

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

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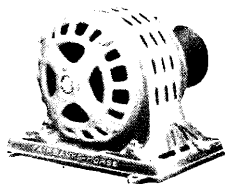
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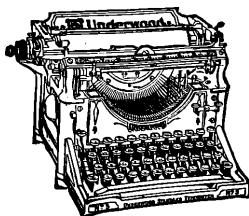
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The American Chamber of Commerce is ready and willing at all times to furnish detailed information to any American Manufacturer, Importer, Exporter or other Americans who are interested in Philippine matters. Address all communications and requests for such information to the Secretary of the Chamber, No. 14 Calle Pinpin, Manila, P. I.

The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines is a member of the UNITED STATES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, and is the largest and most adequately financed American Chamber of Commerce outside the continental boundaries of the United States. The organization has Twelve Hundred members, all Americans, scattered over the Philippine Archipelago from Tawi Tawi to the Batanes. The organization of branches in all the American communities of the Asiatic Coast is being stimulated.

The AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS should not be confused with other organizations bearing similar names such as the Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines, the Philippine Chamber of Commerce, the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce and the Manila Chamber of Commerce.

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The American Red Cross in the Philippines

BY W. W. MARQUARDT

Former Director of Education of the Philippine Islands

Comparatively few of the ten million residents of the Philippines were able to don uniforms and to enlist in either the military or naval forces of the Allies. Comparatively few were able to buy Liberty Bonds in large quantities. The Red Cross, however, gave opportunity to all, whether men or women, old or young, rich or poor, to participate in war service. That this opportunity was eagerly seized is evidenced by the record of the Philippines Chapter of the American Red Cross during the period of struggle and conflict. Volumes could be written of the individual sacrifices, the community patriotism, the wise planning, and the persistent efforts made by members of all of the Allied nationalities residing in these Islands, in the carrying out of the ideals and purposes of the Red Cross. A well trained historian in writing up the record of the Red Cross in the Philippines would perforce fail to mention hundreds of individual instances of genuine sacrifice and scores of group activities of unusual significance at the time of their occurrence. In a brief review of Red Cross activities, only a few of these special features which have come to the writer's particular attention can be mentioned, leaving untouched many phases of the work of greater import, in all probability, than some of those noted.

BEGINNINGS IN THE PHILIPPINES

The American Red Cross was not established in the Philippines before the War. The American Women's League of Manila, however, had contributed to the relief of suffering in Europe prior to April 1917. As soon as America entered the War, the League was organized into a Red Cross Auxiliary. Work rooms were established and shipments for the soldiers were commenced in short order. On Occupation Day, the Red Cross workers received ₱13,800,

the results of the action of the Manila Jockey Club in placing its track and services at the disposal of the Auxiliary. The women soon had a successful provincial drive for members and funds under way. By December 1917, nine provincial centers and two centers at United States Army posts in China had been established under the Philippine Auxiliary. The work accomplished was great in volume but the needs grew so rapidly that on December 6, 1917, the Philippines Chapter of the American Red Cross was organized. Most of the Red Cross centers were incorporated into the Chapter as regular auxiliaries, and an Executive Committee was organized from some of the leading Americans and Filipinos in America. Before long, 33 auxiliaries were functioning, together with 13 other centers which were auxiliaries to all intents and purposes, even though not formally recognized as such.

WORK OF WOMEN

During the war, the men managed the campaigns for funds but it was the women who did most of the soliciting. It was the women, too, who managed the work rooms, some hundreds of them—spending full time every day of the week in tasks that in ordinary times would be considered as menial, but which were enabled by the spirit of service in war time.

The First War Fund Drive was not stressed because every ounce of available energy was needed in the Liberty Loan Drive then progressing and resulting in doubling our quota of six million dollars. The Second War Fund Drive brought in over ₱500,000.

The Elks donated ₱40,000 and the Carnival Association almost ₱42,000.

The proximity of Siberia to the Philippines and the urgency of appeals for assistance from Vladivostock caused the Phil-

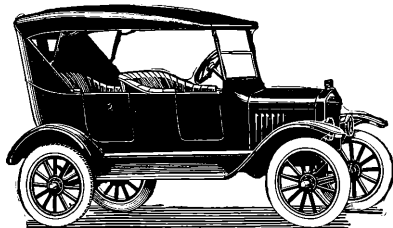
ippines Chapter to make Siberia a field of special endeavor. Fifty thousand pesos were voted for whatever relief work the Siberian Commission might deem advisable. Hospital garments, bandages, surgical dressings, refugee garments and mattresses were made by the thousands and sent to Siberia. Of even greater importance were the doctors, nurses, and other Red Cross workers who left their homes in the tropics to serve humanity in frigid Siberia.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES

The Armistice was signed almost five years ago today and the patriotic enthusiasm, and the martial spirit of war days are passed, but the need for the Red Cross in the Philippines remains. In response to this need, about ₱300,000 was raised last year for the Senior Red Cross. Not one centavo of this money left the Philippines. The proceeds of all membership dues are spent in the Islands. Efforts are concentrated mainly on four lines of humanitarian activities—the Associated Charities, the nursing service, disaster relief, and home service.

More than ₱20,000 was spent on associated charities last year, and over 600 needy families are now on the list of those who receive aid in securing employment or are given relief from illness or other misfortune.

The nursing service is the most important single undertaking of the Philippines Chapter. Ninety public health nurses are employed. These nurses inspect 22,000 school children and visit 14,000 homes per month in cooperation with the public school teachers. They advise and assist 12,000 mothers every month in the Puericulture Centers, working with the Commissioner of Public Welfare. The beneficial results of this work cannot even be estimated.



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Disaster relief has been extended this year in the cases of fires at Danglas, Abra; Valderrama, Antique; Samal, Bataan; Atlag, Bulacan; Dao, Capi; Bauko, Mountain Province; Navotas, Rizal; Guadalupe, Rizal; Romblon, Romblon; San Sebastian, Samar; and Imugan, Zambales.

Relief has also been furnished in the epidemics in Ilocos Norte and Samar. This system of relief is usually more prompt than government relief, and has been of special importance this year when the government had no funds specifically set aside for such purpose.

The Home Service department spent about \$15,000 last year in aiding disabled soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy. This department is now looking after approximately 350 families of disabled Philippine soldiers. It not only obtains compensation for disabled soldiers through the War Veterans Bureau, but also looks after the families while necessary Government red tape is being unwound in the process of securing the compensations due.

The affairs of the Philippines Chapter are handled with remarkable efficiency. The fifteen members of the Executive Committee include four business men, three doctors, one educator, one judge, two women with previous training as nurses, and two others very prominent in the work of women's clubs. The variety of ripe experience thus brought to bear upon every question coming before the Committee, plus the intense interest of all members in all civic movements, makes for a governing board of exceptional qualification, and when such a board has its policies carried out by an unusually well trained staff of welfare

workers, doctors, dentists, and nurses, the combination is one that is hard to excel.

JUNIOR RED CROSS

Great as is the number of participants in the Senior Red Cross, still greater is the number taking part in the Junior Red Cross. During the War, over 200,000 children contributed 30 centavos each for membership dues, and many of these children had to earn a few centavos a day and save up this meager wage until they could pay their contributions. In order to increase food production, the number of children's home gardens was doubled. The making of garments for the refugee children in France appealed enormously to the Filipino children. This work brought each participant into vital touch with the outside world. All the domestic science pupils in the Archipelago took part. Girls from the Normal School and the High Schools in Manila cut cloth according to patterns designed upon after consultations with the wife of the French Consul and with several Belgian Sisters. After cutting, the cloth was distributed by the Bureau of Education. The girls in the Housekeeping and Household Arts classes did the sewing, and the Trade School boys made the boxes in which the finished garments were packed and turned over to the French Consul for shipment to France. A total of more than 300,000 garments was thus furnished to the destitute children of France and Belgium. The Juniors were significant factors, too, in the securing of Senior members and money contributions, and in the selling of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps.

With the close of the War, came the change to the peace time program. During

the War but little attention had been paid to local needs. The Juniors had, however, sent clothing to the children of the Mountain Province, aid to the sufferers in the influenza epidemic, and contributions to several worthy local causes. When peace came the local needs became more apparent as the war needs decreased, and the Junior Red Cross not only maintained its wonderful war membership, but actually increased it until last year 350,000 school children contributed 30 centavos each or a total of \$105,000. With \$100,000 of this money, 50 school dentists have been maintained in Manila and in the provinces, and more than 25,000 school children were treated each month last year free of charge. Three thousand pesos went to the Fresh Air Camp at Nagcarlan, Laguna, where 100 poor boys and 100 poor girls of Manila were given not only a good time but a better lease on good health and a better conception of what constitutes right living. The non-Christian children were remembered, too, and \$10,000 was spent for cloth which was made up into garments by the school children. All of the Junior contributions are returned in full to the provinces and additional funds for specific purposes are also transferred from the Chapter funds to the Junior funds.

The educational value alone of the Junior Red Cross movement is bound to repay manifold all the time and effort required to keep it a going concern, and everyone who has interested himself in this movement feels that it has become a most valuable asset to the public schools of the Islands and a most important factor in the welfare of the Filipino people.

Resident Commissioner Guevara Seeks American Cooperation

Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara and U. S. Congressman Ackerman of New Jersey were the principal speakers at the weekly meeting of Wednesday, August 8, which was also the regular semi-monthly meeting of Active and Associate members. The principal topic of discussion after the speeches was the C. O. D. system from the United States, Associate Member J. A. Stiver, representative of Montgomery, Ward and Company, talking against the discontinuance of the system, which, he claimed, citing figures, does not do as much harm to local business as is generally believed. Colonel Gordon Johnston of the Governor General's staff replied to Mr. Stiver's remarks. Acting President E. E. Elser was in the chair.

Commissioner Guevara, the first speaker said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the American Chamber of Commerce: It is really more than an ordinary inspiration to be with you this noon, just before I depart for Washington; and I appreciate this opportunity of addressing the members of this organization, composed as it is of the representative business men of the Philippines.

"Permit me, gentlemen of the American Chamber of Commerce, to take advantage of this opportunity to state to you in unmistakable terms that the need of an early development of the Philippine natural economic resources and industries is something that appeals to both Americans and Filipinos alike. I believe that every American who has come to this country is as

much interested as any Filipino to see a rich, great and happy Philippines. This sentiment is not one of momentary emotion, much less is it a consequence of a mere sympathy of the American people, who in the past, as even now in the present, have shown their willingness to aid all movements to make the world better and conform to the best standards in human endeavors. My view is rather the outcome of a realization of the common design of the two peoples—the Americans and the Filipinos—peoples indissolubly bound together and imbued by common ideals and purposes to defend this country as their own and to uphold her fate as theirs.

PROUD OF PROGRESS MADE

"Self-preservation alone should strongly induce both peoples to be highly tolerant and broad-minded in all questions of mutual import. This spirit must guide us in all our efforts to reach the goal of our joint ambition. For twenty-five years now we have labored together in the building up of this Philippine country and in the setting up of the Philippine government. The providential result of these combined efforts is almost at hand. Both peoples are proud, yea the whole world even is proud, of the unparalleled progress attained in this country through the guiding hand of America. The only thing that now remains for us to do, co-operatively to complete the task, is to face the present situation with calm reflection and sound judgment, accompanied by that courage and unwavering faith that invigorate the exist-

ence of a well established community.

"The Americans, unlike some of the conquering nations of the ancient world whose chief ambition in their expansion was to dominate other peoples and races, did not come to this country for purely political purposes. On the other hand, Americans came to this country to show to the world that your flag symbolizes justice, freedom and progress. I know that all of you here would not feel happy if you had to live with an unsatisfied people under the shadow of your unsullied flag. And this is the reason why the Filipinos have an abiding faith in you; why we can entertain an undying hope for the best future of the Philippines. And this is also the reason why we are always ready and willing to open the economic doors of our country and have you develop our industrial and natural resources in preference to any other of our international friends.

"The Filipino people are perfectly aware that they cannot stand isolated from other peoples. Yet with regret we see how hesitant you are (and the Filipinos themselves are alike hesitant) in undertaking the task of developing the immense natural resources lying unproductive throughout this Archipelago. Why should this be so? In seeking into the cause of this manifest hesitancy, permit me to express myself now with frankness and in clear-cut words, so that I may be unfaillingly understood.

WANTS POLITICAL STATUS DEFINED

"You are well acquainted with the course of development of our government, which

has progressed since 1901 up to the present time. We can safely affirm that, according to your constitution and the laws now enforced in the Philippine Islands, the only present tie that binds this country to the United States is the Flag so gloriously displayed in this part of the world and the legal authority of the Governor General, now appointed by the President of the United States.

"As you very well know, the government of this country is committed to two governing institutions founded upon two different authorities: one upon the authority directly coming from the President of the United States and the other upon the authority arising from the people of the Philippine Islands. It is also claimed that the American chief executive of the Philippine Islands is the only person in the Philippines who represents the sovereignty of the United States, and in the exercise of his authority it must only be in emphasis of that sovereignty.

"I do not want to discuss here the correctness of such latter theory. To my mind it is as long as the flag of the United States remains flying in this country, each and every one of the duly established governmental organizations functioning under it represents the authority and majesty of the United States Government. The very oath of allegiance taken by the appointive as well as by the elective officials of the government of the Philippine Islands to the constitution, laws and authority of the United States is a conclusive proof that the exclusive representation claimed as above could not be embodied alone in one of the organisms of the government of the Philippine Islands. But whatever might be our ideas or conception of the representation of the American sovereignty in this country, is not the question at issue. What is absolutely certain is that we are confronted today by an actual situation and not by a mere theory. Duty requires us to look for a final solution and adjustment. The authoritative definition of the permanent political status of the Philippines is an imperative need and that definition must be secured in order that the basis for safe and expanding investments might now be laid.

FOR FILIPINO GOVERNOR GENERAL

"I perfectly know that you do not so much care who, given such a working basis, might be the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. I sincerely believe that what you, the businessmen, must and need is a government capable of guaranteeing the properties, lives and personal happiness of all the inhabitants of this country; a government capable of bringing about a common understanding and harmonious relations among the residents of the Philippines; a government capable of establishing confidence and meriting it from all, and a government good enough to avoid suspicion and distrust from anyone. And this kind of government can be secured and established in the Philippines with a Filipino Governor General, appointed or elected as the case may be. However, I wish to declare, and I do now declare, that the most feasible effective solution of this problem is to grant the Philippines complete and absolute independence. This is the goal of the sacred aspirations and ideals of the people of the Philippine Islands, and it is my sworn duty to struggle for it. The people of the Philippines are of course willing and ready to grant any concessions to the American people for the safety of their interests and their honor

President Harding's Death

As soon as the news was received in Manila that President Harding was seriously ill in San Francisco, the following cablegram was sent by the Acting President of the Chamber to Mrs. Harding:

American public of the Philippines expresses sympathy with you and the President, and earnestly hopes and desires the President will have prompt and complete recovery.

The sad news of the President's death came to Manila on August 3. On the same day cablegrams were dispatched by the Acting President of the Chamber.

To Mrs. Harding:
Americans in the Philippines extend their deepest sympathy in yours and the country's hour of bereavement.

To the Secretary of War:
Americans in the Philippines extend condolences to their countrymen on account of the President's death.

The news came as a shock to the American community. The President had been very actively interested in the Philippines, having been for many years chairman of the Senate committee on the Philippines prior to his election to the presidency. He had many friends among the Americans in the Islands.

Memorial services were held in all the American churches, and on August 13 a community memorial function took place at the Manila Hotel which was attended by about 500 Americans. Governor General Wood, Justice Johnson, Judge Hausserman, General Read, Bishop Locke, and Attorney Tenney delivered addresses. The 31st Infantry band played and a special quartet rendered appropriate selections.

in the Far East, because we know that their interests are our own and their safety is the safety of our nation.

ASKS FOR COOPERATION

"Gentlemen, I need your inspiration and your help in this great undertaking. Let me ask you for a moment to consider yourselves to be in the place of the Filipinos, in the face of the present involved situation, in their task of judging and solving the problems I have just referred to. I wish that you would recollect the years gone by when your America was going through the various processes of construction before she reached the prominent position she is now holding in the association of nations; this consider in order that you may judge and better appreciate the Filipinos' struggles, their failures and their relatively great successes.

"In respect of these things, let us pull and strive together and success will be certain. I cannot see any necessity or advantage in maintaining a fictitious situation. Nobody can expect that America will reverse her policy in the Far East, much less her policy in the Philippine Islands, by adopting any backward measure. The American people are imbued with altruistic principles, and you and I know that the Americans will not hesitate when the time comes to make the supreme sacrifices that would at any time be necessary for the defense of those principles. They bravely fought in many battles for the cause of their own and human freedom and they are and will be ready at any time now and in the future to uphold the same ideals and principles. Therefore, we here must strive to advance forward together, so that we may establish in this country a situation befitting the honor, and beneficial to the interests of, all concerned. We must not waste our time in discussing affairs the solution of which is beyond our reach locally. Let us avoid placing 'a square peg in a round hole.'

"The world is conscious that the American occupation of the Philippine Islands

is not and never has been based on any American desire for any conquest or permanent dominion. If this be the fact, as undoubtedly it is, then our joint duty is to procure the early development of the natural resources of this country, so that the Filipinos, together with you, can enter into the great competition in the markets of the world. This must be the basic idea and the hopeful dream of all inhabitants of the Philippine Islands—Americans and Filipinos alike.

"I thank you."

THE CHAMBER'S STAND

At the conclusion of the Commissioner's speech, the chairman said in part:

"I knew there was something that our friend the Commissioner wouldn't agree with us on, and I want to say now that there is no misunderstanding between us and the Senator and the Filipino people on this subject of independence. The American Chamber of Commerce sincerely believes and tenaciously holds to the opinion that the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands is best for both Americans and Filipinos. On every other subject I think we agree absolutely with the Commissioner. I want to thank him for his presence among us and I am sure we were all very much interested in his talk."

ACKERMAN TALKS

Mr. Elser then introduced Congressman Ackerman, who said in part:

"This is not my first visit to Manila, but I don't feel that I am entitled to write a book or history of the Philippines from what I have learned in the last few hours.

"I have had on my desk for some time, and shall probably introduce it this fall, if I am permitted so to do, a bill which will allow income taxes that are paid by citizens of the United States elsewhere than in the United States to be deducted from the gross amount of their incomes, so that they may have that additional relief."

He also referred to the sales tax, which he will try to have passed by Congress, his bill providing an impost of 25 cents on every 100 dollars. Mr. Ackerman was loudly applauded.

THE C. O. D. SYSTEM

On the suggestion of Associate Member S. A. Presby, Mr. Stiver read a report on the C. O. D. system. His investigations showed that the total C. O. D. sales from the United States through the Manila post office amounted to only \$14,000, the sales

tax on which amount would only be ₱420. Some of the members then stated that the figures for provincial C. O. D. sales should also be included in an estimate of this sort.

Colonel Johnston declared that Mr. Stiver had seen the Governor General on the matter and that due consideration was given his arguments.

Following a brief discussion of the United States income tax question, which had become prominent because of reports that it would be collected from American citizens and firms in the Philippines, the meeting adjourned.

Professor Haughwout Talks on Prevalent Illness

Timely and authoritative advice was given the members of the American Chamber of Commerce and their friends at the weekly luncheon of Wednesday, August 1, when Professor Frank G. Haughwout, protozoologist of the Bureau of Science, gave an interesting talk on the subject of "Intestinal Diseases Prevalent in Manila."

Professor Haughwout opened his talk with the statement that intestinal disorders are the most frequent cause of sickness in the cities and towns of the tropics in general. Their varied origins and the frequent similarity of clinical symptoms arising from different causes present a difficult problem to the physician from the viewpoint of diagnosis. As the correct treatment of these various ailments is largely dependent upon correct diagnosis, the practising physician is forced to rely largely on the verdict of the man in the laboratory—in other words, the microscopist.

CORRECT DIAGNOSIS NECESSARY

"In endeavoring to present to this audience some of the demonstrable facts concerning intestinal diseases in Manila," said the speaker, "I want to make it clear that I approach the subject mainly from the viewpoint of the microscopist—in other words, the man who collects and endeavors to interpret most of the more definite and intelligible evidence we have concerning the nature of the disturbance. Fever, pain in the abdomen and unwanted activity of the bowels are, in themselves, only evidence that something is wrong; they do not tell us anything definite as to either the nature or cause of the trouble, for that is concealed from our eyes by layers of skin, muscle and other structures. It is important to know the real nature of the sickness, for until then treatment may be ineffective or even dangerous. This is doubly important in dysentery, for the treatment that is adapted to one form of dysentery will be wholly ineffective for the other form. The least harm that can result from a mistake is the loss of valuable time in the treatment of the patient at a time when his strength is waning fast.

"It likewise is expensive and otherwise unfortunate to treat as dysentery, sometimes over long periods of time, intestinal disorders that a little careful study would have shown not to be dysentery.

TWO KINDS OF DISEASES

"Excluding cholera and typhoid fever, which will not be discussed here, intestinal disorders fall into two broad classes: Those not known to be caused by any specific parasite or bacterium, and those that are known to be caused by a germ of some kind.

"In the first group are found those diseases of the digestive tract caused by the breakdown of the function of some portion of the tract or some organ, such as the liver or the pancreas, that takes part in the processes of digestion. There, also, we find disturbances following the eating of poisonous substances or foods containing bodies that mechanically irritate the intestine. Not infrequently we find individuals who show a marked idiosyncrasy to some particular type of protein food, such as fish, shrimps, prawns and the like. On eating such food, these persons become violently ill, the attacks resembling dysentery or even cholera, until these are excluded by the microscope. These articles of food may be perfectly fresh, for the disturbance is not due to decomposition or infection with disease germs, but simply to antagonism between the food and the particular person who has eaten it. The reaction in these cases is somewhat similar to that in hay fever and asthma, except that the digestive, instead of the respiratory, tract is attacked.

"The foregoing constitute the greater number of the instances of intestinal disease that occur. They distinctly outnumber those disturbances caused by specific germs except in actual epidemics of dysentery, cholera and typhoid fever. They usually are accompanied by diarrhoea, pain in the stomach and abdomen, nausea, vomiting and a train of symptoms resembling those of dysentery or even cholera. On adequate study their real nature usually can be determined; at all events it is almost always possible to exclude the infectious diseases.

BACILLARY AND AMOEBIC DYSENTERY

"Under conditions that have prevailed here for some time, dysentery in the true sense is relatively rare in Manila. During the rains, there usually are more cases of bacillary dysentery than one sees during the dry season. The prevailing form of dysentery in Manila, and the only form that ever appears in epidemic form, is bacillary dysentery is not of very frequent occurrence although carriers of the organism that causes it are often found among people who show no recognizable symptoms of their infection.

SYMPTOMS SIMILAR

"The presence of these two types of dysentery here presents a troublesome problem to the physician, for the symptoms shown by two patients, one suffering from amoebic and the other from bacillary dysentery are often so strikingly similar that the experienced physician does not dare to

start treatment until the microscopist has studied the case and informed him as to the type of dysentery present. This is especially important in the more severe types of bacillary dysentery, for the patient's life may depend upon the promptness with which serum is administered after the trouble starts.

"Fortunately, research done during and since the war has made it possible to correctly diagnose acute dysentery of either type very soon after the onset of the illness and there no longer is any need to wait a matter of many days before the bacteriologist can report, by which time the patient may be beyond earthly help.

"Bacillary dysentery usually runs a sharp, acute and relatively short course, usually terminating in recovery or death in a week or ten days at the most. Bacillary dysentery in the real sense seldom runs a chronic course. In its stead, there may remain, after any dysentery, an ulceration of the intestine that is aggravated and prolonged by unwise eating and which may run a long course seriously affecting the health of the individual. Unfortunately, these cases do not usually improve very much under serum or vaccine treatment.

"Amoebic dysentery, on the other hand, runs a less acute course, but it may drag on for years unless properly treated with emetine. Fortunately, however, only a very small proportion of persons infected with the dysentery amoeba ever develop dysentery. However it is a dangerous parasite and when it certainly is found in a person, treatment should be pushed until it no longer can be found, for one never can tell when it will cause trouble, if not in the intestine, in the liver or other parts of the body.

MANY MISTAKES MADE

"Acute amoebic dysentery is very easy to diagnose under the microscope by an experienced man. The chronic infection, however, offers great difficulties and many examinations are often required before it is detected. Five different kinds of amoebae are found in the intestine of man, but only one is harmful, so far as our present knowledge goes. It takes an experienced man to tell one of these amoebae from another, for they resemble each other very closely, and other objects are frequently mistaken for them. The consequence is that many mistakes are made. I have in my own experience studied epidemics of dysentery which have been thought to be amoebic but which on study have turned out to be mild outbreaks of bacillary dysentery. Unskillful microscopists are responsible for many serious mistakes in the diagnosis of dysentery and often the consequences are most serious. The physician is literally at the mercy of the microscopist or laboratory man in these cases.

"Infections with the organisms that cause dysentery, cholera and typhoid fever are always contracted through the mouth. The sources of infection in their probable order of importance are: 1. Healthy carriers of the germ; 2. Uncooked food, principally vegetables; 3. Flies and other insects that carry the germs from the bowel discharges of persons suffering from the disease, and 4. More rarely, contaminated drinking water.

COOKING ONLY SAFEGUARD

"One of the most prolific sources of in-

fection in the tropics is uncooked vegetable food such as lettuce, cabbages, celery and the like. Such vegetables are usually fertilized with human excrement, and always should be assumed to have been so treated. They also are frequently sprinkled with solutions of excreta to kill insect parasites.

"There is no practicable method by which such vegetables can be rendered safe by dipping in disinfectant solutions or other methods, except thorough cooking, and belief in such a mischievous theory is certain to lead to disaster sooner or later.

"There has been a sharp rise in intestinal disorders in Manila during the past few weeks. The greater number of cases have been of diarrhoea, apparently of a fermentative nature. The incidence of true dysentery does not yet appear to be

higher than may be expected at this time of the year. Most of the true dysenteries are of the bacillary type, with now and then an amoebic dysentery. These are readily distinguished from the more frequent diarrhoeas and may be treated by the standard methods which call for the administration of anti-dysenteric serum in the case of bacillary dysentery, and emetine in the case of amoebic dysentery.

"The prevailing diarrhoeas appear to yield most readily to dietetic and simply medicinal treatment which, however, must be carried out with perseverance. Vaccines, either in dysentery or the diarrhoeas, are of doubtful value and may even be dangerous, and are not to be recommended in the present state of knowledge regarding these conditions, especially as other forms of treatment are of proved efficacy."

CHAMBER TAKES UP INCOME TAX QUESTION

The regular semi-monthly meeting of Wednesday, August 22, was devoted principally to a discussion of the federal income tax question. Cablegrams from President Cotterman of the Chamber stating that the federal authorities had decided to enforce the collection of this tax together with penalties since 1918 were read by Acting President Elser. Various members spoke on the subject. The following resolution, introduced by Senator Fairchild, was finally adopted:

Resolved that the Directors be authorized to appoint a committee to draft a petition to the Governor General asking him to assist in obtaining relief from the federal income tax, which it appears the federal authorities contemplate enforcing against Americans in the Philippine Islands.

Active Member Leo K. Cotterman on August 7 received the following cablegram from President Cotterman:

Notify American Chamber of Commerce that the Treasury Department intends to take immediate steps to collect income tax. Has begun action.

In reply to a cable for further details, Mr. Cotterman, Sr. wired the following information, which was received on August 21:

Have not received full details. Collection will be enforced according to law. Ready to start legal proceedings. Five years' taxes must be paid. Payment cannot be deferred very much longer. Penalty will be enforced. Would advise suit as test case, as recommended in my letter of March 10. Clearance will be required.

The word "clearance" has reference to persons desiring to leave the United States. Apparently they will not be permitted to leave unless they can show that they have paid the federal income tax.

Following the income tax discussion, Associate Member Julian Wolfson announced that he had accepted the direction of a play to be staged for the benefit of the Indigent American fund of the Chamber. He called upon all members of the community to cooperate with him. The amount to be raised has been set at \$20,000 and the show will be staged at the Grand Opera House in October. There will be two performances.

For Closer Relations With Shanghai

As a result of the recent visit of R. Renton Hind, secretary and general manager of the Pampanga Sugar Mills, to Shanghai and his conference here with his former college chum, Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, closer commercial relations are likely to develop between Manila and Shanghai.

The following is extracted from a news item concerning a conference with Mr. Dollar, which appeared in the *China Press*:

"During the stop-over of the Grant Mr. Hind discussed the relationship—or lack of it—between Americans in the two largest Oriental centers with numerous business men here, including Mr. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dollar and the others with whom he talked were much impressed, and as a result of the discussions, which were informal, it can be announced that a movement will very probably be launched here with a view to arranging

a conference between American business men and officials of Shanghai and Manila, the purpose of which will be to discuss ways and means of bringing the two communities closer together in a business and official way, and of adding to development of American interests in both.

MANILA RECEIPTIVE

"Mr. Hind said that American business men in the Philippines would welcome an opportunity to 'get together' with their fellow countrymen here, and Mr. Dollar assured him, in turn, that there was no doubt about the desire of Americans here to co-operate as closely as possible with the Islands. He further assured Mr. Hind that he would bring the matter to the attention of the American chamber in the near future with a request that it be given very serious consideration.

"Mr. Hind evidently had given much thought to the possibilities of this port in the development of American business in

the Orient, for he was very enthusiastic, particularly with reference to Shanghai's possibilities as a sugar refining center. He marveled that so little progress had been made in the sugar refinery business here; said that Shanghai should be the great distribution point for the sugar markets of nearly all of China except the South; predicted that in a few years the Philippines would be producing from three to six times as much raw sugar as they now yield, and that a large part of this would find its way to ultimate consumers in China through American and Sino-American refineries and distributing agencies in Shanghai.

"He pointed out, incidentally, that this would confer great additional benefits, direct and indirect, on both Shanghai and Manila."

The *China Press* says editorially on this subject:

"Mr. R. Renton Hind, of Manila, who was in the city a few hours Wednesday, made the significant statement that whenever the Americans in Manila thought of China they always thought of Shanghai, whereas the Filipinos, when China was mentioned in their presence, always thought of Hongkong. Mr. Hind felt sure, and Mr. Dollar concurred with him, that if proper overtures looking to closer co-operation were made by Americans in Shanghai to their fellow nationals in Manila this state of affairs would be changed, which in time would have very far reaching results, including the conversion of the Filipinos to the patent truth that Shanghai is the real center of trade and manufacturing in China.

"This would be a fine thing for the very good reason that Shanghai is becoming more and more of a manufacturing center, whereas the Islands produce a large number of the raw materials that should flow into the maws of the city's manufacturing establishments. If Shanghai and Manila understood each other better, many of the island products that are now converted into the finished article in Europe and the United States would be so converted in factories here, and it is in the hope of bringing about that better understanding that Mr. Dollar plans to get representative business men, merchants and officials of the two communities into a gut together conference."

PANORAMIC VIEWS OF BUSINESS DISTRICT AND PASIG RIVER

A wonderful set of panoramic views of the Manila business district and the Pasig river shipping has just been taken by W. B. Allen of Denniston's. The photographs are the first ever made of this subject. They were shot with a special camera from one of the Walled City churches and are exceptionally clear. Another panoramic view shows the Jones Bridge at sunset. These photographs are being colored by a good artist and may be obtained, either plain or colored, at Denniston's. Framed, they should make exceptionally interesting souvenirs of Manila.

NEW MEMBERS

Associate

E. W. Kopke, Manila Hotel, Manila.

Affiliate

L. L. Barron, Baguio, Benguet.

Big Future Predicted for P. I. Sugar Industry

J. B. Hardon and George T. Walker, American sugar experts sent to the Philippines to carry on negotiations for the bonding of the National Bank centrals in Negros by important American interests, were the guests of honor at the weekly luncheon of the Chamber on Friday, August 17. Governor General Leonard Wood, who was an informal guest at the meeting, also spoke, as did Rafael Alunan, former majority floor leader of the Philippine Legislature and now in charge of one of the Negros sugar mills. Judge John W. Haussermann presided.

BIG SUGAR POSSIBILITIES HERE

Mr. Hardon declared that his investigations had convinced him that Philippine sugar possibilities were tremendous, or at least as good as those of any other sugar center in the world. He pointed out that Cuba with an area of 28,000,000 square miles and a population of 3,000,000 produces between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 tons of sugar a year while the Philippines with an area of 115,000,000 square miles and a population of 12,000,000 produce only about 300,000 tons.

"I see no reason," he declared, "why in the course of time the Philippines should not become a serious rival of Cuba. The Philippines have an advantage of 1½ cents a pound in duty, which is an important factor. The Islands have two essential prerequisites for successful sugar cultivation—a fertile soil and an abundant labor supply. Two conditions are still needed to warrant the investment of large capital. These are a sense of security and permanent government and adequate earning capacity. A number of the centrals are now beginning to show results and under proper financial conditions there is no reason why all the Bank centrals should not do well."

Mr. Hardon stated that those who are backing the proposed bond issue are approaching the present negotiations in a spirit of cooperation, realizing that no investment in Philippine sugar centrals can be considered sound unless founded on the satisfaction of all the elements concerned—the farmer, the planter and the miller. Upon the success of these negotiations, he said, depends further investment of American capital in various other enterprises.

Mr. Walker traced the development of the Cuban sugar industry, which began at about the same time as that of the Philippine industry, under American auspices. The progress in Cuba has been remarkable, he declared, but hardly more remarkable than in the Philippines, taking conditions into consideration. Cuba, he pointed out, has been able to achieve her wonderful results through increased unit production, despite higher labor costs than prevail in the Philippines.

COOPERATION ADVOCATED

Mr. Alunan was next called upon for a few remarks. He began by saying that he was glad because he had learned what can be done with the Philippine sugar industry but grieved to learn that we have not done as well as Cuba. Real results, he stated, can obviously not be accomplished without help, and American assistance was naturally to be preferred to any other. Mr. Alunan briefly referred to the political differences that have arisen in the govern-

ment and appealed to all to do everything possible for the return of harmony between all elements of the community. He expressed confidence that good feeling and perfect harmony will eventually be restored.

Chairman Haussermann, replying to Mr. Alunan, said that while there may be some differences among the political people of the Philippines, the Filipino and American business elements have formed a strong bond of friendship and mutual respect and admiration. "The heart of the American people, both here and beyond the Pacific, beats true and loyal to the best interests of the people of the Philippine Islands," he declared. "We who are not of the political elements must stand close to each other and continue and build up that firm friendship of 25 years' standing." He was heartily applauded.

NO POLITICAL DIFFERENCES SAYS WOOD

General Wood was called upon for a few remarks and he responded extemporaneously. The sugar industry, he said, is one of the most important in the Islands but it needs capital and experience for its proper development. It should be able to produce four to five million tons a year. No people are easier to work with than the Filipinos, he stated, but they cannot be treated like some other Asiatics. Employers must show human interest and regard for them. In view of the great distance of the Islands from the home market, the Governor thought, the sugar industry cannot hope to do well without the present tariff advantages it enjoys.

Referring to the allusions regarding political differences that had been made by previous speakers, General Wood said:

"There is not any political issue, but no man worthy of the name American or Filipino, will talk non-cooperation. Any man who is willing to fan the fires of racial hatred is a traitor to the aspirations of

his own people, especially if he does so to serve his own political fortunes.

"Americans and Filipinos are going to work together and pull together. My purpose here is cooperation, and I know no such word as non-cooperation."

FREE CIRCULATION OF PUBLIC FUNDS

Governor Wood then said that the Philippine National Bank is going to be supported and that it is now in better condition than it ever was. The Bank's troubles of the past, he declared, have been mainly due to "the free circulation of public funds among friends," which form of circulation has been stopped and would continue to be stopped as long as he remained in the Islands. Regarding the publication of his message to the Legislature on the National Bank which had been kept from the public by the leaders of the Legislature, General Wood said that groups of legislators and individual members of the Legislature had come to him repeatedly for copies of the message and he had finally decided to publish it, as the worst reports about the Bank had already been spread and it could not be hurt by publication of the truth, to which the people were entitled.

The Chief Executive hoped that the negotiations for the bonding of the sugar centrals would prove successful, that everybody concerned would be satisfied and that Mr. Hardon and Mr. Walker would prove to have been the forerunners of other emissaries of capital to develop the immense natural resources of the Islands. He pointed out that Mindanao, with its vast resources, is as yet barely scratched and that other regions of the Islands await the quickening influences of capital and expert knowledge. The world's needs of tropical products are constantly increasing, he said, and the Islands can meet a large part of these needs.

In conclusion, he said, "There are no differences here, except those that foolish, thoughtless, heartless people try to make."

Woman's Club Work in the Philippines

By MAUD N. PARKER, *Patroness, Philippine Women's Clubs.*

The history of American accomplishment in the Philippines for the past quarter of a century would be incomplete without an account of the valiant work done by the women of America among their Filipino friends in the establishment of women's clubs throughout the Archipelago.

While the noble-hearted women of Spain and the Philippines had been engaged in charitable work for centuries among the poor, yet most of their work was done under the direction of the Church.

With the advent of American women, a new era opened for the women of the Orient. They were to be trained to work independent of any direction except their own collective will and to be shown how women could improve the home, and thus the community, by the power of associated effort intelligently directed. The pioneer American women of Manila formed the first woman's club along about 1911 under the encouraging direction of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, that veteran worker among women's clubs, who, though

now engaged in a larger field, that of universal suffrage for women, still retains her interest in the club work in the Philippines.

Among some of the early members of this woman's club, we find the names of Mrs. Margaret G. Wrenmore, the staunch supporter of women's club work in the Philippines for over a decade; Mrs. L. F. Goodale; Mrs. Thomas H. Barry; Miss Bessie Dwyer; Mrs. N. M. Saleeby; Mrs. O. M. Shuman, and many other women prominent at that time in Manila society, all of them women of character and influence.

The early work of the club was along traditional lines, with of course the usual committees on charity and civic work of various kinds.

The Great War struck the world dumb for awhile and activities usual to society were suspended or carried on in a half-hearted manner.

The work of women's clubs was no exception, and during a period languished.



Mrs. Maude N. Parker

About 1915, however, the American women in the Philippines woke up to the need of meeting new responsibilities forced upon humanity by the world upheaval.

The new note of service was sounded by the Manila Woman's Club, a note never afterward lost but becoming louder and clearer as the war wore on and the United States shouldered its share of the burden. The first Woman's Club, formed entirely of Filipino women, was formed in Pasig about this time and was the forerunner of the four hundred and more clubs in active service eight years later.

The Manila club became especially active about 1916 and in conjunction with the Bureau of Agriculture took up the formation of women's clubs in the provinces for the purposes of raising war time gardens in the patriotic work of helping to feed the world, the men of which were then principally concerned with man's ancient and destructive game of war.

The Bureau of Health had formed a number of clubs for the purpose of combatting infant mortality along in 1915, so with all entities working together a large number of clubs were formed in many parts of the Archipelago.

About 1917 the writer took up in earnest the formation of municipal women's clubs in Pangasinan and for two years labored under great difficulties to carry the idea of women's clubs to all the towns and barrios of the province, succeeding even beyond first hopes, and establishing the first provincial federation of municipal clubs as a type organization for all provinces, and which later grew into the National Federation of all women's clubs in the Philippines.

The work spread rapidly throughout the Islands until today there is hardly a town of any size or importance without an active women's club.

The pioneer work of the American women has been done, and last year the active direction of all club work was handed over to the able Filipino women, who have been apt and grateful pupils, working unselfishly with their American sisters in the great-task of making their country safer to live in, in every way.

Today the intelligent club women of the Philippines stand side by side with the progressive women of other countries as earnest co-workers in a world-wide movement for interests vital to women, keeping ever before them that greatest of all mottoes, "For God and home and native land."

"SOLIARIUM" PRINTS ON SALE

The Bureau of Printing announces that the four-color reproduction of the famous painting by Juan Luna, "The Soliarium," is for sale at 20 centavos per copy, with five centavos extra for mailing. Payment must be made in coin or money order.

Making Lumber Out of Sugar Cane Pulp

A million dollars a year for a former waste product is the achievement to date of the Louisiana Celotex Company, an industry which in October, 1921, began the manufacture of an extraordinarily serviceable building material from bagasse, or crushed cane stalks, a refuse of the sugar mills of Louisiana, writes Albert Phenix in the *Manufacturers Record*.

The plant is located on what is known as the Ames Industrial Sites, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, opposite New Orleans, a tract being developed for factories by the Ames Farm Land Co., Inc., of which Meyer Eisenman for many years prominent in New Orleans real estate activities, is the head and the directing spirit. Favorable transportation facilities by rail and water for the finished product; dependable labor supply; low cost of site on the river front and proximity to a great commercial and financial center were the controlling factors in the location at this point, overlooking the levee advantages which exist for a location in the center of the sugar belt. The raw material is baled at the sugar mills, and at present a large part is obtained from Terrebonne parish, of which Houma is the shipping point and where it has accumulated in an almost mountain high stack awaiting shipment.

So successful has the enterprise been from the beginning that additional machinery is being installed that will more than double the present capacity. At present the plant is turning out 80,000 square feet of half-inch board a day. The added facilities will give a capacity of 180,000 square feet a day. The plant runs with day and night shifts, and is thus in "continuous performance" all the time.

The process of converting bagasse into building lumber was worked out by the Dahlbergs of Minnesota, and their associates — paper workers, lumber men and chemists, and much experimentation was done with rice straw and other materials before the present success with bagasse was secured. In principle, the bagasse is fed into a cooker, where it is combined with chemicals and a small amount of old newspapers, and as a pulp it is fed into rolls 12 feet wide, then carried on rollers over a runway 900 feet long and heated to 300 degrees. At the end it comes out an absolutely dry board, sawed in lengths of 8 feet, 4 feet wide, ready for shipment.

The process has been patented all over the world, and arrangements are being made to erect plants in Cuba and Australia. It is calculated that of the world's annual output of 29,100,000 tons of bagasse, Cuba supplies 10,000,000. Australia's annual output is 550,000, as against Louisiana's 800,000 tons. In Australia, however, there is little or no merchantable timber grown, and it is figured that Celotex will become the universal building material for that island continent.

Even in the States Celotex is finding an astonishingly wide range of uses. As an insulator it is said to rank about on a par with pure cork, and to have much greater strength. For sheathing, a strength test is recorded as having shown that it had been displaced less than half an inch under a load pressure of 2600 pounds, whereas ordinary board sheathing had become 5.54 inches out of plumb at a load pressure of 1600 pounds. Strength and insulation, it is declared, are thus combined as in no other building material in use. As insulating lumber it keeps out the cold in winter and the heat in summer. Although strong and durable, it is light in weight, weighing approximately 600 pounds per thousand square feet. As a result of tests it is de-

clared to be practically impervious to water, and the claim is made that it can be made fireproof. It may be used as building lumber, just as it comes from the mill. The office building of the company at the plant is of Celotex inside and out. Used as sheathing, it may be finished with siding or stucco. Inside walls may be plastered or simply painted or papered. It is practically sound proof, and is used for partitions, closets, booths, cabinets, cupboards, finishing of attics, etc., and even for refrigerators and fireless cookers.

On account of its strength, durability and lightness, it is coming into use for boxes. A St. Louis house, which had been using one inch board for boxes in the shipment of its fragile product, now uses Celotex board, at a reported saving in freight of \$800 a car. All its export shipments are made in Celotex boxes, which go to all parts of the world. Two Chicago houses have let contracts for 14,400,000 square feet of Celotex one boxes, to replace the wooden boxes it now being used by them. With the installation of new machinery, it is proposed to devote one unit to the exclusive manufacture of box material.

So rapid has been the growth of the industry and so great the demand from the beginning, that there has been difficulty in keeping up the supply. No advertising has as yet been undertaken, as the need of it has not been felt. The general public is not at all aware of the nature of Celotex, and very few have ever heard the name. It would seem, then, that an almost illimitable vista opens up before this new southern industry, when an adequate advertising campaign shall have been decided upon and put under way. Within six months from the beginning of operations, the sales amounted to \$1,000,000 a year, and with the new unit installed, they will considerably double this figure.

The officers of the organization are B. G. Dahlberg, president, and T. G. Dahlberg, assistant to the president, Minneapolis and New Orleans; James W. Black, vice president, St. Louis; C. G. Muench, vice president, New Orleans; T. E. Munroe, vice president, New Orleans; C. T. Dahlberg, secretary and treasurer, New Orleans. The Louisiana Celotex Co. has an authorized capital of \$2,500,000, of which \$800,000 has been paid in. Associated companies are Dahlberg & Co., Inc., a holding company, it being the intention to organize separate manufacturing companies for Cuba, Australia, and other countries where plants may be established; the Celotex Products Co., the selling company, and the Louisiana Celotex Co., the manufacturing company in the United States.

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Telephone 1156

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As the official publication of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands, this JOURNAL carries authoritative notices and articles in regard to the activities of the Chamber, its Board of Directors, Sections and Committees. The editorials are approved by the Board of Directors and, when so indicated, other articles are occasionally submitted to the Board for approval. In all other respects the Chamber is not responsible for the ideas and opinions to which expression is given.

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A MALICIOUS RUMOR

A report that the American community of the Philippines, the American Chamber of Commerce in particular, is raising or has raised a \$50,000 fund to support the campaign of one of the candidates in the special senatorial campaign now in progress has been spread by a certain portion of the native press. One weekly publication pictured the American Chamber of Commerce as a huge cow being milked from a \$50,000 supply of liquid sustenance.

This report is untrue and unfair. There is not the slightest basis for it. The American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands is not a political organization and its members have absolutely no partisan interest in local politics. Both candidates are men who have enjoyed the respect and friendship of many Americans and it is hoped by the Chamber that either one, when elected, will work for the best interests of all elements of the Philippine community.

THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX

That the United States Treasury is determined upon collecting federal income taxes from American firms and individuals in the Philippines is the gist of cabled advices received by this Chamber and newspapers in Manila during the past month. If reports are to be believed, an attempt will be made to collect back taxes to 1918 and also penalties which have accrued for non-payment.

Americans in the Philippines have always believed that the imposition of a federal income tax on local residents is unfair and discriminatory. Foreigners who do business in the Islands are not compelled to pay this tax. Since the federal tax is considerably higher than the local income tax, these foreigners enjoy an indubitable advantage over Americans doing business here.

Ever since the organization of this Chamber in 1920 it has been fighting this discriminative procedure. A special representative in Washington has been employed to present the case in its true aspects to Congress and others in authority, but apparently to no avail. It begins to look as though the American community in the Philippines receives no consideration at home and that the interests of American business abroad are left to shift for themselves. In days of old the Roman citizen abroad could say with pride that he was a Roman, certain that the mere announcement of this fact would win for him respect and consideration, for behind every Roman stood the full power and influence of proud, imperial Rome. Today the American businessman in the Philippines not only must put up with difficulties and handicaps due to an unaccustomed and strange environment and peculiar local conditions, but is saddled with an added handicap by his own home government in his efforts to further American business and influence in competition with the world. An anomalous condition, to say the least, and one not calculated to stimulate foreign trade.

Should the federal Government actually put into effect its collection of the federal income taxes, many American firms and individuals in the Islands would face utter ruin. The last three years have been disastrous ones for Philippine business. What little profits were made during the years 1918 and 1919 have been lost in the depression which followed. Many houses have had to go into debt in order to keep their heads above water. It would be utterly impossible for most firms to meet the federal income tax payments, back payments and penalties. To make only partial payment they would have to sacrifice all their assets.

In view of this situation it is most surprising to learn that at this late date the Treasury Bureau is contemplating a rigid enforcement of technicalities of law that have been disregarded for a number of years. It has been evident for many years that the provisions of the federal tariff or internal revenue acts pertaining to the income tax collections in the Philippines were carelessly and often ambiguously drawn up. There are instances where contradictions exist in the very same act. Hence it is plain that those who drew up these laws were not intimately conversant with conditions in the Islands nor with the local requirements of the situation. It is probably for this reason that the Government has all these years refrained from putting the letter of the law into effect as regards the collection of federal income taxes in the Philippines.

What suddenly induced the federal authorities to stretch an acquisitive arm to the Philippines is a moot question. Whether or not it was the machinations of Washington lawyers interested in collecting big fees or the lightening of work in the internal revenue office, as has been intimated in one dispatch, the fact remains that American business in the Philippines is, without warning, menaced by one of the greatest handicaps that ever befell it. It is difficult to conceive of the Government deliberately committing such an unfair, inconsiderate and destructive act. And the worst phase of the case is this: Even the most rigorous enforcement of the federal income tax law in the Philippines will not yield the results expected, for the simple reason that those to be taxed have nothing left wherewith to meet their assessments. All that the Government could probably accomplish would be to practically ruin American business in the Islands and collect barely enough money to pay for the cost of collection.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR POSSIBILITIES

At a recent noonday meeting of this Chamber, the gentlemen from the United States who are negotiating a \$10,000,000 loan in the form of a bond issue in favor of the Philippine National Bank centrals drew a most gratifying picture of the splendid progress made by the Cuban sugar industry under American auspices. They also expressed great faith in a similar future for the Philippine sugar industry.

As Mr. Walker pointed out, the modern Cuban industry is only about as old as that of the Philippines. Due to its geographical proximity to the American mainland, however, Cuba has enjoyed more direct connection with American financial interests,

which have played a leading part in its development. Also, we learned, Cuba has intensively developed its crops, so that despite higher labor costs it can produce sugar in competition with other countries where labor is much cheaper.

The main adverse factor in the Philippine sugar industry is the long haul from the principal consuming markets, but this is offset by the preferential tariff arrangement, by which Philippine sugar enters the United States free while Cuba must pay a duty of 1 3/4 cents a pound. Without this favorable differential, the local sugar industry could hardly be expected to progress.

With an area of 115,000,000 square miles and a population of about 12,000,000, the Philippines produce about 300,000 tons of sugar a year, while Cuba, with only one-third of our area and one-fourth of our population, produces an annual crop of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 tons. Of course, a smaller proportion of our area than is the case in Cuba is suitable for sugar production, but assuming that only one-fifth of our total area can be put into sugar we should be able to produce as much as Cuba.

It is therefore not to be wondered at that the American investigators are very optimistic about the Philippine sugar outlook. If they can come to an agreement with the planters concerned, the Philippine sugar industry will doubtless go ahead by leaps and bounds and surpass all others in the Islands in point of importance.

Probably the biggest drawback in the negotiations is the lack of a definite national policy with respect to the Philippines, a policy that will insure a satisfactory political status and give capital the protection it must have if it is to operate here for any lengthy period of time. The formulation and institution of such a policy is up to the national administration in Washington. Should such a policy be once adopted, not only will the sugar industry receive a tremendous impetus, but American capital will flow in large quantities to the Islands to assist other industries as well, thus bringing undreamed-of prosperity and happiness to the people of the Islands as a whole.

A COMMUNITY AFFAIR

Plans are in process of realization for the staging of a brilliant comedy during the month of October for the benefit of the Chamber's Relief Fund for Indigent Americans. This fund was started more than two years ago with a memorable vaudeville performance at Lerma Park and a handsome sum was realized. The fund is nearly exhausted now and it becomes necessary to replenish it. In order to obtain the \$20,000 which has been set as the mark to be aimed at, the cooperation and support of the entire community are needed.

Mr. Julian Wolfson is in charge of the production, of which there will be two performances, and he has called upon the Americans in Manila to render whatever assistance they can to make the affair a success. Contributions in the form of supplies, properties, costumes, services, etc., will be appreciated, and those who are in a position to assist in any way are requested to communicate with Mr. Wolfson, telephone 70.

There is pressing need for such a relief fund. During the past two years it has helped scores of Americans who otherwise would have suffered seriously because of the business depression. A special committee of the Chamber handles the fund and only unquestionably worthy cases are being made its beneficiaries.

ATTACKING MANILA CIGARS

A serious campaign designed to restrict the Philippine cigar industry has been launched by the National Cigar Leaf Association, which at its recent annual convention passed a resolution urging Congress to place a maximum limit on the number of cigars that can be imported into the United States from the Philippines free of duty. President Mendelsohn of the Association characterized Manila cigars as a "menace" to the American tobacco industry.

Mr. Vicente Villamin, who of late has been writing some notable articles on Philippine economic phases, has come to the

defense of the Manila cigar in the *Tobacco Leaf* and the *Economic World*. He points out in the first place that the internal revenue collected by the United States on imported Manila cigars amounts to only 1 per cent of the revenue collected on domestic cigars. Hence it is plain that the Manila cigar cannot be a very serious menace to the American tobacco industry. At the same time nothing is said about the Porto Rican article as a "menace" when as a matter of fact American imports of Porto Rican cigars are more than double those of Philippine cigars. Mr. Villamin ascribes this animus against Philippine cigars to the fact that members of the N. C. L. A. have investments in Porto Rico or represent Porto Rican firms.

Should Congress act favorably on the recommendation of the N. C. L. A. with respect to Philippine cigars, which is hardly likely, it would only be fair to impose some compensating restrictions or duties on American products entering the Philippines. Then we would have a merry internal tariff war which wouldn't do anybody any good and would raise a terrible hue and cry on both sides of the Pacific. The United States and the Philippines at present enjoy a reciprocal free trade arrangement that has worked out very well so far and which should continue.

In point of fact the Philippines are an integral part of the American territory and it is hardly conceivable that one portion of the public domain should impose restrictions upon another. Cooperation between the Islands and the homeland would seem to be the wiser, safer and more profitable plan. In this connection it might be stated that the Philippines alone could grow the huge amount of leaf tobacco imported annually into the United States, valued at about \$50,000,000, if American capital interested in the tobacco industry will go there freely for investment.

MANILA STREETS

The streets of Manila are in a deplorable condition. Owners of automobiles have reason to complain of the obvious state of neglect of our thoroughfares, which has as its direct effect an increase in the upkeep of cars through enhanced depreciation and larger gas consumption. License fees have constantly increased in the past few years, but the people who pay these fees have had little or no compensation for the added expense. On the contrary, their operating costs have increased because of governmental backwardness in keeping the city's streets in good repair.

Of course, the late heavy rains have had a very deleterious effect upon street surfaces, but such damage should be immediately attended to. Besides, had the streets been properly kept up, weather conditions would not have affected them so greatly. In the past month or so a somewhat greater interest has been shown in Manila street repairs. It is hoped that this interest will be increased with commensurate material results.

TOO MANY PERIODICALS

While the Philippine public which reads daily newspapers is extremely limited and should be larger, the Islands are flooded with scores of periodical publications that serve absolutely no useful purpose and whose main object in life seems to be to prey upon the business public for advertising or serve some personal or private end. The dissemination of news and sound opinion on public questions is one of the big needs of the Islands but a large percentage of the publications that are constantly making their appearance serve neither of these ends. They are usually run by inexperienced and immature people who labor under the delusion that they are born editors.

Solicitation for advertising from such papers is one of the bane of Manila business life. Would it not be advisable for the American Chamber of Commerce to name a committee for classifying all publications, old and new, and placing those that do not come up to a certain standard in a class by themselves. Merchants would thus be rendered a real service, as they would then be assisted in intelligently employing their advertising appropriations and would also be saved much unnecessary waste of time and energy.



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Review of Business Conditions for August

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By W. D. WHITTEMORE
Manager, International Banking
Corporation.

We have again experienced very small fluctuations in the rate for gold dollars during the period since our last review. The selling rate for telegraphic transfers is quoted at the close at 1¼% premium. Export paper has been scarce and any offerings have been keenly competed for.

Local sterling rates have been steadily rising. We opened with sellers at 2/11/16. Early in the month 2/17/8 was quoted. This rate remained unchanged until Aug. 20, when a further advance of 1/16 was noted. The market closes steady at 2, 115/16. Few bills were settled.

Sterling in New York, although reported as having a steady undertone, declined since our last report the equivalent of about 1%, the highest quotation being 459 ¼ and the lowest 455 ¼. At the close the tone of the market is called steady, and transactions for immediate delivery can be put through at 455½ for telegraphic transfers.

Bar silver in London fluctuated within very narrow limits, the closing quotation being 30 15/16 for ready delivery and 30 13/16 for forward.

This market, on the whole, has been exceedingly dull, and unless some more activity in the produce market is shown we do not look for any decided change in rates.

Nominal quotations for telegraphic transfers on other points are:

Paris	840
Madrid	139
Singapore	108½
Yokohama	99½
Hongkong	106¼
Shanghai	70¼
India	161
Java	120

AUGUST SUGAR REVIEW

By WELCH, FAIRCHILD & CO., INC.

Our last review was dated July 27.

NEW YORK MARKET: The market for the period under review has shown a considerable decline, which came almost as unexpectedly as did the large advance in prices some months ago. Our last review closed with the quotation for Cubas at 5-3/16 cents, c. & f., for prompt shipment, but during the period under review, the price declined as low as 4 cents, c. & f. Also, refined sugar, which was quoted in our last review at 8.35 cents, declined as low as, 7.50 cents.

The principal factors leading to the decline were apparently a continued disappointing demand for refined sugar and, to some extent, political complications in Europe. However, today's cable advices report a much improved market, with sales of Cubas for prompt shipment at 4-3/8 cents, c. & f., and with refiners and operators continuing to be interested in further quantities at this price. A much better demand for refined is also reported and the

latest quotation is 7-3/4 cents. Latest cable advices report the market firm with a tendency to advance.

During the period under review, sales of Philippine centrifugal sugars afloat were made at prices ranging from 5.71 cents to 6.35 cents, landed terms.

LOCAL MARKET: There has been practically nothing doing in the local market, and we quote nominally Centrifugals at ₱14.50 per picul and muscovados ₱12.00 per picul, basis No. 1, ex-godown.

The Philippine Sugar Association have prepared a preliminary estimate of the 1923-24 Centrifugal crop, their estimate being approximately 315,000 metric tons as against 226, 300 metric tons for last crop. We are informed that their estimate of the growing crop is conservative; it is to be hoped that weather conditions will be favorable towards its being realized. The Islands have been visited by a succession of typhoons during the past few weeks and considerable damage to cane is reported in Pampanga, although in Negros conditions do not seem to have been so severe, and no extensive damage is reported.

No estimate of the 1923-24 muscovado crop has yet been prepared, but it is believed that it will be between 30,000 and 35,000 metric tons.

ORIENTAL MARKETS: The market for Philippine muscovado sugars in the Orient has remained stagnant, Japan continuing to show no interest in buying further quantities, at present.

JAVA MARKET: This market also suffered a severe decline during the past month, the decline being aggravated by speculators getting into difficulties. However, latest reports show a decided improvement, which is being helped by India resuming the purchase of Javan sugars. Latest quotations for Superiors are as follows: September delivery Gs. 14-1/4, October Gs. 14-1/2, November/December Gs. 14-3/4, all ex-warehouse. The lowest point touched by Superiors during the recent decline was Gs. 13, ex-warehouse, for prompt delivery.

GENERAL: A few months ago, it was predicted that the coming Cuban crop might reach 4,200,000 tons, but an estimate just received shows that this prediction is not likely to be realized. Present prospects indicate that the crop will likely be 3,750,000 and 4,000,000 tons.

It is reported that beet sowings in Europe for this year were 17% larger than last year.

The estimate of the Czechoslovakia beet crop is placed at 950,000 tons.

The estimate of the Javan crop now being harvested is 1,725,000 tons.

Manila, August 28, 1923.

REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By J. C. PATTY

Secretary and Assistant Treasurer,
Marlow & Company, Inc.

Our last report was dated July 23, and this report covers the period from that date to August 27.

U. S. GRADES: At last writing business was done in Manila on basis of F ₱24.50, I ₱18.75 and J ₱14.50. Since then the market has shown an almost continuous decline, falling slowly during the first two

or three weeks; but during the past ten days higher grades in particular have slumped with great rapidity, and business has been done at F \$17.00, I \$15.50, and J at \$13.50. In the United States the slump was even greater, and whereas at the beginning of the period under review New York was quoting F 11½ cents, I 9 cents and J 7.5-10 cents, present quotations from New York are 8½ cents for F, 7½ cents for I and 7 cents for J, while some cables have indicated as low as 7½ cents for I and 6½ cents for J. The reasons given for the slump vary, but it is due principally to the poor rope business in America.

U. K. GRADES: At last writing prices for these in Manila were J \$11.00, K \$9.50, L \$9.25 and M \$8.75. Quotations in the U. K. were £30-10/ for K and L, and £26-10/ for M. During the period under discussion the U. K. market has also gone off slightly, business having been done as low as £29-10/ for J, £25-10/ for K and L, and £24-10/ for M. There has been during the last few days a slight recovery and quotations in the U. K. are now £30-10/ for J, £26 for K and L, and £24-10/ for M, while in Manila prices range from \$10.50 to \$11.00 for J, \$8.50 to \$8.75 for K, \$8.25 to \$8.50 for L, and \$7.50 to \$7.75 for M, depending upon the quality. The market in the U. K. is reported steady at present for low grades, but with higher grades declining in sympathy with the American market for these grades.

FREIGHT MARKET: There has been some discussion by the Associated Steamship Lines as to the advisability of reducing the freight on hemp from Manila to the Atlantic Coast from \$2.50 per bale to \$2.25; but we understand that it has been decided to leave this unchanged for the present.

We give below our usual statistics:

	1923		1922	
	Bales	Bales	To Aug. 27	To Aug. 28
Stocks on January 1.....	155,495	256,400		
Receipts to August 27.....	979,306	748,394		
Stocks on August 27.....	164,553	203,385		
<i>Shipments</i>				
<i>Destination</i>	1923		1922	
	Bales	Bales	To Aug. 27	To Aug. 28
U. K.	230,833	177,366		
Continent of Europe..	83,259	61,143		
Atlantic U. S.	293,259	193,522		
U. S. Via Pacific	146,045	202,435		
Japan	170,936	123,754		
Elsewhere & Local ...	45,316	43,989		
Total	970,248	801,409		

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER
Manager, Willis and Patterson, Ltd.

Manila, August 29, 1923.

The copra market strengthened steadily during the month of August and has registered an increase of 50 centavos per picul over last month's closing figures in the local market. While production for August will be in excess of that for July, with a probable total of 230,000 piculs, yet the increase has not been sufficient to offset the increased cying pressure. Undoubtedly production would have been considerably greater had weather conditions during the first half of August been as favorable as they are now. At this writing buyers are paying \$9.25 per picul for fresh arrival *corriente* copra and

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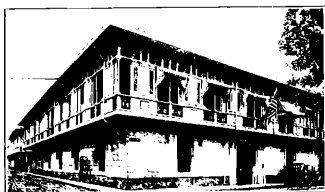
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₱10.50 to ₱10.75 for *vesecado*, with premium lots going slightly at higher than the latter figure. An analysis of bids indicates that foreign markets during the month have always been slightly under profitable trading figures as compared with the local market. This demonstrates a lack of healthy demand in our judgment; consequently we predict an easier market locally with the slightest reduction in buying pressure. Total arrivals at Manila for August, 1923, will approximate 230,000 piculs as against approximately 300,000 for August, 1922. Latest quotations from U. S. and foreign markets follow:

U. S. : 4-3/8 to 4-1/2 cents, c. i. f.

San Francisco.

London: 625-15/- — Cebu sundried.

COCONUT OIL

The market for this product continued depressed and sluggish during the first half of the month, but became active during the last half in sympathy with the local copra market. This reaction was in our judgment due to the relatively small stocks of coconut oil in second-hands available for resale to small soapers. Large buyers seem to be well covered, and at this writing the market is easier, with tanks being offered at 7-3/4 cents, f. o. b. West Coast. Tallow continues weak and will act as a deterrent against a strengthening oil market. Latest advice follow:

U. S. : 7-3/4 cents, f. o. b. tanks West Coast.

London: £38-/-.

Total oil exports for the month will approximate 4,000 tons as against 9,798 tons for August 1922.

COPRA CAKE

We have noted but few trades of this commodity during the past month, both U. S. and European markets displaying little interest. The month's business has been done at from ₱30 to ₱32 per metric ton, ex-warehouse.

Foreign Quotations

U. S. : \$21.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.,

c. i. f. West Coast ports

London: 66-5/-.

TOBACCO REVIEW

BY AN ACTIVE MEMBER

Prices of tobacco of all descriptions are displaying an upward tendency as stocks are being depleted, especially tobacco suitable for cigar manufacture.

The market for American sizes of cigars is still dull. Londres weighing 15 to 16 pounds are selling for \$16 a thousand, which is below cost. Twenty-four to 25 pound Londres for the United States trade are selling for \$20 to \$21, which is also below cost. Some of the smaller factories are quoting still lower prices, thus further demoralizing the market.

The labor situation is normal, largely due to the restricted production consequent upon the low prices which has decreased the demand for tobacco labor. Beyond a few local strikes in small factories, no serious labor disturbances have occurred in the tobacco trade during August.

Local cigar manufacturers do not take seriously the proposal of the National Cigar Leaf Association to limit the importation of Philippine cigars into the United States. Since Philippine cigars constitute only about one per cent of American tobacco consumption, they cannot be consi-

dered a "menace" to the American cigar trade, as has been claimed.

The tobacco of the 1922 crop now on the market is of fairly good quality, considerably superior to the 1921 crop. The 1923 crop has not as yet appeared on the market.

IRON AND STEEL REVIEW

By JOHN R. WAGNER,

Pacific Commercial Company

Manila, August 29, 1923.

Galvanized Iron Sheets: Stocks of plain sheets and also 8-foot corrugated sheets are low, arrivals being light. Extraordinary rains have caused a stoppage of consumption which has caused a slight sagging of prices. Stocks of corrugated sheets other than 8-foot are fair, considering the lack of demand. Arrivals during the month were not heavy, being fairly evenly divided between plain and corrugated.

Nails: Stocks of nails in the principal sizes from 1-1/2" to 3" are very short and high prices are ruling accordingly. Arrivals during the month were light, which has assisted in maintaining the prices. One or two sizes are, however, very long.

Bars: Stocks of flats and rounds are very complete, but not much business has been done because of extraordinary bad weather. Twisted, in the smaller sizes, is short. English and Belgian steel is offering in the market considerably lower than the American product, but mostly for future arrivals. However, the spot situation on bars is healthy.

Barbed Wire: Aside from the dulness of business in this commodity caused by the typhoons, there have been some heavy arrivals of barbed wire. For a time some weak holders were offering at very low figures. There are already some signs of improvement, provided no further heavy arrivals are forthcoming in the near future.

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

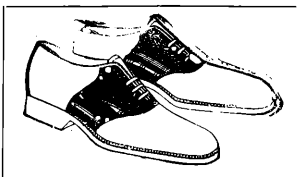
*of Manila, Nueva Ecija,
Director, Rice Producers' Association.*

The recent continued heavy rains in Pangasinan, Tarlac and the Ilocano provinces have damaged the rice crop, but to exactly what extent is not fully known. However, while these regions have their periodical floods and droughts, they generally manage to harvest an average crop.

The flood waters have been in many districts drowned the fields that were planted early and these newly set out, but if enough extra seedlings are available, these of course can be replanted. A bumper crop, however, cannot be expected. Bulacan and Nueva Ecija did not suffer so much from the excessive flood waters, with the exception of a few small districts, but enough water has been precipitated that if properly distributed would guarantee a good crop.

So far the market has not responded to any such severe loss as that reported, and prices remain about the same. As a matter of fact, losses during the planting season are not so vital as those that take place when the crop is maturing, and it is not strange that the market should not respond to such scareheads as "millions of pesos of losses" from floods, "insects, locusts, worms, etc." because these are the regular handicaps that the rice industry falls heir to.

Nearly \$400,000 worth of rice was im-



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ported during June, which is close to the average monthly import value. The appearance of Siamese rice in the market is due to the fact that in addition to a record crop harvested by that country during the last season, the crop of its Philippine competitor—Indo-China—was very short owing to devastating floods at the time of harvesting. To the total amount of the Siamese crop was added to a large carry-over, the whole totalling about 23,000,000 piculs of rice. As an item showing the barometer of prosperity, the value of this commodity exported more than balances all the total import values, and this export volume runs approximately two and a half millions of piculs per month during the main shipping season. Of this rice about 55% goes to Hongkong and South China, 30% to the Malay States, 8% to Europe and the balance to Japan, Java and the Philippines.

It is interesting to note that when the population of Japan was 35,000,000 the rice production was approximately 35,000,000 koku. Last year with a population of 70,000,000 the production was almost 70,000,000 koku, and this increase keeping pace with population was not due to any more lands being opened up but to concentration on the methods adopted to increase the yield instead of the area, a method which the Philippines would do well to adopt.

The total amount of rice exported from Indo-China from January 1 to June 18 was 701,059 tons, as against 571,587 tons for the same period in 1922, and it would seem that the demand is much more heavy in an off year than in one of good crops. We can expect little carry-over of rice in that country to aid the coming crop export volume. The price at present for Saigon No. 2, unsifted Manila quality, is \$5.55 per picul, f. o. b. Cholón bodegas, for July-August shipments.

LUMBER REVIEW

(June-July, 1923)

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER

Director of Forestry.

The general increase in production and sale of lumber noted during the early part of the year was maintained during June and July, in spite of the usual reduction noted during July, owing to the influence of the typhoon season which usually affects production during July and August.

Reports received from 15 companies for the month of July, 1923, show a total production of 10,032,900 board feet as compared with 10,132,700 board feet for June, 1923, and 7,736,600 board feet for July, 1922, for the same companies.

Sales of lumber on the other hand, have continued to increase during July, as noted by a total of 11,299,100 board feet from the 15 mills reported as compared with 10,568,900 board feet during June, 1923, and 7,584,300 board feet during July, 1922, while lumber in stock has been reduced from 17,796,200 board feet in July, 1922, and 15,207,200 board feet in June, 1923, to 14,756,900 board feet in July, 1923.

The totals for June, 1923, of all 21 companies reporting regularly show sales of 11,546,400 board feet, production of 11,900 board feet and stocks of 17,565,000 board feet, so that with the increase noted in sales for the mills already reported for July, the totals for all mills for this month will amount to approximately 12,200,000 board feet sold, 11,000,000 board feet produced and some 16,000,000 board feet in stock.



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Silyu, Ger. Negros, P. I.

Mindoro Sugar Company
San José, Mindoro, P. I.

Maison Navigation Company
San Francisco

Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
Portland

New York Agents:

Welch, Fairchild & Co., Inc.
136 Front Street

San Francisco Agents:

Welch & Co.
211 California Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1880)

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

	YEN
CAPITAL (PAID UP)	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	85,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	4,900,000

MANILA BRANCH

31 PLAZA CERVANTES, MANILA

T. ISOBE

MANAGER

PHONE 1750—MANAGER

PHONE 1758—GENERAL OFFICE

Coincident with the general improvement in sales and production, is noted a marked increase in the volume of exports of both lumber and manufactured wooden products. Lumber exports from January to June, 1923, amount to 13,617,600 board feet valued at ₱1,135,990 as compared with 6,046,200 board feet valued at ₱539,692 from January to June, 1922, while exports of manufactures of wood show a corresponding increase in value from ₱111,786 for the first 6 months of 1922 to ₱242,489 for 1923.

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN,
San Juan Heights Addition.

Sales, City of Manila

	June 21, to July 20	July 21, to Aug. 25
Santa Cruz	₱231,165	₱175,525
Quiapo	84,074	
Paco	33,572	3,999
Tondo	52,780	75,657
Binondo	22,500	10,000
Malate	61,576	70,350
Sampaloc	77,481	36,137
Santa Ana	1,240	2,016
Ermita	8,471	49,511
San Nicolas	111,000	43,568
San Miguel	7,000	3,000
Intramuros	27,000	27,000
Pandacan		360
Sta. Mesa		7,900
	₱717,959	₱504,123

January	₱570,486
February	1,151,309
March	778,153
April	729,829
May	1,381,465
June	1,027,668
July	717,859
August	504,123

The past thirty days in real estate have been the dulllest this year. Heavy and almost continuous rains, such as have recently fallen, naturally have a decidedly retarding effect on sales. Even if properties show up well during flood conditions, it is difficult to get prospective buyers out in the rain to inspect offerings.

Frank Moffett

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MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

-OF-

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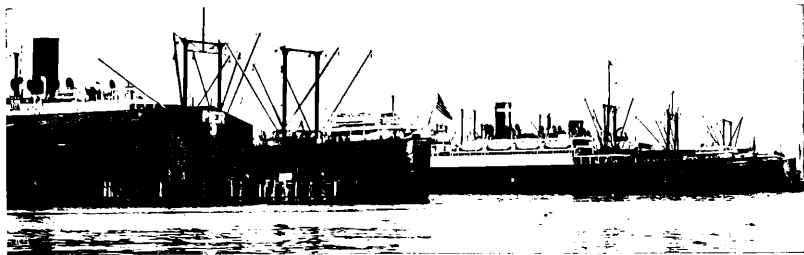
ANNUAL CAPACITY 36,000,000 FEET

TANGULI
RED LAUAN
ALMON and
APITONG LUMBER

MANILA, P. I.

FABRICA, P. I.

SHIPPING NOTES


U. S. SHIPPING REVIEW
 By A. G. HENDERSON,
Special Representative.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Since our last writing there are no further developments to report in regard to the direct operation by the Government of the Shipping Board freighters. By the end of August it is expected that the result of the bid of the Dollar interests for the whole of the Pacific fleet will be known, and in the mean-

time, pending the outcome, no steps will be taken toward direct operation of this fleet.

However, it is known that as all bids for both Atlantic and Gulf services were rejected by the Board, plans are about to be announced for direct Government operation in these trades. The Board's traffic offices in the East and Middle West are to be staffed on a par with those of competing foreign lines, and it is understood that several of the present operators are to be merged with these new offices. Although the Board has announced that suspension of any of the services is not contemplated, shippers have noticeably reduced their offerings during this period of in-

Announcement has been made by the International Mercantile Marine lines of the reopening of their Atlantic-Pacific services with the first sailing October 12 from New York for San Francisco. Fortnightly sailings will be maintained by the passenger steamers *Kroonland*, *Finland* and *Manchuria*, and in addition three freighters will also be placed on the run. Time of passage will be 21 days, against 31 days as at present. The Admiral Line have been appointed Pacific Coast agents.

Effective July 27, the overland rail rate on cigars will be reduced from \$5.00 to \$2.75 per hundred pounds to group 1 and 6 ports. Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana are the main states coming within these groups.

The Great Northern Railway Company announce their re-entry into the Oriental field. About Sept. 1 offices will be opened in Yokohama and Shanghai, and later on it is expected that an agency will be established in Manila. A. G. Henderson, former manager for the Orient of the Waterhouse Steamship Lines, with headquarters in Manila, and for the past year Chicago manager of the Admiral Line, has been appointed by the Great Northern as their General Agent for the Orient and is sailing from Seattle August 18 to assume his new duties.

SHIPPING REVIEW

 J. T. KINNEY,
Manila Agent, Strathens and Barry

Continued heavy rains during the month of August practically paralyzed shipping, it being almost an impossibility to load or unload steamers; consequently, sailings have been very much delayed.

Two steamers will call at Davao Gulf during the last week of August and the first week of September to load direct ship-


NORTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

STEAMER	Leave Hongkong	Leave Shanghai	Arrive San Francisco
"Siberia Maru"	Sept. 15	Sept. 18	Oct. 14
"Toyo Maru"	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	Nov. 22

MANILA TO SAN FRANCISCO

(Via Keelung and Shanghai)

STEAMER	Leave Manila	Leave Shanghai	Arrive San Francisco
"Taiyo Maru"	Sept. 29	Oct. 3	Oct. 27
"Korea Maru"	Nov. 4	Nov. 9	Dec. 3
"Shinyo Maru"	Nov. 19	Nov. 23	Dec. 17

First class tickets interchangeable at all ports of call with Pacific Mail, Canadian Pacific and Admiral Lines.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

STEAMER	Leave Hongkong	Leave Yokohama	Arrive Valparaiso
ANYO MARU"	Oct. 20	Nov. 3	Jan. 7

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 Pres. WILSON, Sept. 22
 Pres. TAFT, Oct. 6

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 H. N. GUERNSEY, General Agent
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 Managing Agents for
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

ments of hemp—the *West Nomenclator*, U. S. S. B. freighter operated by the Columbia Pacific Steamship Company, Welch, Fairchild and Company, local agents, and the *Steel Traveller*, of the Isthmian Line (United States Steel Products Company), Macleod and Company, local agents.

W. B. Keene, formerly Director of Traffic for the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation at Washington, has been made Vice President of the Corporation. F. G. Frieser, who has been special assistant to the Vice President on traffic matters, has been appointed Traffic Manager for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Freight offerings for the month of August continue to be very light, particularly to the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, while those for Europe are improving and offerings for Japan may be considered as very good.

Bradley Fairchild, manager of the shipping department of Welch, Fairchild and Company, is now convalescing after a severe attack of typhoid fever. He expects to be back at his desk in another 30 days. During his absence the shipping department is being very capably handled by S. Jamieson.

According to recent advices, the United States Shipping Board plans to keep a fleet of 530 to 700 ships. While the Shipping Board has not yet outlined its new policy, the survey of the idle fleet has been completed and the basis has been laid for future disposition of the ships. It is learned from various sources that the Board in carrying out its plans of direct operation will keep in service 350 to 400 vessels and will recondition others and maintain a reserve of 200 to 300. The remaining boats will be sold as scrap in the United States or to whatever purchasers can be found abroad.

It has been rumored that Jacques Pierot, President of the International Maritime Mortgage Bank of Rotterdam, has made a tentative offer to the Shipping Board to purchase the Government's surplus for scrapping.

Both the American Steamship Owners' Association and the United States Ship Operators' Association are drafting protests to the Shipping Board against direct Government operation of ships and suggesting the continued use of private steamship companies in Government routes, either through a new form of agreement or through charters.

The Compagnie Des Messageries have announced that it has been definitely decided to make Manila a port of call for their European cargo steamers, and they will give a monthly service. They also announce that possibly at a later date passenger vessels will make Manila a port of call for European runs. The first of their steamers to call here will be the *Commissaire Pierre Lecocq*, accepting cargo for Algiers, La Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk.

The *Eelback*, United States Shipping Board steamer mentioned in our last issue, averaged for discharge 8,400 case of kerosene per day while discharging at Tabaco. This is equally as good as steamers meet in the port of Manila and is another factor in direct outport loading and discharging, which means considerable saving to importers and exporters.

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PRESIDENT MADISON	Sept. 15	Oct. 8
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	Sept. 27	Oct. 20
PRESIDENT JACKSON	Oct. 9	Nov. 1
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	Oct. 21	Nov. 13

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Port Area

WITH THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Tuesday, July 31, 1923.

Present: Directors Elser, Russell, Heath, Reis, Green, Feldstein, Rosenstock.

Resignation of Associate Member Walter Q. Wilgus was accepted.

The resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of Active and Associate members of Wednesday, July 25, "that the question of a statutory limitation of tax collections be referred to the Legislative committee," was approved and ordered forwarded to that committee.

Owing to the absence of Associate Member Frank W. Carpenter from the Islands, payment of his dues was suspended.

Wednesday, August 8, was set as the date for an address by Resident Commissioner Pedro Guevara.

Correspondence from A. G. Henderson, Chicago representative of the Chamber, requesting suitable copy and photographs for Shipping Board advertising, was read and the Secretary was authorized to forward this material. A resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Henderson for his work in behalf of the Chamber toward securing special advertising of the Philippines by the Shipping Board.

Tuesday, August 7, 1923.

Present: Directors Elser, Green, Heath, Pond, Reis, Rosenstock.

Application of Francis J. Cooper for Associate membership was approved.

Cables sent by the Acting President to Mrs. Harding and the Secretary of War in connection with the President's illness and

death were approved and ordered spread upon the minutes. (The text of the cables appear in another part of this issue of the Journal).

The quarters of the Chamber were placed at the disposal of the Veterans of the Foreign Wars on Occupation Day, August 13, unless this interfered with the plans of the Spanish War Veterans, who had previously been granted a similar privilege.

Lease of certain rooms in the Chamber building to the Insurance Club and the granting of the privileges of the bar and restaurant to the members of that club, was approved. Details were left in the hands of Director Green.

In reply to an offer of space in the Carnival Handbook for 1924, the Board thanked the Carnival Association but regretted not to be able to advertise in the publication as the Chamber does no advertising of any sort.

Tuesday, August 14, 1923.

Present: Directors Elser, Feldstein, Green, Heath, Russell.

Application of E. W. Kopke for Associate membership was approved.

The Secretary was instructed to make a courteous reply to a letter from Resident Commissioner Guevara to F. E. Cochran which the latter had transmitted to the Directors.

A communication from the Governor General's office stating that a bill has been prepared by the Attorney General transferring the office of sheriff from provin-

cial governors to provincial commanders of Constabulary (instead of to provincial treasurers, as requested by the Chamber) was read and ordered filed. It was the consensus of opinion that the proposed law will prove satisfactory.

Full privileges of Associate membership without payment of dues were extended to Prof. Ebenezer Cook, a civil war veteran.

Tuesday, August 21, 1923.

No meeting, quorum lacking.

Tuesday, August 28, 1923.

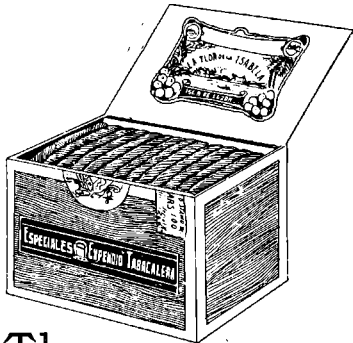
Present: Directors Elser, Feldstein, Pond, Rosenstock, Russell.

A credit of \$1,000 was voted Mr. Julian Wolfson for preliminary expenses connected with the staging of a play for the benefit of the American Relief fund, the money to be returned to the Chamber out of the proceeds of the performance.

The resolution passed by the Active and Associate members on August 22 calling for the appointment of a committee to draft a petition to the Governor General for assistance in obtaining relief from the federal income tax, was approved. The Acting President appointed F. C. Fisher, Leo K. Cotterman and S. Feldstein as members of this committee.

Communications from the Spanish War Veterans and the United States Spanish War Veterans thanking the Chamber for the preferred use of the Chamber's premises on Occupation Day, were read and ordered acknowledged.

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Ballast, Etc.

MANILA, P. I.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

July, August, 1923

CEBU TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY, Iloilo; capital stock \$500,000, subscribed \$200,000, paid up \$96,000. Directors: Theodore Vail, George J. Petty, Alva J. Hill, Celestino Rodriguez, L. G. Thomas, J. E. H. Stevenot (treasurer), Lauriano Atotubo.

ISABELA MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED, Ilagan, Isabela; capital stock \$30,000, subscribed \$10,200, paid up \$4,180. Directors: Ramon Valdes Pica, Fortunato M. Bulan, Vicente Nancy, Alfonso Azurin, Estanislao A. de Soto, Francisco Medina, Benito L. Sales. Treasurer: Moises L. Cruz

SAN FERNANDO ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, INC., San Fernando, Pampanga; capital stock \$5,000, subscribed \$1,000, paid up \$250. Directors: Sotero Baluyot, Godofredo Rodriguez, Serafin Lazatin (treasurer), Felix B. Bautista, Pedro Abad Santos, Luis W. Dizon, Jose Gutierrez, David A. Eusebio, Amado L. Santos, Jose M. Valencia, Isidoro Makabali.

MANILA FRUIT COMPANY, INC., Manila; food products; capital stock \$100,000, subscribed and paid up \$5,500. Directors: W. H. Ocker, F. A. Whitney (treasurer), A. S. Cruz, M. Matangingo, Jose Belarmino.

HIBILA TRADING CORPORATION, INC., Hinigaran, Occidental Negros; capital stock \$100,000, subscribed and paid up \$50,000. Directors: Felix W. Labuyan, Matias Granada, Aquilino Gianzon, Agustin Coruña, Jose Yulo Regalado, Segundo Monteblanco, Maximo P. Gonzales (treasurer).

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COMPANY, Manila; capital stock \$30,000, subscribed \$8,400, paid up \$2,100. Directors: Alberto V. Garcia, Fernando Villareal, Francisco Villarin, S. Concepcion Nava, Jose M. Lindaya (treasurer), Florencio Basconcello, Manuel Olmedo.

THE PHILIPPINE TAILORING SUPPLY AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY, INC., Room 4, Lack and Davis Bldg., Ma-

nila; capital stock \$50,000, subscribed \$20,600, paid up \$5,150. Directors: Antonio S. Ramos (treasurer), Jose Villamor, Victorio Lara, Jacinto Liwanag, Juan Pili.

PHILIPPINE ASSOCIATED EMPLOYEES, INC., Manila; mutual benefit and social organization; no capital stock. Directors: Espiridon Gupilan, Fred Charles Stelton, Raymundo Silos, Miss Cleotide M. Chacon, Jose P. Buensuceso, Enrique Elizangre, Dr. Jose Santillan, Victorino Flores.

CAGAYAN ELECTRIC POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY, INC., Cagayan, Misamis; capital stock \$30,000, subscribed \$17,200, paid up \$6,700. Directors: Ramon Chaves (treasurer), Dionisio Jakosalem, Nemesio Chaves, Manuel Roa, Jesus R. Roa.

PHILIPPINE MOTORS CORPORATION, Manila; capital stock \$25,000, subscribed and paid up \$5,000. Directors: Eric Barclay, John Mears (treasurer), A. F. Kelly, C. D. McIntosh, N. E. Mullen.



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PERU: Lima

BRAZIL: Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, San-
tos, Sao Paulo

PORTO RICO: Ponce, San Juan

CHILE: Santiago, Valparaiso

RUSSIA: Moscow, Petrograd, Vladivostok
(Temporarily closed)

CUBA: Havana and 22 branches

URUGUAY: Montevideo, Calle Rondeau
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ENGLAND: London. City Branch, West End
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FRANCE: Paris

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Muelle de la Industria

SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS

Thursday, September 6, 5:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Embroidery Section.

Monday, September 10, 1:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Builders' Section.

Tuesday, September 11, 2:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Board of Directors.

Wednesday, September 12, noon: Weekly luncheon, and regular semi-monthly meeting, Active and Associate members.

Monday, September 17, 1:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Builders' Section.

Tuesday, September 18, 1:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Hemp Section.

Tuesday, September 18, 4:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Board of Directors.

Wednesday, September 19, noon: Weekly luncheon, speaker to be announced.

Monday, September 24, 1:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Builders' Section.

Tuesday, September 25, 1:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Board of Directors.

Wednesday, September 26, noon: Weekly luncheon, and regular semi-monthly meeting, Active and Associate members.

Monday, October 1, 1:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Builders' Section.

Tuesday, October 2, 1:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Hemp Section.

Tuesday, October 2, 4:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Board of Directors.

Wednesday, October 3, noon: Weekly luncheon, speaker to be announced.

Thursday, October 4, 5:00 p. m.: Regular meeting, Embroidery Section.

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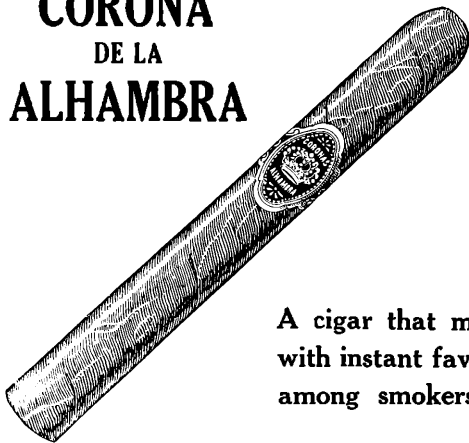
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CHAMBER NOTES



Despite the unusually heavy rains during the month of August, Chamber activities boomed and the attendance at the weekly luncheons was quite satisfactory. The next-day Round Table was full almost every day. One day Governor Wood sat down among the disciples of wit and wisdom to drink

from the fount of knowledge that eternally gushes forth there.

Beginning Sunday, October 7, a series of Sunday afternoon lectures by prominent scholars in the Islands will be given for the benefit of charity. The admission

price will be ₱1.00 and those buying tickets will be given the chance to specify to which charity they desire the money to go.

This will undoubtedly be the best series of public lectures ever given in Manila. Among those who are booked to speak are Justice George A. Malcolm, who will talk on "Explaining the Situation," Dr. H. Otley Beyer on "Darwin Up To Date," Bishop Gouverneur F. Mosher on "Our Borrowed Institutions," Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera on "The Collector in the Philippines," Dean Jorge Bacobo on "Philippine Contact With America," Bishop Charles E. Locke on "The Best Book in the World," Mrs. Emilia Cavan and a girls' chorus on "Sacred Music," E. H. Taylor on "Hereditry," and numerous others.

The first lecture will be by Justice Malcolm, who will bring additional light on the legal phases of some of the questions that have of late been agitating the public mind. The Normal School Glee Club and Chorus is also booked for an afternoon. These lectures and concerts will start at 4 p. m.

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Another Chamber activity which is under contemplation but which has not as yet been definitely decided upon, is the establishment of a class in Business English for the benefit of foreign and Filipino businessmen and executives. Sessions would be held between 5 and 6 p. m. three times a week, and a nominal tuition fee will be charged should the plan be adopted. Those interested are requested to confer with the Secretary of the Chamber.

Julian Wolfson, impresario for the big benefit show to be staged next month, is looking for an experienced and competent prompter. Rehearsals will be held in the Chamber quarters, where there is ample floor space available. The chorus of 30 or more local beauties will have plenty of room for practicing its kicks and convolutions.

The placing of window boxes filled with plants in the restaurant has added greatly to the attractiveness of the dining room. This is an ideal place for the mothers, wives, daughters, sisters and sweethearts of members to meet afternoons for a cup of tea and a chat. The Chamber is situated just a step from the Escalote and it is surprising that more womenfolk of the membership do not take advantage of this cool and pleasant retreat during shopping tours.

Due to the pressing demand for rooms in the Chamber building, the office hitherto used by the *Journal* will be vacated and removed to the library and reading room. The old *Journal* office will be occupied by John R. Wilson while Mr. Wilson's former office and the room adjoining, hitherto used as a storeroom, will be taken over by the Insurance Club.

Col. Joe Wolfson, who is touring Europe, has sent the Round Table a number of souvenir menus from the French capital, where he is apparently in the best of health.

Col. H. B. McCoy, who has undergone a major operation, is now fully restored to health and made his appearance at the Round Table after an absence of several weeks.

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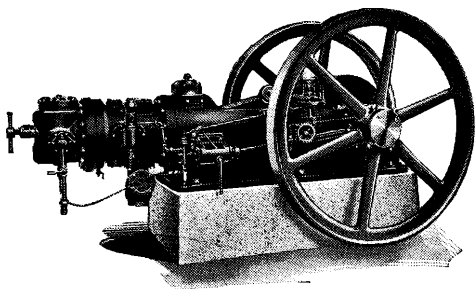
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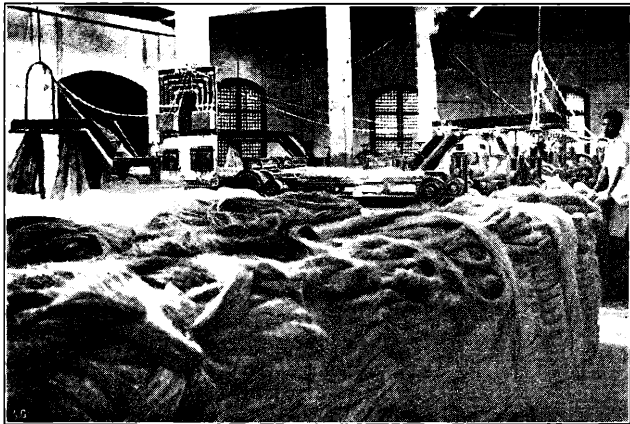
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Active Member H. B. Pond is leaving on a three months' trip to the United States on business.

Active Member Julius Reis is taking a year's vacation in Europe and the home-land.

Directors Cotterman and Gaches are expected to return to the Islands within the next month or two. President Cotterman has now been gone nearly a year.

During the absence of Mr. Reis, Active Member John W. Haussermann will represent the Chamber on the Governor General's committee on the establishment of a Board of Trade.

Pictures suitable for a chamber of commerce would greatly improve the appearance of the foyer and the rooms. The Chamber has ten good frames that may be used for such pictures, their inside dimensions being as follows: five 14 by 26 inches, one 18 1/2 by 21, one 23 by 37, one 26 by 38, one 30 by 37, and one 26 by 42. Photographs of industrial plants, etc., properties of members of the Chamber, are desired for these frames. When received at the office of the Secretary, estimates of the cost of enlargement to proper size will

be made and arrangements made to hang them in suitable places, with cards of acknowledgment and identification.

Members of the Chamber who employ Americans are urged to use the list of available persons on file in the Chamber. There are many good men and women on this list and it may contain just the person you want for a vacant position. Look over the Chamber list before taking other means to fill a position.

We regret to report the death of Affiliate Member A. A. Page at Jolo, Sulu.

Active Member John R. Wilson, who has been managing the Mindoro Sugar Estate for the past year or so, has returned to Manila to engage in business. Major Samuel Johnson goes to Mindoro.

Active Member Martin R. Bourne is back in Manila to take charge of the Manila Trading and Supply Company's business during the absence of Mr. Reis.

Active member A. G. Henderson, who has been representing the Chamber in Chicago, has resigned from the post of manager of the Chicago office for the Admiral Line

and has been appointed general agent for the Great Northern Railway Company in the Orient. Mr. Henderson's greatly appreciated monthly review of shipping conditions in the United States will therefore have to be discontinued as a special feature of the Journal. He writes us that he was scheduled to arrive in Yokohama during August and that he will look up his friends in Manila in the near future. Mr. Henderson was one of the most popular shipping men in Manila when he was here in charge of the local office of Struthers and Barry.

NEW ECONOMIC MONTHLY

A new business and financial magazine in Spanish and English called *Progreso Economico de Filipinas* has made its appearance and is a creditable publication in every respect. Its editor is Don Alberto Campos, a veteran newspaperman of Manila on the staff of *El Mercurio* and for many years translator for the *Philippines Free Press*. The paper covers the entire Philippine economic field and is well gotten up and illustrated. It is published monthly

STATISTICAL REVIEW

MARKET QUOTATIONS BY MONTHS, AUGUST, 1922—AUGUST, 1923
(Prices in or about 25th of each month)

COMMODITIES	1923										1922				12 Month Average
	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
SUGAR:															
Local (per picul)	¥14.50	¥16.25	¥17.75	¥19.50	¥20.00	17.75	16.50	12.50	13.00	12.62	11.25	11.25	12.75	15.00	
C. S. Landed terms (per lb.)	\$ 0.044	\$0.065	\$ 0.076	\$ 0.081	\$ 0.080	0.074	0.071	0.052	0.056	0.056	0.051	0.048	0.050	0.063	
HEMP:															
Grade F (per picul)	¥17.00	¥24.00	¥24.62	¥25.00	¥22.50	25.50	25.00	25.00	22.00	16.75	15.75	15.50	15.00	21.39	
Grade J. U. S. (per picul)	¥13.50	¥14.00	¥14.62	¥14.75	¥14.00	15.25	15.00	15.00	13.75	13.12	12.75	12.62	12.37	13.99	
CORN: Ex-hodega (per picul)	¥10.63	¥10.19	¥11.37	¥11.62	¥13.37	13.50	11.50	12.10	11.25	11.25	10.25	9.50	10.00	11.32	
COCONUT OIL:															
Local, ex-tank (per kilo)	¥ 0.298	¥ 0.300	¥ 0.325	¥ 0.325	¥ 0.361	0.375	0.320	0.320	0.300	0.300	0.272	0.258	0.273	0.311	
West Coast (per lb.)	\$ 0.078	\$ 0.074	\$ 0.079	\$ 0.078	\$ 0.087	0.090	0.080	0.080	0.076	0.076	0.069	0.065	0.067	0.077	
TOBACCO:															
Isabela (average per quintal)	¥19.00	¥22.00	¥20.00	¥27.00	¥23.00	23.00	19.50	20.00	20.00	19.00	17.50	16.50	17.50	20.42	
Capayan (average per quintal)	¥15.00	¥17.00	¥17.00	¥18.75	¥15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	14.50	15.50	15.00	14.00	14.00	15.41	
RICE: First class (per sack of 37½ kilos)	¥ 8.13	¥ 8.50	¥ 8.43	¥ 8.58	¥ 8.05	7.95	7.65	7.75	8.65	8.65	8.62	8.35	8.00	8.32	

CONSOLIDATED BANK REPORTS, JULY-AUGUST, 1923

By BEN F. WRIGHT, Special Bank Examiner

	Week ending July 21	Week ending July 28	Week ending August 4	Week ending August 11	Week ending August 18
1. Loans, discount and overdrafts	¥154,147,397	¥155,974,747	¥156,127,285	¥155,684,272	¥153,595,861
2. Investments	21,971,236	22,511,169	22,641,753	22,996,124	21,976,999
3. Due from banks, agencies and branches in the P. I.	35,511,427	35,262,252	36,109,179	36,212,313	36,601,297
4. Due from head office	1,922,474	1,435,909	2,222,477	2,004,363	1,776,065
5. Due from other banks	12,536,578	12,935,431	8,994,203	10,999,927	12,394,422
6. Cash on hand:					
(a) Treasury certificate	15,854,402	15,930,272	16,595,647	16,764,294	17,092,926
(b) Other cash available for reserve	678,425	657,358	645,177	650,015	640,538
(c) Bank notes	1,221,376	1,017,855	613,093	1,132,728	1,591,612
(d) Other cash	408,784	802,966	485,513	477,695	317,099
Total	18,162,967	18,108,451	18,250,130	19,304,732	19,641,345
7. Resources (not a total of above items)	246,346,231	248,057,226	248,921,517	248,078,840	247,262,256
8. Demand deposits	61,871,751	62,091,121	61,655,440	61,008,397	61,396,954
9. Time deposits	54,179,842	54,707,470	55,194,863	55,339,813	55,334,613
10. Due to head office	28,270,003	28,507,545	29,277,442	29,340,349	28,151,848
11. Due to banks, agencies and branches in the P. I.	5,345,323	6,653,948	7,076,421	7,740,144	7,399,929
12. Due to other banks	3,912,480	3,855,516	4,229,963	3,411,991	3,521,959
13. Exchange bought since last report—spot	2,806,531	3,796,751	2,046,576	1,688,745	2,425,300
report—future	3,410,504	3,245,293	4,754,126	3,553,134	3,470,093
14. Exchange bought since last report—future	2,700,408	2,751,678	1,930,646	696,189	1,295,717
15. Exchange sold since last report—future	1,255,480	3,039,347	2,093,305	606,958	1,051,353
17. Debits to individual accounts since last report	22,836,959	22,822,701	22,940,727	20,953,121	23,765,429

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	July, 1923		July, 1922		Monthly average for 12 months previous to July, 1923				
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value			
Sugar	16,338,240	\$4,221,733	24.4	24,127,203	\$3,917,717	26.5	25,222,157	\$5,632,117	49.2
Hemp	16,682,885	4,373,455	25.2	12,290,234	2,602,184	21.7	15,739,799	3,973,722	33.9
Coconut Oil	4,477,478	1,393,748	8.0	3,958,016	1,195,590	10.0	8,532,684	2,396,607	19.9
Copra, Tobacco	14,119,231	2,935,845	16.9	12,522,839	2,024,834	16.0	14,925,799	2,603,891	21.0
Cigars (number)	18,735,773	885,942	5.1	25,939,529	804,706	6.7	20,077,385	1,112,593	9.0
Embroideries	185	1,064,296	6.1	491,956	491,956	4.1	728,324	728,324	6.0
Leaves Tobacco	685,202	228,892	1.4	888,784	217,953	1.8	1,452,977	434,933	3.6
Magny	2,854,855	437,694	2.5	1,306,748	173,134	1.4	1,940,273	308,423	2.7
Copra Meal	2,512,119	121,915	0.7	3,064,166	182,160	1.5	4,381,019	157,451	0.8
Lumber (cu. meters)	12,335	498,941	2.9	9,117	367,553	3.1	5,072	187,760	1.0
Copra	168,429	81,521	0.5	211,544	87,613	0.7	253,295	112,149	0.9
Cans (number)	55,776	77,862	0.5	29,774	79,057	0.7	41,932	92,948	0.5
Knotted Hemp	73,833	204,210	1.2	54,789	101,327	0.9	40,641	113,197	0.6
Copra, Tobacco	396	441,928	2.6	131,105	71,200	0.6	113,761	109,689	0.6
Desiccated and shredded coconut		118,284	0.7	20,008	2,008	0.2	10,689	10,689	0.6
Pearl Buttons (gross)	85,165	69,017	0.4	51,783	48,239	0.4	56,542	43,961	0.2
All other products		44,928	0.2	17,990	17,990	0.2	330,009	330,009	1.8
Total domestic products		17,170,458	99.1	11,832,287	98.7	11,832,287	98.7	18,307,446	98.7
U. S. Products		120,213	0.7	129,448	1.1	205,090	1.1	205,090	1.1
Foreign Products		20,413	0.2	21,769	0.2	42,719	0.2	42,719	0.2
Grand Total		\$17,320,084	100.0	\$11,966,504	100.0	\$12,044,255	100.0	\$18,544,255	100.0

NOTE.—All quantities in Kilos except where otherwise indicated.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	July, 1923		July, 1922		Monthly average for 12 months previous to July, 1923	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cotton Cloths	\$2,768,719	17.5	\$3,549,507	21.1	\$2,907,054	20.6
Other Cotton Goods	1,128,620	7.1	1,250,505	7.6	965,322	6.8
Iron and Steel (except machinery)	1,231,619	7.8	1,389,465	8.3	960,274	6.9
Wheat Flour	616,362	3.9	519,245	3.1	529,195	3.7
Crude Oil	150,753	1.0	120,272	0.7	538,064	3.8
Coal	309,674	2.0	415,507	4.9	502,118	3.6
Food Products	301,632	1.9	575,942	3.4	331,149	2.4
Rice	558,927	3.5	408,152	2.4	458,084	3.3
Machinery and parts of	712,335	4.5	395,045	2.3	294,730	2.1
Dairy Products	479,764	3.0	473,922	2.8	344,151	2.4
Gasoline	248,013	1.8	345,794	2.0	322,727	2.3
Books	342,514	2.2	403,287	2.4	353,704	2.5
Illuminating Oil	637,210	4.0	514,896	3.0	335,838	2.4
Silk Goods	292,088	1.8	250,941	1.5	502,118	3.6
Chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs	314,001	2.0	283,740	1.7	257,724	1.8
Fish and Fish products	302,496	1.9	314,483	1.9	289,304	2.0
Vegetables	329,612	2.0	300,486	1.8	219,604	1.6
Tobacco and manufactures	275,672	1.7	181,655	1.1	178,998	1.3
Electrical	131,156	0.8	109,451	0.6	220,882	1.6
Automotive Machinery	187,760	1.1	162,798	1.0	144,491	1.0
Cattle and Carabao	70,969	0.4	103,651	1.7	77,387	0.5
Automobile Tires	101,642	0.6	219,809	1.5	145,998	1.0
Leather Goods	94,895	0.6	170,573	1.0	141,187	1.0
Fruits and Nuts	145,708	0.9	94,138	0.6	165,058	1.2
Eggs	140,411	0.9	128,598	0.8	118,466	0.8
Printed matter	147,802	0.9	74,659	0.4	128,102	0.9
Shoes and other foot-wear	161,477	1.0	231,325	1.4	132,151	0.9
Woolen Goods	164,870	1.0	125,415	0.7	128,498	0.9
Leather Goods	167,129	1.1	164,325	0.9	120,271	0.9
Dreadstuffs (except Wheat)	122,281	0.8	100,496	0.6	84,140	0.6
Perfumery and other toilet articles	146,242	0.9	116,055	0.7	99,330	0.7
Coffee	93,631	0.6	101,098	0.6	90,648	0.6
Explosives	54,295	0.4	21,344	0.1	21,909	0.2
China ware	117,801	0.7	110,255	0.7	81,168	0.6
Matches	38,504	0.2	119,859	0.7	72,179	0.5
Carriages (except automobiles)	72,091	0.5	12,084	0.1	73,116	0.5
Paints, pigments, etc.	117,119	0.7	84,432	0.5	80,596	0.6
Ceramics	82,220	0.5	129,445	0.8	108,168	0.8
Glass and glassware	143,447	0.9	110,634	0.7	85,036	0.6
Automobiles	233,612	1.5	54,513	0.3	112,492	0.8
India Rubber Goods	3,352,247	20.1	2,110,077	12.3	3,844,058	27.3
Spiritous Liquors	50,310	0.6	118,184	0.7	76,482	0.5
Sugar and Molasses	63,320	0.4	92,796	0.6	108,357	0.8
Soap	12,743	0.1	45,563	0.3	65,583	0.5
Cocoa and other (except candy)	44,754	0.3	70,184	0.4	101,060	0.7
Lubricating Oil	292,384	1.9	109,830	0.6	78,772	0.6
Clothing	81,060	0.5	50,664	0.3	51,674	0.4
Wood and wood manufactures	134,398	0.8	81,758	0.5	66,144	0.4
Motion Picture Films	3,352,247	20.1	2,110,077	12.3	3,844,058	27.3
Auto Accessories	55,754	0.4	101,503	0.6	42,139	0.3
All others	1,155,391	7.3	1,091,423	6.5	935,140	6.6
Totals	\$15,798,268	100.0	\$16,871,488	100.0	\$14,129,039	100.0

PORT STATISTICS

FOREIGN TRADE BY PORTS

Ports	July, 1923		July, 1922		Monthly average for 12 months previous to July, 1923	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Manila	\$24,749,597	74.7	\$24,467,079	81.4	\$24,203,133	73.9
Iloilo	4,413,449	13.4	3,845,027	10.6	4,384,865	13.1
Cebu	3,352,247	10.1	2,110,077	7.3	3,844,058	11.7
Zamboanga	495,697	1.5	121,649	0.4	841,705	2.6
Jolo	104,363	0.3	94,160	0.3	98,241	0.3
Isabac					2,804	
Total	\$33,116,353	100.0	\$28,857,592	100.0	\$32,774,294	100.0

CARRYING TRADE IMPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	July, 1923		July, 1922		Monthly average for 12 months previous to July, 1923	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
British	\$5,371,121	34.0	\$3,894,210	52.7	\$6,925,389	49.0
American	7,080,026	48.6	4,721,811	28.0	4,379,465	31.0
Japanese	852,014	5.4	1,642,710	6.7	1,155,540	7.9
Dutch	961,625	6.1	721,041	4.3	788,390	5.6
Philippine	230,114	1.5	132,955	0.8	228,433	1.6
Chinese	59,787	0.4	265,596	1.6	61,848	0.4
Spanish	139,469	0.9	11,350	0.1	108,488	0.8
Norwegian	22,248	0.1	58,829	0.3	50,048	0.4
French					3,418	
German			23,940	0.2	23,662	0.2
Italian					3,636	
Danish			4,979		8,119	0.1
Swedish	9				43	
By Freight	15,339,332	97.1	16,544,789	98.1	13,680,039	95.9
By Mail	458,937	2.9	329,699	1.9	439,300	3.1
Total	\$15,798,268	100.0	\$16,871,488	100.0	\$14,129,039	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	July, 1923		July, 1922		Monthly average for 12 months previous to July, 1923	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	\$5,465,283	31.6	\$3,680,152	30.7	\$6,627,555	51.6
British	8,613,090	49.6	7,399,512	28.0	5,259,205	37.7
Japanese	195,051	1.1	2,408,900	20.1	835,438	4.5
Dutch	682,474	3.9	629,826	7.0	877,638	4.7
Philippine	185,288	1.1	553,432	4.6	461,656	2.5
Spanish	17,630	0.1	220,869	1.2	221,926	1.2
Norwegian	94,761	0.5	220,189	1.9	399,469	2.1
German	152,262	0.9			241,236	1.3
Philippine			433,971	3.6	10,053	0.3
Chinese					16,486	0.1
Italian					628	
French					446	
Danish	1,697	0.0			31,384	0.2
Panama	410					
By Freight	16,267,449	93.9	11,491,703	95.9	17,899,901	96.0
By Mail	1,052,635	6.1	490,841	4.1	745,545	6.0
Total	\$17,320,084	100.0	\$11,986,504	100.0	\$18,644,256	100.0

FOREIGN TRADE BY COUNTRIES

Countries	July, 1923		July, 1922		Monthly average for 12 months previous to July, 1923	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
United States	\$21,146,292	63.7	\$17,399,740	60.4	\$21,724,254	63.3
British	3,158,276	9.5	3,739,512	28.0	5,259,205	27.7
China	1,683,623	5.1	2,096,199	7.3	1,344,281	4.1
United Kingdom	2,136,517	6.4	1,390,889	4.8	1,645,026	5.0
Germany	1,805,288	5.3	407,064	1.4	567,003	1.7
Spain	183,123	0.6	110,979	2.1	718,591	2.2
Australasia	476,510	1.5	736,452	2.6	636,066	2.0
French East Indies	591,580	1.8	746,029	2.6	548,398	1.7
France	423,126	1.3	535,391	1.9	478,302	1.4
Hongkong	283,756	0.9	336,503	1.2	444,860	1.4
D. East Indies	498,623	1.5	550,437	1.8	455,057	1.4
Netherlands	240,619	0.9	244,416	0.8	444,860	1.4
France	70,176	2.1				



THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY



is served by the Red Cross as much as it serves the people of the Philippines—a condition not often recognized by the business men.

In bringing the gospel of better health to the homes, the Red Cross nurses help the people tremendously—but they also help the business community by pioneering for higher standards of living.

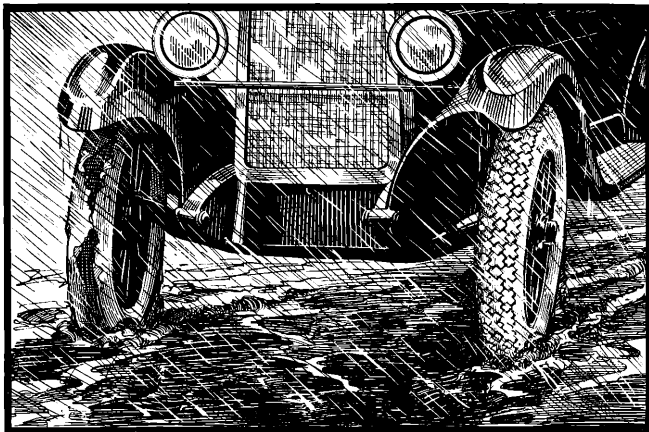
By training the school children of the Philippines in personal hygiene and sanitation, the Red Cross insures a race of robust men and women—and undoubted blessing to those benefited directly—but also of far-reaching effect to the business community.

By cooperating with the Associated Charities, the Red Cross helps the needy to become self-supporting—and thereby removes a burden from the shoulders of the business community.

The Red Cross serves the business community—indirectly, perhaps, but steadily and surely. When the time comes, will the business community help the Red Cross?

THE RED CROSS

PHILIPPINE CHAPTER



THIS IS HAPPENING TODAY

On hundreds of cars in the city, parked outside of offices, homes and places of business, the rain is beating down destroying the tires!

On hundreds of cars in the city today, poor tires of inferior construction are gaping open to the weather—huge cracks are appearing in the surface—just like the tire on the left in the above picture.

But Firestone Tires are unaffected!

Note how sturdily the Firestone tire on the right in the picture is withstanding the rain! That is Firestone service.

Neither flood nor sunshine can ruin Firestone tires as quickly as tires of inferior construction. Firestone Tires are GUM DIPPED, made of the best materials obtainable, and manufactured especially with a view to giving the tire owner greatest service and

Most Miles Per Peso

Firestone

AUTOMOTIVE SECTION

PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY

MANILA