

in slugging and has the only home run of the season chalked up on its team averages.

The McKinley players started a hitting streak the last of December and defeated the Eagles and Cavite, and tied with Meralco, all on the same weekend schedule. The Scouts game with Cavite on January 1 will stand out in the history of Philippines baseball as one of its most sensational contests, although it failed by a few plays to live up to the standard set by Cavite and the Eagles on the following day. The battle went ten innings and Liboon, navy twirler, pitched a no-hit game for the first six innings. The score stood zero-all at the start of the tenth and the battle would have lasted another two or three innings had not Fructuoso, Cavite right-fielder, pulled one of the greatest boners ever witnessed on the local field.

Fructuoso duplicated Freddy Merkle's famous play of the 1908 series by failing to touch second when two men were down and one run was crossing the plate from third base. It was an easy putout at second, retiring the side and relegating the Cavite man to the best ivory pedestal in the Philippine hall of boneheads.

On the same day, January 1, the Eagles nosed out Meralco, 1 to 0, in a six inning game. Belmonte, chief umpire on the field, came within easy distance of finishing the day in one of the local hospitals by calling the contest at the end of the first half of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Meralco had boosted the score to 1-all at the start of the last contest but dusk made it impossible to see the ball and the right honorable Mr. Belmonte halted the game. The score reverted to the last even inning, leaving the Eagles in the lead. Bedlam followed in the obrero bleachers. The umpire, however, was ignorant of the rule and his face registered a pained and surprised look when told of what his judgment had actually caused.

If the brand of baseball that has been played in the league during the last two weeks of December continues, the future of the game for the balance of the first half of the season is practically assured. It is a much higher quality than that played last year and the increased gate receipts show it.

In amateur sports last month, the F. A. A. F., the regional team championships, headlined the program. The baseball, basketball, volleyball and relays title events were run off, the University of the Philippines winning major honors in basketball and baseball. The former competition was spirited, the local varsity five defeating the Manila Railroad team, 45 to 41, in the final encounter. The baseball was nothing to brag about although the competing teams were evenly enough matched to make the battles worth while watching.

The apparent poor quality of baseball now being played in amateur circles in Manila will

probably continue, with the result that the Philippine League will eventually suffer. Little or no effort is being made by the schools to develop players. Playground baseball is the vogue and the playground director, Silvestre Torres, is encouraging it to the limit. Torres's sentiments are to be admired, for playground baseball is an excellent athletic pastime for girls, tired business men and the aged, but certainly not for a red-blooded boy. In America, the sand-lots are the traditional source of all big-league material. But the vacant lots of Manila are dedicated to beanbag and playground baseball. Just where future talent is coming from is a mystery. Certainly, it won't be from the P. A. A. F., and outside of the army, navy and the Philippine Baseball League, most other good players are in Bilibid. That is no joke, as attested by the excellent team upholding the colors of the Manila bastille.

Francisco Aragon, ranking tennis star in the islands, had occasion to take the court last month in the first Metropolitan tennis tournament. The event was played on the Loang-Laan courts and Aragon won as usual, beating his brother in the finals.

The city net meet, sponsored by the P. A. A. F., was run off according to schedule, Felix Ampon winning by defeating Lt. Guevara in the finals.

Only the usual unofficial weekend races supplied the yachtsmen with anything to do. The organization of the Philippines Fleet of the International Star Racing Association may help matters during the next month or two by producing a regatta with free sandwiches, beans, beer and pickles for the multitude.

Golf last month was nothing unusual. The customary December tournaments were played at Wack Wack and Caloocan and the first 19th Hole Medal session was negotiated on the Muniy links. It remains for February to produce the biggest links event of the season—the Philippine Open Tournament—wherein J. R. H. "Bob" Mason will defend his title.

Mason may run into serious difficulty this year, much more than he did last season. Two army golfers, Captain Kendall J. Fielder and Lieutenant Joseph Cranston, promise trouble. Fielder is the best of the two, and the army departmental champion. Ben Few is always a threat and was a finalist last year. Johnny Tuason, amateur champion, will be the leading Wack Wack threat, and he has a good chance of snaring the throne. There is always a dark-horse to give a champion additional trouble, and the latter, whoever he happens to be, will furnish the headlines in the papers for a few days.

According to the present calendar, golf, baseball and boxing will headline the month of February and the same menu is slated to be continued through March.

tions, and reports to aid in the organization and efficient administration of agricultural and vocational education, which sum shall be expended as herein provided.

"SEC. 2. The said sum shall be available for the fiscal year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, and shall be apportioned among the various purposes of this Act, as follows:

"(a) Aid in constructing school buildings and purchasing equipment therefor	P100,000.00
"(b) Payment of salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects.	150,000.00
"(c) Payment of salaries of teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects.	150,000.00
"(d) Aid to the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, for the establishment of a Department of Agricultural Education for the training of teachers and supervisors of secondary agricultural instruction.	25,000.00
"(e) Aid to provinces, cities, and municipalities in preparing teachers, supervisors, or directors of agriculture and teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects.	25,000.00
"(f) To the Bureau of Education for the creation of a division of agricultural and vocational education, the administration of this Act, and the making of studies, investigations and reports.	50,000.00

"The Director of Education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, shall pay out of the funds specified in subsections (b), (c), and (e) of the preceding paragraph of this section and for the purposes therein enumerated, such amounts as are needed in this appropriation. The allotment shall be made on a per capita basis for the average number of pupils enrolled in the agricultural and vocational schools of the provinces, cities, and municipalities during the months of August, September, and October of the preceding year. Of the sum specified in subsection (a) an amount equal to two times the sum appropriated and made available by a province, city, or municipality petitioning for aid, shall be allotted: *Provided, however,* That if the sum herein appropriated is not sufficient for all provinces, cities, and municipalities petitioning for aid, the following order of preference shall be observed, provinces, municipalities, cities: *And provided, further,* That among each class, the date and time of filing applications shall govern in determining such preference.

"SEC. 3. Any province, city, or municipality desiring to take advantage of the provisions of this Act and receive the aid for the purposes herein specified, shall approve in due form a resolution stating: (a) its desire to take advantage of the provisions of this Act; (b) its conformity with the conditions imposed in this Act for the grant of aid; (c) the nature and character of the work or instruction established or to be established for which aid is sought; and (d) the amount of money available for the project from local funds, and the lands, equipment, and other necessary materials, and their corresponding value.

(Concluded on page 28)

Getting the Schools Adjusted With Industries

Included with the current schools legislation effective this year are provisions for the employment of four technical men at salaries (which may be as high as \$10,000 per year together with travel expenses) that ought to attract some of America's best educators. After Governor General Stimson reaches Manila, Governor Gilmore plans to go to the United States to confer with educators and men interested in the direction of public education, and select the new technical staff for the bureau of education: men for school curricula, agricultural education, vocational education, and teacher training. The most important of the new acts appears below.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:

"SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of the funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated the total sum of five hundred thousand pesos to be apportioned among, and paid to, such provinces, cities, and municipalities as may desire to take advantage of, and comply with, the provisions of this Act,

for the purpose of cooperating with them in constructing agricultural and vocational school buildings for vocational schools to be established or already established and purchasing equipment therefor, in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects, and teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects, in preparing teachers for the said subjects, and for the use of the Bureau of Education in the administration of this Act and in making studies, investiga-

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properly certified to by the provincial treasurer of the province requesting the aid, or in which the city or municipality is situated.

"The resolution shall be forwarded through channels to the Director of Education, and if approved by him, a recommendation shall be made to the Secretary of Public Instruction for the necessary authority to allot the funds to which the province, city, or municipality petitioning may be entitled to receive under the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 4. The sum made available in subsection (d) of section two of this Act shall be given as a contribution to the University of the Philippines to be spent by the Board of Regents of the said University in the establishment and maintenance of agricultural education courses in the College of Agriculture, which shall give practical training to teachers in agriculture to be employed in the agricultural schools created in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 5. The sum made available in subsection (e) of section two of this Act shall be given as aid to provinces, cities, and municipalities in preparing or pensioning teachers, supervisors, or directors of agriculture and teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects: *Provided, however*, That no province, city, or municipality shall receive any sum or sums from the said amount unless the persons preparing or being pensioned satisfy all the requirements of the Director of Education, both as to qualifications and as to the courses to be studied, and obligate themselves to serve as teachers in the province, city, or municipality pensioning them for a period at least equal to the number of years during which they had received help or pension in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"SEC. 6. A division to be known as the Division of Vocational Education is hereby created in the Bureau of Education to consist of a Superintendent of Vocational Education and a force of specialists and supervisors who shall make studies, investigations, and reports with particular reference to their use in aiding the provinces, cities, and municipalities in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in agriculture, trades and industries, commerce and commercial pursuits and home economics. Such studies, investigations, and reports shall include agriculture and agricultural processes and requirements upon agricultural workers; trades, industries, and industrial requirements upon industrial workers, and classification of industrial processes and pursuits; commerce, commercial pursuits, and requirements upon commercial workers; home management, domestic science, and the study of related facts and principles and problems of administration of vocational schools and of courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects. When the Director of Education deems it advisable, such studies, investigations, and reports concerning agriculture for the purpose of agricultural education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Agriculture; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning trades and industries for the purpose of trade and industrial education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Labor; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning commerce and commercial pursuits for the purpose of commercial education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Commerce and Industry; and such studies, investigations, and reports concerning the administration of vocational schools, courses of study and instruction and science subjects in vocational schools may be made in cooperation with or through the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. The Director of Education may have other powers to employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 7. The sums made available annually for the Bureau of Education from and after the passage of this Act shall be used for the purpose of cooperating and making studies, investigations, and reports provided for in section six of this Act, and for the purpose of paying the salaries of the superintendent, his assistant and such officers and other expenditures as the Bureau may deem necessary for the execution and administration of this Act.

"SEC. 8. All schools established under the provisions of this Act shall be of the secondary grade, that is, that they shall be less than college grade. The controlling purpose of the education to be given in said schools shall be to fit pupils for useful employment and to meet the needs of persons over fourteen years of age who have entered upon or are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or the farm home, or who are preparing for a trade or industrial pursuit or who have actually entered upon a trade or industrial pursuit.

"The Director of Education is hereby authorized and directed to determine the standard equipment to be used, and to prescribe the courses of study, the methods of instruction, the qualifications of teachers, supervisors and directors, the amount of arable land available for field work in the agricultural schools, and the nature and character of the shops and equipment necessary for instruction in the trades and industrial schools.

"SEC. 9. All schools originally established or continued under the provisions of this Act shall be free schools, and no tuition fees or charges of any kind whatsoever shall be collected from students attending them.

"SEC. 10. Provinces, cities, and municipalities are hereby authorized to request the Governor-General to set aside and reserve such portions of public lands located within the province as may be necessary and convenient for the establishment of school sites and farm sites.

"SEC. 11. The Director of Education is hereby authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

"Approved, December 3, 1927."

"Her Honor" Gives Chaliapin Divorce in Three Minutes

Soviet Law "Chills Life Romance Like a Bleak Russian Winter"
By JUNIUS B. WOOD*

Feodor Chaliapin got his divorce yesterday, November 3. Only three minutes in the little branch court were needed to sever another tie binding the famous singer to his homeland and family. In that brief span across the face of the clock the wife, who was married in Italy thirty years ago, was silent. Her daughter, Irina, answered for her.

The brief proceedings finished, the wife arose unsteadily and departed, not speaking and turning neither to the right nor left. Three minutes earlier she had been the wife of one of the world's popular idols. For a few trembling seconds she sat while her life's romance was chilled like a bleak Russian winter. Then she was a widow without even the name of Chaliapin. Chaliapin was not there; only his flowing signature on a page and a half document signed in Paris in the midst of that world of which he is now a part.

The scene had little of the pomp and tinsel of the stage. The little court, officially designated as "bolshhevik" branch in the Krasnayaapresnia quarter of Moscow, occupies the first room on the first floor of a former two-story residence. The outside walls are faded pink, while the court-room apparently is the former dining room.

A picture of Lenin over the judge's bench was the only decoration on the clean lemon-colored walls of the courtroom. Battered, unpainted wooden benches with backs can accommodate sixty spectators. The room, which was to witness Chaliapin's divorce, was crowded.

Maria Shorina, short and stout, with brown bobbed hair and wearing the dark dress of a former worker, but bright and alert, sat in the judge's chair behind the high rostrum. On either side sat Koneev, a worker, and Blinov, a clerk, the referees selected for the day's proceedings. In front and below them were three red-covered tables and then the benches with the spectators.

Chaliapin's name was on a typewritten list of the day's court call pinned to the door. It was the eighth on the list. The court briskly called the different cases. One was that of an owner of a watch, which he had given to a jeweler to repair, but could not recover because the jeweler's shop had been sequestered before the repairs were completed. Another case was that of a man who had ordered a pair of boots and paid \$5.50 to a cobbler, who had never finished the boots. Now there is snow on the ground. The man wanted the money back. The crowd listened patiently, each person interested in his own litigation.

"Chaliapin's application for divorce," Judge Shorina announced at 12:35 p. m., consulting the list lying on the desk in front of her. There was a stir in the court-

room, for the name was well known, though few anticipated that the case would come up. "What luck!" murmured a woman spectator. "Now we can see them with-

out paying money for it."

Two lawyers came forward to the tables but the wife and daughter remained seated on the third bench from the front and could not be distinguished from the other spectators in the courtroom.

"What are your names?" Judge Shorina inquired. The youthful representative of Chaliapin replied and the aged bearded attorney for Mme. Chaliapin did likewise.

"What an array for such a simple, undebatable proceeding as a divorce!" commented the judge without a smile.

Without further comment the judge picked up the brief document which Chaliapin had forwarded and started reading it. When she reached the sentence offering Iola Tarnagy "\$300 monthly alimony until death" a gasp ran through the courtroom.

"How much is \$300?" a woman whispered loudly. "Is she an artist, too?" another asked. "Thank goodness, it ain't too late and I can see them," gasped a man entering breathless and dropping into his seat.

"How old is she?" the woman judge asked of the gray-bearded lawyer. "How old?" he echoed, turning toward the two women seated on the bench. Like a machine every head in court turned in the same direction. The celebrities were finally located.

Mme. Chaliapin is short, extremely plump and has gray hair. She had on a little black hat, a dark blue coat trimmed with brown fur. Irina, the daughter, is tall and slender, with a large nose and features resembling those of her father. Her hair is black. She wore a little brimmed hat almost covering her face and a black silk coat trimmed with black fur.

"She is 54," Miss Irina replied without rising from her seat and without consulting her mother.

"How old is Chaliapin?" the court asked.

"He is 55," Irina replied, without waiting for the lawyer to repeat the question.

"What have you to say?" the court asked of the lawyers.

"I support the petition," Chaliapin's lawyer replied. "We are agreed," said Mme. Chaliapin's lawyer. "That is satisfactory," said the court, the judge indicating that she would write a formal order recording the divorce and approving the alimony later in the day.

Under soviet law the divorcée resumes her maiden name when divorce is granted either by the court or the civil registry office, unless she specifically asks the contrary. Mme. Chaliapin made no such request and therefore she becomes Iola Tarnagy.

*Feodor Chaliapin is the celebrated Russian opera singer. In his country divorce is now almost tragically easy: in the Philippines it is next to impossible, only following conviction in open court of marital infidelity proved by witnesses. The extreme contrast described in Mr. Wood's cable to the *Chicago Daily News Foreign Service* is startling.—Ed.