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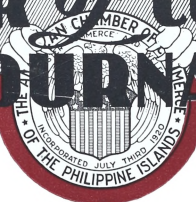
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# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

Vol. 6 No. 6

June, 1926



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Impounding Six Billion Gallons of Water for Manila

Big Game Hunting in French Indochina

How "Bill the Bull" Can Be Helped: Our Cattle Industry

The Big Current Tobacco Crop

Philippine Comment in the American Press

Rubber Under Land Laws as They Are

Practical Points in Locust Extermination

Editorials

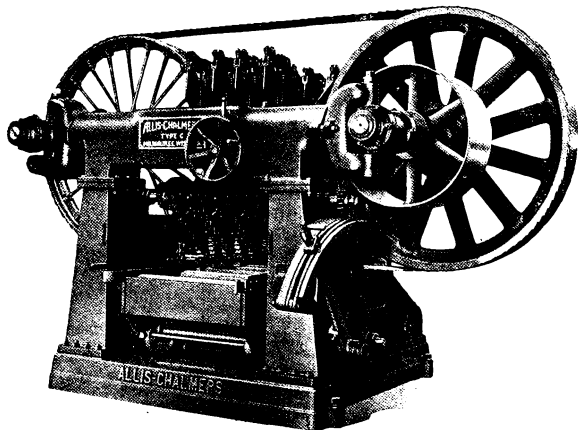
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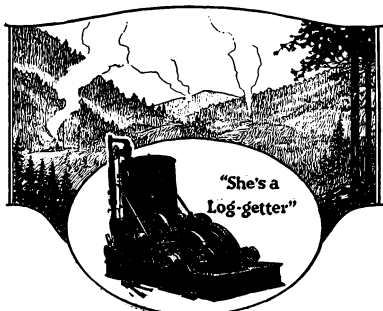
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# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



JUNE, 1926

## How to Track the Wily Locust to His Lair

Can't Be Done in Swivel Chairs With Red Tape



From time to time we are regaled with notices in the public press to the effect that the bureau of agriculture or the executive bureau, or both, are going to wage a "relentless, unmerciful" extermination of locusts throughout the islands. Sometimes they talk about fer-

installing an infestation after there are dozens of municipalities in many provinces already infested.

The present incumbents of the aforementioned bureaus are in no way to blame for this opera muffed conduct. They have simply inherited the old stereotypes that were prepared by their many predecessors and have now become heirlooms. These stereotypes are handed out by some white-collar clerk to cub reporters, none of whom the first thing about locusts. These notices may be great consolation to the city dweller and make fine reading for the folks at home but to the people most interested they are pure bunk.

An old saying is, "The only good indian is a dead indian." This applies with more justification to locusts. The time to kill locusts is before they have reached the flying stage and to accomplish this means a centralized supervision having the power and inclination to take drastic action against the municipal officials who allow hoppers to become fliers.

It is true that the primary breeding places are located in the grassy hills generally quite a distance from populated districts. The next breeding places are generally very close to cultivated areas. This is due to the

fact that the first fliers have descended from their mountain birthplace and sought food in the planted areas or grassy areas in the lower levels. The planters may be fortunate enough to keep the fliers on the move but as a rule they are content to stop work when the fliers are only a comparatively short distance from their fields. Here the flier will deposit their eggs and when these eggs have hatched the real trouble starts. Your office theorist then trots out his heavy artillery and maps out a campaign.

He is just sixty days late. Unfortunately our responsible officials never concern themselves about preventive measures. They wait until the locusts are crossing their lawn before they take action.

As a instance of the foregoing I would state that several years ago the office of the governor general was notified that unless action was taken immediately there would be an infestation of the provinces surrounding Manila. A few days after this information was given to the governor's aide, he was asked if the matter had been brought to attention of the governor general and his reply was that he had not brought the information to the governor general's attention because the governor was too busy on other matters of more importance.

A few weeks later fliers swarmed over Manila.

Then what happened? Everyone woke up with a start. Something must be done.

Entomologists would brought from the four corners of the globe to discover a parasite. What was done? As soon as there were no more locusts on the city sidewalks, the whole thing was forgotten. A parasite was discovered and was reported by telegraph to Malacañan. Three weeks later a reply was received asking if the parasite was still in evidence. Weather con-

ditions had changed and the parasite could not get in its work except when too late.

It would seem that there is too much of this business of not bothering the governor general with trivial matters like locusts that annually actually destroy crops worth millions of pesos, to say nothing of the value of the labor expended in fighting them; but a poor lone Moro *jarawantao* will have all the military hardware of Malacañan rattling for months.

The responsibility for locust infestation rests with the officials of each municipality. Hold local officials from the provincial governor down the scale to the *teniente del barrio* responsible for locating and reporting locust breeding areas within his jurisdiction. Let the governor general stop listening to a lot of buck-passing when he calls for explanations as to why the hoppers were allowed to become fliers, and do a little out-of-hand firing, and we would soon see the swarms of fliers decrease.

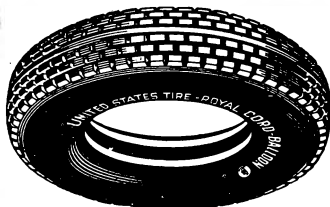
Ask any official why he did not discover the hoppers and he will immediately excuse himself by saying that the locusts came from the adjoining province or municipality.

If provincial and municipal officials understand that an infestation of locusts in their territory imperils their tenure of office, we shall soon see something real accomplished.

Let each municipality maintain patrols to visit the isolated areas where locusts are known to breed. When reports of breeding places are received then forces should be organized to exterminate the hoppers and in this way accomplish something. One hopper killed means the escape from the ravages of tens of thousands of descendants later in the season.

Government red tape hampers practical work. The governor general has it in his power to accomplish results if he is willing to take some radical action as he would in other emergencies. Let him act first and explain afterward.

—JOHN R. WILSON,  
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## How Bill the Bull Can Be Helped

\*\*\* \*\* \*\* \*\* \*\*

### Cattle Standardization Board Proposed



Since the day when Homo clubbed the first Bovo to death and called in the tribe to participate in a feast of juicy beef, Bill the Bull has been contributing energy for the human being to consume in his march to the goal of comfort, happiness and good health.

No other animal can transform humanly useless vegetation into humanly useful food faster than Bill the Bull, so since the day the human animal tasted the first beefsteak, man and Bill have marched side by side, ever climbing toward better things. Bill has been the greatest contributor to the position man occupies in the animal kingdom today. The ergs of human effort Bill has supplied through his calories are uncountable and the ergs of his own labor applied to the soil so that other necessary calories could be obtained by man are also uncountable. So Bill has a place in the life of a people second to no other animal—he is easily first.

Here in the Philippines Bill's capacity to help is but slightly recognized, yet he is the greatest single need in the country; without him as a food supply, without him as a common laborer in the fields, progress, development, civilization in a higher form than is now present in the country is impossible.

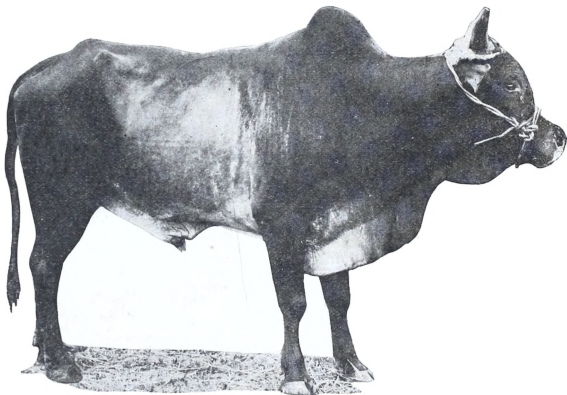
Bill, and his owners who like him, must be helped. Those interested in his welfare both as a force in the community for good and the profits he will return to the owner, and to the state in general benefits to the entire community, should constitute a group to improve him in form, type and efficiency. Nature you know does not evolve better types of work and beef animals. Conditions and requirements of cultivation and development of lands are entirely artificial, not natural, and to think that primeval Bill can take his place in this artificial situation, without assistance, is a wrong thought; he cannot, he must be helped to meet the situation. Nature simply provides that the fittest physically to the conditions surrounding the animal shall survive, and here in the Philippines it is a wonder that Bill is still with us at all. Outside the restrictions nature puts on development, government steps in and puts on further restrictions and creates conditions under which nature is assisted in destroying.

So if Bill is to be changed in type so that he can better meet the artificial conditions imposed upon him, and be increased in numbers so that he can take a larger position in the development of this country, nature must be controlled in breeding, and government must liberate the business of his growing from the restrictions it imposes.

Almost every man of a progressive turn of mind is interested in Bill, and government should give this interest the right

of way and allow it to be directly represented in the transformation of the useless grass lands of the country into better types of animals so that they can synchronize with the heavier work now needed to develop the country. If such was done the country would soon start into an era of development not exceeded by any area of land between Cancer and Capricorn.

On this page there is the picture of a steer grown in the Philippines,  $\frac{5}{8}$ ths Ongole and  $\frac{3}{8}$ ths native blood. He was four years old when slaughtered, and he produced 247½ kilos of dressed beef which was sold for 68 centavos per kilo; the hide and other offal bringing in P28 additional, making a total gross receipt for the animal of P196.30. It was a crime to slaughter him for beef in Manila, for he had at least five years of useful work in him and then his beef would be worth about what it was when killed. He is a distinct loss to the country, as his five years of work



Ongole-Ratio Four Year Old Steer, dressed weight 247½ kilos: 2/8ths Ongole-Indian, 5/8ths Native

would have contributed considerable to the development of the country. He was slaughtered because conditions of transportation and lack of interest on the part of those who should have bought him for work in the sugar fields of Negros, made it impossible to put him where he should have gone. He was but one of a lot of 21 head shipped to Manila and sold, as he had reached his maturity and it was no longer profitable to waste good grass on him. This steer was raised by the writer on the Masbate ranges and he is the product of an effort to better the type of cattle there.

In 1912 I allowed the itch I had to do something for Bill to be represented by the purchase of a lot of Masbate common native cows and several of the best looking native bulls I could find. All other males were castrated and all males trespassing upon the property were castrated also. In

five years the herd, although of pure native stock, stood out amongst the other herds on the range as by far the best. At that time the average weight of cattle from Masbate slaughtered in the Manila *matadero* was 85 kilos dressed.

Bear this in mind.

At this time I was able to obtain from the government two half-breed Ongole Indian bulls and these were turned into the herd. Shortly after this I was able to buy from various sources ten full blooded Ongole bulls. I selected the Ongole because of his shorter horns and to me better beef type. I was not able to confine the service of these full blooded bulls to my own herd as my neighbors, while interested, were not interested enough to buy bulls of their own; for a number of years we have had to go into the business of towing bulls back to the herd from ten, fifteen and twenty miles away, so that the bulls could render the service for which they were bought. At first I got hot in the collar over this sequestering of my property, but gradually I recognized and was satisfied with the fact that the bulls were bettering the general condition and that was my final object anyway. So a young half breed bulls came into being the

best of these were turned loose on the range entire and the others castrated. The result of this has been that Masbate cattle slaughtered in the *matadero* at Manila have increased to an average of 112 kilos dressed or an increase of 32½% in net beef per animal.

This is what is known as the common native stock of the ranges, now.

Where the government hampers the industry the most, is in its taxation, and in allowing the importation of beef animals; from foreign countries which are from time to time badly infected with deadly cattle diseases, thus keeping infection ever alive in the local herds.

If you will as a grower of cattle gather together a lot of the common native range stock of Masbate, bring it to Manila, slaughter it and sell the dressed beef and the offal for the best price obtainable you will find that 30.29% of the total expenses



of getting the animal here will be government charges in some form or other; you will find that these charges amount to 9.66% of the gross receipts for the animal, and in this there is not included two charges of the merchants tax at 1½% each, paid by wholesaler and retailer of the beef after the beef has left the hands of the grower. The grower does not pay the merchants tax on his sales. It is safe to say that on every kilo of Philippine grown fresh beef bought by the consumer he pays not less than 12 centavos per kilo to the government in some form of taxation. This is too much of a charge for government to make, as it is a direct attack upon the energy of the people who need the beef to meet the harder work of today; a direct attack upon the industry which will furnish work animals to increase the wealth of the country.

The industry should be absolutely free, in order to create a greater interest in it and thus a greater production of the necessary work animals to wrest greater wealth out of the vacant lands now absolutely idle.

It is my idea that an Animal Standardization Board should be provided for by legislation; this board to consist of men actually engaged in the business of growing and developing cattle, the Director of Agriculture to be its Chairman. The funds received from the registration and transfer of animals should go to the board as a fund with which to work out through importation of high grade sires a type of animal suitable to the climatic conditions governing here which will in the end give the quota of animals necessary to perform the work of the country and give the people a plentiful supply of cheap beef.

H. L. Heath.

## Trespassing in Our Neighbor's Backyard

After Big Game in the Indochina Wilderness

The interior country to the north and east of Saigon is sandy and as the rain water rapidly disappears below the surface of the ground cultivation is limited to a few favored spots. There is a sparse vegetation of palms and second growth covering most of the area but here and there immense grassy plains intersperse. Apparently at some prehistoric date the country was favored with a more uniform rainfall and was more thoroughly cultivated. This guess is corroborated by the extensive Buddhist temple ruins completely hidden by jungle and but recently discovered.

The country now lies practically uninhabited except by wild game. Great herds of deer, pigs, bison and elephants find food and refuge in the areas too unproductive for humans to occupy, and along with these

Saigon seem to contradict this. The rubber trees so completely shade the ground that little moisture is lost by evaporation, and rubber can be grown where apparently no other crop can.

There is tremendous expansion in the industry here. New clearings and plantings are seen by the hundreds of square miles. Although personally I am not too optimistic about rubber in the Philippines, still I am sure that it would grow very well and be a wonderful help toward reforesting our co-gon hills.

Cattle and rice boats running between Manila and Saigon make the trip in five days and charge about sixty pesos passage. This puts a hunt in that country within the means of most any enthusiast who will save his pennies for the purpose. Some

dressed in white drill. Saigon is always a little warmer than Manila.

We expected to join M. C. D. Squires in Saigon and hunt with him. We found his brother Roy in the hospital suffering from sun stroke. A mild form of sun stroke seems to be of common occurrence there. Roy directed us to Annam, along the coast, to find "C. D." and Dr. Meisch, from Fort McKinley, as they were hunting with a professional guide, a Frenchman by the name of F. J. de Fosse.

We were fortunate in meeting a former employe of the customs service who had helped us in Phnom Penh two years before. He put our baggage through and got out our firearms permit for us before offices closed, on the day of our arrival. It is advisable to take on an assistant for these duties, as a stranger is so badly handicapped in language; although all officials were friendly and helpful. We gave our man ten pesos and a box of Manila cigars. He seemed pleased.

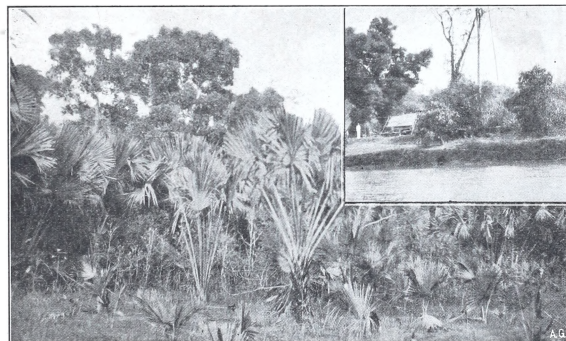
At Gia Huynh, 120 kilometers up the railroad, we found "C. D." and the doctor. Each had a good bag. The doctor had killed a fine tiger as it was stalking a deer, which he himself was stalking. He also had several and an elephant. "C. D." had a very fine large tiger and several water buffaloes. Many of you who read this have had the pleasure of seeing his trophies in Squires-Bingham Company's windows recently.

It now developed that both Squires brothers and Dixon preferred to move on to Cambodia, where we had hunted two years ago. It seemed to me that a fourth member would make the party too large, so I employed de Fosse for a hunt in his territory. I did not regret my decision, as de Fosse knows his stuff and is a capital hunting companion. One immediately forgets the relation of employer and employe and is only conscious of a new friend. He has guided and hunted for market in that locality for many years, and he is undoubtedly an authority on the habits and haunts of native game.

March 20, the day of our arrival at de Fosse's house, he and I walked out a short distance from the house to see what we could see. To the left of the trail I saw through the bush what looked like one of the old cast-iron lions that were in vogue years ago as lawn ornaments. As I stopped to look closer it dropped its head to the ground, which relieved me of the doubt as to whether or not it was something to shoot. After the shot it rolled off the ant hill where it had been crouching, and with a deep growl made for the grass. Now even a house cat is no slouch in a hand to hand encounter, and as this was no house cat I was perfectly willing to accept de Fosse's suggestion that we come back after it next morning.

With a double-barrel shotgun and two trackers I went out next morning, and found the leopard dead. I was well pleased with the first day's hunt.

The next few days we hunted without success for a lion cow, for tiger bait. A cow was needed, as a bull would be too heavy to haul on a cart. The system used in getting a tiger is to select a place where tigers frequently pass, build a dead animal of grass and leaves and bring a blind animal as bait to the blind. A certain ripeness must be attained before the tiger can locate the bait; his sense of smell is not more keen than a man's. The bait is inspected twice daily. When it is found to have been partly eaten, the hunter crawls into the blind to await the tiger's return for a second helping. A screen is also built, and a trail cleaned to the rear, to enable the hunter to approach the bait silently, in



(Photo by J. L. Myers, Author)

Good Big Game Country, Indochina: Inset, Camp on River Bank.

grass eaters, and feeding upon them, are tigers and leopards. There are in addition many other animals more or less rare, such as goats, bear and rhinoceros, and also a wonderful variety of birds, including peacocks, pheasants, quails, ducks and pigeons.

Strange to say there is one crop that seems to do fairly well in this semiarid region, and that is rubber. We have been led to believe that rubber requires a fairly uniform rainfall but the beautiful and thrifty groves along the railroad north of

provinces require hunting licenses but in only one, Dalat, the mountain summer resort, is the license expensive. Better hunting, I believe, is to be had in many other sections.

On March 14 of this year Roy Dixon and I left for Saigon via Hongkong. It was warm and stuffy aboard the *President Grant*, but it was not like that in Hongkong. I had neglected to provide heavy clothing, and believe that I had the distinction of being the only person in Hongkong that day

order to surprise the tiger if he is caught in the act. C. D. Squires got his tiger from the screen.

April 1 we moved to the Lagna river, twenty-five kilometers north of the railroad. This river is a fine swift stream which flows through immense plains. Innumerable deer and buffalo graze on these plains, and here, in the edge of the forest, is where we planned to build blinds for tigers. Fortune favored me during the next few days; I got a young bison, a young buffalo and a large deer that served for baits for two blinds.

One of the baits was eaten in such a manner that it indicated the work of a young tiger. I sat in the blind, or *boma*, as they call it in Africa, several times, as the tiger

ed only cows and calves, so we did not molest them. I believe the ivory hunters work on the males until they are rare. Deer, pigs, peacocks and crocodiles were seen daily; we kept our table supplied easily.

April 11 we moved back to the house and found plentiful signs of bison. These are the very largest species of cattle and are supposed most nearly to represent the original breed from which our present cattle are descended. The National Geographic Magazine for December, 1925, has some excellent illustrations of them. The *Seladang* is the largest and is dark brown in color with shaggy gray forehead and white stockings. The *Banting* is smaller, reddish brown to yellow in color, also with white stockings.

ther they were yesterday's or today's. All were indistinct, as the ground was hard and dry. Finally de Fosse would pause, lean on his gun, call for his canteen and remark, "Well, they are in that patch of brush. It is too dry and noisy in there to get up to them. We will come back here tonight and wait for them to come out." And I would realize that we had circled the patch of brush where he had said the herd was.



(Photo by J. L. Myers, Author)  
Indochina Wild Cattle--a Seladang.

April 16 de Fosse was away, so his boy, Cheong, was with me. We heard a big bunch of *Seladang* in the brush, and Cheong led me to where they passed, but I could not see them to shoot. I already had two cows and wanted nothing but a big bull. Cheong was impatient, but we went back to camp and in the evening returned to that vicinity. Cheong's sharp eyes discovered a suspicious brown spot in the edge of the brush and soon a switch of the tail confirmed his hiss of *Seladang*!

The big bull moved around from behind a palm and looked squarely at us. Steadying myself on one knee, as the distance was 137 paces, I added the trophy most prized of all to my collection. This bull measured 72 inches at the shoulders, the hump at the middle of the back being six inches higher; girth 98 inches and neck in front of shoulder 82 inches; nose to root of tail, 105 inches. Not a large bull at that. Although taller than the buffalo, they are not so thick through the shoulders.

This was the last of the trophies taken but I had one more piece of good luck awaiting me. On my return to Saigon I found C. D. Squires with arrangements made to board the good ship *Helen C.* at Phnom Penh, loaded with cattle direct for Manila.

J. L. Myers



(Photo by J. L. Myers, Author)

Inset: Tiger Killed as Text Describes: Right, Boma from Which Author Fired: Left Below Inset: Cat Used to Attract Tiger.

came every night, and on the morning of April 7, as I was sitting in my boma twiddling my thumbs, stripes appeared unannounced in front of the peep hole. There was no wind, almost perfect silence in the forest, but Stripes had come to the bait ever dry leaves to within twelve yards of me and I had heard no sound. My respect for Stripes grew. I moved a half dry leaf covering part of the peep hole and at the slight sound Stripes looked up so quickly that I caught my breath. I dared not move until Stripes started to eat, and I could tell immediately that this was not the small tiger I had expected. I feared she would break the bait loose and wasted no time in putting a bullet through her head.

This was a tigress, weight 233 pounds, height at shoulder two feet eight inches, and eight feet two inches tip to tip. The beautiful soft skin and graceful form made me almost regret she fell but the look in the eyes as I moved that leaf makes me think I have saved the lives of many deer and possibly some men.

April 9 we discovered a herd of buffaloes (our Philippine carabao) and took an immense bull and two large cows. These are much larger animals than our local domestic carabao, and are never domesticated. I believe the big bull would weigh 2500 pounds. These animals are very hard to kill and de Fosse and I both fired until all wounded animals were down. We found his full metal patched eight millimeter *Lebel* ammunition far the best for the big stuff. All my American bullets broke up too soon to give reliable penetration.

Almost every night at the river camp we were disturbed by elephants squealing and trumpeting along the river, but tracks show-

The *Banting* is smaller, reddish brown to yellow in color also with white stockings. These wild cattle have been considered by sportsmen as the finest trophies to be had in Asia, surpassing in courage and fighting instinct even the tiger and elephant.

It was in hunting the *Seladang* that de Fosse's remarkable ability to track animals was demonstrated.

We would leave camp at daylight and apparently, to me, wander aimlessly through the woods and clearings. Occasionally tracks needed close examination to determine whe-



(Photo by J. L. Myers, Author)

Typical Jungle, Indochina: Tiger Trap (Inset)

## Philippine Comment in American Press

Persistent News That Wood Will Retire Denied



General Wood

the Philippines but in Guam and Honolulu too, and have the report ready for the opening of Congress in December. President Coolidge seems definitely inclined to formulate a policy of his own toward the Philippines. Congress, however, has no attitude other than that of drifting with the tide. The bill to increase the pay and power of the auditor fluttered with faint life in committee for a time, then gave up the ghost; and now it has been resuscitated by favorable committee reports.

Both Thompson and General Wood scout the conjecture that the former is to succeed the latter. Wood doesn't plan a trip home until 1928; Thompson says he wasn't offered the post and wouldn't have accepted the offer if made.

Correspondents in Washington of metropolitan newspapers predict that Thompson is being groomed for the governor general's post at Manila and that General Wood will retire. On the other hand, General Wood has stated he has no intention of going home soon; he is not thinking of resigning. He has been governor general since October 1921, nearly five years. Only Harrison held the office longer, and General Wood has had no vacation and is 66 years old.

These are some of the things the Washington wisacres cite. They are the keenest news men as a group in the United States. For example, the Philadelphia Ledger and New York Post man is the author of "Mirrors of Washington," Clinton W. Gilbert. When he prowls through the departments on a sleuthing trip he finds out things. He went prowling around on the Thompson story, and then said:

"The prediction is made that Mr. Thompson will be the next governor general of the Philippines. This guesswork is based on certain known facts with regard to General Wood. The Philippine governor is 65 and his health is not good. The climate at Manila is trying. General Wood has had a great many personal worries since going to his post in the islands. And the situation in the Philippines is disheartening. No one here criticizes General Wood and there is no doubt that he can stay at Manila as long as he likes, but it is not believed he will care to stay there many months longer."

This is probably the most accurate information available. Thompson may be the prospective governor general, but Wood's further tenure of the office depends upon himself.

Thompson has had a political and business career in Ohio. He was once secretary to Taft, who is believed to have recommended his appointment. From the iron and steel business he has accumulated a private fortune; in this respect he is a man like Forbes. He has been interested in educational problems and is a close personal friend of President Thompson of the Uni-

versity of Ohio, though no relation. Richard V. Oulahan is in charge of the Washington bureau of the New York Times, which sends the paper this comment in its dispatch on the Thompson interview with Coolidge:

"The report of Colonel Thompson is expected to give the President material on which to base consideration of a plan to consolidate control of all the insular possessions under one head. Their administration is now divided among several government departments. The Philippines and the Canal Zone are under the war department, Guam and Samoa under the navy department, Hawaii under the interior department and Porto Rico under the state department. The political and industrial situation in the Philippines are closely interwoven. This is well understood by the Coolidge administration. A set policy of the politico element is to prevent American capital from being utilized in the economic development of the islands.

"Every effort of the politico to force General Wood out of office has been resisted by President Coolidge, who has given the general his confidence and support, but the President's course has not helped along the desire of the administration to develop the great natural resources of that vast territory. The development of rubber growing in the southern Philippines is desired by the government, but the attitude of the native controlling politico element offers no opportunity for employment of large American capital in that direction. . . . The President has set his face against the Filipino demand for complete independence, qualified by a willingness to change that position whenever there is evidence that the native population is competent to exercise self-government. There appears to be little prospect that any move in the direction of independence will result from Colonel Thompson's visit, although what he said at the Whitehouse today indicates that he will devote part of his report to that question."

Oulahan is no less a figure in the newspaper world than Gilbert is. He was out to Manila two years ago, to break the story of Osborne Wood's wall street operations, and at that time wrote a series of articles on the Philippines in general for the Times.

### COTTABATO PROGRESSING FAST

Everyone returning to Manila from Cottabato reports rapid development of agriculture in that province, particularly in the Sarangani bay district. Five years ago there were no rice mills, now there are twelve or more. During the first five months of this year some 60,000 cavans of corn were exported to provincial points; and this would have been more if adequate transportation had been available. The cattle industry prospers, and breeders are developing good grade Indian stock little susceptible to disease. Another cross is Indian and Hereford bloods, which is said to be the best both for work animals and beef. Broken steers sell into the Negro sugar fields at good round prices; even at Cottabato an animal brings P150 or more. The several American plantations are in productive condition and Christian immigration is considerable. Peace prevails. The Philippine Packers' Association has begun activities in an experimental way that may lead to an important pineapple canning industry.



Carmi A. Thompson

The conviction that an undeveloped Philippines is unsatisfactory from every viewpoint and unprofitable to the nation is taking hold widely in America, to judge from comment not alone in the press of the big cities, where the industrial point of view is natural and the importance of overseas trade evident, but in the rural press too.

To illustrate, take the following from the Hill City Republican, a Kansas town:

"There has been coming to this office a series of publications relating to the progress of the Philippine Islands and we have taken considerable interest in the information given out. The articles do not deal so much with the problem of government as they do with the natural resources and business progress. It is pointed out that the islands can be made to supply many of the tropical products used in this country that are now being covered by huge syndicates. For instance, both coffee and rubber have taken untold millions from this country in the way of extortionate prices. Both of these products can be grown in the Philippines and a fair trade exchange of prices can be arranged. These are only two of the thousands of tropical products that can be produced in the islands that will find a ready market in this country and which must be had from some source. From a business standpoint these islands are essential to our prosperity and we are necessary to the Philippines whether the natives realize it or not. If the Philippine people do not realize the great advantage that would come to them by remaining under the American flag and to be satisfied with the political opportunities for self determination as subjects to our sovereignty then they are not yet capable of independence. The advantages of remaining a part of the United States are mutual. If there is any doubt about it we are inclined to think it is ours, and it is becoming a pretty well settled fact that the islands can get their independence only by an action of the people of this country. Congress does not have the power to alienate any part of our sovereign territory. The Philippines were purchased and added to our country's domain and it is a notorious fact in history that since the inception of our government there has never been one inch of soil disposed of, we have repeatedly added to our territory. By remaining under our flag the Philippine Islands would have just as much independence and political freedom as Kansas and the maudlin talk about giving them their freedom is political bunk."

The Hill City Republican is Republican in politics. It no doubt is partisan toward the Coolidge administration. But the New York Times is Independent-Democrat, and quite independently of their home political leanings the editors are forming personal opinions on the Philippines—which they express with vigor. A general trend is rolling up, out in the rural congressional districts. Rubber has a great deal to do with it, of course, but not all; and the information about other resources than rubber lands, the basis of which are the many articles which have appeared in this Journal, is convincing the country that the Philippines are potentially a land of opportunity and that potentialities should be converted into realities.



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### QUI NON CREDIT ANATHEMA EST

On May 20 the governor general telegraphed a resume of his annual report for 1925 to the war department with the request that the telegram be released to the press to correct misleading propaganda. The telegram stated that in 1925

**Report Itself Misleading?** there was an increase of P45,000,000 in the value of the six principal crops of the Philippines, which might well lead to the inference that there was a substantial increase in the volume of these crops, and hence would be misleading; for in general there was a decrease in production. The decrease in coconut oil was 5,000 tons, in copra 12,000 tons, in Manila hemp 232,447 tons, in rice (as Percy A. Hill reported) about 30 per cent from 1924-25. This covers three of the principal crops. Corn, supposed the sixth, need not be considered. The increase yield of sugar in 1924-25 was because of the prolonged growing season and not because of increased yield per hectare per month; and it was offset by the decreased yield in 1925-26. There was an increase in the production of tobacco, due too to unusually favorable weather.

When one looks about for institutions established to aid agriculture by applied science, he finds they don't exist, and that the good crops and consequent good business were providential.

Another point in the report was that the cash surplus at the end of the year was P23,000,000, with supplies on hand, cash with disbursing officers, etc. making P10,000,000 altogether. Business foresaw and predicted something of this. The government, even late in 1925, seemed however to fear a deficit and accordingly made the merchants' sales tax permanent at 1-1/2 per cent, cumulative, so that it averages perhaps 4-1/2 per cent upon goods that don't escape it, when in fact it seems not to have been needed at all. A great surplus in the treasury accumulated from an exorbitant sales tax might well be stated as such, together with the fact that the united chambers of commerce of the islands strongly protested against the levy and assured the government of what has come to pass, that the levy was superfluous.

Cordial cooperation is spoken of in the report. This did not lead however to any fundamental change of policy; it brought no new money into the islands nor new acres into cultivation. But the term "insular, provincial and municipal officials" in the report perhaps was not meant

**Report Sound On One Point** to include the legislature, and the others are amenable to executive discipline and toeing the mark for that reason. Besides, they may wish to bring progress about, and share the general prosperity, peace and order the governor general observed in all parts of the islands last year. We rather believe they do, and in so far as the report leaves the impression that adequate Federal authority would be appreciated in the Philippines, it is certainly sound; for this is true.

To sum up, fortunately 1925 was a good year, but little occurred in the government to make it so or to duplicate this good fortune in subsequent years. The United States, our principal customer, paid more for our products than she need have paid had any means been found to put more of our farm lands under the

plow. With less to sell, we got more for it. But is this the logic of government that will bind us to America? The thoroughgoing optimism of an official report on the present situation is disconcerting, rather dunning.

### PROPOSED NEW LICENSE TAXES

The municipal board has approved a schedule of license taxes upon factories and shops in Manila in order to provide more revenue for schools. Many items in the schedule seem ridiculous.

For instance, blacksmith shops are to pay from **Don't Be A Blacksmith** P25 to P500 a year, watchmakers P100 a year, lumber yards from P200 to P600 a year, garages with more than fifty cars P720, but with only fifty cars only P360 a year. Junkshops will pay P75, repair factories from P100 to P400 depending upon the machinery used—the better equipped the higher the license. Nothing could be better than this schedule to prevent young Filipinos from getting into business for themselves. The veto power of the mayor never had a greater opportunity laid before it. The complete list is published elsewhere in this issue of the Journal.

### THE KIESS BILLS

Two bills relative to the Philippines are under consideration in Congress with the backing of the Whitehouse and with some prospect therefore of becoming law. One would allocate as a discretionary fund for the governor general, the million pesos annually collected as Federal excise taxes on Philippine cigars sold in the United States, which now reverts to the insular treasury and is appropriated by the legislature. The other would define the powers of the insular auditor. The Whitehouse says if the first is approved, men from civil life may be appointed to the staff of the governor general and the semblance of a military regime avoided. Yes, and other things too may be done: the public domain might be surveyed and its boundaries determined. Might there not even be a sacrifice of staff assistance in order to do things of this sort? At any rate, there are numerous Federal affairs here that this money could be devoted to, all to the public advantage.

As to the powers of the auditor, they should now be fixed by congressional legislation; they have been challenged and are constantly disputed, so it will be best all round to know just what the auditor may and may not legally do.

### AN EXCELLENT PROPOSAL

Director Reyes of the Bureau of commerce and industry wants the products of Spain vigorously and relentlessly advertised in the Philippines. The Tribune in its issue of May 6 endorses the

**The Field Is Open** idea and would extend it to other countries' products because "it is decidedly better to be a link in the chain of World business than to play second fiddle to the economic interests of one country." The Tribune

thinks this a brilliant idea. If it isn't to be executed with government funds, we do too. Spain has many products well worth advertising in any market. If there is a law against doing so here, we advocate its immediate repeal. If there is none, we proffer our rate card. Put *buying* from various countries will not make the Philippines a commercial virtuoso. It is *selling* a lot—a lot more than they do now, and a lot more than they buy—that will win them promotion from the rank of second-fiddle player. Toward this goal their steps are feeble. Even the tendency of education demonstrates that they create consumers who love the wines of Spain, the silks of Patterson, Kobs and Niagara, with far more ease and gusto than they create producers who thrill at the song of the bird at dawn, as they wind their way to the fields, and return at sundown chanting pastzials. It is the country where a contented peasantry thrives that is worth advertising goods in; the princes and lords that a country of different stripe can afford are few in number and shamefully low in pocket.

## ₱7,000,000 Excise Taxes from Tobacco Yearly Data on Cagayan Valley- Opened by New Road

### TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

*Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette  
Manufacturing Co.*



**RAW LEAF:** Trading in grades for local consumption during May has been very weak and was mostly limited to Pangasinan leaf as used by the smaller cigarette factories. The demand from abroad, outside of Spain, has been very small and consignments made to

the United States and Belgium consisted exclusively of scrap tobacco. Of the 1925 crop of Isabela and Cagayan there still remain big quantities in the hands of local dealers with no inquiries.

Shipments to foreign countries during May were as follows:

Leaf Tobacco  
and Scraps  
Kilos

Australia .....	288
Belgium and Holland .....	15,026
China .....	9,157
Hongkong .....	10,227
Japan .....	41,504
Java .....	8,574
Spain .....	528,264
Straits Settlements .....	4,353
Uruguay .....	4,691
United States .....	10,735

632,819

**CIGARS:** Comparative figures for the trade with the United States are as follows:

May 1926 .....	17,584,906
April 1926 .....	17,154,776
May 1925 .....	19,041,369

## Valley Merits Some Attention from The Govern- ment

Last year the producers of tobacco in Cagayan and Isabela, the region where leaf for cigars for the American market is grown, received more than ₱5,000,000 for their crop. This does not include expense of transportation, classification and rebaling, etc., which added a considerable sum to the money the valley derived from its tobacco. However, until very recently this rich valley which has always given the government a goodly share of its total revenues, has been woefully neglected; so that despite the considerable Caucasian element in its population, its development has been retarded.

Aparri, capital of Cagayan and the port for the valley, is now within 30 hours of Manila by automobile. The Wood administration has opened the road into the valley. All sections are not completed, and there is one gap that it is best to bridge by way of the river, but the work continues. On the San Jose and Santa Fe section ₱1,132,000

has been spent; on the Santa Fe and Bayambang section, ₱66,200; on the Bajabog and San Luis section, ₱32,000; on the Cauayan and Ilagan section in Isabela, ₱228,000; on the Ilagan and Cabagan section in Isabela, ₱42,000; on the Alcañal and Aparri section in Cagayan, ₱504,000. The total recent expenditures therefore on various sections of the road from Manila to Aparri have been ₱2,204,200.

This is on sections the combined length of which is 270.5 kilometers. Work on the Ilagan-Cabagan section is not much more than well begun.

Trips into the valley are interesting and instructive. This year's tobacco crop is big



(Bu. of Agriculture Plate)  
Making "Manos" of Tobacco, Cagayan Valley.

and promises to be of good quality. Corn and rice are also grown, as well as sugar cane, but tobacco is the principal crop; so that the opening of the valley and the good season it has enjoyed are a factor in the year's business of the islands.

Improvement of the port of Aparri is planned. Owing to the heavy river current and the topography of the coast, during the northeast monsoon bars from at the mouth of the river, making navigation dangerous and difficult. It is proposed to build jetties to prevent precipitation of the silt carried by the river until it is well out to sea. This will cost several hundred thousand pesos.

It is insular money, but only a fraction of the tobacco revenue.

The internal revenue reports show that during the five years from 1920 to 1924 the government collected in excise taxes on cigars ₱1,402,005 and ₱28,528,884 on cigarettes, and ₱1,727,758 on other tobacco manufactures. It got beside about ₱1,000,000 a year in Federal excise taxes collected on Philippine cigars sold in the United States, which taxes are remitted to the insular treasury; but it is now proposed, in the Kiess bill, to allot these taxes to the office of the governor general.)

In 1924 local insular revenue from the tobacco industry was ₱6,167,652; in 1923 it was ₱6,341,971; in 1922 it was ₱5,932,091; in 1921 it was ₱6,538,183 and in 1920 it was ₱6,628,148. Collections were perhaps higher last year than in 1924, the last year for which the reports are available. The revenue from cigarettes alone is more than ₱5,000,000 a year.

Although tobacco from the Cagayan valley is rated high among the tobaccos of the world, not all of it, by any means, is used by the factories in Manila for manufacture into cigars for the overseas markets, particularly the United States. Such tobacco is in fact a small percentage of the whole, and is carefully selected and stored for the purpose intended. There are even factories using nothing but valley tobacco even for cigarettes for the domestic trade.

The internal revenue law went into effect in 1904; it has therefore been in effect 23 years. The collections on tobacco from August 1, 1901, to June 30, 1905, were ₱2,012,576, but perhaps an average of four million pesos may be taken for the period, as the collections mounted rapidly; and to total this sum would indicate the justification for the liberal, though tardy, expenditures on public works in the valley. Spain's

revenue from tobacco under the monopoly, 1781 to 1882, ran in the later years above \$5,000,000 Mex., and was the principal source of public funds. An annual tribute of 90,000 quintals also went to Spain from Manila. A private corporation once offered to guarantee the insular budget, then about \$15,000,000 Mex., in exchange for the monopoly, which applied only in Luzon and only to Cagayan, Isabela, Union, Abra, Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte. The population in those provinces in 1882 was 785,000. Then as now it was the Ilocano immigrant who tilled most successfully in the Cagayan valley. The new road will encourage immigration of these thrifty hard-working farmers.

### COMES TO COMMERCE OFFICE

W. K. Hoyt will arrive in Manila in July, to be in the office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, an assistant to the trade commissioner, O. M. Butler. This news is received from an old friend of the Journal, Evert D. Hester, former registrar of the college of agriculture, University of the Philippines. Hester is now in the department of commerce, an assistant trade commissioner; and he has gone to Madrid for duty in the office of the commercial attaché, Charles Cunningham.

## The New Ports of Entry: Davao and Legaspi

Mindanao Port Surpasses Her Bicol Sister

Now that the new ports of entry have been in operation for a third of a year, or from January 1 to April 30, the period for which the records are completed, it is possible to review their business and compare them one with the other. First of all, their imports have not been at all important: in February gasoline to the value of P105,711 was imported into Legaspi, and in March a shipment of goods from Japan valued at P14,497 was imported into Davao. Their growth as importing centers will follow their growth as exporting centers—and perhaps always much behind. However, this may not be true of Davao. In the town and province of Davao is domiciled, engaged in business, farming and trade, the largest Japanese community in the Philippines; and it may be that to supply this community and its patrons, an increasing quantity of goods will be imported directly into Davao.

Concrete piles are being made for the new pier at Davao. There is even a small road allotment, P25,000; and some work will be undertaken this year. In the matter of roads, Legaspi will fare better than Davao. The big fund will be the gasoline tax, about P2,500,000 this year; but the department of commerce and communications has only a fourth of this to allot at its discretion; the other three fourths are specifically allotted in the law, with population a factor and area not a factor; so that the large sparsely settled provinces where roads are needed most, to induce settlement and development, get the least, having neither population nor completed roads to base claims upon. It may be assumed, however, that these provinces will be favored somewhat by the department of commerce and communications; they will get a considerable portion of the P800,000 the department may allot at its discretion. Albany, of course, has large population and many completed roads.

As a matter of fact, in the 1926 appropriations neither port, Legaspi or Davao, has any money whatever for piers or port improvements; what is being used at Davao is the P100,000 over from the 1925 appropriations, and at least P150,000 more is needed to complete the concrete work alone. It is planned in the bureau of public works to recommend such an appropriation, and now that the work is well begun, to finish it as soon as possible. Investigations are underway at Legaspi. The site recommended by the railway is dangerously exposed to the sea; the only possible construction is a marginal wharf, and a site is being sought that is more protected from the sea and that may be accessible by rail as well. The report is not yet submitted.

The primary advantage of the ports is to the exportation of raw products of the islands. This is very materially the case in Davao. Various ports of the Philippines exported Manila hemp during the first four months of this year as follows, in kilograms:

Manila	22,116,298
Cebu	10,960,481
Zamboanga	322,832
Davao	6,801,186
Total	40,201,000

Manila handled, then, about 55 per cent of the hemp exported from the islands during the period; Cebu 27 per cent, Davao 17



O. V. Wood, Whom J. F. Marius Declares Was the Prime Mover in the Port Project for Davao.

Wood was born in Kings County, Mo., September 1, 1877, and died December 19, 1922, while on his way to the United States from his plantation at Malita, Davao. He suffered from pernicious anemia.

His parents removed to California from Missouri when he was a small boy. He was educated at San Diego Normal School and came to the Philippines in 1901 (with the first American teachers on the army transport Thomas), to organize sloyd work in the Moro schools. Until 1906 he remained with the government in Davao; he was schools superintendent, secretary of the Davao district, deputy governor and acting governor.

In 1906 he left the service and gave all his time to his plantation at Malita. In 1918 he went to California and married. His widow, Mrs. Dava A. Wood, and daughter, four years old, Dora Ellen Wood, make their home in Pasadena when they are not at Malita.

"We have at least 200 bushels of coconuts, of more than a dozen varieties, at Malita," Mrs. Wood writes. "Our electric light and ice plant are run by water power; also the copra cutter, cocon mill, rice mill and coru sheller." She describes the garden, the plantation house, the general store and warehouses, and the wharf where cargoes are loaded on ocean steamers at Malita. Malita has 130 hectares of Manila hemp, 160 hectares of coconuts and 6,000 Castillon rubber trees, all producing.

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per cent and Zamboanga less than one per cent. Baling stations and branch offices of export houses are busy at Davao. The progress of this port is of interest outside the Philippines. "I assume," writes Shelby Wiggins, manager of the foreign trade department of the Portland chamber of commerce, "you are familiar with the efforts which the Portland Chamber of Commerce has exerted through the Oregon delegation and our personal representative in Washington in the matter of having Davao made a port of entry and assisting that city in other ways. In view of the substantial volume of cargo which comes to this port from Davao, you can readily appreciate our sincere interest in its progress."

Is not this a cogent comment on the whole Philippine problem? Where they realize their interests are affected, Americans at home bestir themselves. Mr. Wiggins was acknowledging receipt of the January number of the Journal, the special issue on Davao. "If we can be of service to your esteemed body I trust you will make your wants known," he says.

Legaspi exported no hemp during the first four months of the year. She did export copra. The copra exports to the United States from the various ports were as follows, in kilograms:

Manila .....	1,212,595
Hilo .....	2,582,987
Cebu .....	15,887,863
Zamboanga .....	1,301,719
Davao .....	960,852
Legaspi .....	761,832
Total .....	25,707,853

In this trade Manila's share was approximately 1.7 per cent, Hilo's ten per cent, Cebu's 61.75 per cent, Zamboanga's 16.7 per cent, Davao's 3.73 per cent, and Legaspi's three per cent. In addition, Cebu shipped 657,800 kilos of copra to Germany and 2,175,800 to Spain. Manila shipped 31,270 kilos to Spain, and Jolo 14,985 to Singapore.

It should be stated that until recently the copra crop of the Legaspi district has been far below normal and ruling prices of copra at production points outside the Philippines have caused considerable buying in those regions for the United States. Now however production in Tayabas and Laguna is rapidly increasing. Zamboanga is reported to have suffered severely by the drought, which was broken May 7 by copious rains.

O. V. Wood is, above all others, responsible for the making of Davao a port of entry for the Philippines, in the opinion of J. V. Marias, who was in charge of shipping board matters in the orient when the initial steps were taken. He was afterward vice president and acting manager of the Bank of the Philippine Islands and is now residing in San Francisco, whence he writes:

"In April of 1921 I went to Davao. It was a filthy place. There was not a decent bed to sleep in or a decent meal to be had, but it had possibilities. I saw them and told the planters; among whom was Wood, and I learned all I could about their troubles, particularly the shipping obstacle. I told them that if they got behind me and supported me that I would give them direct shipments to the United States. . . . O. V. Wood believed in me, the only one who did, the result of which was that he negotiated with me for a ship to go after 4,000 bales (of hemp); and he offered to pay a differential so that the ship would not lose. I agreed to send a ship there, the Dewey. I went with it. I was on the bridge when we docked, first at Manila, then Davao and then Taloma. Needless to say I was happy. I had made good my promise and proved my faith. Poor Wood was on his last legs. We had a terrible time. We did not get our promised 4,000 bales; we lost money;

he agreed to pay dead freight but I don't think the charge was ever pressed. That was only the start of my troubles. Wood died. He was my only active supporter. . . . However, we finally won out and I am mighty pleased with the results. They certainly prove that the effort was worthwhile, but how much easier it could have been made if I had some kind of cooperation."

Cooperation was finally forthcoming, especially from the office of the governor general. The reader perceives that the opening of both Legaspi and Davao was a deal: to get the one, Davao, it was necessary for the executive branch of the government to approve the other. Both are to be connected with Manila by direct wireless communication. Bids for new equipment have been opened at the bureau of posts. One covers a long-wave system, two others cover short-wave systems. Decision among them has not been made (May 25), but one will be accepted and the work undertaken.

It also seems probable that the telegraph office at Davao will be removed from the town, inland, to the new town of Santa Ana, at the port. The report of the inspector is awaited but has been ordered submitted. It cannot but show that the bulk of the commercial telegraph business arises at the port and not in the town of Davao itself.

MRS. FRANK DIES IN HOSPITAL

News has been received in Manila of the death in San Francisco of Mrs. George I. Frank April 30, after an operation. Mrs. Frank, wife of the well known Escota merchant, had been a resident of Manila for many years; many friends mourn her death. She was an Eastern Star; the funeral service was conducted by Reverend Tracy, formerly of the Episcopal cathedral of Manila.

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## Impounding Six Billion Gallons of Water for Manila

\*\*\* \* \* \*



John Gordon  
of Gordon & Haley Building  
Impounding Dam  
at Novaliches

Manila now has a maximum daily water supply of 22 million gallons, and needs more than twice that volume, as has been the case for many years. The Metropolitan Water District is therefore building a new water system, with the proceeds of P12,000,000 of bonds sold in the United States.

It was ten years ago that the manager of the water district, A. Gideon, then city engineer—for the publicly owned corporation had not then been organized—cited the growing scarcity of water and urged the building of a new and adequate system. When the weather was dry some attention was given his counsel; then it would rain and the mains would run full, and the city fathers would postpone action, though, in their favorite way, accepting the project in principle.

For this reason and some others, Manila suffered a water famine during the dry season broken only late in May. It will however not be long before permanent relief is provided by completion of projects in the new system now under construction. The Montalban system, the one supplying

### THE MAN RESPONSIBLE

A. Gideon, manager of the Metropolitan Water District, who left Manila June 2 and may not return at the end of his leave, is the man to whom the new water system must be credited—whom Manila owes a lasting debt.

Gideon is a Cornell man, class '95. He came to Manila in 1904, 23 years ago, to a position in the bureau of public works, having previously been chief engineer of the Havana (Cuba) Sewerage System. In Manila he was given charge of administration of water service and sewers. In 1912 he became chief engineer of the Department of Sewer and Waterworks Construction, to which position that of City Engineer was added in 1916. When the Metropolitan Water District was organized, July, 1919, he went to the post as manager, which he still holds.

the city and district at present, furnishes a maximum of 22 million gallons per day; the new system will provide 80 millions more, making 100 million gallons altogether and relieving all anxiety as to an adequate supply of water for at least fifty years. Gordon and Haley are now building the big

impounding dam on the Novaliches river. The cost is in the neighborhood of P1,300,000 and the job is to be finished, it is contemplated, before the next dry season becomes severe. This dam will be connected with the Montalban pipeline and even prior to the drawing of water from the Angat river it will afford a considerable extra supply of water.

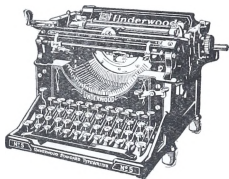
The Novaliches dam will impound six billion gallons of water when finally connected with the Angat conduit. It will stretch across the Novaliches gulch as shown in one of the illustrations. The first step required was the construction of a triple-barrel aqueduct to take care of the river flow while the dam is under construction. This, as is seen in the pictures, is nearly completed, and the concrete wall to prevent seepage is also well along. The dam itself will be of mixed clay and endorated material found adjacent to the site of the dam. A half million cubic meters of this material must be placed, after the present soil has been removed.

Units of principal importance in the new water system, known as the Angat system, are:

A gravity spillway dam on the Angat river below the mouth of the Ipo, emptying into the Angat. This dam will be 50 feet high and 500 long; it will require 40,000 cubic yards of masonry and is estimated to cost P1,200,000.

An aqueduct-tunnel from the mouth of the Ipo to the San Juan reservoir. Four kilometers of the conduit and two kilometers of the tunnel comprising portions of this aqueduct are being constructed by J. B. Findley, the contract involving about P1,000,000. The aqueduct will be 31 kilometers long when completed. Its height, inside, will be five feet, and width five feet. The cost is estimated at P4,000,000.

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Settling basins and sand filters capable of treating 50,000,000 gallons of water per day must be provided. These auxiliaries are expected to cost about P2,500,000.

Enlargement of the San Juan reservoir will cost some P500,000. Extension of the distributing system in Manila will cost P1,000,000, with a similar cost for extension and improvement of the sewer system.

yet a large portion of the Manila press was never happier than when disparaging his efforts—chiefly, perhaps, because he insisted that the city pay the water district the charges due for water furnished.

He probably saved the public another huge sum by rejecting the hydroelectric project coupled with the original plans. He believed this would be a failure, involving

"What we do require is a fairly large river with a minimum flow of more than 50 million gallons per day—located as near Manila as possible and with little or no population on the watershed. The river bed must be of sufficient elevation so that we can cheaply construct a gravity aqueduct system with settling basins and sand filters, and still maintain the same water pressure as we now have in the city. The Angat river comes nearest to fulfilling all these desired requirements, and we have found, after a careful comparative study of every other available source, that it offers the only solution to our problem."

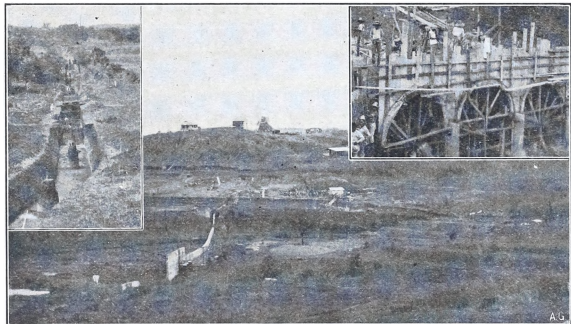
The Pagsanjan river was rejected because of its distance from Manila.

The authorized bonds are only disposed of as money becomes necessary for the purchase of materials or payment for work. The original indebtedness for the Montalban project was P8,000,000; the Angat project adds not more than P12,000,000; highest, around P18,000,000, and by 1950 it will be down again to P10,000,000. The net profits of the water district, unless lowered under new management, are sufficient to take care of all charges of operation and maintenance, interest and sinking fund.

Even with the Angat system operating it will still be necessary to maintain the Montalban system, the godsend to Manila built under the administration of Colonel J. F. Case, back in 1903, because the Marikina valley towns are in the water district and entitled to the water service.

But the Montalban reservoir leaks, leaks like a sieve; the expectations that the crevices and faults in the limestone would silt in, the silt forming a sort of cement, were not fulfilled, so that the minimum flow is many millions of gallons daily below the estimates of the engineers. (Andostie is the formation at the projected Angat dam, and less leakage is anticipated.)

Of the Montalban system Gideon says: "The whole system was proportioned for a maximum draft of 20,500,000 gallons per day. Provided the storage had been what it was originally intended to be and no leakage occurred at the dam, and the minimum stream flow had been 11,000,000 gallons per day, barring accidents the system would probably have been sufficient till the end of 1921. . . . The engineers made a remarkably good estimate of future consumption. They would not have been justified in providing for much more than



Views of the New Waterworks Showing Concrete Curtain Across Base of Impounding Dam, Rowaliches River: Left Inset, View of Tunnel Near Impounding Dam; Right Inset, Head of Triple-Barrel Aqueduct for River Flow While Dam is Under Construction.

River control, supervision, etc., and the building of 31 kilometers of highway along the aqueduct, will absorb another P800,000.

The project was authorized by the Legislature under Act 2852, carrying a provision for bonds in the sum of P12,000,000. But it was the opinion in the United States that these bonds would be taxable; they therefore would have carried an interest rate of perhaps seven per cent. There was further delay until amendments could be made. The bonds bear interest at five per cent, and sold at the rate of 4.72 per cent. They mature in 30 years. By effecting the changes alluded to, Gideon saved the public of the water district some P8,000,000 in interest charges alone. He devoted himself tirelessly to every phase of the project,

an annual deficit on operations and maintenance of about P350,000. Another scheme was to supply Manila with water from artesian wells. He exploded it.

"If each well flowed 70,000 gallons daily," he said, "then 800 wells would be required to supply 56,000,000 gallons of water. The cost would be P6,000 per well, or P4,800,000, besides maintenance and operation costs. The wells are not properly speaking artesian wells at all; they do not flow, but require pumps. The proposition is so full of risks that no reputable engineer would dare risk the possible waste of public money that it involves.

four times the then daily consumption of water in a period of twenty years.

"The watershed of the Angat river is located due north and adjacent to the Mariquina watershed. It occupies practically the whole of the eastern side of Bulacan province, adjacent to Tayabas. At Pared (the town near the projected dam) it covers an estimated area of 280 square miles, 173,200 acres, or about 2.6 times the area of the Mariquina watershed at Montalban dam. It is of a rugged nature, similar to the Mariquina watershed, has no lakes, ponds or swamps or large areas of level land. . . The dam at Pared is to be located in a deep gorge with sharply rising walls, and is more or less favorable for the location of a high dam. The gorge is quite narrow at this place, which means a very much shorter dam and consequently less masonry than would be needed for a dam of similar height elsewhere: on the Angat river."

But think of a city of Manila's population using 50 million gallons of water a day! It actually would do so, if the water could be supplied; and it does use 25 million gallons, with all services metered and wastage estimated lower than in American cities, not more than 25 per cent. In 1933 there were 3,000 services; in 1918, 8,000, and now there are 20,000. In accordance with the Carriedo will, water is furnished free to the poor. To Santa Clara convent and the Franciscans. The city is charged for its water, and on these grounds it is a customer of the water district, and the water system is maintained by the charges for the service, not by taxation.

The insular auditor, Ben F. Wright, has endeavored to get the city's debt to the water district paid, and thereby thrown a pretty case into the United States supreme court; so that as yet the sum due from the city remains a bill receivable, of doubtful worth.

When the water district took over administration of the water system from the city, in 1919, there was an annual deficit. Collections in 1918 were P625,000, expenditures P875,000, the deficit P250,000. (The interest on the P8,000,000 bonds annually is P320,000, at four per cent, and the sinking fund P155,000. An operating charge of P400,000 makes up the remainder of the 1918 expenses). If the city pays its \$200,000 for last year, the collections will be P1,180,000; deducting the city's bill, however, the collections were actually P1,280,000. Interest on the old bonds was P320,000, and on the new P125,000. The sinking fund was P156,000, and operations expense P399,000. This rounds out an expense of P1,000,000, to use approximations, and leaves a net profit to the water district of P280,000, or P180,000 if the city pays.

"We can install the new system, assuring Manila abundance of pure water for fifty years, without increasing the rates," is Gideon's parting assurance, as he leaves Manila the community where he rendered 23 years of work of the stamp generally commended by men able to weigh its worth.

### ZAMBOANGA DROUTH COSTLY

From the Mindanao Herald:

Yesterday morning, May 7, the people of this community were filled with unadulterated joy when the clouds suddenly opened and poured forth a deluge of rain upon a parched and withering land. This was the first rainfall recorded in Zamboanga in 120 days.

The extent of the damage to agriculture would be hard to determine. The coconut trees, which are the main source of the province's wealth, have suffered enormously. It requires about one year for a coconut to mature, from flower to ripe nut, and as a large percentage of the flowers and small nuts have fallen from the trees, the

effect of this drought will be felt for months to come. A 50% shortage in copra production during 1926 would be a very conservative estimate.

This has been the first severe drought suffered in Zamboanga since 1912. We are fortunate that they do not come oftener, and it is probable that this region suffers less through drought than any other part of the Philippines.

It is possible we were becoming entirely too self-sufficient and an all-wise Providence caused this visitation to teach us to be more humble and not so inclined to crow over our superior advantages.

Anyhow, the rains have come in time for our rice and corn crops; the coconuts, hemp and rubber will be revived by the refreshing showers, and next year we will probably be even more cocky than ever before.



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All this seems self-evident. It affects profoundly the Moros of Lanao, who have always adhered to their own civilization. Essentially they are peasant farmers. They have high traditions. If these were modified by economic processes, the change would not be violent and would be everywhere acceptable. The political process is violent; that is to say, it does violence to Moro institutions. America has the question to decide, is this violent process necessary?

Roughly calculated, the area of Lanao is 2500 square miles and the population 100,451, or about four to the square mile. Among these 100,451 people, 96,224 are non-Christian, chiefly Moros, and 14,227 are Christians.

Figuring the area in hectares, it is 631,701, of which 31,170 hectares are cultivated. The land has been classified as follows: commercial forest, 412,890 hectares; non-commercial forest, 25,970 hectares; unexplored, 121,000 hectares, leaving 37,671 hectares variously classified, the total, with the 31,170 hectares under cultivation, rounding out the full area of 631,701 hectares.

Iligan is the port on the north boundary, Malabang the port on the south boundary, near the Cottabato line. Dansalan, at Camp Keithley, on the lake (the word *Lanao* signifying lake), is the provincial capital. There is but one road in the entire province, that from Iligan to Dansalan, 30.5 kilometers. There is no wharf at Iligan, none at Malabang. The country is a paradise for the tribesman, and while left in that condition he can hardly become more than a tribesman.

The bureau of agriculture crop reports originate with municipal officials and are not fully reliable, but such as they are, they

are here, for the year ending December 31.

1925:

Crop	Hectares
Palay (rough rice)	20,990
Corn	4,930
Abaca	1,460
Sugar Cane	500
Tobacco	340
Coconuts	2,950
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,170</b>

Yield	Value
616,600 cavans	P1,861,110
106,440 cavans	412,420
17,680 piculs	307,280
18,330 piculs	187,720
2,630 quintals	45,070
6,807,900 nuts	356,430
<b>Total</b>	<b>P3,170,030</b>

According to these figures the cultivated lands of Lanao yielded last year crops valued at P1,000 or \$500 per hectare, or P100 or \$200 per acre; and it is very probable that the valuations are too high, although the land is fertile. On the basis of population the production was P31.70 per capita, and a family of five had about P155 on which to subsist and pay taxes. This is even accepting the stated valuations.

Wealth is not rapidly accumulating in Lanao.

The principal towns are Iligan and Dansalan. The settlements are rural and isolated, comprised in municipal districts.

The province had a revenue of P302,162.34 last year, from sources as follows:

Taxes and penalties	P71,776.85
Loans & Advances, repaid	12,265.68
Other receipts	6,265.99
Operations	63,991.66
Aid from mun. govts	4,163.48
Insular Aid	143,696.77

The municipalities and municipal districts had revenue as follows:

Taxes and penalties	P35,369.33
Operations	1,366.11
Voluntary Contributions	90,566.40
Insular Aid	12,639.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>P139,941.40</b>

In addition, the insular government collected some P67,000 in internal revenue and cedula taxes, which deducts from the aid, P146,336.33, leaving P79,336.53 as the approximate net aid from the insular treasury to the province and towns. All taxes combined, including voluntary contributions, seem to have been about two pesos per capita. (On the people who worked the 31,170 hectares of land that were cultivated, taxes were far above this average rate).

The enrollment in the schools in December last year was 4,716 pupils, of whom it may be assumed some 2,000 or more are Christians. The sum spent on the schools during the year was P137,045.72.

This is a heavy school budget for an undeveloped province. In contrast, practically nothing was spent upon public improvements aside from maintenance of the road from Iligan to Dansalan. The year however was not different from previous ones, subsequent to the military administration of Mindanao, which left a good wagon road from Iligan to Malabang, and thence to Parang-Parang, and other first rate means of communication to other points, all of which has been permitted to lapse. The bureau of public works wishes to do more. It has assigned to Lanao a district engineer, Alejandro Rivera, and will make certain recommendations to the Legislature for appropriations for the province. It will ask P50,000 for a wharf at Iligan, P10,000 for the one at Butuan, to serve Agusan. It will also ask for funds to open a cart road to Malabang, over the old military highway.

In Lanao it seems to be the familiar case

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of the cart-before-the-horse. As they are run, the Moros don't like the schools. They think the schools tend to wear their children both from their ancient customs and faith and from the fields. They would appreciate public works and the privilege of not being forced to accept a civilization that has borrowed greatly from their own and given it nothing in return—having nothing to give that they would take, except under compulsion.

#### MAY SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



**NEW YORK MARKET:** The sugar market for the month was unsettled and irregular. At the beginning of the month the market was dull and at a standstill owing to strikes in the United Kingdom. Towards the end of the first week, however, the market became more

active and firmer with an advancing tendency. Spot sales of Cubas were made on the basis of 2-7/16¢ and 2-1/2¢. Prices declined to 2-3/8¢ the latter part of the second week, depressing the market. This depression continued throughout the third week, at the close of which the market steadied for a few days and then declined again towards the end of the month.

The weakness of the market throughout the month of May was due to the uncertainty as to the production of Cuba, and the apparently heavy stocks on hand. While some authorities placed the Cuban crop at 4,500,000 tons, others estimated it at figures ranging from 5,000,000 to 5,375,000 tons. Stocks in the U.S., U.K., Cuba and the five principal continental countries at the end of the month were 4,275,000 tons as compared with 3,340,000 tons at the same period in 1925, and 2,275,000 tons in 1924. However, the increasing consumption of sugar in the U.S. and the U.K. is encouraging, and, should this continue, higher prices are expected in the near future.

The market for futures followed the trend of the spot market. Quotations follow:

	High	Low	Latest
July . . . . .	2.59	2.46	2.46
September . . . . .	2.70	2.59	2.59
December . . . . .	2.81	2.71	2.71

Sales of Philippine centrifugals afloat and for future shipments were made at prices ranging from 4.08¢ to 4.40¢ landed terms.

Despite the unseasonably cold weather experienced during the month, there has been further improvement in the market for refined, quotations ranging from 5.49¢ to 5.60¢.

**LOCAL MARKET:** The local market for centrifugals ruled quiet for the month. Small transactions were made at prices ranging from P10.375 to P10.625.

Only two centrals, namely the Victorias and Manapla mills, both in Occidental Negros, are still grinding. Latest production reports confirm the latest estimate of approximately 375,000 metric tons for the 1925-26 crop published in our last month's review, as compared with 493,291 metric tons for the 1924-25 crop, 316,181 metric tons for 1923-24, and 226,238 metric tons for 1922-23.

The first rains that fell during the last week of May have given much relief to the young cane which already showed the effects of the long drouth. This is especially true in the Luzon districts where the drouth

had been more severe than in Negros and Panay.

Local capitalists have been active in pushing through their sugar projects, and two new sugar companies have recently been organized: The Central Luzon Milling Co., which will erect a central at Bamban, Tarlac, and the Nueva Ecija Sugar Mill, which will establish a mill at Cabiao, Nueva Ecija. The Bamban Central will have a daily capacity of 250 tons cane and will commence grinding by next January; the Cabiao Central in Nueva Ecija will have a daily capacity of 120 tons cane and expects to be milling came by December 1 this year.

Shipments of Philippine sugars to various countries from January 1, 1926, to May 25, 1926, are as follows:

Kinds of Sugar	U.S. Pacific	U.S. Atlantic	China & Japan	Total
Centrifugals . . . . .	45,554	193,416	—	238,970
Muscovados . . . . .	—	—	41,982	41,982
Refined . . . . .	823	—	—	823
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>46,377</b>	<b>193,416</b>	<b>41,982</b>	<b>281,775</b>

**MISCELLANEOUS:** According to latest estimates given out by prominent New York firms, the world's increase in production for the 1925-26 crop over the previous year was placed at from 690,000 tons to 710,000 tons as against the previous estimate of over a million tons. It was reported that the plantings of the European beet crop will be less than original estimates.

The Java market was firm and steady. Latest quotations for superiors, f.o.b., per picul were as follows: Spot, Gs. 14 (P12.02); June Gs. 10-7/8 (P9.38); July/August Gs. 10-1/4 (P8.86); Sept./Oct. Gs. 10-3/8 (P8.93). Advice from Java stated that excessive rainfall had occurred there, which may further retard the already late grinding season and adversely affect the crop.

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### REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SUELLMAN  
*Market & Compara*



The last report covered the month of April with statistics up to and including May 3 and this report covers the month of May with statistics up to and including May 31.

**U.S. GRADES**  
 The general strike in Great Britain declared the first of the month had an

immediate effect on all hemp markets. The buyers in the New York market retired immediately as they realized that if the strike should be prolonged it would throw a large quantity of Abaca fibre on the U. S. market and in addition to this the African Sisal, New Zealand hemp and Java Sisal, usually found in the U. K., would be offered to the American buyers. Sellers were offering on the basis of J 11-1/2c, I 13-3/4c and F 14-1/2c. During the first week the shipping houses kept their prices fairly steady but second-hand sellers were quoting considerably lower prices but buyers remained indifferent. Prices gradually declined until the middle of the month when shippers were offering on the basis of J 11c, I 13c and F 13-3/4c.

Notwithstanding the fact that the general strike had been called off, the U. S. buyers continued to look for lower prices. During the last half of the month prices steadily declined and the market closed with sellers but no buyers on the basis of J 10-3/8c, I 11-3/4c and F 12-1/2c. During this period the manufacturers undoubtedly

purchased sufficient hemp for their immediate requirements and it is thought speculators purchased a fair quantity.

On the 1st of the month the shipping houses in Manila were not keen to buy and the dealers remained firm. Nominal quotations were E P34.50, F 32.50, G 24.50, H 17.50, I 31.00, J1 25.50, S1 31.50, S2 29.50 and S3 25.50. With the collapse of the U.S. market exporters immediately dropped their prices and at the end of the first week sales were being made on the basis of D P36.—, E 34.—, F 32.—, G 24.—, H 16.—, I 30.—, J1 24.—, S1 30.4, S2 28.4 and S3 24.4. The market for the balance of the month continued to decline steadily with the shipping houses confining their purchases largely to their regular customers. The dealers, however, remained firm in their ideas of value and as a consequence a considerable quantity of hemp has gone into store. Nominal quotations at the end of the month were E P50.4, F 28.4, G 23.—, H 15.—, I 26.1, J1 23.—, S1 28.—, S2 26.— and S3 23.— with neither buyers nor sellers showing much interest.

**U.K. GRADES.** The U.K. market collapsed on the first of the month due to the general strike. There had been very little buying during the last week or ten days of April and sellers at the close were asking the following prices: J2 £11.—, K £31.— and L £32.10. The general strike was settled by the 12th but the coal strike continued and the manufacturers were not interested in hemp until toward the middle of the month when a few sales were reported.

At this time the Continental buyers commenced to operate to a limited extent. The market for the last half of the month was dull with prices continuing to give way. Both the U.K. and Continental spinners were limited buyers and the London dealers seemed to confine their purchases to about the same quantity that they were able to

dispose of. The market closed quiet with sellers on the basis of J2 £38.10, K £30.—, L £31.— and M £27.—.

The market in Manila for the U.K. grades has been practically at a standstill for the entire month. Nominal prices on the first were J2 P19.50, K 11.50, L 15.50 and M 13.— but there were neither buyers nor sellers. The exporters knew they would be unable to dispose of the hemp at these prices and the dealers claimed the fibre on hand cost them considerably more. Prices, however, continued to decline and at the end of the month sales were made on the basis of J2 P17.50, K 13.25, L 14.— and M 12.25 for good parcels.

**GENERAL.** Prices during the month declined from P1.50 to P1.— per picul on the various grades, the average being in the neighborhood of P2.50 per picul or say P5.— per bale. The stocks, including province holdings, will reach at least 200,000 bales so it is safe to assume that the British strike cost the hemp industry considerably over P1,000,000. It is argued in some quarters that fibre prices were abnormally high. This is probably true but the natural decline would have extended over a longer period and would have enabled holders to liquidate their fibre without loss.

**FREIGHT RATES.** On May 1st the Associated Steamship Lines reduced the rate on hemp from Cebu to Japanese ports from P2.— per bale to P1.— per bale. On May 11th they restored the P2.— rate. On the 21st of May they reduced the rate from Manila to Japanese ports from P2.— to P1.50 per bale. It is understood the P2.— rate will be restored shortly. It is believed these changes in rate were made on account of one or two outside steamers taking hemp for Japan at less than Conference rates.

The rate on hemp for the U.K. and Continent shipped from Davao for transhipment at Singapore was advanced from 10/— over the Manila rate to 20/— over the Manila

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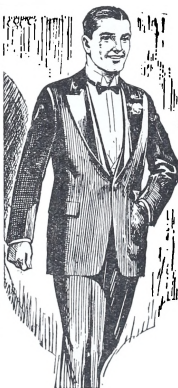


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rate. There was a fair amount of hemp moving via this route but the advance makes it more expensive than bringing the hemp to Cebu or Manila on interisland boats. If it was the intention of the steamship lines to eliminate transshipment at Singapore, they have been entirely successful.

**STATISTICS.** We give below the figures for the period extending from May 3rd to May 31st, 1926.

	1926.	1925.
Stocks on January 1 . . .	153,181	131,228
Receipts to May 31 . . .	559,130	525,959
Stocks on May 31 . . .	205,633	178,230

**SHIPMENTS.**

	To May 31, 1926.	To June 1, 1925.
To the United Kingdom . . .	121,665 Bales	134,606 Bales
Continent of Europe . . .	66,773 "	51,858 "
Atlantic U.S. . . .	146,793 "	134,868 "
U.S. via Pacific . . .	51,682 "	57,776 "
Japan . . .	86,226 "	46,681 "
Elsewhere & Local . . .	33,539 "	33,118 "
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>	<b>506,678 Bales</b>	<b>478,907 Bales</b>

**COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS**

By R. K. ZECHER  
Copra Milling Corporation



Complete returns for April show arrivals at Manila as 180,500 bags or 38% more than the April average for the past three years. May arrivals as reported up to the date of this article were 214,800 bags or 36% more than the May average for the past three years.

May prices at the opening of the month were P12.50 for buen corriente and P13.75 for rescacada copra. There was not much of a variance in these prices until May 10 when buen corriente was quoted at P12.25 and rescacada at P13.50, with but little copra being offered. Sellers were holding out for higher prices to realize on stocks which they had on hand. By the 15th buyers came into the market and prices were advanced to P11 rescacada for large lots. Up to the end of the month there was a steady increase in price and the month closed with buen corriente quoted from P12.87 to P13.25 and rescacada from P14.25 to P14.375.

One quite large parcel was sold at P14.50 and a few smaller parcels have been sold at near this figure.

There is quite a demand for buen corriente in certain quarters, for milling purposes. Exporters are buying heavily in the Tayabas district, as a result of which prices are almost a peso per picul above Manila river copra prices. Large shipments have arrived from the southern islands which accounts for the excess over normal arrivals.

The London market has steadily advanced from L-23/0/0 to L-28/12/6 f. m. m., with the exception of a period during the early part of the month when it dropped to L-27/15/0 f. m. m. due to strike disturbances in England. Copra prices appear to have reached a maximum and with the

approaching period of heavy production a decline may reasonably be expected.

Closing quotations were:—

- London f. m. m. —L-28/12/6
- San Francisco —5-5/8 cents
- Manila-rescacada—P14.25 to P14.375

**COCONUT OIL**

The animation in the coconut oil market which opened up during the latter part of April continued at advancing prices thru May until the closing days when it settled down to a firm market with but few transactions. May opening prices were 8-7/8 to 9 cents f.o.b. tank cars west coast, and 9-1/4 cents New York. Sellers began forcing the market, offering oil in anticipation of cheaper Straits Settlement copra as a result of the strike conditions in England. Buyers held off expecting 8-1/2 cent oil, but the strike situation having cleared up the price advanced to the former level.

Competing fats and oils began to show strength at this time and the co-nut oil market responded quickly, spot May sales being made at 9-3/8 with 9-1/4 for June and 9 cents forward. Sellers withdrew from the market after some large sales had been made, most of which were speculative. Buyers advanced their ideas and sales were made at 9-1/2 cents June and July tank cars. The market remained strong and prices advanced to 9-5/8 for June tank cars, with corresponding attractive forward prices. At this time several of the larger consumers of coconut oil made purchases which temporarily filled up the source of demand and the market reverted to 9-1/2 cents tank cars, firm but with no business done.

The approaching season of heavy production of copra and a weakening of competing oil and fats has apparently had a depressing effect, and further strength will probably not develop.

Closing quotations are:—

- London —No quotation
- San Francisco—9-1/2 to 9-5/8 cents tank cars, spot.
- Manila —P.42 per kilo

**COPRA CAKE**

The closing quotation of L-7/15/0 for April dropped to L-7/10/0, L-7/5/0 and L-7/2/5 by the middle of the month. The Hamburg warehouses were reported full of cake, awaiting higher prices.

Locally, sellers were holding out for P50 ex warehouse but buyers were not interested at that price.

**NEW CITY LICENSE TAXES**

The following schedule of license taxes has been approved by the municipal board and is up to the mayor for action:

Class A livery garage with 50 automobiles . . . . .	P720.00
Class B livery garage with not more than 50 motor vehicles. . . . .	P260.00
Class C livery garage with more than 20 motor vehicles but not more than 30 . . . . .	P300.00
Class D livery garage, from 10 to 20 motor vehicles . . . . .	P180.00
Class E livery garage with less than 10 motor vehicles . . . . .	P120.00
Garages that are used for depositing motor vehicles . . . . .	P 60.00
Livery stables will pay about P17 a year besides the two pesos for every horse used for service.	

For every month of use of the merry-go-round, tax of P20 will be paid the city treasurer.

Soft drink factories will be required to pay the city treasurer a tax varying from P30 to 300.

Junkshops will pay the city a license fee of P75 a year.

Repair factories will pay from P100 to P100 depending on the machinery used.

Lumber yards shall be taxed from P200 to P600. Before a license to keep a lumber yard can be obtained, the approval of the fire police departments must first be sought.

The following factories are taxed as follows:

Match factory . . . . .	P250
Candle factory . . . . .	P200
Soap factory . . . . .	P100 to P350
Repair factory . . . . .	P 25,
Automobile repair shop . . . . .	P400
Oil factories from . . . . .	P 50 to P800
Fundry shops from . . . . .	P200 to P800
Carpentry shops from . . . . .	P 25 to P150
Box factories . . . . .	P200
Shoe factories from . . . . .	P 50 to P150
Tile factories from . . . . .	P 20 to P300
Hat factories from . . . . .	P 20 to P200
Umbrella factories from . . . . .	P 50 to P100
Blacksmith shops from . . . . .	P 25 to P500
Repair shops from . . . . .	P 20 to P100
Ice Cream factories . . . . .	P500
Ice factory . . . . .	P 50
Watch repairs . . . . .	P100

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Port Area

### REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By STANLEY WILLIAMS  
Manager, International Banking Corporation.



U. S. Dollar it was quoted at 1-1/8% premium on April 30 and the rate was unchanged until the 20th of May, when one bank was willing to do 1% for cash. By the 22nd all banks would meet the rate, and the market closed on the 29th with some banks doing 1% and others asking 1-1/8%.

Sterling it was quoted at 2/0-3/8 on April 30, buyers 2/0-1/2, and this market was unchanged throughout the month of May.

Three months sight credit bills were quoted at 2/1-1/16 and 3 m/s D/P bills at 2/1-3/16 on April 30, but these rates were raised 1/16 on May 4 and lowered 1/16th on May 13, remaining unchanged at 2/1-1/16 and 2/1-3/16 during the rest of the month.

The New York London cross rate closed at 486-3/8 on April 30 and presumably influenced by the strike conditions in the United Kingdom dropped away to 485-5/8 on May 4 and a low of 485-1/2 on May 8. A sharp rise of 7/10ths on the 11th, 1/4th on the 12th and 3/16ths on the 14th carried it back to 486-1/2 and during the rest of the month the rate fluctuated between 486-7/16 and 486-3/4, closing at 486-9/16 on the 29th.

London bar silver closed at 29-15/16 spot, 29-7/8 forward on April 30 and rose sharply to 30-5/8, 30-9/16 on May 5. It dropped away to 29-15/16 spot and forward on the 7th, and by the 10th had reacted to 30-7/16 spot and forward. The balance of the month witnessed heavy fluctuations with a high of 30-5/16 20-1/4 on the 12th and a low of 29-15/16 20-7/8 on the 25th. The rate was 30-1/16 spot and forward at the close on the 31st.

New York silver closed at 64-5/8 on April 30, and rose to 66-1/8 on May 5. It dropped the next day to 64-7/8 and to 64-3/4 on the 7th. It then reacted to 65-3/4 on the 10th and 11th and sagged away to 64-3/4 on the 25th. The market closed at 65 on the 29th.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted nominally at the close as follows:

Paris	1450
Madrid	155
Singapore	115-1/4
Japan	95-1/2
Hongkong	112
Shanghai	68-3/8
India	134-3/4
Java	122-

D. O'Sullivan who has been in charge of Cebu branch of the Pacific Commercial Company, has been transferred to the main office in Manila in charge of the insurance department. Mr. and Mrs. O'Sullivan have taken up their residence at 709 Colorado.

A. Stewart Hunt, representative of Henry Diston & Sons of Philadelphia, is in Manila and will spend several months in the Philippines calling on the lumber companies and saw mills.

### LUMBER REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY

By FRANCISCO TAMESIS  
Acting Director, Bureau of Forestry



The lumber market during the month of April did not seem to be as active as the months immediately preceding it, but it was nevertheless steady. The amount of lumber exported during this month was 5,435,256 board feet valued at P129,208, as compared with 4,442,248

board feet valued at P398,316 during the corresponding month of last year. The export for this month was slightly less than that of the previous month.

One remarkable thing about the export trade during April is the fact that while in the month of March, Japan led in the amount of lumber import, in April she occupies last position in the export list. The United States resumes once more her position as the leading importer of Philippine woods.

The following table shows the amount of export for April:

Destination	April, 1926	
	Board Feet	Value
United States	2,504,144	P179,613
Australia	1,108,760	97,837
China	999,898	85,422
Great Britain	499,896	39,089
Japan	351,568	27,246
Total	5,435,256	P425,268

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All Classes of Insurance

The activities of the 16 more important mills during the month of April, 1926, as compared with April, 1925, or with 17 mills during March, 1926, are shown in the following table:

	Board Feet
1926 April	9,210,115
Lumber shipment	19,872,601
Lumber Inventory	8,184,408
Mill Production	1926 March
1925 April	Board Feet
6,376,367	10,656,673
15,969,587	24,386,115
5,854,290	11,481,962

### SPENDING P65,000 ON RUBBER

Undertaking the expenditure of P65,000 on propagating of rubber in the Philippines, the bureau of agriculture sprouted seeds and distributed some 120,000 seedlings at a charge to planters of 3-1/2 centavos per seedling, or P3.50 per 1000, making the distribution from Manila. Exposure to atmosphere vitiates rubber seeds rapidly; even under expert attention the bureau obtained but 19 per cent germination from all seeds planted. It is therefore felt that results would be negligible from the actual distribution of seeds to planters, as the germination percentage would be far lower than in the bureau's seed beds. In all some 120,000 seedlings were sent out; about half went to the Bogo-Medellin district of northern Cebu.

July is a promising month for distribution of seedlings. The bureau will have seed beds at Cebu, Iloilo and Manila and anticipates an extensive dissemination. In this connection attention is invited to the remark of J. L. Myers (in his article published elsewhere in this issue) on new rubber plantings in French Indo-China, hundreds of thousands of acres. The Philippines have equally extensive areas just as suitable for rubber as any lands in Indo-China; even adjacent to Manila, in the Novaliches region and as far as Antipolo, soil identical with that planted to rubber in Indo-China is, by thousands of acres, yielding nothing but scrub timber for firewood.

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Manila





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## MAKES STUDY OF ADVERTISING CUSTOMARY ADVERTISING APPROPRIATIONS DETERMINED

How much should a retail merchant spend for advertising?

Reams have been written on this subject. Some expressions have been upon the basis of what the merchants actually spend while other opinions have been written from the angle of what the merchants should spend.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has made an investigation on this subject, the results of which are printed below. The figures are upon the basis of the percentage of net sales actually spent for advertising by retail stores in various classifications. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States felt that a study of actual expenditures would be more valuable in determining an advertising appropriation than an outline of the amount that should be invested under ideal conditions.

### GROCERY STORES

	Common Figures
	%
Sales: Less than \$30,000 .....	0.2
\$ 30,000 to 49,000 .....	0.2
50,000 to 99,000 .....	0.2
100,000 to 149,000 .....	0.3
150,000 and over .....	0.3

### SHOE STORES

Sales: Less than \$30,000 .....	1.6
\$ 30,000 to 49,000 .....	2.1
50,000 to 99,000 .....	2.2
100,000 to 249,000 .....	2.8
250,000 and over .....	3.8

### DEPARTMENT STORES

	Common Figures
	%
Sales: Less than \$ 250,000 .....	1.7
250,000 to 499,999 .....	2.2
500,000 to 999,000 .....	2.9
1,000,000 to 3,999,000 .....	2.9
4,000,000 to 9,999,000 .....	2.9
10,000,000 and over .....	3.2

### JEWELRY STORES

Sales: Less than \$20,000 .....	2.6
\$ 20,000 to 49,000 .....	2.9
50,000 and over .....	4.3

### Common Figures

	%
DRUG STORES .....	0.7
SPECIALTY STORES .....	3.4
HARDWARE STORES .....	Average
Sales: Less than \$20,000 .....	0.66
\$ 25,000 to 40,000 .....	0.65
40,000 to 60,000 .....	0.79
60,000 to 100,000 .....	0.71
100,000 and over .....	0.70
CLOTHING STORES .....	1.98

The Bulletin publishes the above for what it is worth to local advertisers.

THE EXPONENT OF PHILIPPINE COMMERCE

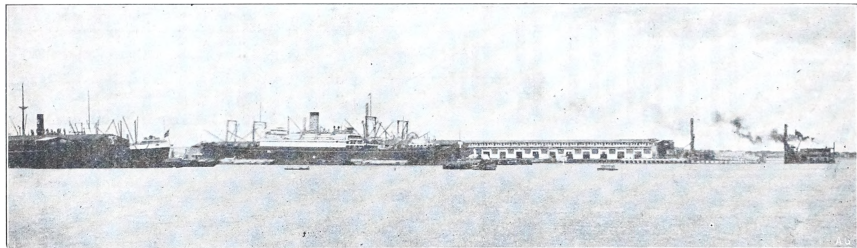
# MANILA BULLETIN

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# SHIPPING NOTES



## SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line



Since our last report business has been more or less at a standstill. This does not hold true as regards freight and passenger traffic alone but seemingly likewise to internal Philippine business of most every kind. Upon the whole freight rates have been

fairly well maintained even in the face of unusual small exportation, while passenger rates and travel remain steady.

It should not be out of place to say here that the past year has been described, as regards world wide shipping, as the worst

ever known in the shipping trade, and it is generally recognized that as regards 1926 conditions so far have not been of an encouraging nature.

On May 13 the Associated Steamship Lines announced the following corrections and additions in rates of freight from Philippine ports:

To the Pacific ports, animals, birds, fish, etc. alive, \$30.00 per 40 cubic feet; asphalt in bags \$5.50 per 2210 pounds; coconut oil in tins, cased, \$8.00 per 40 cubic feet. To Atlantic ports, asphalt in bags \$8.00 per 2210 pounds, coconut oil in tins, cased, \$12.00 per 40 cubic feet, furniture, rattan or bamboo, \$7.50 per 40 cubic feet; and on May 19, vegetable lards in tins, cased, to Pacific ports, \$8.00 per 40 cubic feet, to Atlantic ports \$12.00. The rate on centrifugal sugar to U. S. ports, which has been "open" during the past six months, remains steady at \$5.00 to Pacific ports with no stocks offering for shipment and at the ridiculous figure of \$6.50 generally quoted to Atlantic ports.

It is reported that even \$6.25 and \$6.00 space has been found in ships apparently

in need of weight cargo for ballasting purpose.

From a review of passenger traffic statistics we learn that during the year 1925 a total of 7221 Filipinos moved to Honolulu and 2100 to Pacific coast cities. It is interesting to compare the figures contained in those statistics to see that year to year—or better, month to month,—the movement to the Pacific coast is steadily on the increase. A comparison of the first four months of 1925 and 1926 follows:

	Honolulu		Pacific Coast	
	1925	1926	1925	1926
January . . . .	1285	156	88	162
February . . . .	701	300	118	217

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PRESIDENT MADISON . . . . .	July 24	Aug. 16
PRESIDENT JACKSON . . . . .	Aug. 5	Aug. 28

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MANILA

March . . .	626	399	128	392
April . . .	529	435	339	721
	3111	1299	703	1522

From these figures we see an increase of over 100 per cent during the period of 1926 as compared with 1925 on those Filipino going to the United States, while laborers to Honolulu fall off during the same period, to where the movement is slightly more than 40 per cent of the previous period.

Following a squabble lasting some six or seven weeks, matters finally righted themselves and the United States Shipping Board with the Emergency Fleet Corporation concluded arrangements to deliver the five Board passenger liners operating between Manila and Seattle to the new owners, Admiral Oriental Line, Inc. The only announcement made regarding future operation is that delivery will be effected as each vessel arrives in Seattle, commencing with the *President Grant* June 7, scheduled to sail for Manila June 15 and arrive here July 9.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of April, 1926:

To China and Japan ports 17,094 tons with a total of 13 sailings, of which 5,897 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 22,564 tons with a total of 13 sailings, of which 17,163 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; to Pacific coast, thence overland or inter-coastal, 1050 tons with a total of 10 sailings, of which 892 tons were carried in American bottoms with 8 sailings; to the Atlantic coast 50,599 tons with a total of 13 sailings, of which 21,718 tons were carried in American bottoms, with 6 sailings; to European

ports 9,726 tons with a total of 15 sailings, of which 204 tons were carried in American bottoms, with 3 sailings; to Australian ports 2,853 tons with a total of 5 sailings, none of which was carried in American bottoms; or a grand total of 103,896 tons with 99 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 48,784 tons with 39 sailings.

Prince Line, was in Manila a few days the second part of May. Mr. Yates' headquarters are in Hongkong. The occasion of his visit was coupled with the maiden call at Manila of the Prince Line's new fast motor vessel *Malayan Prince*.

Mr. E. T. Beyer, Holo representative of the Dollar Steamship Line, was a visitor in Manila the last week in May.

SHIPPING PERSONALS

Cupid surely has been active with his bow and arrow and accurate in along shipping row. First on the list of Cupid's victims we find Mr. M. J. Thompson, passenger agent for the Dollar and Admiral Lines, who takes as a June bride Miss Alice Jones, June 11, next. Second on the list is Mr. E. J. Brockway, formerly assistant manager of the shipping department of Welch-Fairchild and Co., Ltd., and now connected with the passenger department of the Dollar Steamship Line. The engagement of Mr. Brockway to Miss Isla Kane was announced during the past week. No date for the wedding has been set as yet. Then we must not overlook Mr. F. Y. Smith, also of the Dollar organization, whose engagement was announced a few weeks ago, but Mr. Smith says the minister's work is about two years in the offing. Rumors are current that Mr. "T. B." Wilson and Mr. J. E. Gardner, Jr. have also been targets of Cupid's bow, but no casualties are reported.

Mr. Albert C. Dierick, assistant general manager of the Matson Navigation Company, accompanied by Mrs. Dierick, was a visitor in Manila May 13 and 14.

Mr. Yates, oriental manager of the

FAMILIAR MANILA SHRINES

Manila has not a few notable shrines, among them the chapel at the *convento* of the Franciscan friars in the walled city, where, each Tuesday morning, large congregations worship the image of St. Anthony of Padua, who was the most celebrated of the followers of St. Francis of Assisi. St. Anthony would have been a missionary in North Africa, but his ship was wrecked on the Sicilian coast, so he journeyed to Italy and devoted his life to preaching the fundamentalism of the day. The chief part of his career as a preacher was at Padua, where he attained a remarkable reputation for the performance of miracles. He began as an Augustinian, in his 15th year, but his stern nature drew him into the Franciscan order at a more mature age. He opposed the *modernism* of the general Elias. Countless legends cling round his memory. It is said that even fishes sprang out of the water to listen to his sermons. He is the patron saint of Padua and Portugal. By appealing to him the devout are aided in recovering lost objects. His festival occurs on June 13, when it will be interesting to visit the Franciscan church. Pope Gregory IX canonized him in 1232, the year following his death in Padua.

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## How To Grow Rubber Under Philippine Land Laws As They Are: By One Who Does

DR. JAMES W. STRONG  
Vice President and General Manager American Rubber Company  
(From the *Mindanao Herald*)

There is no reason why Americans can not grow their own rubber. That is, a good portion of it, and in the Philippine Islands, and under present conditions.

Why not examine the conditions? This article is based on more than twenty-six years residence in the Philippines, twenty one of which has been in the growing of rubber.

There is ample unoccupied government land located on the islands of Mindanao, Basilan, Jolo, Tawi Tawi and Palawan to grow all the rubber America requires.

The present land law permits the buying by a corporation of 2,500 acres of agricultural land and the leasing of an equal amount. This area is a good economic unit for rubber planting. Were it permissible to hold larger areas they would certainly be split up into similar sizes for advantageous management. Why not start off in that way? Here is how it could be done, without violation of our land or corporation laws.

We will presume that 50,000 acres are to be planted, and that a Syndicate or Rubber Bank to finance it has been formed, with the necessary capital, that is, \$7,500,000. This shall be incorporated under the laws of the Philippine Islands, for the purpose of financing and promoting rubber planting, acting as agents and advisers and for such other purposes as the by laws and corporation laws permit.

The head of this corporation should be a real executive, and should have on his staff expert planters and agriculturists to act as visiting agents for the various plantations, financed by the agency or rubber bank. Expert buyers, accountants, engineers (civil, mechanical and sanitary) would also be on the staff of the Agency. The Agency would maintain a legal department.

Once our Bank or Agency is in working order, Mr. Juan de la Cruz, associated with four other citizens, Filipino or American, having located an area of 5,000 acres of

excellent land on, say, the south coast of Basilan, approaches the Bank as to the possibilities of financing the project. The Agency's agriculturist inspects the land, their secret service department report favorably on Mr. Juan de la Cruz and his associates, and the legal department prepares and files the papers for the proposed corporation.

The capital stock should be \$750,000. Directors and officers are elected, and an agreement is entered into by the corporation whereby the Bank underwrites the stock of the corporation, and acts as managing agent for the same. To safeguard the Bank's interest, the manager and majority of the Board of Directors would be named by the Bank. As soon as the new corporation is organized, the land is applied for as purchase and lease.

Nine other corporations, organized in the same manner, located at various points on south and east coasts of Basilan, could in this way be served by the agency or bank most efficiently. As the whole business would be in the planting of rubber, all their requirements, would be similar and the agency's buyer, buying in large quantities, would cut down costs greatly. All equipment would be standardized, and each plantation would have the benefit of the agency's planting expert's advice, engineering, legal and medical service at small cost. Each plantation's accounts would be kept by the agency, and a full interchange of ideas between managers would be maintained.

The agency would maintain a large launch at headquarters at Zamboanga for transporting supplies and labor to the various plantations managed by the Bank.

The bank would establish a well equipped hospital at a central location for the joint use of all the plantations at a pro rata charge to each.

As the bank would maintain a recruiting agency in the Visayan Islands, suitable farm labor would always be available to

the various units and as there would be no "crimping" of labor by one plantation from another, labor troubles would be small.

All buildings on the various units would be standardized and business methods coordinated by the bank.

When plantations are in bearing, each estate would produce standard smoked sheet only, which would require

**Getting Uniform Quality** only small power and light machines. All scrap rubber and bark parings would be sent to a central cooperative factory for treatment where they would be made into one standard "compo" crépe grade, and the entire output would be marketed cooperatively by the agency.

The agency or bank could manage 50 corporations as well as ten, located in other islands. It would only mean additional personnel and cash.

The amount of labor required to plant up and bring into bearing 50,000 acres of rubber would, of course, depend on the speed with which it is done, location, class of land, whether cut over timber, scrub or grass. About 10,000 laborers would be required for the work and the whole ten units could be entirely planted up in not

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more than five years from the start.

When in full bearing each unit would require a daily tapping force of 600 tappers with probably 100 other laborers for general upkeep work and the necessary foremen and factory crew.

One American manager and two white assistants would be required on each unit.

Probably it would be necessary to recruit seventy-five percent of labor requirements from the northern islands for any location in which work was started. This would be necessary in order not to disturb local labor conditions.

Filipino labor is entirely different from any other oriental labor. Here we have no coolie class. The desire of most Filipinos is to eventually secure a small piece of land for a home. As Mindanao and the southern islands have great areas of unoccupied land and the northern islands are densely populated with very poor people, there is almost an unlimited number of potential laborers anxious to come south.

### Filipinos Not Coolies

In locating plantations ample land should be left between two or more units and adjoining them for laborers to locate homesteads, and it should be one of the manager's duties to see that each of his Filipino staff has a small homestead adjoining the plantation. In this way each unit would surround itself with a potential labor force, in addition to its own resident labor force, and would have little or no labor troubles.

The Filipino laborer is very easily led and hard to drive. He understands a square deal, and, on the whole, is intensely loyal and partisan to the "amo" (master) whom he calls the "old one." Once settled on or adjoining a plantation, he grows to consider himself a part of it.

It is true that the average of \$0.50 gold per day without food is somewhat higher than other oriental countries, but this is more than offset by the far greater efficiency of the Filipino laborer. One who has watched a gang of Tamil coolies at work on a rubber estate in the Federated Malay States or on the public roads there, can readily understand this.

It is believed that the government would assist a project of this kind in every way possible, as the Filipino would be the gainer in every way. It would open

### Government's Attitude

acres of land for small up many thousands of homeseekers that are now money reserves and breeding ground for locusts. It would relieve congested areas and settle up the new unsettled Moro country, and would eventually settle the Moro problem. Thousands of Christian Filipinos and non Christians would be placed under much better sanitary surroundings, and get to know and respect each other.

On rubber estates on Basilan Moros of half a dozen tribes and Christian Filipinos work side by side, play baseball together, and their children sit side by side in the plantation schools, all without friction or trouble of any sort. So much for plantation influence, and it is very great.

With normal conditions, that is, no wars nor financial panics, and with cooperative planting as outlined, an acre of rubber would be brought to the end of the 4th year:

**Production Costs**  
(from planting) for \$156.09 per acre, counting interest at about six per cent. Beginning the 5th year tapping would start over some one-third of the area with a probable output of 100 pounds per acre for the first year and a probable all in cost of \$0.30 gold per pound. When all of a unit is in full bearing, say at end of 10th year from planting, with \$800 available acres (200 off for roads, building sites, etc.), the output should be at least 350 pounds per acre with an all in cost of not more than \$0.20 gold per pound. It is not believed that rubber will drop to \$0.50 per pound again for a good many years.

The Philippines are in a particularly favorable position. A position that should be grasped at once if we are to do anything toward producing our own rubber. Our position is analogous to a manufacturing industry, producing a world-wide necessity, with costs cut to the lowest point. All plants are using identical machinery and methods, and production costs are pretty much the same all over. There come inventors perfecting machines and methods that will produce three to four times the output at the same cost. This being the case it is evident that new factories starting up with new equipment would be able to produce far more cheaply than the old plants that would have to struggle along with the old equipment, because they could not be scrapped.

In a rubber plantation it is a well known fact that there is no uniformity as to yield.

75% of output is produced by Budded probably 30% of trees planted. Rubber In order to raise the yield per costs, poor

yielders are systematically cut out, but this takes a long time and is expensive. Seed selection has helped in a limited way, but is unsatisfactory as Para rubber flowers are not self-fertilized, and seed from high yielding trees may have been fertilized by a very poor yielder. It is also generally recognized that poor yielders produce far more seed than do good yielders. This being the case it is evident that the problem had to be attacked from a different angle, which our Dutch friends in Java have successfully done, i. e., bud grafting.

The method used is very simple. Buds taken from carefully selected high yielding mother trees are shield grafted onto young nursery plants, from six months to two years old. The bud is inserted as near the ground as possible, and after the shoot has started the stock is cut off, so that the resulting trunk will be a high yielder. By this method the Dutch have succeeded in increasing yields from 350 pounds per acre to as much as 1000 pounds and more per acre, and it don't cost any more to tap a high yielding tree than a poor yielder. Many hundreds of acres of budded rubber have already been planted out in Sumatra and the Federated Malay States, and it is safe to say that little or no rubber will be planted there in the future except high yielding budded trees.

We have an absolutely clean slate here in the Philippines, why not use it? There is ample material at hand, seed for nursery purposes from well grown

**Native Technical Personnel** healthy trees, and many thousands of fine, heavy yielding mother trees from which bud wood can be secured. There are many well trained Filipinos from the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, the best tropical agricultural school in the world, who are quite familiar with this sort of work.

Arrangements are now going forward toward cooperative research work along this line by one of the present rubber plantations on Basilan and the Philippine bureau of agriculture, the benefit of which,

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needless to say, would be available to future planters.

In this way the Rubber Commission's estimate of a possible 70,000 tons production in the Philippines (which the writer considers very conservative), could be raised to more than 200,000 tons from the same acreage, and with available labor, with materially increased wages, at a less cost than elsewhere, and at a greater profit to the investor.

This could all be done if we would simply get busy, use our heads for thinking not for talking, especially about Philippine conditions, land laws and labor. The land laws are quite satisfactory and workable, as outlined above. The best legal talent in the islands have assured the writer that the plan is perfectly legal. The labor is available and efficient. I have been using it for more than twenty years, and am not guessing.

The rubber shortage will begin to pinch real hard about the beginning of 1927 and prices will be good for a great many years to come. Why not get in on the ground floor, help America to produce her own rubber, and at the same time have a well paying investment?

**SCIENCE AND THE COMMON FARMER**

We read and we see much, in these times, of the dependence of great industries on science. In fact many great industries have been established on recent scientific discoveries and developments. The relation of the common man to science is not so clearly recognized, and in the less progressive countries no such relation may exist. In the Orient for instance, the common farmer may be still getting along after a fashion with the same methods that he has been using for 4,000 years, and with practically no improvement either in his crops or in his mode of life.

"Science" is merely a seeking of the truth—the complete, unmistakable, indubitable facts—full and clear knowledge of all factors. Through science have come the modern possibilities of better culture, of

plant breeding, of fertilization to suit crops and soils—all meaning larger returns for the unit area; and more generous returns, with far greater possibilities for the unit of human labor. From science has come great possibilities in crop insurance against pests and diseases, which up to a few decades ago did not exist in any country and is now developed in but few.

Uncontrolled Nature demands a fearful toll from the ignorant farmer. Here in the Philippines we lose each year some millions of pesos from pests and diseases, yet adequate support for investigation along these lines is unobtainable. By expenditure through the right hands of a few thousands, Hawaii Territory is constantly averting losses that might easily, if neglected, run into millions. Japan claims over-population and inability to produce at home adequate food supplies, but at the same time she allows too large a percentage to pests and diseases and does not support adequate investigation, her few over-worked specialists being unable to cope with existing problems for the whole country. Though it must be admitted that, under the highly efficient administration of Doctor Kuwana, Japan maintains the best plant quarantine service in the Orient. China has practically nothing along these lines and suffers tremendous losses accordingly, but the fate of the common man means little in China—as yet. Indo-China has but limited service of this sort, and Siam and the British Malayan colonies nothing worthy of the name. In striking contrast, Java maintains a very active Institute for Plant Diseases where the highest class work is constantly in progress. Java also has, besides this, numbers of the highest class specialists obtainable in the various cognate lines.

We talk of the material development of the Philippines as if it was a matter only of business—of attraction of capital. We should not forget what the years have clearly taught in America and Europe, that there can be in the long run no safety whatever in agriculture investment, without the essential technical—scientific—service that may throw new light on every problem, and may furnish the only reasonable insurance and security that agriculture—"the greatest gamble on earth"—may have. After needed and adequate knowledge is secured, it must then be taught to the whole

population through every educational means available from lowest to highest.

This road is the only "royal road to wealth and well-being"—a pathway broad, plain, and clearly sign-posted. In the Orient, to a very large extent, we wander in meandering and tortuous by-paths that lead to no positive results. More needed, than all the political arguing and self-seeking, is constructive action that will result in putting us on the right road—in the way of definite material progress for the common man and of *honor for all!*

Charles Fuller Baker, Dean, College of Agriculture

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## STATISTICAL REVIEW

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

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS	Period	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Total	Atlantic	Pacific	Total
America monthly	April, 1926	3,563,277	3,371,582	10,697	6,888,556	1,773,212	2,976,139	7,749,351
	April, 1925	2,917,250	2,972,653	1,931	5,921,234	3,211,875	3,218,486	6,430,361
	Av. for 1925	3,323,152	3,896,311	7,187	7,126,669	3,577,182	3,918,423	8,425,605
British monthly	April, 1926	2,519,693	296,119		2,725,812	2,792,120	818,836	3,635,956
	April, 1925	2,826,352	184,790	3,423	3,011,565	7,195,119	29,351	7,324,464
	Av. for 1925	2,915,269	419,731	3,815	3,359,115	4,369,378	133,278	4,795,856
Japanese monthly	April, 1926		2,368		2,368	160,774		160,774
	April, 1925					1,909,991	31,209	1,941,200
	Av. for 1925	832	12,924	3	13,354	1,822,622	87,392	1,910,184
Swedish monthly	April, 1926							
	April, 1925							
	Av. for 1925					34,591	2,227,946	2,227,946
Norwegian monthly	April, 1926					1,528,786		1,528,786
	April, 1925							
	Av. for 1925					737,830		737,830
Finnish monthly	April, 1926							
	April, 1925							
	Av. for 1925					92,147		92,147
Philippines monthly	April, 1926							
	April, 1925							
	Av. for 1925			27	27			
German monthly	April, 1926							
	April, 1925							
	Av. for 1925			74	32	106		
Spanish monthly	April, 1926							
	April, 1925							
	Av. for 1925				54	54		
Dutch monthly	April, 1926							
	April, 1925				173	173		
	Av. for 1925				14	14		
Mail monthly	April, 1926		443,183		443,183		927,266	927,266
	April, 1925		484,053		484,053		752,891	752,891
	Av. for 1925		449,371		449,371		1,081,212	1,081,212
Total monthly	April, 1926	6,022,970	4,026,752	10,697	10,960,419	9,554,896	5,312,683	14,867,579
	April, 1925	5,773,692	2,749,990	3,529	8,520,031	14,646,979	6,259,883	20,966,862
	Av. for 1925	5,469,488	4,798,311	12,432	11,963,739	10,538,323	7,351,890	17,890,220

Note: Monthly average is for the 12 months previous to April, 1926.



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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	April, 1926			April, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months previous to April, 1926		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
Sugar	48,341,391	6,938,225	32.8	80,943,450	11,938,784	31.5	45,500,157	7,260,174	29.9
Rubber	1,214,264	4,590,825	22.4	1,115,451	3,808,293	21.4	12,326,751	3,840,845	23.0
Cocconut oil	4,401,860	1,824,861	8.9	2,712,746	1,019,805	3.7	8,287,913	3,217,177	13.2
Copra	8,554,593	1,939,228	9.6	7,033,262	1,697,654	6.2	11,628,427	2,512,295	10.5
Cigars (number)	21,000,635	903,628	4.4	18,126,576	911,583	3.3	23,591,941	1,054,130	4.1
Eggs		1,118,448	5.5		556,280	2.0		834,080	3.1
Magzey	1,686,302	420,241	2.1	2,579,846	700,319	2.6	2,075,256	518,115	2.1
Leaf tobacco		327,443	1.6	698,623	295,115	1.1	1,193,327	174,236	2.9
Hesticated and threaded cocconut	813,558	350,745	1.7	758,071	309,879	1.1	1,161,092	477,216	2.1
Hats (number)	57,440	176,851	0.9	70,364	262,707	1.0	87,701	441,333	1.9
Lumber (cubic meters)	229,991	428,208	2.1	9,407	349,477	1.3	9,686	355,070	1.5
Distilled spirits	1,98,474	277,678	1.4	1,609,518	98,433	0.4	4,203,102	217,466	1.0
Cordage	513,190	349,618	1.7	424,176	254,051	0.9	467,920	248,813	1.2
Knotted Hemp	74,326	280,147	1.2	65,234	232,126	0.9	36,587	126,302	0.5
Wool	100,603	65,400	0.5	69,400	62,352	0.2	69,374	59,326	0.2
Canton (low grade cordage fiber)	76,282	14,505	0.1	189,500	41,865	0.2	59,620	1,118	0.0
All other products		558,964	2.6		469,599			378,501	1.6
Total domestic products		20,505,501	99.5		27,061,759	99.5		21,094,386	99.4
Foreign products		49,963	0.2		86,508	0.3		94,386	0.4
Grand Total		20,629,322	100.0		27,197,764	100.0		21,218,100	100.0

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

Articles	April, 1926			April, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months ending April, 1926			Nationality of Vessels	Imports			Monthly average for 12 months ending with April, 1926
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value		%	Value	%	
Cotton cloth	P 2,603,364	13.9	3,825,256	23.9	P 3,104,322	16.8								
Other cotton goods	1,207,487	6.9	1,149,563	7.2	1,138,554	6.0								
Iron and steel, except machinery	1,286,744	7.5	889,260	5.7	1,384,041	7.2								
Textile machinery	806,401	3.1	77,696	5.1	499,466	5.1								
Wheat flour	532,344	3.2	306,839	1.9	901,964	4.6								
Machinery and electrical apparatus	427,831	2.5	533,698	3.3	693,317	3.5								
Dairy products	333,284	1.9	388,985	2.4	489,554	2.5								
Gasoline	395,247	2.4	114,390	0.7	425,556	2.1								
Silk goods	431,375	4.8	578,098	3.6	439,568	4.6								
Automobiles	603,832	3.5	122,957	0.8	454,964	2.4								
Vegetable fiber goods	306,450	2.3	333,583	2.1	441,002	2.3								
Metals	406,355	2.3	447,100	2.8	430,941	2.3								
Illuminating oil	295,099	1.7	704,004	4.4	520,199	2.7								
Fish and fish products	483,174	2.8	401,332	2.5	422,370	2.2								
Crude oil	94,373	0.5	251,181	1.6	341,604	1.8								
Coal	406,701	2.3	114,835	0.7	347,545	1.8								
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	334,018	1.9	232,591	1.5	347,003	1.8								
Fertilizer	86,034	0.5	60,796	0.4	170,993	0.9								
Vegetables	209,682	1.2	319,673	2.0	328,257	1.7								
Paper goods, except books	273,600	1.6	193,560	1.2	306,416	1.5								
Tobacco and manu	252,429	1.5	221,328	1.4	351,139	1.8								
Electrical machinery	258,727	1.5	241,688	1.5	268,073	1.4								
Books and other printed matter	484,475	2.8	151,230	0.9	250,248	1.3								
Cars and carriages, except autos	53,399	0.3	61,760	0.4	128,998	0.7								
Automobile tires	260,941	1.5	121,848	0.8	202,307	1.1								
Fruits and nuts	120,669	0.7	80,070	0.5	181,557	1.0								
Woolen goods	154,104	0.9	293,926	1.8	188,092	1.0								
Leather goods	181,775	1.1	179,378	1.1	175,833	0.9								
Shoes and other footwear	142,547	0.8	149,438	0.9	154,195	0.8								
Coffee	191,934	1.1	86,064	0.5	143,040	0.7								
Breadstuffs, except wheat flour	115,446	0.7	146,677	0.9	141,992	0.6								
Eggs	108,844	0.6	201,265	1.3	139,000	0.6								
Perfumery and other toilet goods	91,523	0.5	112,574	0.7	133,290	0.7								
Lubricating oil	238,853	1.5	89,193	0.6	126,555	0.6								
Cacao manufactures, except candy	123,782	0.7	118,183	0.7	124,136	0.6								
Glass and glassware	121,414	0.7	96,756	0.6	137,640	0.7								
Paints and pigments, varnish, etc.	117,584	0.7	79,966	0.5	125,630	0.7								
Oils not separately listed	125,147	0.7	114,406	0.7	116,692	0.6								
Earthen, stone and chinaware	78,039	0.5	92,188	0.6	109,613	0.5								
Automobile accessories	108,509	0.6	60,991	0.3	110,309	0.6								
Diamonds and other precious stones	111,013	0.6	31,959	0.2	81,271	0.4								
Wood, bamboo, reeds, rattan, etc.	66,343	0.4	34,771	0.2	98,181	0.5								
India rubber goods	91,460	0.5	57,770	0.4	96,562	0.5								
Match	70,282	0.4	33,182	0.2	75,831	0.4								
Opium and carabon	22,252	0.1	74,840	0.5	37,975	0.2								
Explosives	35,431	0.2	25,305	0.2	78,550	0.4								
Cement	49,905	0.3	39,764	0.2	35,655	0.2								
Sugar and molasses	34,471	0.2	39,011	0.2	-0,784	0.2								
Articles of plastic														
Sims	46,204	0.3	25,739	0.2	34,416	0.2								
All other imports	1,395,662	8.0	1,135,137	7.1	1,419,840	7.4								
Total	17,431,430	100.0	15,946,176	100.0	19,280,128	100.0								

Ports	April, 1926			April, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months previous to April, 1926			
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	
Manila	P26,987,943	71.0	P26,526,166	61.4	P29,815,796	68.6				
Cebu	5,665,472	14.0	10,808,965	25.3	6,691,396	15.5				
Zamboanga	3,941,069	10.3	4,122,172	10.2	5,214,649	11.7				
Davao	317,147	0.9	1,195,194	2.8	1,402,731	3.2				
Other ports	846,531	2.2	111,341	0.3	84,574	0.3				
Legaspi	180,523	0.5			21,085	0.1				
Total	38,067,781	100.0	43,143,000	100.0	43,498,321	100.0				

Countries	April, 1926			April, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months previous to April, 1926			
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	
United States	P25,055,191	65.8	P29,491,352	68.4	P29,263,129	67.2				
United Kingdom	1,876,624	4.8	2,957,713	6.9	2,709,741	6.2				
Japan	3,152,894	9.0	2,145,775	4.9	2,816,681	6.5				
China	2,179,029	4.4	416,350	5.0	1,864,800	4.3				
French East Indies	603,833	1.5	786,382	1.8	977,475	2.3				
Germany	625,257	1.5	670,690	1.6	784,191	1.9				
Spain	586,275	1.4	453,610	1.0	800,816	1.9				
Australia	868,798	2.2	640,136	1.5	619,801	1.5				
British East Indies	682,702	1.7	541,913	1.3	686,479	1.6				
Dutch East Indies	390,465	1.0	462,443	1.1	560,878	1.3				
France	446,304	1.2	322,546	1.2	579,216	1.3				
Netherlands	374,861	1.0	349,720	0.8	402,579	0.9				
Italy	442,362	1.2	331,731	0.8	328,691	0.8				
Hongkong	413,207	1.1	760,510	1.7	312,020	0.7				
Belgium	189,538	0.5	216,190	0.5	288,441	0.6				
Switzerland	170,031	0.4	131,772	0.3	292,728	0.5				
Japanes China	121,859	0.3	121,859	0.3	125,765	0.3				
Other countries	40,052	0.1	19,446	0.1	46,874	0.1				
Sweden										

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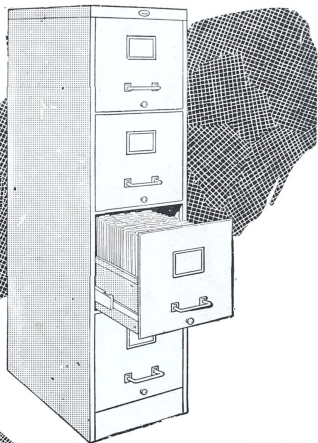
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