The wisecrackers have been enjoying some

GORDON GIN

—it makes you feel that way!

Cheer Leaders

We just met the dumbest girl in the world. On reading the "Cheer Leaders" she turned and said, "It says here, Harvard '31. Does that means that Yale didn't score again?"

—from *Judge*.

"Then," says *Judge's* same department, "there is the dumb nurse who thinks a coma is a punctuation mark."

Whatever it is, you never have it if you stick to—

ROBERTSON

—for highballs

Kuenzle and Streiff

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and the Oriental's country, and for that I do pity them much.

But I have strayed far from my course. I did think to tell thee how the Man of My House do be painting our Home.

As thou knowest full well, paint maketh the clothing of the painter untidy and uncleanly, and for this reason did I insist that he clothe himself in his oldest garments, the which he did, so that he did resemble a ragamuffin, nay, more, a scarecrow in the fields; this he did, for that he be a righteous and amenable marriage partner with such virtues as Saint Paul doth enjoin upon all those entering into matrimony. (Albeit the Apostle putteth such a special stress upon the woman, which I like not, for that it seemeth to me uncalled for, and verily do I resent it. But enough of that, lest I fall into a rage, and behave myself in an unseemly fashion.)

The Man of My House, then, did mount the ladder, and did paint away right cheerily and efficaciously, when two dames, thinking him to be but a hired worker, did pass under his ladder, and by, (for that way did provide a short cut) discoursing in damely fashion.

Saith the first dame, "This be the nicest home on the Hill," and then did she relate in no mean words the merits and goodnesses of this, our Home, so that the heart of the painter did glow within him, for that the dame did call the place wherein we dwell, a home and not a house.

"The first real home on the Hill," saith the second dame.

And so they passed under the ladder, little knowing what joy they had brought into the hearts of us twain.

And now, I fear me I have wearied thee for long with this dull recital of nothings. Fear not, thou shalt not suffer longer, for now do I extend to thee a loving farewell, and I do rejoice in thee, and that thou hast chosen to call me

—Thy friend.

VERSES BY "A. R. E."

Temperament

You bring me peonies—
It is violets I wish,
Laid in a bed of mosses,
Not standing in a dish.

You send me chocolates—
Why can you not recall
My preference? It's bonbons—
When I eat sweets at all.

How many times must I
Remind you that my taste
In gems is fickle? Today,
These rubies are a waste.

You are well meaning, but
You never can, I fear,
Quite know me. What—you're leaving?
Ah—stay, stay, my dear!

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Haphazard Studies in the English Language

The *University Dictionary* which is sold by the MANILA DAILY BULLETIN at two pesos the copy, contains an essay on *Common Errors in English* by Dr. Farquson Johnson that will be run in installments in this department, commencing with this issue. For it is at once interesting and instructive; indeed, the editor of the JOURNAL, benefited by it greatly in his own diction, has seen nothing comparable to it anywhere. For this essay alone, he would not part with his own copy of this convenient English vocabulary at any price—unless he might, for the pittance at which it sells, obtain another. Dr. Johnson's pages fairly glow with linguistic erudition, as the student will observe. But the original was proof-read carelessly, and the errors which therefore appear in it have here been corrected. Where there are references to the *main vocabulary*, etc., any standard English dictionary may be consulted.—Ed.

Too few of us are given to calling the attention of others to errors in speech or in writing when we hear or see them. Indeed too few of us correct our own errors, even when we are aware of them. We easily fall into the habit of talking carelessly—and the way of human nature seems to be not to break itself of a habit, either good or bad.

The logical place to begin in the correction of errors of speech is at home, and at the age of infancy. From the time the child begins to talk, it never again is too young to be taught correctly. It is then that the bad habits of careless talking are formed, and unfortunately the parents seldom realize the necessity of correcting them and discouraging the habit.

To the contrary—mispronunciation and errors of grammar more often are encouraged in children by their thoughtless elders. Callers are expected to witness such exhibits by the proud parents as "Where are the kittens, darling?" "They has went," answers baby. "Ain't that cute?" will say the adoring mother—not realizing the difficulties some teacher will have in after years, trying to break the youngster of the "has went" habit.

"Wich" for "which," "brung" for "brought," "taint" for "it is not," and "dese," "dose," and "dem" for "these," "those," and "them," are only a few of the very many errors carelessly picked up in childhood. Quite often these errors become habitual because they are not corrected at home, where they are used more than in any other place. In some instances the parents have been known to acquire the same careless style of speaking, which, of course, further encourages the child in the habit, and the reign of everyday errors in our language goes merrily on.

How to Correct Your Own Errors

Among our associates, in the home or at business, we should make it a practice to call attention to errors of speech. By no other method could we so readily learn to speak correctly. It soon would become a matter of pride as to who would make the fewest errors. Not only those who practised it, but the children also would benefit largely by such a custom.

The purpose of this section of the dictionary is to call attention to some of the more common errors in writing and speaking, and to point out the proper way to correct them. This is an unusual feature for a volume of this nature, and should be welcomed by all of those who experience difficulties with our language.

As has already been said, errors in spelling, pronunciation, and in the choice of words are due to ignorance or carelessness. There is no valid excuse for either. With all of the educational advantages at hand, nobody truthfully can offer lack of opportunity as a reason for ignorance; and with all of the free schools—both night and day—lack of funds is no longer a reasonable excuse for not learning to read, write, and speak correctly, at least.

To those who wish to avoid common errors—to those who would gain more knowledge—to those who desire to improve their style of speech—an opportunity is here presented. When carefully reading this section one should at all times refer to the main body of this valuable dictionary for the comparison of different words and their variants, as the preceding vocabulary is replete with all of the defined words that will be required for use in almost any walk of life.

The aim of the compiler of the following section, however, has been to make it complete

also. Yet he has been limited to the selection of only those words that are more likely to be misspelled, mispronounced, or misunderstood by those who are careless, or who have not taken advantage of their educational opportunities.

No attempt has been made to follow the words, the forms, or the rules carried out by the vocabulary editor of this dictionary, as this section is to be considered entirely apart from the main vocabulary—and each is designed to serve its purpose independently.

An Easy Method for Readers

The compiler of this section has endeavored to refrain from giving a choice of pronunciations, or meanings—so far as possible, to those words regarding which there is a difference of opinion by authorities. It is the writer's belief that there should be, and that there is, only one correct way to pronounce any word, and that disputed points of this character should be decided by a federal commission, duly appointed or elected to serve such a purpose. Unfortunately sufficient interest is lacking in educational subjects, and doubtless the bickerings of self-appointed authorities will go on to the end of time.

As will be seen by the close observer, this is not a technical section. It was not compiled for the use of those who quibble with the so called niceties of the English language; but as the title implies, it is designed to cover the everyday errors of our language which one too often hears at home and in the workshop, and which one receives in one's mail. It will prove helpful to those who are so sorely in need of it.

A

a. When we consider that there are twenty-five or more ways of writing the various sounds of this letter, we will realize how careful we must be in pronouncing the words that contain it. Note the different sounds in make, man, car, dance, etc.

As an article, this letter is used when the word following it begins with a consonant, or one taking that sound.

Often the entire sense is changed by this one little letter, as a black and white cat is one animal; a black and a white cat must be two. The article should always be repeated before an adjective that qualifies a distinct thing. In the sentence "He has a little money," the meaning is positive; but on omitting the article, "He has little money," the meaning becomes negative.

a, an. An should not be used before any aspirated h, such as a heroic, a historical, etc., not an heroic, an historical. Use an only before a vowel or silent h.

abbreviate. Words may be abbreviated but not speeches, which are abridged.

abortive. Improperly used to express failure, as in "an abortive trip." It is properly used only of that which has not been born in full time or is immature.

above. Expressions such as "the above statement," "according to the above," though common in use, are not sanctioned by the best authority. "The foregoing, or preceding statement" is preferred. "The above-mentioned" is permissible.

Above should not be used for "more than." "Above a mile" is not correct.

abridge. See definition of this word and "abbreviate" in the regular vocabulary of this dictionary.

accept of. We may accept presents, not "accept of" them, "of" being superfluous.

accident. Often misused for wound. "Accident" implies something that takes place independently of our intentions. A wound may or may not be an accident.


ac'curate. Not ak'ret. The three syllables should be distinctly pronounced.

acknowledgment. No e is required after the g, which is a common error.

acme. To be distinguished from climax, an ascending gradation, while acme is the last, highest, or best of a series. Thus the two words are not synonyms, though often so used.

acoustics. Acoustics is, not are. The pronunciation is a-koos'tiks, according to almost universal usage, although authorities differ.

ad. A common trade abbreviation of advertisement, to be avoided in careful writing or speak-



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ing. "Ad" has achieved considerable commercial vogue, however, and is almost exclusively used in what may be termed the inside of the advertising profession and in business pertaining to it.

address. Both the noun and the verb should be accented on the last syllable.

adjective and adverb. Adjectives like previous, subsequent, and independent are often improperly used in place of adverbs, as in "previous to your coming," where "previously" should be used.

"He looks bad," though at first sight inelegant if not incorrect, is proper, as are "to drink deep," "to stand erect," etc.

Adjectives also have a proper adverbial use in such phrases as "pale green," "red hot," etc., where the first adjective qualifies the second.

admit of. The meanings of "admit" and "admit of" are different, as seen in the sentence, "that the door admits to the house does not admit of argument."

adobe. This Spanish word should be pronounced in three syllables, the second syllable slightly accented: a-do'be, short a; long o and e.

adult. Pronounce a-dult', not ad'ult.

advantage. Sometimes erroneously used for benefit. Compare these two words in the vocabulary section of this dictionary.

advent. Should not be used for a simple arrival. To speak of "the advent of the coal man" robs the term of its stateliness and dignifies a common domestic event unnecessarily. An important, stately, or sacred arrival may be properly termed an advent.

advertisement. Should not be accented on the third, but on the second syllable; pronounced ad-ver'tis-ment.

a few. This phrase, though objected to by some writers, is supported by good authority, the adjective becoming a noun and standing for "part of the whole." "Quite a few" should be avoided.

affect. See effect.

again, against. Pronounced agen', agenst', with the sound of short e. The usual sound of ai is that of long a, but again, against, said, saith, etc., are exceptions.

aggravate. Should not be used for irritate, anger, vex, or provoke, having an entirely different meaning. To aggravate is to make worse or more burdensome. Thus, "his guilt was aggravated by the circumstances of the crime." It is not correct to say that persons are aggravated.

aggregate. Often used in the sense of "amount to," as in "The prizes aggregate \$100." Aggregate means primarily to bring together, to collect into a mass, which is distinct from "amount to"; the use of the word in the latter sense is objected to by some authorities.

ailment. Pronounce the last syllable ment, not munt. Be careful with all such terminals, ment, sent, ence, ant, ent, ness, etc., and avoid pronouncing them munt, sunt, unce, unt, etc.

ain't. Not a proper contraction of am not or are not. Neither ain't nor 'tain't should ever be used. The phrases "he ain't," or "'tain't" are meaningless.

allege. Should not be used where the word "say" answers the purpose. What is alleged tends to criminate or exculpate. The synonyms of allege are adduce, assign, and advance.

all of. Such phrases as "all of them, both of them" are commonly used, but the best speakers and writers regard "of" as superfluous. Instead of "I have all of them," say "I have them all." "Take all of it" should be "Take it all."

allow. Often misused for think, say, or admit, as "He allows you are old," "she allowed she was mistaken." Such usage is incorrect.

all right. The tendency of common usage is to contract this expression into the one word alright, but it always should be two words.

allude. Should never be used in the sense of "speak of," which is not its true signification. To allude to a person is to hint delicately at him without direct mention. It is less direct

also. Pronounce as spelled, not alt'so, as is so often heard. Be careful not to use this word too often in writing and speaking.

aluminum, aluminium. Both forms are still in use, manufacturers favoring the former and chemists the latter. Sir Humphrey Davy, who proposed the word, made it originally aluminum and later aluminium.

always. Pronounced awl'wayz, not awl'wuz. To be preferred to "ever" in prose diction in the sense of "for all time."

amateur. Mispronounced am'a-choor; should be am'a-tur, with a slight stress (due to its French origin) on the last syllable, with the long sound of u.

among one another. It is not correct to say "they exchanged confidences among one another." "With one another" or "among themselves" are correct.

anchovy. Sometimes mispronounced anko'by; should be an-cho'by.

and. "Come and see me" should be "come to see me." The wrong use of "and" in such cases is very common. It is permissible only when two distinct acts are involved by the verbs, and should never be used as a substitute for the infinitive.

And is sometimes used improperly for "or"; as, "a language like the Greek and Latin."

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than "refer," which may involve naming the person or thing.

almost. Should not be confused with "nearly," the two adverbs being distinct in meaning. We say correctly "almost sick with hunger," but "nearly fell off the bridge." The idea expressed by "almost" is nearness to an end; "nearly" expresses nearness to an unforeseen event.

alone. Often improperly used for only. To be alone is to be unaccompanied; "only" conveys the idea of there being no other. When there is one man only on the street, he is the sole male individual present, but there might be many men alone.

There being no such single language, the phrase should be "the Greek or the Latin."

And is sometimes misused to introduce a relative clause where no conjunction is needed; thus, "He has a spirit, proud as Lucifer, and which no test can break." Omit and.

A common error of speech is the omission of the sound of d in and. Proper pronunciation of the d is imperative.

another from. Incorrectly used for "another than."

anticipate. Should not be used for expect and foresee. It is correct to say, "My attempt was anticipated by another" (who made the attempt first), but not "His death was anticipated."

antipodes. Properly pronounced in four syllables, an-tip'o-deez, though the singular is in three, an'ti-pode.

anxious. Misused when "desirous" would better express the meaning. We may be "anxious" about our health, but not "anxious" to dine or to sleep. Friends are properly "anxious" for news of travelers in a railroad wreck, but are not "anxious" about keeping appointments. Remember that "anxious" means full of anxiety, suffering from suspense, which will tend to prevent misuse of the word.

(Continued in August)

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By L. ARCADIO

Acting Traffic Manager, Manila
Railroad Company.

The following commodities were received in Manila May 26, 1929 to June 25, 1929, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

Rice, cavans	136,687	150,250
Sugar, piculs	139,328	178,192
Tobacco, bales	13,140	35,040
Copra, piculs	130,800	168,200
Coconuts	2,533,300	1,886,500
Lumber, B. F.	453,600	733,050
Decicated coconuts, cases	14,432	12,095

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Discard those heavy indigestible meals and

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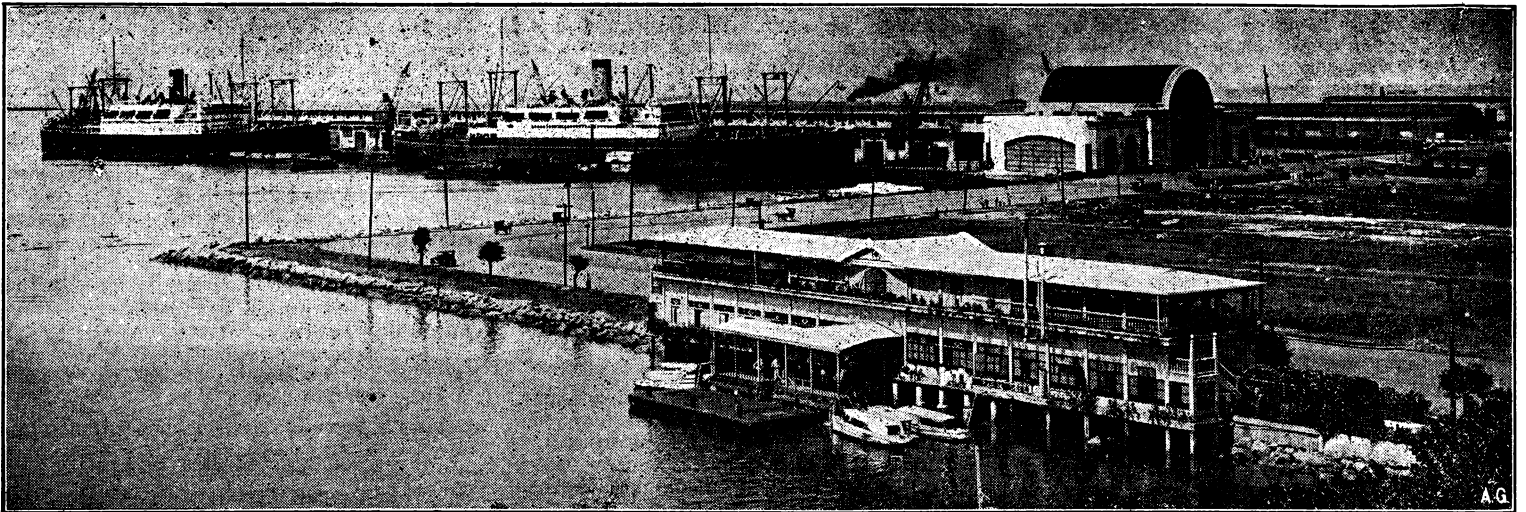


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SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, The Robert Dollar Company



During the month of June cargo offerings in all directions held up to the fullest expectation of owners. The Philippine U. K. and Continent movement was brisk. Owners anticipate, however, a slight falling off in July. To the U. S. Atlantic and gulf districts there was an unusual movement of sugar and hemp, much more than was

anticipated at the time our last report went to press. Here, too, is expected a falling off in July, in fact, much more than is looked for on the European berth. Trans-pacific and to Asiatic ports the movement remained about the same as our last report.

On June 27 Manila stevedoring firms concluded an agreement with the stevedore labor organizations, granting an increase of approximately 10% to labor in exchange for an agreement running five years. Two years ago labor demanded heavy increases and after a short but brisk strike situation a compromise resulting in about a 15% increase was reached. At that time the labor organizations signed an agreement for two years. It is believed that the agreement presently concluded will result in a satisfactory situation for a five year period. It is anticipated, to offset the demands of labor and the subsequent increase, there will be an adjustment in rates of freight. Just what this will mean has not been determined, or at least no indications as

to the percentage of freight rate adjustments have been passed around.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines there was exported from the Philippines during the month of March, 1929; to China and Japan ports 12,795 tons, with a total of 44 sailings, of which 4782 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; To Pacific coast for local delivery 30,009 tons with a total of 14 sailings, of which 22,316 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; To Pacific coast thence Overland 474 tons with a total of 9 sailings, of which 426 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; To Pacific coast thence Atlantic via intercoastal steamer, 2,386 tons with a total of 10 sailings, of which 1694 tons were carried in American bottoms with 5 sailings; To Atlantic coast 159,661 tons with a total of 37 sailings, of which 78,688 tons were carried in American Bottoms with 14 sailings; To European ports 21,351 tons with a total of 28 sailings, of which 273 tons were carried in American bottoms with 3 sailings; To Australian ports 1064 tons with a total of 5 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; a grand total of 227,740 tons with a total of 91 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 108,179 tons with 22 sailings.

This, we believe, is the heaviest month's business ever handled from the Philippine Islands, the total of 227,740 tons comparing with an average monthly tonnage for the year 1928 of 127,212 tons. The heavy movement is largely due to a very active movement of sugar to Atlantic Coast ports, amounting to 121,355 tons.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of April, 1929; To China and Japan Ports 18,814 tons with a total of 49 sailings, of which 5,332 tons were carried in American bottoms with 12 sailings; To Pacific coast for local delivery 32,193 tons with a total of 15 sailings, of which

30,145 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; To Pacific coast thence Overland 1,375 tons with a total of 9 sailings, of which 216 tons were carried in American bottoms with 5 sailings; To Pacific coast thence Atlantic via Intercoastal steamer, 3,397 tons with a total of 12 sailings, of which, 2,663 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; To Atlantic coast 82,803 tons with a total of 19 sailings, of which 29,117 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; To European ports 17,526 tons with a total of 19 sailings, of which 398 tons were carried in American bottoms with 4 sailings; To Australian ports 938 tons with a total of 7 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; a grand total of 157,045 tons with a total of 77 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 67,841 tons with 19 sailings.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of May, 1929, To China and Japan ports 27,753 tons with a total of 56 sailings, of which 6,062 tons were carried in American bottoms with 15 sailings; To Pacific coast for local delivery 19,609 tons with a total of 15 sailings, of which 11,548 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; To Pacific coast, thence Overland 333 tons, with a total of 9 sailings, of which 307 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; To Pacific coast for inter-coastal 3568 tons, with a total of 11 sailings, of which 3,473 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; To Atlantic coast 76,984 tons with a total of 19 sailings, of which 38,607 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; To European ports, 19,156 tons with a total of 18 sailings, of which 156 tons were carried in American bottoms with 3 sailings; To Australian ports 610 tons with a total of 3 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; a grand total of 148,031 tons, with a total of 83 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 60,153 tons with 19 sailings.

Passenger traffic during the month of June (first figure represents first class, second figure steerage)—to China and Japan 111-126; to Honolulu 0-605; to Pacific coast 65-635; to Singapore and Straits Settlements 6-1; to Mediterranean ports 22-1.

Much enthusiasm registered during the month among importers and the Philippine public in general over the contracts awarded by the Elder Steamship Line for the construction of six sailing ships, passenger and cargo liners, to be built at the Round-the-World or "Red Sea" line. These liners will be built on the Atlantic Seaboard. Their particulars are: 10,000 ton displacement, 17,000 cubic feet general cargo space, 650,000 cubic feet general cargo space, 100 cubic feet refrigerator space, 200 horsepower and a speed of 21 knots. Each of the liners will have accommodations for 100 passengers, 140 tourist class and 172 steerage. The crew will number approximately 300. They have been designed to meet in every respect the requirements of the trade.

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Another important construction program is that recently announced by the Matson Navigation Co., contracts, it is understood, having been placed for three combination passenger and cargo liners for the Trans-Pacific service. These vessels will be constructed at the Bethlehem Fore River Plant, Quincy, Mass. They are approximately 600 feet in length, with a speed of 18 knots. Each will be fitted with the highest type of passenger accommodations and will carry both general and refrigerator cargo. Additional particulars on these vessels have not yet reached us.

O. G. Steen, General Manager, The Robert Dollar Co., with headquarters at Shanghai, was a visitor to Manila during the month of May, having arrived aboard the s.s. *President Taft* May 9 and returned to Shanghai by the same liner. Mr. Steen, accompanied by his family, left Shanghai June 7 aboard the s.s. *President Grant* for the United States on a combined pleasure and business trip.

Geo. P. Bradford, accompanied by his family, arrived Manila from San Francisco June 20 aboard the s.s. *President Madison*. Mr. Bradford was until recently General Agent for the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co., in charge of their Philippine operations, with headquarters at Manila. Mr. Bradford has resigned that position to join the firm of L. Everett, Inc., Far Eastern Agents of the remaining Shipping Board lines operating from the Atlantic coast and gulf to the Orient.

G. M. Violet, who has been connected with The Robert Dollar Co., Manila Branch, the past year in the capacity of Freight Solicitor, was promoted to the Position of Freight Agent on May 20.

W. K. Garrett, who formerly occupied the desk of Freight Agent, The Robert Dollar Co., Manila Branch, has been transferred to the post of Acting Agent, Iloilo Branch and took over his new duties on May 27.

L. C. Admiraal, General Passenger Agent, Java-China-Japan Line, with headquarters at Batavia, was a visitor in Manila for ten days the first half of May. Mr. Admiraal was in the

course of completing a trip around the world and while here announced the inauguration of a fortnightly passenger and freight service between Manila and Java ports with new express Liners.

James Wells, Agent for The Robert Dollar Co. at Iloilo, arrived in Manila May 30 enroute to his home in Scotland for a vacation. Mr. Wells departed from Manila as a passenger aboard the s.s. *President Polk* June 5 and, after circumnavigating the world, is expected to return to Manila some time in November.

J. W. Huck, Cebu Agent for the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co., arrived in Manila from Cebu May 20. Mr. Huck was up on business and returned to his post at the end of one week.

Ole May, formerly attached to the Passenger Department of the Los Angeles Office of the Dollar Steamship Line, has taken up similar duties with the Manila Branch of The Robert Dollar Co. Mr. May arrived in Manila aboard the s.s. *President Van Buren* May 7.

J. O. Foyle, formerly attached to the Freight Department of the Dollar Steamship Line, San Francisco, arrived in Manila aboard the s.s. *President Hayes* May 21, to take up duties as Freight Solicitor, Manila Branch, of The Robert Dollar Co.

John Martin, Far Eastern Representative of the American Bureau of Shipping, arrived in Manila aboard the s.s. *President Grant* May 27. Mr. Martin was on a business trip over his territory and returned to Japan aboard the s.s. *President Grant* May 31.

B. R. Bates, General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line, Singapore, passed thru Manila June 18 aboard the s.s. *President Adams*, returning to his post after a five months' vacation in the United States. While in the United States Mr. Bates joined the ranks of the Benedictines and brought his bride back with him.

G. A. Harrell, District Passenger Agent, The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, accompanied by Mrs. Harrell and young daughter, departed for the United States June 14 aboard the s.s. *President Cleveland*. Mr. Harrell is enjoying a five months' holiday and expects to return to Manila at the expiration of same.

Ethel L. Hawthorne, Secretary, The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, left Manila June 28 aboard the s.s. *President Pierce* for Hongkong, where she will meet her husband, S. R. Hawthorne, who is returning, after a business trip to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne will return to Manila aboard the s.s. *President Taft* July 8.

Franciscan Missions in Samar: Forward on the Mission Trail

Last month we entered Samar with the Franciscans, so the situation has been introduced to the reader and nothing remains but to extract from Father Huerta's notes as progress is made from town to town. Cathalogan, the capital, was also described briefly in the paper on the province as a whole. The reader will not forget that the Jesuits christianized Samar, and the Franciscans only went there in 1768, when the Jesuits were banished from the Philippines (not to return for a century) in accordance with the royal decree banishing them from all the Spanish empire.

Bangajon.—Taken over from the Jesuits with a population of 2,346, including 530 *tribulos*

or taxpaying families, Fr. Juan Salguero being the first Franciscan parish priest. The Jesuits had already built a stone church, and a *convento* of the same material. Patron, St. Michael, the archangel.

"The bounds of this town are not limited on the north and east, where the mountainous terrain abounds in valuable woods, palms, rattans, good pasturage, wax and honey, wild game and many edible roots. There are many streams, branches of the two rivers which *bathe* the town. Of these, the one flowing from the north first takes a course from northwest to southeast, abruptly turns westward and, when past the town, turns toward the south. The

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other rises in the region of Paranas, flows from south to north, turns westward along the southern border of the town, then shifts to the north—and the two currents meet head on, flowing thence toward the west.

"The merging of these two currents causes the great floods which so often occur here. The current from the north is so much more powerful than that from the south that it turns the latter back, causing a great lake to be formed in a valley called Sapinit, southeast of the town, the waters sometimes rising to the depth of 50 feet. Many of the trees and plants in the valley are poisonous, especially those called *carisao* and *cunumay*; for which reason, the waters sometimes remaining over the valley for 30 days, they are so corrupted that the odor is unpleasant at great distances, and in the town it is insupportable. But this is not the worse calamity from the floods: most of the water from the inundated region having to be carried off in the stream from the north together with the pestiferous odor it gives off, both the fish which abound in the river and those in the sea, to a considerable distance from shore, are killed.

"It is a disaster to this town for the rivers to get out of bank, for the floods usually continue for two months."

Little circumstances of this kind, which tend to explain the sparseness of population in various provinces of the Philippines, Samar included. Huerta says that in his time the people of Bangajon grew rice, Manila hemp, *palauán* and yams; farming, hunting and fishing were the industries; the women wove native cloths, and these, with what rice could be sold, were disposed of in Catbalogan. That was in 1865, and probably conditions are about the same now as then.

Capul.—Here the Franciscans found a population of 884, with 300 *tributos*. Jesuits had built a stone church dedicated to St. Ignatius Loyola—which Fr. Mariano Valero repaired in 1781, "who at the same time built the most beautiful and substantial *torre* existing in the province." These *torres* were fortified watchtowers erected, usually, under the leadership of the friars serving as parish priests, at points where Moro pirates were to be feared. The sturdiest of them are still standing, landmarks on the coasts of the Philippines from northern Luzon far to the south. Guard was maintained from their turrets night and day; voluntary military discipline prevailed among the friars' parishioners, and the alarm from the *torre* was a signal for all to rally at the church and defend the community from impending attack. At such crises the friars took military command of their flocks, and wielded the sword and fired the matchlock.

In this manner many of the new Christian communities were saved from annihilation at the hands of Mindanao and Sulu pirates.

Catarman.—When taken over from the Jesuits by the Franciscans in 1768, the population was 1,305 and *tributos* numbered 430. Father Huerta mentions forest products from the mountains to the south and excellent fishing along the coast; in his day the crops were those still grown, rice, coconuts, abacá, camotes and *palauán*, this last being a palm with a large edible root. Native cloths are woven on hand looms by the women, and the men farm, fish and hunt.

The church at Catarman in Huerta's day, 1865, was of timber; no doubt no better one exists today. The patron is Our Lady. The friars built everywhere in the Philippines with the best materials locally obtainable, as transportation of heavy materials any great distance was out of the question—neither ships nor roads were available. Thus in the region extending from Lingayen to well southward of Manila, where volcanic tufa was available, they built of that; it is the material out of which the buildings in the walled city were constructed, and so much of it was obtained from quarries at Guadalupe that it came to have that name, *guadalupe*. Where no stone was to be had, but clay was good, kilns were erected and bricks made for the construction of churches. There was always some friar who was a craftsman, at least an amateur one, or there were Chinese craftsmen about. Brick churches went up throughout the Cagayan valley; brick and stone were used together in Manila; brick and timber were often utilized

together. At Catarman, evidently, no good brick clay was to be had, while the hardwoods were abundant and accessible.

But aside from the churches, perhaps the other things built by the friars, the brick and stone bridges and culverts especially, which are still in use, have the value of millions of pesos. Of course, in the provinces evangelized by the Jesuits the credit should go to them which elsewhere goes to the friars. As they adorned Manila with her most beautiful church, that of St. Ignatius, so they devoted themselves to the welfare of the provincial missions.

Catubig.—Fr. Antonio de Valdeolivas took over this town from the Jesuits for the Franciscans in 1768, when it had a population of 1,515,

and 510 *tributos*. The name has been changed, formerly it was Cagninipa; the old site, too, is now occupied by the town of Navas. "It was moved as a consequence of an invasion of Moros during which the town was burned, multitudes of people perishing and the Moros taking more than 500 captives. This removal must have occurred about 1770 to 1775, because, having taken over the town with 510 *tributos* in 1768, in 1775 there were but 300, a diminution due to the invasion." In 1777 Catubig was joined to Palapat, and 1784 to Lauang (both names are names of forest trees), until in 1790 Fr. Juan de la Plascencia was assigned to Catubig as its first parish priest.

"The climate is damp and unhealthful, winds are light and during mornings the sky is overcast sometimes until full midday. The commonest diseases are rheumatism, drosy and fevers. Good water is had from the river. There is river communication with Lauang and Navas, and during floods by a precipitous path. Mails come from the capital at irregular intervals. The church, under the advocacy of St. Joseph, was built of stone on the old site, where some ruins still remain. A timber church (on the new site) was built by Fr. Juan de Plascencia about 1790, and one of timber and masonry (the common type of construction adopted in Manila) was built by Fr. José Mata in 1805. A timber church was built by Fr. Agaton Martinez in 1838. * * * The river flowing by the town has a depth of 70 feet and is navigable to a point above the town of Navas, a matter of three days with the oars. Navigation in small bancas (dugouts, need we say?) on this river is dangerous because of the voracious crocodiles which infest its waters. The cultivated lands produce much rice, abacá, yams and palauán. The people are engaged in farming, gathering abacá and coconuts, hunting and the gathering of forest gums and wax; and the women in weaving *guinarras*, which, with what agricultural and forest products they have to sell, are taken to the capital, or to Albay or Manila."

This picture of life in Catubig in 1865 would apply today to many remote towns of the Philippines. One may indeed not go far from Manila in order to observe similar conditions of life, save for the public schools, the doctor with his own drug store, the Chinese shops on every hand, and the new roads. Life is simple in such towns, the people happy.

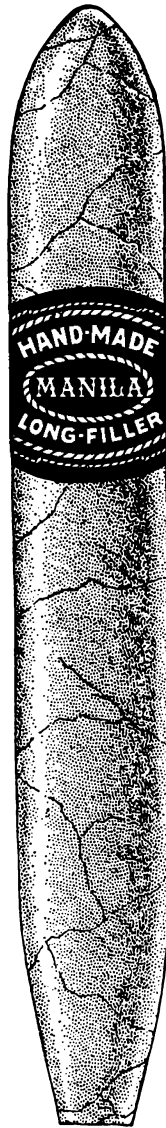
Palapat.—This town was taken from the Jesuits for the Franciscans in 1768 by Fr. Antonio Sellez. When Huerta wrote in 1865 the stone church built by the Jesuits was still standing and in good condition. Patron, Our Lady of the Ascension. "The only fixed boundary is that on the west. On the east lie valleys and many mountains abounding in game, hardwoods, palms, rattans, pastures, gums and wax. The beautiful neat little port is well protected and ships of the deepest draft may harbor there. Game fish are plentiful.

"In this port the galleon *Filipino* was detained in 1762, for fear that the British cruisers might seize the silver she was bringing from America to Manila. From here it was transported by order of Senior Anda (the officer of the Manila government who went to the provinces and held out against the British) to Polangui, then a town of Camarines, in which enterprise the aid of the Franciscans was very material. From Polangui the silver was taken to Iriga, and from there by the Cabusao river and the coast of Camarines Norte to Mauban, under the direction of our Fr. Francisco Rosado de Brozas, who by order of Anda supplied the necessary bancas."

Tubig.—Fr. Joaquin Polo went to Tubig for the Franciscans when the Jesuits were expelled from the islands in 1768 (not to return for a century). A new roof was put on the church the Jesuits built, in 1846, by Fr. Manuel Lozano, "who at the same time built a new choir, two chapels and a very beautiful sacristy. The parochial house is also of stone and very spacious. * * * The river flowing past the town rises at a site called Magtaon in the jurisdiction of Calviga, whence, first losing itself among rocks and precipices, it appears again twelve leagues away, and flows eastward to the sea, having received on its left bank the

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Danao river which rises in the vicinity of Parie and forms, not far from its origin, a magnificent cascade."

Underground streams such as Huerta here describes are found elsewhere in the Philippines, which have all the natural phenomena ascribable to an archipelago comprising more than 3,000 islands, some isles of coral, others mountain peaks and ranges once comprising, perhaps, southeastern Asia, and yet others elevated above the sea's level by violent earthquakes and eruptions.

We shall continue through Samar with the Franciscans next month.

REAL ESTATE
By P. D. CARMAN
San Juan Heights Addition

Altho June is nearly always a slow month in Manila real estate, the total as shown is most satisfactory. With the exception of June, 1923 and 1927, no other June sales since 1920 have equalled the above figures. The 1923 and 1927 totals were only slightly larger. The following are the sales for the first 6 months of the years 1920 to 1929 inclusive:

1920, ₱8,726,503; 1921, 4,347, 704; 1922, 4,688,420; 1923, 5,638,910; 1924, 6,206,247; 1925, 6,760,664; 1926, 6,208,202; 1927, 5,862,967; 1928, 8,120,737; 1929, 10,760,037.

Sales City of Manila	May 1929	June 1929
Sta. Cruz.....	₱ 117,387	175,680
Binondo.....	341,500	
San Nicolas.....	47,078	105,400
Tondo.....	36,133	155,547
Sampaloc.....	450,029	66,269
San Miguel.....	45,100	
Quiapo.....	13,251	89,712
Intramuros.....	40,500	44,650
Ermita.....	70,000	20,000
Malate.....	65,648	23,551
Paco.....	113,506	45,801
Sta. Ana.....	16,301	35,225
Pandacan.....	2,870	115,417
Sta. Mesa.....	21,823	25,300

₱1,381,126 ₱ 902,579

JUNE SUGAR REVIEW
By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET:
—The market under review opened with the previous month's closing quotation of 1-3/4 cents c. and f. for Cubas, equivalent to 3.52 cents l. t. for P. I. centrifugals. Notwithstanding the satisfactory distribution in the United States of refined sugar at unchanged prices, the market for raws declined, and before the end of the first week, holders of

Cubas were asking 1-23/32 cents c. and f. for prompt shipment sugar but buyers would not quote above 1-11/16 cents c. and f. (3.46 cents l. t. for P. I. 96°).

In the second week, prices sagged further, apparently due to Cuba's production of 5,135,000 tons (up to May 31) coupled with the large visible supplies in Cuban and Atlantic Coast ports. During the last two days of the second week however, an improvement developed which was ascribed to an expectation of better demand for refined during the coming heavy-consumption months. In the third week, the U. K. bought 50,000 tons of raws at a price equivalent to 3.54 cents l. t., which was considered significant, and on the 18th very heavy transactions were consummated in New York—210,000 tons on the Exchange and 70,000 tons actuals.

As was to be expected a sharp reaction set in after the sudden buying wave was over.

On the 20th, the market was steady at the decline with small sales prompt shipment Cubas

at 1-3/4 cents c. and f. (3.52 cents l. t.). The fourth week opened with an evident improvement during which the U. K. bought 40,000 tons August-September shipment at a price equivalent to 1.69 cents f.o.b. (3.60 cents l. t. for P. I. 96°). This improvement was not long maintained, since the weakness of the refined marked was communicated to the centrifugal market, the latter closing with sellers but no buyers on the basis of 1-25/32 cents c. and f. for Cubas (3.55 cents l. t. for full-duty sugars).

On the 27th, however, a firmer tone developed owing to the reports of President Machado's speech favoring a controlled Cuban crop for next year. On the 28th, 200 tons August-September shipment P. I. sugar were sold at 3.73 cents l. t., while small sales present shipment Cubas were sold to operators, Atlantic Coast and Gulf ports, at 1-7/8 cents c. and f. (3-64 cents l. t.).

The visible stocks in the U. K., U. S., Cuba and European statistical countries are 5,258,000 tons as compared with 4,725,000 tons at the

same time last year and 4,411,000 tons in 1927.

Futures. Quotations on the New York Exchange during June fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
1929—			
July.....	1.81	1.59	1.80
September.....	1.91	1.68	1.91
December.....	2.02	1.76	2.02
1930—			
January.....	2.05	1.78	2.05
March.....	2.10	1.84	2.10
May.....	2.16	1.92	2.16

Philippine Sales. During the month of June, sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast—afloats, near arrivals and for future deliveries—amounted to 33,850 tons at prices ranging from 3.49 cents to 3.67 cents l. t. as compared with sales amounting to 32,000 tons during the same period last year at prices ranging from 4.21 cents to 4.52 cents landed terms.

EUROPE:—F. O. Licht, in his monthly report for May, released his second estimate of the European beet acreage for 1929-1930 as compared

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with the 1928-1929 sowings, amounting to 2,625,000 and 2,639,124 hectares, respectively. It was reported by him that the sowing of beet seed had been terminated in all of the European countries, but that in the course of the coming months his figures might have to undergo a few alterations. Weather conditions in Europe have been favorable to the present good stand of beets and the delay in the sowings for this year, according to him, may be partially recouped.

LOCAL MARKET:—Prices for centrifugals during the first week ranged from P8.00 to P8.25 per picul. In the second week the market ruled firmer, with exporters paying P8.00 to P8.125 per picul, while the local refinery paid as high as P8.30 per picul. In the last two weeks, a still better tone developed, quotations ranging from P8.25 to P8.375, but large transactions were made at a price of P8.50 per picul. The muscovado market was weak from the beginning to the end of the month, with unchanged quotations of P6.00 to P6.30 for No. 1.

Crop Prospects. Experience has shown the futility of attempting to estimate the volume of the crop before September or October. This year to date, following a severe drought during March, April and May, the weather has been

extremely favorable in June both on Luzon and on Negros. The appearance of the cane on Luzon is equal to that a year ago at this time. On Negros the cane in most districts is farther advanced than it was at this time last year. However, this favorable condition can be entirely nullified by two or three months of excessive and continuous rains in July, August and September. Already the planters in the southern districts of Negros are complaining about too much rain. Even in September and October, estimates can be seriously affected by subsequent unfavorable weather conditions, so any estimate at this date is too speculative to be given serious consideration.

Milling is completed in all the Centrals on Luzon and Negros, with the exception of Manapla, Victorias and Lopez Centrals in the north coast of Negros.

Locusts have been reported present in the provinces of Central Luzon, particularly in Murcia, Tarlac. Efforts and precautions are now being made to check the spread of the winged pest which has been a scourge to sugar cane planters in the Philippines for years.

Philippine Exports. Exports of sugar from the Philippines for the 1928-1929 crop from

November 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929, amounted to 545,781 tons, segregated as follows:

	Metric tons
Centrifugals.....	519,471
Muscovados.....	19,618
Refined.....	6,692
Total.....	545,781

JAVA MARKET:—The Java market was described as uncertain during the first week on the following basis:

Spot—Superiors Gs. 14-1/4—P7.63 per P. I. picul f.o.b.
 June shipment—Superiors Gs. 13—P6.99 per P. I. picul f.o.b.
 July-August shipment—Superiors Gs. 12-3/4—P6.86 per P. I. picul f.o.b.

During the second week, large sales by the Javan Trust were reported—160,000 tons Superiors July-August-September shipment at a reserved price and 30,000 tons July-August shipment at Gs. 12. Prices had a downward tendency from the opening of the month, and in the fourth week, quotations were as follows: Spot—Superiors Gs. 12-1/4—P6.64 per P. I. picul f.o.b.

July-August-September shipment—Superiors Gs. 12-1/8—P6.57 per P. I. picul f.o.b.
 October-March shipment—Superiors Gs. 12-1/4—P6.64 per P. I. picul f.o.b.

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

BY RICHARD E. SHAW
 Manager, International Banking Corporation



The market during June was exceedingly dull. There was a dearth of export bills and very little T. T. was offering, as a result of which certain banks were forced to seek cover for their sales by buying heavily from the insular treasurer. Selling rates for US\$ T.T. were firmly maintained at 1-1/8% premium while all banks were

good buyers at 3/4% premium for T.T., 1/4% premium for O/D Credit, and 7/8% discount for 60 d/s D/P bills. The tendency of the market appeared firm at the close.

The following purchases of telegraphic transfers have been made from the insular treasurer since last report:

Week ending—	
May 25.....	nil
June 1.....	\$900,000
June 8.....	\$350,000

The sterling quotations which were current at the end of May, i. e., sellers of T.T. at 2/- 7/16 and buyers at 2/- 9/16, showed practically no variation during June.

At the close on May 31 the New York-London cross-rate was quoted at 484 29/32 and during June fluctuated slightly between a high of 484 15/16 and a low of 484 25/32, closing at 484 15/16.

London bar silver was quoted at 24 9/16 ready and 24 5/8 forward on May 31, was low for June at 24 ready and 24 1/16 forward from the 4th to the 7th of the month inclusive, touched a high of 24 1/2 ready and 24 9/16 forward and closed at 24 1/8 ready and 24 3/16 forward.

On May 31 the quotation for New York bar silver was 52 7/8. The low point for June was 51 5/8 on the 4th of the month, the high point was 53 on the 14th and 18th of June and the closing rate was 52 1/2.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows on June 29th:

Paris, 12.40; Madrid, 145 1/4; Singapore, 114; Japan, 89 1/4; Shanghai, 84 1/2; Hongkong, 98; India, 136; Java, 122 1/2.

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REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By **L. L. SPELLMAN**
Macleod and Company

This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of June with statistics up to and including June 30th, 1929.

U. S. GRADES:—The selling market in New York was fairly steady at the beginning of the month with shippers offering at: D, 14-1/2 cents; E, 13 cents; F, 12 cents; G, 8-1/2 cents; I, 11-3/4 cents; J1, 10 cents; S1, 11-5/8 cents; S2, 10-1/2 cents; S3, 8-5/8 cents. The first week was quiet with very little business. Occasionally a shipper would dispose of a small lot of hemp but always by making a reduction in price. By the middle of the month buyers were having things pretty much their own way and general prices had declined to: D, 14 cents; E, 13 cents; F, 12 cents; G, 8-3/8 cents; I, 11-1/2 cents; J1, 9-5/8 cents; S1, 11-3/4 cents; S2, 10-5/8 cents; S3, 9 cents. This condition prevailed throughout the last half of the month and at the close shippers were offering freely at: D, 13-3/4 cents; E, 12-3/4 cents; F, 11-1/2 cents; G, 8-1/4 cents; I, 11-3/8 cents; J1, 9-3/4 cents; S1, 11-3/8 cents; S2, 11 cents; S3, 8-1/2 cents; and would undoubtedly accept lower prices. The decline for the month ranged from 1/8 cents to 3/4 cents on the various grades and the average was about 1/4 cents. The higher grades suffered the most.

In Manila the market at the first of the month was firm enough with most of the exporters willing to buy at: D, P30.50; E, P29.00; F, P27; G, P17.75; I, P25; J1, P21; S1, P26; S2, P24; S3, P18.50. During the first week it was apparent that the larger exporters were getting plenty of hemp in the provinces and almost all of the arrivals were bought by speculators and small shippers. By the middle of the month values were practically unchanged although there were differences in some of the grades, sales being made on the basis of D, P30.50; E, P29; F, P26.50; G, P17.75; I, P24.50; J1, P21.50; S1, P25.50; S2, P23.50; S3, P18.25. The market remained quiet throughout the balance of the month and sales continued to be made but a fair amount of hemp went into store. The last prices paid were: D, P29.50; E, P27.50; F, P25.50; G, P17.75; I, P24.25; J1, P21.25; S1, P24.50; S2, P23; S3, 18. This shows a decline of from P1.00 to P1.50 on the better grades and from P0.25 to P0.50 on the lower U. S. grade.

U. K. GRADES:—The London market on the first of the month was firm with shippers selling on the basis of: J2, £38.10; K, £34; L1, £34; L2, £32; M1, £32; M2, £27; DL, £26.15; DM, £23.10—Dealers and spinners, both in the U. K. and on the Continent, showed very little interest and prices gradually declined and the middle of the month found shippers offering at: J2, £38; K, £33; L1, £33; L2, £30.10; M1, £30.10; M2, £26.10; DL, £26.10; DM, £23. During the last half of the month there was a fair amount of buying but business was not sustained and shippers were apparently over-eager to sell. As a result, the market was rather dull the end of the month with downward prices at: J2, £37.5; K, £32.15; L1, £32.15; L2, £30; M1, £30; M2, £26; DL, £26.5; DM, £22.10. This shows a decline for the month ranging from 10/- to £2 a ton for the various grades.

In Manila the market was fairly steady for the U. K. qualities on the first of the month with shippers paying: J2, P17.75; K, P15; L1, P15; L2, P13.25; M1, P13.50; M2, P11.25; DL, P11.25; DM, P10. The next two weeks brought very little change and prices at the middle of the month were: J2, P17.50; K, P15; L1, P15.25; L2, P13.25; M1, P13.25; M2, P11.25; DL, P11; DM, P9.50. The last half of the month the market here was decidedly quiet as it became apparent that receipts would be rather full and the consuming markets were anticipating a decline. The market closed with a few buyers willing to pay: J2, P17.50; K, P14.50; L1, P14.50; L2, P13; M1, P13; M2, P11; DL, P11; DM, 9.25.

JAPAN:—This market continued to take a

reasonable amount of hemp but business was below normal. The exchange was rather against the Japanese buyers and this probably restricted business somewhat. The continued heavy production assures this market of rather a full supply of the grades they require so they can afford to buy only actual requirements. Should receipts show a falling off in the production of Leyte, it would probably stimulate buying in this market.

MAGUEY:—The production of Cebu Maguey continues full and prices declined in sympathy with Manila hemp. At the end of the month buyers were paying P13 for No. 2 and P11.25 for No. 3. This is a decline of from P0.25 to P0.50 per picul during the month. There is still some Manila Maguey being produced in the Ilocos country but very little is being shipped out. The season is just about over.

PRODUCTION:—Production still continues heavy and so far the small receipts predicted by the experts since the first of the year have failed to materialize. The Fiber Standardization Board's figures show that 871,177 bales of hemp were pressed during the first six months of the year. This is at the rate of 1,742,254 bales per year. The total production last year was 1,386,897 bales and the highest production in recent times was in 1924 when 1,441,747 bales of fiber were produced. It is hardly possible that total receipts for the next six months will be anything near like as heavy as for the first six months.

The first six months averaged more than 33,000 bales per week. It would take an average of less than 20,000 bales a week for the next six months to give a total equal to last year. It is quite safe to say that receipts this year will probably break all records and it is easy to figure how the total can reach 1,500,000 bales and even 1,600,000 bales. Notwithstanding the heavy production, stocks on hand in Manila have averaged only about 50,000 bales more than last year and considering the number of exporters now engaged in the business, a stock of 200,000 or even 250,000 bales is not too much.

FREIGHT RATES:—There is no change in rates on hemp since last report.

STATISTICS:—The figures below are for the period ending June 30th, 1929:

	1929	1928
<i>Manila Hemp</i>	Bales	Bales
On hand January 1.....	158,452	139,624
Receipts to date.....	871,177	678,613
	1,029,629	818,237
<i>Shipment to—</i>		
United Kingdom.....	182,377	185,077
Continent.....	87,945	100,629
United States.....	290,545	177,866
Japan.....	212,994	168,207
All Others.....	18,574	56,653
Totals.....	812,435	688,432



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Port Area

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation

There has been little of interest to note in the local copra market during the month of June. Prices remained practically unchanged over May levels notwithstanding the fact that many Tayabas producers are withholding their coconuts from the Tapanan. Before the end of the month increased buying pressure on the part of local mills advanced provincial prices ₱.20 per picul, although during the same period at Manila, buyer's ideas remained unchanged. At this writing, pressure at provincial concentration points has been somewhat relieved and the market is slightly easier. Total arrivals at Manila during the month of June were 288,808 bags. The U. S. market for copra was featureless during the month fluctuating between narrow limits. The London market while dull during the early part of June is reported somewhat steadier today. Latest cables advices follow:

Manila, Buen Corriente ₱8.50 to ₱8.625; Arrival Resecada, ₱9.50 to ₱9.75; San Francisco, \$.039 to \$.04; London, f.m.m., in bags £20/5/0.

Coconut Oil.—The U. S. market for coconut oil continued dull and depressed throught the entire month of June, with buyers interested solely at their own figures. Selling pressure from all sources continued heavy during the first half of the month and new low trading levels were recorded. Large offerings of Palm Kernel Oil were noted at further price concessions. Toward the end of the month demand for coconut oil improved somewhat and as a result sellers, ideas have been advanced. Latest cables follow:

San Francisco, \$.06-1/2 to \$.06-5/8 f. o. b. tank cars; New York, \$.06-3/4 to \$.06-7/8 c. i. f.; London. No quotations.

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija.
Director, Rice Producers' Association

Prices for both palay and rice rose slightly at the beginning of the month, but at present writing, while appreciably higher than at the same date in June last year, they have taken a small slump, due to lowered prices for Saigon importations. This will no doubt be rectified shortly, due to conditions affecting crops, and the volume of exportable surplus in nearby centers overseas.

Present crop conditions in the rice region of Luzon are very unfavorable, due to the lack of timely rains. Lacking these, the irrigation systems obviously cannot supply moisture even for seedlings. If no rain is forthcoming before July 10, we can confidently expect the loss of half the seedlings in the Luzon plain, and lack of time in which to replant will affect the coming crop seriously. Other pests, such as locusts and rinderpest, will have little effect just now.

There is a certain amount of apprehension among rice producers as to the effect of the rice-warehousing law, passed hastily at the last session of the legislature, to go into effect January 1, 1930. While this appears an excellent law to protect the depositor in warehouses, by a bond to be approved by the commerce and communications secretary, from all accounts, any gain to the grower will be offset by other losses. So far, the storers are noncommittal as to the law itself, which they believe is an *honesty-forcing* one to their detriment, as the industry has always moved smoothly and efficiently under the general rules followed by commerce. To deposit a bond amounting to two pesos and fifty cents per cavan of palay, and six pesos for each cavan of rice, and support an army of official interventors, seems too hard a burden for the business to stand, or at least the warehouse interests reason so.

Consequently, as this law is muddling an

otherwise clear situation, there is to be a severe restriction of credit allowed the producer himself, some millions less of sacks to be imported to be distributed gratuitously; and the further conclusion consequent upon the law is, that of accepting no deposits under the law's conditions. This would of course force the grower to sell during the post-harvest glut, at an economic loss, besides straining the milling, transportation and distribution functions. No matter how good a law is passed, it remains to see if business will stomach its conditions—or let George do it. A possible effect will be to restrict a much-needed credit (extended the producers without interest) amounting to some millions of pesos, and very possibly the refusal of deposits, as being too hard a condition for a business whose profits are narrow already.

It should not be forgotten that the depositing of palay as a function has been built up by the buyers and storers to stabilize supply and distribution, entirely for the benefit of the depositor. Formerly, all palay was purchased outright, and milled and distributed by the storers. Storing by producers, together with credits extended them, has been a growth of some decades, and all to their benefit. There is also another thing not realized by the ordinary individual. That is, branch of the rice business is highly competitive. In this lies the small spread between the raw and manufactured product, and the consequent gain to the producer himself.

Like many of our bright-idea laws, this one, no matter how highly it can be commended in theory, may not work at all, as it takes two parties to subscribe to an agreement. It could have been done by the extension of the insurance carried by every milling plant of magnitude, the extra premium to be paid by the depositor himself. In this event, perhaps, the business would not have received a set-back. As for any other entity entering into the competitive storing, milling and distributive function, we believe that it is a thing of the far-distant future, when more will be known about what the ethics of business are, and should be.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	April, 1929			April, 1928			Monthly average for 12 months ending April, 1929		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
Sugar.....	99,410,153	₱15,111,888	43.1	88,150,478	₱15,198,728	52.5	48,478,911	₱7,983,330	30.5
Hemp.....	19,141,895	5,889,525	16.7	13,653,475	4,136,797	14.3	15,311,936	4,547,667	17.0
Coconut Oil.....	19,209,562	6,217,398	17.7	5,598,449	1,911,971	6.7	13,894,644	4,544,005	17.0
Copra.....	8,831,358	1,616,054	4.5	15,597,089	3,105,413	10.8	19,809,787	3,972,824	14.6
Cigars (Number).....	12,187,651	527,055	1.5	14,414,953	642,893	2.3	17,910,979	760,789	2.9
Embroidery.....		790,775	2.3		542,460	2.0		816,594	3.0
Maquoy.....	1,343,559	287,472	0.8	1,917,743	373,589	1.4	1,399,262	289,551	1.0
Leaf Tobacco.....	2,984,260	912,297	2.6	211,439	73,739	0.3	1,600,352	550,432	2.0
Desiccated and Shredded Coconut.....	1,754,115	579,386	1.6	1,477,660	550,359	2.0	1,789,014	656,183	2.4
Hats (Number).....	67,404	279,460	0.8	59,831	256,797	0.9	136,324	676,275	2.4
Lumber (Cubic Meter).....	15,253	529,110	1.5	12,437	443,041	1.5	13,893	487,616	1.7
Copra Meal.....	7,296,727	502,405	1.4	4,206,827	274,593	0.9	8,108,703	594,309	2.1
Cordage.....	84,313	431,964	1.2	525,488	302,998	1.0	347,200	312,942	1.1
Knotted Abaca.....	70,551	214,420	0.6	3,737	10,662	0.0	43,041	143,407	0.4
Pearl Buttons (Gross).....	47,379	43,442	0.1	64,403	60,521	0.2	63,254	66,733	0.2
Canton (low grade cordage fiber).....	746,103	149,593	0.4	581,277	117,900	0.4	574,763	102,671	0.3
All Other Products.....		955,704	2.7		688,405	2.4		861,464	2.4
Total Domestic Products.....		₱34,846,872	99.5		₱28,553,366	99.6		₱27,198,518	95.4
United States Products.....		104,623	0.3		104,429	0.3		129,284	0.5
Foreign Products.....		76,453	0.2		33,069	0.1		38,991	0.1
Grand Total.....		₱35,027,948	100.0		₱28,690,864	100.0		₱27,366,292	100.0

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	April, 1929		April, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending April, 1929.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cotton Cloths.....	₱4,935,456	16.7	₱3,164,592	15.7	₱3,509,243	16.5
Other Cotton Goods.....	1,313,246	4.6	998,233	4.9	1,166,016	4.8
Iron and Steel, Except Machinery.....	1,820,842	6.3	1,775,615	8.7	1,892,871	8.4
Rice.....	579,051	2.1	91,099	0.3	618,943	3.0
Wheat Flour.....	465,302	1.6	788,127	3.8	813,221	4.0
Machinery and Parts of.....	1,087,807	3.8	887,377	4.3	1,410,482	7.0
Dairy Products.....	758,166	2.6	477,034	2.2	589,678	2.9
Gasoline.....	1,815,210	6.1	400,532	1.9	608,543	3.0
Silk Goods.....	1,142,859	3.9	628,894	3.0	678,944	3.3
Automobiles.....	501,676	1.8	544,662	2.6	85,856	0.4
Vegetable Fiber Goods.....	470,024	1.7	437,719	2.0	425,005	2.1
Meat Products.....	488,005	1.7	456,507	2.1	492,471	2.4
Illuminating Oil.....	704,768	2.5	438,493	2.0	302,406	1.5
Fish and Fish Products.....	574,744	2.0	218,843	0.9	380,107	1.8
Crude Oil.....	144,844	0.6	551,865	2.7	172,569	0.8
Coal.....	717,308	2.5	167,159	0.8	399,184	1.9
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, Etc.....	526,691	1.9	331,439	1.6	393,574	1.9
Fertilizers.....	420,200	1.5	210,556	1.0	346,040	1.7
Vegetables.....	490,903	1.8	309,655	1.5	375,742	1.8
Paper Goods, Except Books.....	506,185	1.8	308,675	1.5	411,251	2.0
Tobacco and Manufactures of.....	227,882	0.9	316,146	1.6	551,088	2.7
Electrical Machinery.....	662,180	2.3	265,417	1.3	376,115	1.8
Books and Other Printed Matters.....	493,568	1.8	373,148	1.8	220,282	1.0
Cars and Carriages, Except Autos.....	157,706	0.6	232,992	1.1	199,909	0.9
Automobile Tires.....	472,551	1.7	159,712	0.7	276,593	1.3
Fruits and Nuts.....	265,689	1.0	161,456	0.8	284,333	1.4
Woolen Goods.....	191,742	0.8	155,304	0.7	110,720	0.5
Leather Goods.....	324,499	1.2	212,806	1.0	236,723	1.1
Shoes and Other Footwear.....	176,775	0.7	158,147	0.7	128,364	0.6
Coffee.....	217,308	0.8	97,604	0.4	152,742	0.7
Breadstuff, Except Wheat Flour.....	381,694	1.4	148,270	0.7	179,550	0.8
Eggs.....	362,022	1.3	191,735	0.9	195,171	0.9
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods.....	192,441	0.8	125,977	0.6	138,004	0.6
Lubricating Oil.....	217,302	1.0	124,419	0.6	179,299	0.8
Cacao Manufactures, Except Candy.....	237,522	0.9	177,171	0.8	141,848	0.7
Glass and Glassware.....	188,066	0.7	170,785	0.7	170,162	0.8
Paints, Pigments, Varnish, Etc.....	210,147	0.8	173,896	0.8	148,482	0.7
Oils not separately listed.....	149,889	0.6	126,222	0.3	145,819	0.7
Earthen Stones and Chinaware.....	148,540	0.6	79,192	0.4	125,598	0.6
Automobile Accessories.....	317,884	1.2	81,912	0.4	144,218	0.7
Diamond and Other Precious Stones Unset.....	107,938	0.5	80,703	0.5	120,899	0.5
Wood, Bamboo, Reed, Rattan.....	145,356	0.6	102,755	0.5	115,902	0.5
India Rubber Goods.....	157,245	0.6	120,066	0.6	112,735	0.5
Soap.....	182,990	0.7	178,028	0.8	185,264	0.9
Matches.....	44,502	0.3	66,958	0.3	82,298	0.4
Cattle.....	46,048	0.3	49,528	0.2	30,649	0.1
Explosives.....	26,062	0.2	73,389	0.3	33,790	0.1
Cement.....	115,734	0.5	66,439	0.3	87,025	0.4
Sugar and Molasses.....	59,579	0.3	55,938	0.2	26,748	0.1
Motion Picture Films.....	41,815	0.3	31,281	0.1	32,456	0.1
All Other Imports.....	2,102,124	7.1	1,698,323	8.4	2,897,120	9.2
Total.....	₱28,142,087	100.0	₱19,190,695	100.0	₱22,552,652	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Ports	April, 1929		April, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending April, 1929.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Manila.....	₱46,707,927	74.0	₱28,578,908	59.6	₱33,138,140	66.3
Other Philippine Ports.....	9,226,672	14.5	10,736,289	22.5	6,840,098	13.7
Other Foreign Ports.....	5,175,165	8.2	7,127,688	14.9	6,564,478	13.1
Sole.....	295,750	0.5	442,667	0.9	598,731	2.0
Other.....	127,479	0.2	154,168	0.3	97,897	0.2
Total.....	₱63,170,035	100.0	₱47,881,559	100.0	₱49,919,025	100.0

CARRYING TRADE

IMPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	April, 1929		April, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending April, 1929.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American.....	₱12,003,113	41.0	₱8,192,978	41.5	₱9,773,312	47.9
British.....	7,365,208	25.6	7,045,697	35.6	7,449,436	36.3
Japanese.....	1,943,184	7.5	1,270,538	6.7	959,138	4.7
Dutch.....	714,485	3.4	545,328	3.1	652,197	3.2
German.....	2,093,215	7.0	1,378,402	7.3	1,584,762	7.9
Norwegian.....	2,708,826	9.0	63,158	0.7	894,000	4.4
Philippine.....	79,818	0.3	41,056	0.6	121,300	0.5
Spanish.....	275,191	0.9	56,715	0.7	161,247	0.8
Chinese.....	88,176	0.3	22,199	0.4	63,914	0.3
Swedish.....	21,384	0.1	31,094	0.4	8,690	0.0
Danish.....	136,102	0.5			148,271	0.7
Czechoslovak.....			16,074		1,340	0.0
French.....					56,277	0.2
By Freight.....	₱27,424,702	97.6	₱18,663,239	97.0	₱21,929,319	96.9
By Mail.....	713,385	2.4	527,456	3.0	623,331	3.1
Total.....	₱28,142,087	100.0	₱19,190,695	100.0	₱22,552,650	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	April, 1929		April, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending April, 1929.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American.....	₱15,220,499	43.6	₱13,784,543	48.9	₱12,853,170	41.3
British.....	8,629,542	24.7	8,110,573	28.6	7,491,045	29.8
Japanese.....	6,368,923	18.3	2,154,460	7.4	2,822,559	11.1
German.....	962,729	2.7	645,176	2.0	921,650	3.5
Norwegian.....	2,100,407	6.0	1,756,683	6.0	778,917	3.0
Spanish.....					102,896	0.4
Dutch.....	751,003	2.1	247,324	0.6	571,104	2.3
Philippine.....	85,090	0.2	44,835	0.6	169,123	0.6
Chinese.....	49,712	0.1			8,041	0.0
Swedish.....	167,244	0.4	1,344,998	4.6	350,159	1.4
Danish.....					4,880	0.0
French.....					667,272	2.6
By Freight.....	₱34,335,149	98.1	₱28,088,592	98.1	₱26,257,212	95.6
By Mail.....	692,799	1.9	602,272	1.9	1,109,080	4.4
Total.....	₱35,027,948	100.0	₱28,690,864	100.0	₱27,366,292	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	April, 1929		April, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending April, 1929.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
United States.....	₱45,083,190	71.6	₱34,557,157	75.1	₱34,845,185	69.7
United Kingdom.....	2,366,649	3.7	2,321,192	4.9	2,093,753	4.1
Japan.....	4,238,640	6.6	3,332,869	7.0	3,325,143	6.5
China.....	2,488,343	3.9	1,693,425	3.6	1,718,086	3.3
French East Indies.....	586,694	0.9	90,806	0.3	622,959	1.1
Germany.....	1,512,156	2.4	942,787	2.0	1,249,141	2.5
Spain.....	806,478	1.3	634,978	1.3	1,071,610	2.1
Australia.....	511,293	0.8	532,112	1.2		

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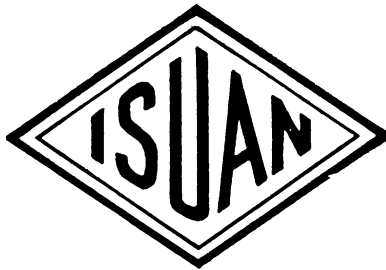
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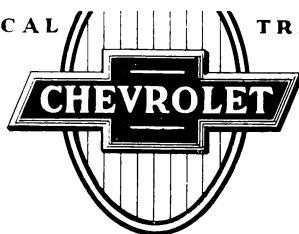
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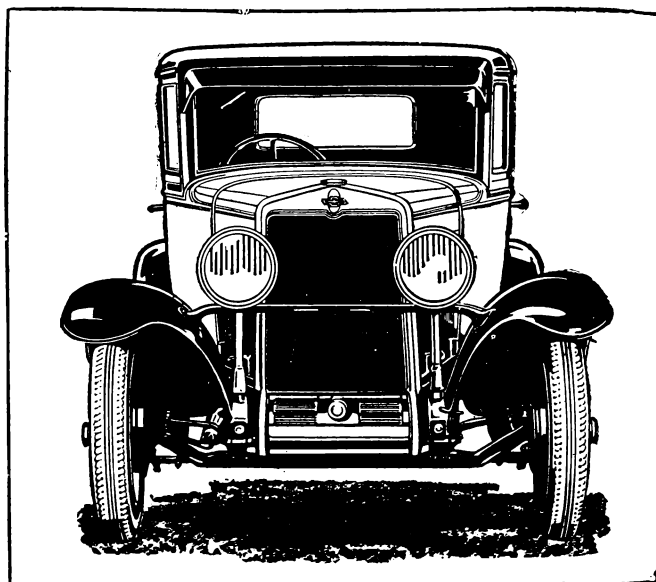
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