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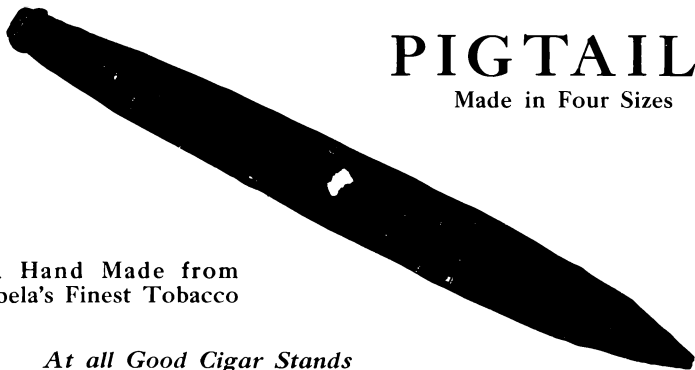
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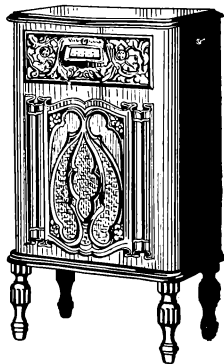
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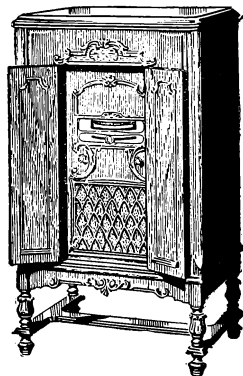
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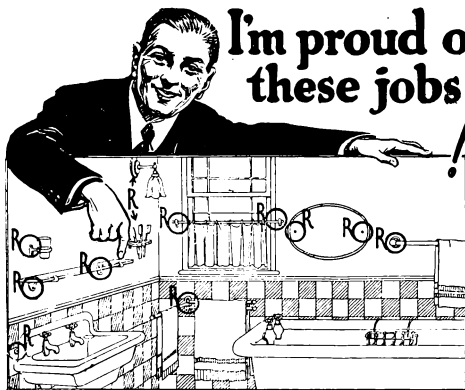
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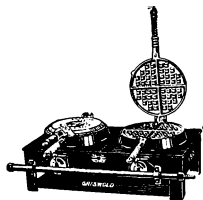
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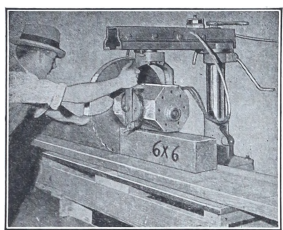
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# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

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WALTER ROBB  
Editor and  
Manager



May, 1931

Vol. XI, No. 5

## Maybe You Have a Bent for the Microphone, No?

We postponed the date for submitting radio plays, to June 1; this was in response to suggestions from the chairman of our committee, W. B. Pennington, and it has been warranted by the additional manuscripts received. Please bear in mind that the opportunity to win either P75 or P150 by submitting one-act plays in this contest is open to everyone, and the plays may be in English, Spanish or Tagalog. We cooperate with our patrons in this venture, and, reserving, as is usual, the right to reject all plays submitted, we really want to award the P150 and either buy some of the other manuscripts that may be good, though not quite good enough to win, or suggest revamping them or help in some other way to market them.

Mr. Pennington is assisted in the judging of the plays by Mrs. Merwin Simpson and Bertrand Nilen of the Radio corporation's broadcasting department. The award offered is P75 for each of the best two plays submitted, P150 in all.

Radio has already been a boon to the Philippines as a commercial convenience; it has brought down toll rates, introduced the night letter and the week-end letter, stimulated and bettered the telegraphic service in every way. It is now advancing in another field, broadcasting, and has gone so far in uncovering buried talent and arranging programs that China and Japan are saying Manila

furnishes them the best radio entertainment they have; and in another direction, telephony, no doubt it will soon have us in touch with California.

Because Manila is a crossroads of oriental commerce, she has so many conveniences of rapid communication: the two old stand-by cable companies, the BCP, pioneer of the radio group, the MacKay radio, the Robert Dollar Company's projected commercial radio service, and the end not yet. But the China sea does seem to make a difference, for they have gone ahead of us on the continent: at Saigon, Governor Davis spoke by telephone with his family in France. In Indochina and the Dutch East Indies, powerful government budgets and subsidies are behind such efforts: in the Philippines the revenue is confined to the tolls, less the taxes.

But the broadcasting. Let Mr. Pennington speak: "Manila has abundant amateur broadcasting talent, probably more than any city of the same size in the United States. There are no legitimate theaters here, nor good variety shows, but many academies and excellent musical instructors to fan the inborn spark of talent into a flame of artistry—to make the possessors of such talent good radio entertainers.

"Look at what the Community Players have done in the past five years, made theatrical history by presenting the better European and American plays—with amateur players. It is hard to realize that such good actors as E. C. Hoffman, E. J. Mora, John Aaron, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. T. Chapman, Mrs. Kneeder, F. C. Bailey, Mrs. Cavender, Norman Carlson and a host of others were only amateurs who have never set foot on the professional stage when they began with Community Players.

"The art our players have expressed came of real trying, hard work at rehearsals, and of real ability; and of this natural ability, the actors had not been aware.

"We must now sit in and do the same for broadcasting, that we have done for the Manila stage. It helps entertain ourselves, and it helps bring fame and importance to our city—our community. They say we have taken the lead already, radio programs from Manila are cherished hours at the radio on the continent. Hold this lead then, and widen it.

"For the talent is here. But the broadcasting companies can not go searching for highways and byways gladly. If you sing, sing to us over the radio; if you recite, let us have your monologues over the radio. Volunteer, by telephone, by personal appearance; volunteer, by letter.

"Seven years ago, when we put on the Elks 'revue,' our experimental effort turned out to be 'Hello Bill'—a two-act musical extravaganza in 16 scenes, with a cast of 140. They said we couldn't get a chorus of 72 girls, but we did—we had about 125 volunteers. The mat. chorus, 16 voices, was made up of the most prominent business men in town.

"The next step is to extend such talent from the stage to the radio. Organization is involved, naturally, but the public's part is voluntary participation.

"When you return to Manila from Europe or the United States, haven't you 15 minutes of interesting things to tell the radio listeners of the Philippines? Of course you have. Well, just make arrangements and tell it.

"That's the way to help.

"And don't be afraid, don't be mikes-shy. Appearing before an audience for the first time, in a play, or even to speak, involves terrors absent from the radio. At the microphone you see no audience. You stand there unembarrassed and speak, play, sing or go through your routine alone; you gain self-possession at once, and all goes smoothly and successfully.

"There is a large place in radio programs for business man, crisp talks on vital topics. In fact, radio has a place for everyone from the talented child musician to the mature observer of life and times. Radio is a form of community expression. Let us use it to express our community in a way to bring it to the forefront in the orient."

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## Fleshpots In the Seats Of the Mighty

*There were mauve periods  
of government in the Phil-  
ippines even in old Spanish  
times . . .* By PERCY A. HILL



In September 1609 Don Manuel de Leon was about to take his seat as the twenty-third governor and captain general of the Philippines. Manila was all dressed up to receive him. He was to arrive from Cavite, in the state galley, and a pageant had been arranged in his honor. Places for the *principalia* had been reserved on a reviewing stand opposite the royal palace on the Plaza de Armas. The plaza is now McKinley plaza, and only a foundation skirting the street west of it tells of the new palace that was to rise where the one Don Manuel occupied was razed by earthquake; these historic features of the walled city of Manila are familiar to everyone.

The old palace, built by the tyrant

ing from roofs, trees and every possible vantage point. Their jibes at the great and near-great kept the crowd amused while it waited; they had a thrust for everyone except the clergy. But at last the tedium is over. Don Manuel and his staff formally enter Manila by the postern gate (closed now, but discernible at the west end of calle Postigo, to which it gives name). To the pealing of bells and the claron of the trumpets of troops of heralds, the official party makes its majestic way to the dais erected at the center of the plaza; the pageant begins.

The blare of the *cajas*, hautboys and tubas of the military band rises in volume if not in entire harmony. In the wake of this fanfare come three

in the parade came more bands of enthusiastic musicians, their uniforms as clamorous as their tunes.

Now came the speeches, such as Manila lavishes upon all its new officials; if in other lands occasions must be found for making speeches, in the Philippines occasions must be found for not making them. The speeches over, hundreds of *mayas* were let loose with a great fluttering of wings; the tall buildings and narrow streets confused them in the brilliant sunlight, and urchins scrambled down from the trees to pursue them with pebbles. Don Manuel de Leon, knight of Calatrava and His Majesty's viceroy in the Philippines, now arose to respond to the speeches of welcome—the crowd at last could see him, and stand astonished. His abdomen, his most prominent feature, was so huge that he supported it with cross-belts; it attested his love of the table.

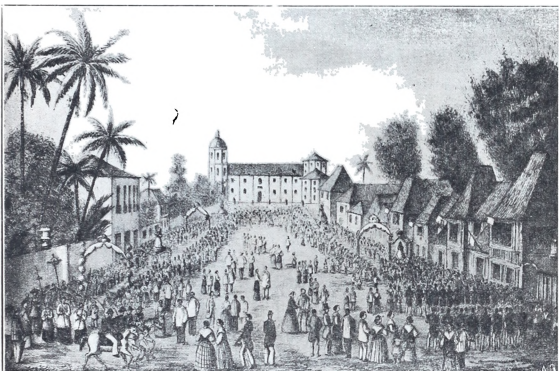
Observant citizens gazed once and heaved sighs of relief. Don Manuel had occupied high posts for Spain in Flanders and Peru; he had the reputation of being a wise governor, and he kept it during his eight years in Manila—the most peaceful period the islands have ever known. Perhaps it was because he was an epicure, at least he had no taste for the acerbities of office; the friar chroniclers say *Don Manuel loved the fleshpots of Egypt*. Save for his grotesque figure, Don Manuel made an excellent first impression upon Manila.

After the official banquet, and Don Manuel did it careful justice, came the official ball—the *rigodon*. The cadences of the stringed orchestra were marked by the muted tones of trumpets and the tap of the *caja*. Officers were in their finery, their ladies, with the flash of diamond, ruby and emerald, hardly outshone them; then as now, the aristocratic element of the Philippines invested surplus wealth in jewels not alone for their ornamental value but as a means of keeping much wealth in small compass.

Don Manuel had come to the Philippines at an opportune time; the church had been at odds with the governors, the governors at odds with the church, claiming encroachments upon authority and disobedience of regulations, and it must have been represented to His Majesty that a different type was needed. Don Diego Salcedo, thrown down from his high place by the Inquisition, had died while returning to Mexico. Manuel Peña y Bonifaz, Don Manuel de Leon's immediate predecessor, had been shot at during a review, the bullet missing him by inches. The lives of such governors had been no merry promenades.

But Don Manuel as a good son of the church had no quarrel with the clergy; besides, the king had admonished him to compose the warring factions; and

(Please turn to page 9)



A Church Fiesta—Where? Santa Ana About 1750!

Venegas, had wide staircases, tessellated floors, patios, palms and fountains playing in cloistered gardens; benches in shady nooks of these gardens and the cool areaways around them were polished by the habiliments of generations of palace pages and guards.

Well, the governor was coming to make a gree: personal sacrifice in behalf of the Philippines by governing them for a while in the name of his king, their sovereign, if not for his benefit. Crowds packed the narrow streets converging on the plaza, for His Excellency, of course, would make a speech. Officialdom was in its element. Officers of the provost guard, in purple coats with white crosses, and mounted on picked Batangas ponies, spurred the beasts and made them *caracole*—to the distress of everyone on the fringe of the multitude the guards pretended they were keeping in order.

The ragtag and bobtail of the town were there, clusters of vagabonds star-

persons representing severally the three estates; they are arrayed in crimson and orange velvet, the colors of Castile and Aragon. The first carried a cross and a pair of gilded keys; nevertheless, to make things doubly plain, he held aloft a banner proclaiming *I Am the Church*. The second had a sword and gilded spurs; *I am the Nobility*, his banner read. The third carried a measuring wand and a pair of scales, and his banner said *I am Commerce*.

A pursuivant who followed these gentlemen bore a banner displaying the castle and dolphin, the arms of Manila.

After these four allegorical men on horseback streamed the religious confraternities, the officials, the Cabildo, and men bearing the insignia of the colleges. The soldiers present in force, except the halberdiers massed protectively about Don Manuel, carried nose-gays in the muzzles of their muskets or attached to their pikes. At intervals





# Forty Amateur Transmitters Here

Sometime back in the "dark ages" of radio, there grew up a small band of experimenters who made it their hobby to play with, as well as study, this mysterious thing called "Wireless". Private experimentation was seriously handicapped by the almost complete absence of any accurate scientific data on the subject and also by the tremendous cost of a wireless installation. In spite of the hardships however, this comparatively small group grew to quite a few hundred within a very short time.

During the world war period all such private experimentation was strictly forbidden and it was not until 1919 that the U. S. Government would permit the re-establishment of such activities. In other countries the ban was lifted at almost the same time so, as a result, we find many hundreds of these "amateur" experimenters building their own radio stations. Though crude and incomplete looking, these amateur installations are getting results that compare favorably with those obtained from the large commercial stations which had cost many thousands of dollars.

The first two principal types of radio equipment used sent out signals by means of either a spark or an electric arc. The types of instruments used passed through several evolutionary stages which tended towards greater efficiency and decrease of size and weight of all apparatus. Radically new developments were introduced. It was discovered that signals could be sent out by means of a vacuum tube much cheaper and with much more efficiency than the old-style spark or arc transmitters.

Today we find nearly all ships carrying the latest tube transmitters in addition to their regular spark and arc outfits. These old-time sets have not been altogether supplanted by their newer rivals, but within the next twenty-five years they will probably be entirely replaced by our present types of equipment which will, by then, perhaps, be as obsolete in comparison with the latest developments of the time, as are the type in use today.

With the introduction of the new, cheaper, and more efficient systems of radio transmission, the spark transmitter became a distinct has been in amateur circles. It is generally conceded that the whole-hearted adoption of the tube set among amateurs was due to the fact that it was cheaper both to construct and to operate.

Not only do we find the transmitting apparatus undergoing these revolutionary changes, but the same is true of all types of receiving sets. At first there were no vacuum tube receivers, all reception was by means of a sensitive crystal of one kind or another. However, with the development of the thermionic valve, or the vacuum tube as it is now called, came the introduction of many types of receivers which were a decided asset to the radio field.

In the years following the war there came to be so many amateurs that they constituted a distinct problem to the governments of the world. Being in no immediate need of the wavelengths below two hundred meters (since they had not at that time learned how to use them) the various governments gave to their amateur experimenters these presumably useless communication channels. The amateur, not greatly worried by this turn of affairs, set about the task of making the best of the bargain and succeeded in conquering the hitherto fore worthless wavelengths. He succeeded to such a degree that the commercial interests became intensely interested in the possibilities afforded by the newly developed channels.

In due course of time the amateurs were deprived of quite a large slice of their ethereal

*They dabble at radio problems,  
and send and receive messages  
between the West and the  
East . . . . . By I. S. LINER.\**

are hundreds of people young and old, male and female, who pass the radio examinations and receive their licenses as amateur operators.

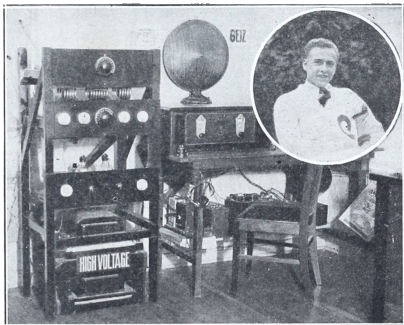
Most amateur stations communicate by means of a telegraphic code of dots and dashes. There are a few stations, however, that are equipped for voice transmission but these are well in the minority. The popularity of code over voice, is probably due to the fact that the dots and dashes can be heard with much greater ease over longer distances than can radiotelephone of the same power output.

What they talk about is anything from politics to the state of the weather, but here in the Philippines, with probably the most powerful amateur stations in the orient, it is more the general rule to transmit messages than to discuss the weather.

A great many messages pass between the Philippines and America by amateur radio every night. There are about 40 active amateur stations in the Philippines; we act as a distribution center for nearly all messages between Asia and Malaysia and to and from America. The messages, of course, are little more than condensed personal letters; they are never anything on which tolls would be paid, and might be sent by mail; amateur stations are strictly forbidden to charge for their services, and those who receive their services merely post gratuities from time to time to help defray the mailing costs on messages received.

Nearly all messages we transmit are insipid affairs, but occasional ones are intelligently prepared. Good messages are the condensed-

letter type; some people expect long letters to be sent for them without condensation, an annoying imposition upon amateur operators. But amateurs everywhere over the world are glad to send anything sounding like a message, for the sheer fun of it and the practice in code reception and transmission. The message-mania, however, is by no means the only recourse for amusement at their stations. They conduct many worth-while experiments and the whole range of radio research, and not infrequently something turns up in applied radio science that comes directly of amateur research. In the Philippines the peculiar weather conditions and other phenomena are hazards to aviation. Who can say but that some amateur, one of these days, may help solve some of the problems still baffling the radio world?



THE AUTHOR AND HIS RADIO STATION

domain and were forced to still lower wave channels. With that optimism which was characteristic of the pioneer amateur, new means were devised and circuits changed to meet the new and more exacting requirements.

During the course of this régime of governmental give and take (give a little, and take a lot) it was discovered that the lower the wave used, the less power required to get the same results obtained by high power on high waves. It seems that the amateur as a class would decline rather rapidly due to this constant encroachment upon his communication channels, but this is not the case. The few bands which have been allotted to the amateurs at present are very nearly sufficient to take care of all the needs of amateur operation. In fact, the constant diminution of the amateur channels has been more beneficial than it has been harmful, for it has prevented amateur radio from stagnating due to lack of incentive.

There are today, scattered in every country on the globe, more than 160,000 radio amateurs. Even in the face of the constant reduction of the amateur channels we find the amateur radio craze gaining in popularity. Every year there

\*The author is a member of the staff of the Manila Daily Bulletin. His amateur interest in radio in California has been intensified since his arrival in Manila, about a year ago.—Ed.

# Linking The Philippines By Radio Telephone

Long-Distance Company obliterating insular barriers to voice communication between Manila and the provinces.



The telephone business in the Philippines has expanded only as the demands, of business chiefly, required. When America acquired the islands in 1898, the Sociedad de los Teléfonos de Manila had a few 'phones operating in the business district, under José R. Infante's management. This outfit lacked resources to provide the telephone service Manila would demand, so the plum of a new franchise was ripening. To seize this plum at the right moment, American telephone interests sent agents to Manila.

Theodore Vail Halsey, one of these agents, was followed by the man who got the franchise from the Philippine Commission in 1905, John I. Sabin and Louis Glass, buying the old Spanish interests and organizing the Philippine Telephone and Telegraph Company, with privileges covering the entire archipelago. This company exploited Manila effectively and furnished connections with immediately adjacent communities such as Cavite naval station, Fort McKinley, and Calococan, but never provided long-distance service nor substituted the lines, usually poorly built and maintained, the provincial government established between the towns. In Manila, however, though rates remained high, the company began putting in automatic telephones in 1920, a system now complete, and later began laying its cables under ground as much as possible—to the improvement of the appearance of Manila.

Both these improvements came about during the administration of Walter Z. Smith as general manager.

The old Spanish company had 500 instruments in operation in 1905, a remarkable fact of the Manila of that period. There are 30 times that number, plus 200, operating in Manila now; that is to say, 17,000 telephones are in use in Manila alone. Peter J. Lynch, from Oakland, inaugurated the American company in the capacity of its manager; Smith, retiring recently, was the fourth manager. He is remembered as a golf champion of the islands. The plant he built is reputed the most modern in the orient, in equipment; the local calls average more than 225,000 a day.

At the same time, of course, other cities of the islands were not without telephones. Baguio had her own, which she still operates. Bryan & Landon were operating systems in Iloilo and Cebu.

J. E. H. Stevenot entered the telephone picture in the Philippines in 1922, behind the Halsey interests. He gave his first attention to the Bisayas, acquiring the Cebu and Iloilo systems and improving them, taking

a flyer in long-distance by extending the Cebu line to Naga, 20 kilometers away, where the government cement company is a customer. More than 1000 telephones are operated in Cebu, and a similar number in Iloilo. In 1926, Stevenot, riding high with the government and very influential with the legislature, reached out from Iloilo to Negros; he organized the Negros T. and T. Company, linking most of the towns and the sugar centrals of Negros, and he connected this system by cable with that of Iloilo. Negros sugar mills talk with their planters on the surrounding plantations by telephone, and with merchants and friends in Iloilo,

having signed Stevenot's franchise November 28, 1928. Intermediate service proceeds: Malolos, Angeles, San Miguel (Tarlac), Tarlac, Dagupan, Damortis, Bauang Sur, San Fernando (Union), Stotsenburg, Baguio, Camp John Hay, Maycauyan, Marilao, Bocaue, San Fernando (Pampanga), Bamban, and Cabanatuan are in the long-distance system and linked by telephone. It is believed that many business men in Manila don't realize this yet; they do not realize that they can confer by telephone at so many Luzon points north of Manila with both customers and salesmen, and that the sending of messages (for delivery like telegrams are delivered) is also very conveniently effected—merely call up and file the message with Manila.

Plans have been completed for the connection of the telephone systems of Cebu, Iloilo and Negros with the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company's system. Company has over 1881 kilometers of long-distance circuits in operation on Luzon at the present time. In addition to this, 297 kilometers of long-distance telephone circuits are now being operated in the Philippines by associated systems.

Investigations have been and are still being conducted with a view toward inter-connecting the islands by means of submarine cables and high frequency radio-phone channels. In July, 1930, the company installed high frequency radio-phone terminals at Manila and Iloilo for the purpose of conducting tests between these cities to determine the feasibility of opening a commercial circuit between Luzon and the Visayan Islands. The transmitters used have an output of 200 watts and are capable of 100% modulation, and the receivers have one stage of screen-grid radio frequency amplification, detector, and two audio stages. Directional antennas are now being erected at Manila and plans call for the same type for Iloilo. As soon as experiments and conditions warrant a similar installation is to be placed at Cebu. Local atmospheric conditions are much more unfavorable than those found outside of the tropics and in order to make certain that a reasonably satisfactory service can be maintained the tests are being prolonged, but present results indicate that the company will be able to offer the public a good commercial grade of radio-telephone service in the very near future. Transpacific and Far Eastern radio-phone tests indicate that the time is not far distant when a subscriber of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company will be able to place and receive calls to and from practically any part of the world and plans are now being laid with this object in view.



across Guimaras strait.

When these initial steps had been taken in the Bisayas, Stevenot began negotiations with the government about Luzon. He framed a franchise and got it before the legislature, and in Stimson's year it was passed. It was for the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, and "covers a privilege for a telephone system which will some day embrace not only the entire Philippines, but provide service of an international character to and from all points of the world."

Stevenot has fathered long-distance telephone service in the Philippines. His company has absorbed the Philippine Telephone and Telegraph Company, i. e., the Manila company, and his buoyant plans soar onward to the bounds of the islands, if not of the orient itself. Long-distance conversation between Baguio and Manila was first managed on June 6, 1929, Colonel Stimson

## Fleshpots. . .

(Continued from page 8)

finally, he was a fat man who gave his main attention to his appetite and the choicest means of appeasing its insatiable demands. Caesar, so many centuries before, had rated fat men above lean ones in character. Archbishop Poblete had died during the stormy time of Salcedo; his nephew, the bishop of Nueva Segovia, was a lean cleric with no relish for the post; and when Don Manuel took office the acting primate of the islands was Fray Miguel, the bishop of Nueva Caceres, who was corpulent and jovial and had a taste for gorgeous dining hardly less than Don Manuel's. The rubicund prelate discharged his duties without undue reliance upon precedent and prerogative. Manila was blessed in having the church and state represented by two gentlemen in full accord with the Spanish proverb, *Muere Marta, pero muere haria*: If Martha die let it be on a full stomach.

The naive annals of the friars relate many anecdotes of Don Manuel, set down not in jest but as sober history; their descriptions of the personages who played their futile parts in the long Spanish period in the Philippines are photographic, but only unconsciously humorous. Life assumes the air of comedy when we see it in perspective; comedy holds the boards everywhere, in the city, the country, at court, in palace and hovel, and the actors in past ages have been very much like ourselves, in this—like ourselves they were men.

In Don Manuel's time the soldier, in the ascendancy, loved a hearty board; a permanent paunch consistently well filled was an emblem of health and success. Charles I of Spain was an eminent example for Don Manuel; after an active youth and midlife spent chasing Europeans, Africans and Turks, Don Carlos abdicated his throne and retired to his estates, settling down there to pursue the science of eating, an avocation the hardships of his campaigns had denied him. More than half of his 150 servants on his estates were cooks; rare dishes, oel pies, truffled turkey, the finest fish, fowl and game of Germany, Italy and the isles of the Mediterranean were served up to him at Juste in a manner the royal palate demanded and rewarded. He had 6 years of habitual grand-dining, before he died, and his feasts were the envy of epicures in both hemispheres where his language was spoken and his gastronomic fame was known.

Like master, like servant.

Don Manuel was so fat and such a gourmand, they say, that he had his table cut crescent shape so he could sit down to meat and really reach the meat. "Don Manuel consumed the rations of 6 ordinary men," one of his retinue proudly avows. Berenguer, his majordomo, aped him, got a double chin, huge midriff and wobbly legs, and died of indigestion long before his master did. "Good Lord, allow me to digest what I have eaten" became a prayer of his,

but did not ward off the fatal malady.

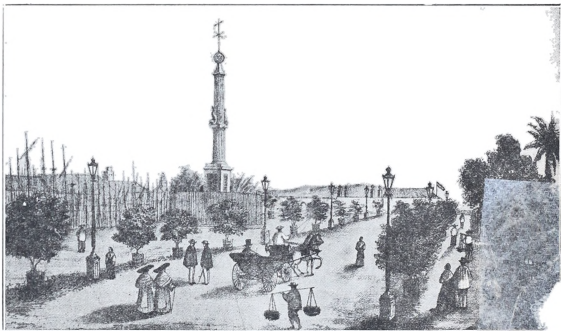
The larder of a higher dignity of that period in the Philippines could be varied and ample; salted and spiced tongues and hams, barrels of gherkins and pickles, stuffed sausages and head cheese, fish, fresh from Laguna lake or the China sea, and the choicest cuts of the market; casks of famed Spanish, Italian and Mexican vintages, also port, and demijohns of liqueurs turned by age to veritable cordials. Appetizing odors emanated from the kitchens, where the cooking was all over open fires by a host of cooks, bakers, turnspits and pastry conjurers—all volubly important over their respective tasks. Many epicurean masterpieces burdened the governor's table, dishes a normal man would have consumed only as a penance, but that Don Manuel made away with in a manner to flatter the authors of them.

Don Manuel's valet was unusual too, in his way: he, too, had a history. His name was Alberto Zummaraga; he was still a youth, and owed his rank and fortune to a laugh. Born a cottager of Alava, an uncle of his who was a friar in Pampeluna taught him to read and write; which was, in that age, to adorn him with rare accomplishments. Physically well set up and of a witty temperament, he was a shrewd and merry companion. Fortune first smiled upon him when the Duke of Infantado, a dour man, first heard his hearty laugh. The duke demanded to know the cause of such abandon, and, not abashed, Zummaraga regaled the duke with a story one of his fellows had been telling; it was, of course, at least as salty as the common conversation of that period, and lost nothing at Zummaraga's hands; it at any rate quite convulsed the duke,

grace presently and had to choose between prison and exile. Hence, the duke to intercede for him, we find him in Manila as Don Manuel's valet. The Philippines were always the remotest corner of the earth to homekeeping *Peninsulares*; they are little better today, despite steam and turbine transport and the royal mail ships; if you are in Madrid and say you are going to Manila, you provoke exclamations of disdain. "Ah," your friends say, "*Manila! Donde Jesucristo dió las tres voces*! Where Christ (who is supposed to have done it from the rim of the world) gave the three cries!" Banishment to the Philippines was reckoned condign punishment.

But the place of gentleman to powerful officials, such as Zummaraga's place with Don Manuel, was often a well-paid sinecure sought by men who studied human nature to advantage themselves of its foibles. It was a profitable profession. *El Dios es omnipotente y el dinero es su teniente*—God is omnipotent and money is his lieutenant—is a practical proverb, and avarice satisfied mitigates the hardships of a stern decree to abandon one's country for its good. Christ was immune to avarice when tempted upon the mountain, but with mere men Satan is usually more successful.

Zummaraga served Don Manuel well. The governor liked to invite hungry men of strong digestion to his table, that his own pleasure in eating might be vicariously sharpened. Zummaraga rounded up two men who delighted the governor immensely, Fray Ildefonso, a sarcastic cleric, and Captain Primitivo of the king's infantry, a natural wit. Zummaraga first clapped eyes upon Fray Ildefonso when, upon an errand for the governor, he entered the Francis-



Magalanes Drive Looking Toward Fort Santiago from the Magellan Monument—About 1875

who saw the unusual in Zummaraga and made him his man with the expectation, never disappointed, that in this audacious peasant he had the source of frequent entertainment.

Zummaraga soon developed a mind capable of business, his noble patron employed him in important transactions of the ducal estate. But he fell into dis-

can *conviento* and was conducted to a refectory where the community was dining. Fray Ildefonso, corpulent and still young, was rucfully attacking a plate of boiled greens into which he was vainly trying to introduce some chopped egg and cheese for greater substance and flavor. Zummaraga took the situation

(Please turn to page 11, col. 8)



# I. Beck's Contribution To Local Radio

*Footing the bills himself, Beck of Beck's Department store forges ahead to a projected 1000-watt broadcasting station opening soon.*



Beck's broadcasting station in Manila is *KZIB*, a corridor acoustically arranged on the second floor of Beck's Department Store and presided over by a tireless man of vision and artistic appreciation, Harry A. Naftaly. As soon as you see the place you see it is a beginning, and from the optimistic atmosphere of the place—the goodwill and good nature and good talent of the participants in the programs—you see that the modest beginning is leading on to bigger and better facilities.

"Yes," says Mr. Naftaly, "our plans are made for expanding. We used to hope, we now know, radio has a bright outlook in the Philippines. There are some 4,000 registered radio receiving sets in the islands, and two program-broadcasting stations. This is of course just a start; 40,000 receiving sets in the Philippines is a figure not far off; it is a matter of the progress of radio science itself and of keeping abreast of that progress in the broadcasting field.

"In 2 or 3 months, we shall have our new 1000-watt station in operation, with the crystal transmitter and a broadcasting service strong enough to cover the entire Philippines: in Tiwi-Tiwi and in the Batanes the lonely planter or cattleman will tune in on morning and evening programs giving him weather reports, crop and livestock prices, the correct time, the compositions and the renditions of the masters of music—the piano, the violin, the orchestra—the latest popular music and efforts of good local talent, as well as features from the current talks."

So that is what Beck's is planning, because of the connections it has and the public appreciation it has received. It is the Philippine agency of the Columbia Phonograph Company, and the Atwater-Kent company, radios.

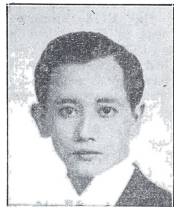
*KZIB* broadcasts every morning in the week from 10:30 to 12 o'clock; evenings, 6:30 to 8 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and 8 to 11 o'clock Mondays (when they are alone on the air), Thursdays and Saturdays. The quarter-hour from 8 p. m. to 8:15 p. m. is given to the broadcasting of the New Haven Clock Company's chimes, signifying the correct time. The subsequent program is extremely varied: novelty music, songs, classical, operatic, masterpieces, native songs and string music, some from Columbia records, some rendered by *KZIB* talent, some by amateurs (Thursdays are amateur evenings), some by society folk, some by visiting talent and actor-guests.

"We have a number of surprises for the Philippine radio public," says Mr. Naftaly, "when our new station shall be in operation. We are arranging special broadcasts from America, features that have a national reputation there, things

really good—next indeed to *Amos 'n' Andy* in American popular esteem."

He exhibits correspondence verifying his promises.

On the evening we visited this broadcasting station, April 20, a Monday, the program was more than 2 hours' long because that is the evening that the station has the air to itself. The public had been promised 2 hours of broadcasting; it actually received a great deal more. During the hour and a half we were there, there was not a number that we would have tuned out had we been listening in our home. But there were



ERNESTO VALLEJO

Israel Beck claims the radio (his, of course) is discovering entertainment talent in Manila, encouraging and training it. No doubt this is true. Amateur talent has an hour over *KZIB* every Thursday evening from 8 to 9 o'clock. Then your radio is one of 4,000 meshes in a sieve that sifts the wheat from the chaff in these first offerings; this is the way the singers and musicians are found. At *KZIB* the task of winning good from bad and indifferent falls to the diplomacy of S. Hernandez, who participates in the programs as a tenor soloist.

Entertainers who have taken part in *KZIB* programs include: M. Anunciación and Serafin Payawal, violinists; C. Padua and José Bedaña, saxophonists; C. Ramos, flutist; *The Hawaiian Trio*; *The Instrumental Trio*; Roque Gonzales, pianist; Soledad Villareal, Gertrudes Angelo, Rosario Carcaga de Ofilada, Ludovina de Gonzales, sopranos; *The Crooning Vagabond*, and *Eddie the Pianist*; Lutgado Lopez, jr., baritone.

Others have recorded for *Colombia*: Ernesto Vallejo, violin virtuoso; Ida Cuala, guitarist; Mdme. Socorro Vazquez, mezzo-soprano; Mdme. Emilia Cobarrubias, mezzo-soprano; Rosa José, soprano; Dionisia Castro (Toy-Toy), soprano; Katy de la Cruz, soprano; J. P. Tagle, S. Hernandez, Vicente Ocampo, tenors; Leon Pichay, José L. Cortez, baritones; José Corazon de Jesus and Amado Hernandez, readers.

Religious festivals and secular holidays are remembered with appropriate programs, the afternoon news report from the *Herald* is broadcast, and the features from the Lyric and Ideal talks. "We endeavor," says Mr. Naftaly, "to put life into our announcing. We get away a bit from the stereotyped manner of announcing and report social news, arrivals in and departures from Manila, and other items of momentary interest to our audience." While the program goes on an attendant sits listening with earphones for *s-o-s* calls; it is law that these distress signals from the sea must be caught and immediately reported.



MR. AND MRS. I. BECK



S. HERNANDEZ

numbers that we should have liked to have had repeated; and so it went with the public, and telephone requests for repetitions were several. There was, for instance, the violin playing of Payawal, extraordinarily fine, and the soprano pieces by Mrs. Carcaga, clear, sweet and strong. Of course these Manilans are no operatic stars such as were heard on the records, but they were human and present and palpitating, and triumphant, in our esteem, for these reasons, over the stars' voices and the stars' instruments on the rubber discs. To see Joves, baritone, shirt-sleeved and hands-in-pockets, stepping up to the  *mike* and singing arias from favorite pieces was an experience to be repeated on a later evening.

Radio-studio visiting beats all but the better talkies, come right down to it.

## Victor Line for 1931 Features Numerous Radio Developments

With marked improvements in tonal quality, acoustical ability, sensitivity and selectivity over any previous Victor Radio, the expert engineers of the RCA Victor Company believe that in their latest product—the new 1931 Victor Five Circuit, Screen-Grid, Micro-Synchronous Radio—they have come as near perfection as any radio instrument ever manufactured.

While the Victor Radio of last year was considered a triumph of radio set production, marked and radical improvements have been made in the new 1931 Victor Radio which rank, in the belief of radio experts, notably superior to any other instrument. In tone and performance it has been tested in every "trouble zone of the air" in the United States. And in every test it not only performed satisfactorily, but even achieved superiority beyond the expectations of the radio engineers.

The new five-circuit line of the 1931 Victor Radios, consisting of three different models, is now on display at Erlanger & Galinger, Inc., Escolta, Manila, and among the improvements in the new instruments is an outstanding triumph of the fast-progressing radio science—a device which permits the recording of conversations and happenings in the home. The Home Recording Device which is a part of the new Victor Electrola RE-57 will permit the reproduction of sound records made electrically as easily as dictating a letter in a room of one's home. The manufacturers of this notable device, the RCA Victor Company, feel that this recording of events in the home—children's voices, conversation of aged parents and other events of the home—marks a great and valuable source of entertainment and "a living album of memories."

The Radio-Electrola RE-57 provides the first and only complete musical instrument for entertainment in the home ever made in America with its combination of three instruments in one—the radio, electrola for recorded entertainment, and the home recording device. Not only is the radio instrument of the Victor RE-57 vastly improved over previous Victor receivers, but the electrola also has been notably perfected with a new tone arm and pick up which secures the utmost tonal beauty and quality from records. The Victor Radio R-35, and the Victor Radio R-15, the two other new models, have been immeasurably perfected over any previous Victor Radio instrument.

With the period of classical Italian art and wood-carving workmanship furnishing the inspiration, the cabinets in which the new 1931 Victor Radio instruments are encased have been characterized by artists and interior

decorators alike to be most attractive and decorative, and to be considered as pieces of furniture fitting to any type of home and furniture. The cabinets of all the three models are walnut-finished with variations in each of the three different instruments.

The new Victor Radio R-35 contains a number of improvements over the previous Victor instruments. Unchanged in micro-synchronous principle, it has been radically altered



JERITZA



WEARENATH



H. KREISLER

in other fundamentals. It has five tuned circuits with four screen-grid tubes, including the new power detector, a new and scientifically improved corrugated cone loud speaker, simplified straight-line tuning and a perfected tone control. The new Victor Radio R-15 is a four-circuit screen-grid set, housed in an unusually attractive walnut-veneered cabinet of early English design.

Other features of marked superiority possessed by the new 1931 Victor Radios include their luminous tone quality which completely frees radio reception from "mechanical shadows" and distortion, bringing music and other broadcast entertainment as it actually sounds with perfect reproduction of tone; selectivity which gives the clearest definition of radio stations and the ruling out of overlapping stations; phenomenal sensitivity which permits the tuning in of distant stations without loss of tone or volume; the straight-line tuning by means of a single knob which requires the simplest of movements and least amount of effort to tune in the instrument; the improved tone control, on the front of the cabinet, that improves the modulation of broadcasting station tone and permits the listener to cut out interference and static and to modify the broadcast to the acoustics of the room as well as to adjust the musical tones to personal desires; and the noted Victor acoustical cabinets, constructed with right materials, properly proportioned, scientifically stiffened and sized so they will aid in the reproduction of sound.

## Fleshpots . . .

(Continued from page 9)

in hand and had the friar go with him to sup with the governor; the governor and his thrice-welcome guest were soon discussing, over the best of viands and wines, matters of state and public gossip—to all which the friar's subtle commentaries were rapiier thrusts.

Thereafter Fray Ildefonso was a regular diner at the royal governor's palace.

Captain Primitivo was an officer of the watch. He sported a faded uniform and an unerring and ready saber. He was expected to guard the citizens and direct a few admonishing blows at robbers, *lutisanes*, the idea being that the robbers should give more liberally than they received—for the good of their skin and the honor of the state. Captain Primitivo aped his betters; he carried a snuffbox and offered it with a lordly air, with assurances that a pinch would cure headache, vanquish melancholy, and secure safety in childbirth. Don Manuel's domestics, the cooks especially, were impressed by Captain Primitivo; his lofty stature told of strength, his uniform attested rank, his florid face and expansive girth were evidences of good living, his witticisms bubbled from fountains of cordiality.

Such are the graphic characters unconsciously drawn in the friars' chronicles. One sees them yet, acting the parts they played.

Bishop Miguel's humility was almost an ostentation. His palace stood where the Arellano (court) building now is, and continual processions of functionaries great and small passed up and down the ornate steps of its wide staircases: priors and provincials, officials of state and the military, all came and went, paying due obeisance. The antechambers buzzed with whispered huddles, bespeaking that it was the center of power in the Philippines of both church and state, when government outside the church was but a shadowy thing.

A captain from Cebu would report on the state of public order there. Friars might grow apoplectic discussing the merits of *imponite manus* as against *porrige digitos*; it would come out that His Holiness the Pope blessed with three fingers, for the Trinity, the bishops with two, for the angels and archangels, priests with the sprinkler, with its 12 holes for the 12 apostles—doctrinal matters in which laymen are at sea.

Bishop Miguel's table, like Don Manuel's, was always well patronized: 25 to 40 guests were usual numbers for every meal, and among them many pure-poor sons of the church. Bishop Miguel's valet, Estanislao Medina, had virtues of tact and frankness no less than Zumarraga's; he spoke of *our plate, our estates*, in discussing the bishop's personal wealth, and did so in a way to flatter and amuse. A frequent table guest was Don Rufino Altamira, a pensioner who regularly gambled away his allowance and bridged the gaps between times by dining out habitually and

(Please turn to page 14, col. 5)



## Do You Advertise by Sponsored Program?

Radio broadcasting was 10 years old last year. It was on election day 1920 in America that the pioneer broadcasting was

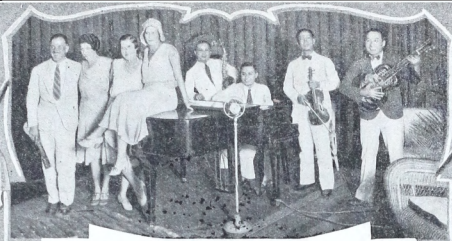
done by the Westinghouse station at Pittsburgh; the returns of the Harding election were what the first few thousand listeners

heard. At that time and long after, broadcasting was sheer expense to the radio companies; but it popularized itself so rapidly that it turned into a profitable branch of the business, advertising helping it out of the red. It developed great broadcasters; Floyd Gibbons, the merry foreign-news correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who covered the Philippines for his paper long after broadcasting began, turned into one of the most renowned broadcasters and gained the busy but lucrative billet in New York City which has proved to be his forte.

"Your expense accounts are the highest of all. Why?" his paper once telegraphed him, when he was covering London. He answered, collect: "I don't know. Why?" A man with such an audacious humor would sift news for radio broadcasting intelligently.

What the future of the sponsored radio program will be is academically discussed in critical magazines. Such advertising, however, is not objectionable at all—no more than advertising in your newspaper: you take it or leave it. Both broadcasting companies in Manila will arrange sponsored programs for you. This is helping develop radio talent in Manila. Most of a sponsored program is the talent offered, the singing, the monologue, the instrumental music, etc., with an introduction and a closing about the company and the product footing the bill.

Patrons of RCP programs are, to date, the Pacific Commercial Company, Muller and Phipps, Manila Trading and Supply Company, La Insular Cigar and Cigarette Company, Mora Electric Company, Ideal Theater, Juan Ysmael y Cia., Erlanger and Galingier, American Electric Company, and Aubrey & Pennington.



"THE JAMBOREADORS"  
LEFT TO RIGHT:—JOHNNY BLUE-BARITONE; FRANCIS NEELE COLT;  
GRACE CORBIN-CONTRALTO; ELEANOR ENT-DRAMATIC SOPRANO;  
FRANK GALERA-SAXOPHONIST; JOHNNY HARRIS-PIANIST;  
SERAFIN PAYAWAL-VIOLINIST; GEORGE KALANI-HAWAIIAN GUITARIST



ASUNCION LUANCO  
LYRIC SOPRANO



ELENA STEWART COTTERMAN  
SOPRANO



DOROTHY GREY CAVENDER  
LYRIC SOPRANO



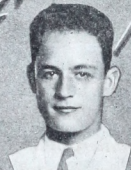
ELISA MAFFEI  
DRAMATIC SOPRANO



LOPEZ LUNA  
BASS



WANDA ROSENSTOCK TILLARD  
LYRIC SOPRANO



TONY MACLEOD  
TENOR



TONIA DREW  
LYRIC SOPRANO



MARIE RIPOLL  
DRAMATIC SOPRANO



JULIO ESTEBAN  
PIANIST



GUADALUPE SILVESTRE  
PIANIST



EDUARDO LLAMAS  
TENOR



MONSERRAT IGLESIAS  
CONTRALTO



JUAN SILOS JR.  
GUITARIST



RAMON MENDOZA  
VIOLINIST



ERNESTO VALLEJO  
VIOLINIST



ADOLFO BELLOTTI  
TENOR



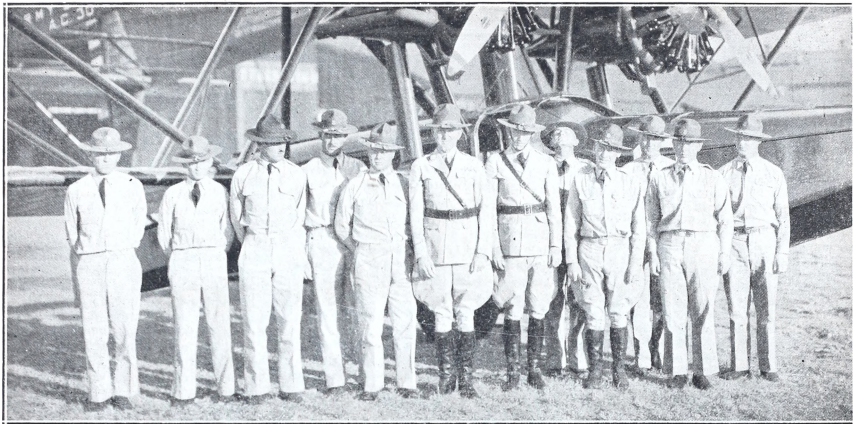
HELEN WELLS  
"AUNT HELEN"



RODOLFO CORNEJO  
PIANIST



MARTINIANO ESQUIVERRA  
CELLIST



## Army Blazes Trail For Air Routes

*General Hines and Army fliers make trips to Southern Islands to inaugurate commercial airway routes and to locate landing fields.*

Accompanied by a staff of ten flight veterans, Major General Hines, Commanding General of the Philippine Department, took off from Nichols Field, P. I., on March 10th on his trail blazing flight to the Southern Islands. Two new Sikorski amphibians, the last word in army land and water aircraft, were used. Major H. W. Harms was the flight commander on this occasion and traveling with him in the first ship were General Hines, Capt. F. C. Nelson, pilot and flight engineering officer; Capt. Charles Douglas, radio officer; Tech. Sgt. R. E. Hoyer, crew chief; and Staff Sgt. Geo. Lester, mechanic.

The second ship carried Lt. E. S. Davis, pilot and flight operations officer; Major. W. B. Duty, flight supply officer; Capt. W. O. Butler, radio officer; Lieut. J. L. Hines, Jr., aide to General Hines; Staff Sgt. O. W. Wilcox, crew chief, and Sgt. W. G. Miller, mechanic.

Leaving Manila at 7:00 a. m. on March 10th, the party made for Cebu where they landed at 11:00 a. m. on the

same morning, after covering a distance of 350 miles. Remaining here only long enough to have lunch, the two planes resumed their journey at 2:00 p. m. and arrived in Zamboanga at 5:30 p. m., having covered 275 miles. The next day was spent in this colorful city during which time inspections were made and new contacts established. Leaving Zamboanga on March 12th at 8:00 a. m. the short hop to Jolo, but 100 miles distant, was accomplished in an hour and a half. Remaining here until 3:00 p. m. the ships returned to Zamboanga where the stay for the night was made. At 7:00 a. m. on March 13th the homeward trip was begun and after a short stop at Iloilo for lunch, the travellers reached Manila at 5:30 p. m., after the most successful flight ever attempted in the Philippine Islands. The actual elapsed flying time for this venture adds up to 17½ hours.

The purpose of the flight was to inaugurate commercial airways routes to the Southern Islands as well as to locate

possible landing fields and air bases for future use in both commercial and military aviation. That the flight accomplished everything that was expected of it goes without saying. The example set by this enterprise on the part of the Commanding General and the Air Corps inaugurates a new epic in aviation here in the Orient. What could only be accomplished in the minds of the Filipinos by example was admirably set forth by the Trail Blazers.

The future of aviation, both military and commercial, in the Islands is indeed bright. After such an auspicious start other flights have been made with a view to further elaborating on the problems of choosing landing fields, establishing airports and picking the best air routes from Manila over the Southern Archipelago and return. It is planned in the near future to develop a net of airway routes which, with carefully chosen landing fields and airports, will place the Philippines second to none in modern commercial and military aviation.

## CITY THAT RADIO BUILT

We confess strange sensations at sight of the plaster model of the Rockefeller "Radio City," which will rise shortly to cover a space three city blocks square in midtown New York. The unit is impressive, surely. Its price is impressive—\$250,000,000. Its buildings are impressive—upstanding shafts, austere, beautiful. The project itself is impressive—the most ambitious private development undertaken in America.

Impressed, then, we examine the unit more in detail. The tall building in the center will be the radio building, housing Radio Corporation of America executive offices, National Broadcasting Company general offices, and some thirty studios for broadcasting and television. The twin buildings flanking this on either side will be forty-five-story office buildings. To the rear of the right-hand twin will lie the Radio-Keith-Orpheum picture theatre and R. K. O. Corporation offices. To the rear of the left-hand twin is the site of the R. K. O. vaudeville theatre and, just possibly, of the Metropolitan Opera House. The oval building in the center will house a bank, with shops and showrooms above. The ankle-high church at the corner is the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, the only fragment of brick and mortar now standing on the huge Rockefeller site which will not be scrapped for progress's sake.

Demolition has already begun; construction will begin in June. Two years from now the Radio City will be finished and humming with activity. S. L. Rothafel (Roxy) will be its manager, or "Mayor." There will be broadcasting, television, vaudeville and talkies. In the oval bank, which looks like a top-hat band-box, clerks will add up the profits. A cynic (fortunately, though, no sensible person pays any attention to cynics) might call the whole development a shining monument to the solvent insanities. And in the corner, looking quaint, the little church. That church sets one to speculating—about the radio, Roxy, Rockefeller and God.

Construction of the development will begin in June and first units will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1932. By the end of 1933, the entire project is scheduled to be finished.

The Radio City will supply space for no fewer than 27 studios for the National Broadcasting Company, designed in accordance with the best engineering principles known today and providing opportunity for the incorporation of any expansion of radio dreamed of now.

Two office buildings forty-five stories high and of almost identical design will flank the center building, directly opposite another on Forty-eighth street and Fifty-first street, the southern and northern boundaries of the tract, which extends from Fifth avenue on the east to Sixth avenue on the west. The building on Fifty-first street may be converted into a tower for parking motor cars.

Through these buildings private streets will lead through archways to a central plaza, wider than Fifth avenue, with shrubs and fountains which will serve as a foil for the imposing and severe surfaces of the walls and offer a spot of restfulness in the heart of the city.

The three-block expanse on the Fifth avenue side will be the most striking from an architectural standpoint. A building curving in a delicate oval, in sharp contrast to the angles of the other buildings, will rise fourteen stories in the center, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. The ground floor is planned for a bank and the upper floors will be devoted to showrooms, stores and restaurants. The oval measures 270 x 170 feet.

The building which has been reserved for the Metropolitan Opera Company, pending the decision of the management, is in Forty-eighth street, midway between the avenues.

## Fleshpots . . .

(Continued from page 11 col. 3)

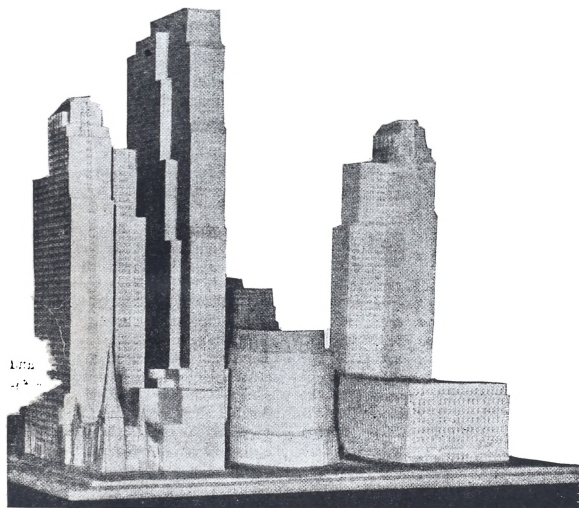
habitually making away with as much silver as he could safely pocket. Well supplied as was the bishop's chest with silver, it was not inexhaustible, and the mayordomo, after a close watch, found where the silver was going and informed Medina.

The next evening, Medina sat beside Don Rufino and kept him excellent company, firing rapid conversation at him and cleverly slitting his pockets at the same time; so when dinner was over and Don Rufino got to his feet, a parcel of stolen spoons clattered to the floor; he blanched, made no effort to recover the spoons, muttered something about the gross taste of practical joking, such as it was evident he was a victim of, and he never went back to share Bishop Miguel's hospitality.

Don Manuel's long administration of the Philippines was, as has been said, the most peaceable one in the records. Perhaps his love of the fleshpots set a fashion of easy toleration. But by the end of 1677 he had made himself so fat that he could with difficulty only carry his body around, and the surgeons got at him. On the advice of Juan de la Sarra, the foremost surgeon of the colony, he submitted to having strips of excess fat cut away from his paunch. An outraged chronicler describes Sarra as one of those pedants who are *allowed by the schools to kill with impunity*. He claimed knowledge of his craft from Avicenna and Galen, but sceptics abounded. Fray Idefonso and many other true friends of Don Manuel tried to induce Sarra abandon his purpose to operate, but he haughtily repulsed them as ignoramuses in science. The operation took place, and Don Manuel was taken to one of his chalets, a house that stood near the site of the present Intendencia building, on the Pasig, to try and get well.

At this juncture Doña Maria Cuella died, one of Don Manuel's intimate friends, the wife of the justice-executive (*Oidor* of the Audiencia, i. e. prototype of our supreme court). Sarra protested that Don Manuel should remain in bed, but Don Manuel had himself dressed and went to the requiem mass, at the cathedral. During the ceremonies his wounds opened afresh and began bleeding so freely that he had to be carried home on a litter, and 2 days later he was found dead in his bed.

Mourning for Don Manuel was universal. Fray Idefonso, preaching the funeral sermon, quoted scripture scathingly: *And Asa in his disease sought not the Lord but his physicians. And Asa rested with his fathers.* It rebuked Sarra so neatly that Don Manuel, could he have heard, would have complimented with another wound of the flagons. Don Manuel had gone, however, and this was his passing. Many years have followed him, many governors too, but the governor who governs least is still esteemed above the others, in the popular mind.







## Books From A Varied Shelf

*A bit of philosophy, fiction in brief, biography, and a taste of travel for those who dream of distant lands, are found on the shelves this new season . . . . .* By BERYL HUGHES



*Psychology of Achievement* by Walter Pitkin says: "This book deals with the Lords of the Great Tomorrow, for whom it is also written. Who are they?"

"They are the four or five ablest Americans out of every hundred of our citizens now under thirty-five years of age. They will make up the 250,000 or more captains of industry, professional men, scholars, scientists and business men who sometime during the next forty years, will lead the United States each in his own field and fashion."

These opening paragraphs explain the purpose of a truly excellent book on a phase of psychology all too often neglected by psychological writers. It should be read by all those seeking self-analysis or striving for a better understanding of someone whose career lies close to the heart.

Dr. Pitkin is not a teacher of psychology but of Journalism, yet his training in psychology was the best that American and European universities could give. His book is written in a journalistic style as contrasted with the scientific or academic. Often by gentle irony or subtle humor he makes a point he wishes to emphasize stand out more clearly than by pages of didactic argument. He explodes many of the theories of the Success school and while he may be discouraging to the man who would try to pull himself up by his bootstraps he gives explicit direction to those who are eager to find the path that will lead to the realization of their best endeavors.

The principal chapters are headed, Energy, Interest, Emotions, Intelligence and Energy. Each of these is discussed with citations and case studies. Man's senses, his mechanical and abstract intelligence, health and training and temperament are analyzed in such a manner that the reader cannot fail to be assisted in his own self-classification. *The Psychology of Achievement* is worth study by all those interested in the problems of achievement, not just success.

*Imperial Hotel* by Arnold Bennett and *Grand Hotel* by Vicki Baum. The only similarity between these books lies in the titles and the fact that the plots are centered in luxurious surroundings of palatial hotels, one in England and the other in Berlin. The dissimilarities are more numerous and rather surprising. Surprising because Arnold Bennett who occupied a place near the top of the list of eminent English writers has produced a novel that suffers in comparison with that of a younger and less experienced author. *Imperial Hotel* is a faultless piece of literary craftsmanship, like a beautiful and intricately carved piece of furniture, ornamental but ut-

terly useless. The seven hundred odd pages give the reader a perfect idea of the way to run a hotel successfully, the trials and petty annoyances that happen below the tranquil surface, the endless duties of the manager, the temperamental outbursts of the chefs and the sorrows of the chambermaids. There is a plot which concerns a love affair between the manager and the daughter of a millionaire, but it seems to be just a side issue with the author.

*Grand Hotel* on the other hand is a perfect setting for the action of Miss Baum's characters. In no other place would it be possible to bring together six people so utterly different. Kringelien, a middle-aged bookkeeper, has been told by his doctors that he has but a few weeks to live, and he comes to Berlin to spend his meager savings in a final fling at life; the expert jewel thief, who is a nobleman as well; a famous dancer; a stenographer; Kringelien's employer; and a doctor, all meet in the hotel and the reader watches their actions and unravels their past lives with the feeling that he too is a guest in the hotel, an onlooker watching from the sidelines. The greatest fault with Miss Baum's novel is that the characters are types, interesting and real enough, but stereotyped. The thief is as a thief should be; the dancer acts exactly as a famous dancer would. Its chief virtue is that it is an entertaining melodrama told in a manner that holds the attention to the final page.

*Those Earnest Victorians* by Esme Wingfield Stratford. Here is an author who is sympathetic with the people and conditions of that much maligned age, the Victorian. He sees the reasons for the social, religious and economic views of the Victorians. It was an age of industrial transition. Machine power was replacing man power. New fields for making money were opened, and wealth was no longer the prerogative of the land holders, but within reach of the tradespeople. The middle class was coming into its own. The Victorians found it necessary to adjust their thinking to these conditions not slowly, but with haste. The result was that many of the ensuing problems were glazed over and not really solved.

Mr. Stratford paints an interesting picture of the conditions of the working class, and shows that while the conditions were, on the surface, damning enough to condemn any age, they were not the result of deliberate stupidity and cruelty, but inability to cope with a new and unprecedented experience.

It was necessary for England at this time to produce goods quantitatively and cheaply—England defeated Napoleon not on the battlefield, but by producing

enough goods to beat him in the world markets—and that the sacrificing of men, women, and children in the factories must be regarded in the same light as the sacrificing of men on the battlefield in time of war.

We are inclined to laugh at the smugness and respectability of the age. Mr. Stratford points out the need at that time of launching the idea of respectability as a campaign against the heavy drinking, debauchery and idleness which prevailed during the previous age. If England was to survive she must develop industriousness, temperance and decency.

The book presents a delightful account of the women of the Victorian period, in the two chapters entitled, *The Cult of the Double Bed and Victorian Women*.

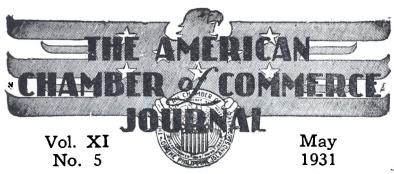
In spite of the author's sympathy and understanding with the Victorians and their age, he is not blind to the absurdities and intolerances which flourished at that time. The social snobbishness of the old lords; the unfair and callous attitude toward the children; the soul destroying methods of child punishment; the narrow aspects of religion; and the treatment accorded the scarlet woman, all come in for tolerant discussion and ironic ridicule.

Many students of English literature who have wondered at the moral tone of the English novels of this period will understand after reading this book that the literature was really a result of the needs of the times and not the smug sermons of a self satisfied people.

The author's conclusion is both significant and interesting. He feels that the Victorians did not solve their social or economical problems, but left them to posterity, and our present plight is the result of their failure to look vital problems in the face and vanquish them. He challenges the men of this age to take up the task and save the destinies of the race.

*Hula Moon* by Don Blanding is not an exceptional piece of writing. It is simply a charming and delightful account of the author's observations and reactions to one of the beauty spots of the world and a delightful play. The book is full of colorful descriptions of Honolulu and surrounding islands.

*Hula Moon* is easy and pleasant to read for Mr. Blanding has a good sense of humor, a valuable asset. The author interested in describing the people and their foibles. Those people who have been in Honolulu will enjoy the account of the opening night at the Royal Hawaiian hotel and the dream of a visit to Waikiki will find the book fascinating.



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THE BERMUDA AND THE BEET

To say the pen is mightier than the sword may be taking poetic license, but it seems very evident that the trowel of the humble gardener is sometimes mightier than either pen or sword, or the two together. It just depends on where the trowel is used, it seems, and who uses it. Drawing the sword.

Aguinaldo fought America for independence; the longer he fought, the more he worsed his cause and stirred American opinion to support retention. After the sword was sheathed, and even while it was still flashing resistance, the pen was tried. But however able the polemics addressed to America, their combined force failed of even getting many Americans to open their geographies and ascertain where the Philippines are and where the cry was coming from.

While the sword was violent and the pen trenchantly patriotic, the Washington policy of *laissez faire* continued unperturbed by any considerable critical home opinion; the anti-imperialist league died with its founders.

Then appeared on the Pacific coast an army of onion-pickers, vine-trimmers and beet-weeders—the peaceful penetration into the fishing and farm industries of Washington, Oregon and California of 70,000 Ilokano peasants willing to work at anything for almost any proffered wage. They went to work, they remain to be bones of contention that are making more congressmen and senators Philippines-conscious every day. Observe this, and weigh the puny power of the sword against a pair of vir-  
slippers; and compare the  
of the hand of the  
at the pen with the silent  
of the hand of the  
filling strawberry boxes.  
All have beevies of law-  
from Washington down

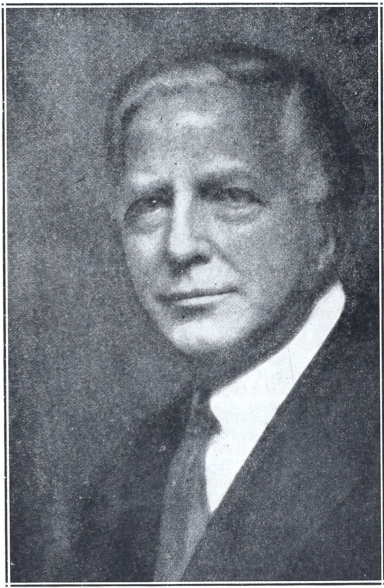
all because of the unobtrusive cohorts of the truck-  
and the vineyard we have let go to California to help  
dians make their land profitable. We have had Senator  
berg, thrice welcome; others are to follow. And  
berg says Americans view the Philippine question  
y as an economic one—that onion-picking army did the  
Whoever lives who wishes an impoverished, bankrupt,  
pressed Philippines may well shout from the housetops,  
*Viva la Bermuda!*  
It isn't that the home fires are threatened, no appeal to

the gods is made. The threat, it is alleged, is at the home bank-account. This is an absurdity, but that doesn't matter if agitators can get enough people believing it is fact. Vandenberg says, what we have always known, that American farmers begin wanting America to rid herself of us because they don't want Americans to buy farm products as cheap as they can buy them if they buy some from us, getting ours free of duty—cane-sugar, for instance, as opposed to beet-sugar. Organized labor wants us cut off because that onion-picking Ilokano army does in California what organized labor was never known to do anywhere—it works at unskilled jobs. It also seems that even big-navy men no longer want us. Though we all the time tried to look our biggest and stand out like a sore thumb on a carpenter, and we exploited the Japanese penetration of Davao for all it was worth—if not, as an afterthought, for far more!—still the big-navy men think they lost their fight and Senator Hiram Johnson says he will vote for getting rid of us because America has scuttled too many ships longer to defend us.

That is unkind in an oldtime friend, but if the whole viewpoint is that of country-congressman economics, then unkindness doesn't count.

The latest threat is from Mexican peons in California. They wanted to trowel some fields that Filipinos had been hired to trowel, and they posted notices for the Filipinos to quit troweling and get out of honest Mexicans' way. This brought the cops, made the front page, and must have made opportunity for Californians with Mexican interests to belay us nobly—us and our eternal butting-in and gate-crashing! Why should a Filipino owing and paying allegiance to the flag that flies in sovereignty over his country, have any rights that an imported Mexican peon in California need respect? The notion that he does have such rights may become ridiculous, if this economic-thinking about the Philippines keeps up the pace it is hitting now. In the end, perhaps, what a Mexican peon thinks of a Filipino peasant, his competitor at onion-picking, will determine the policy of the United States toward the Philippines and even bring about a scuttle-vote in congress.

This is the warp and woof of what we hear. We do not say it is good cloth, but it is what is being woven—in the selfish hope that it will be the winding-sheet of the prolonged and enlightened congressional policy that has never done the Philippines harm nor tolerated anyone's harming them: the congressional policy that has looked to



THOMAS L. CHADBOURNE

As the chairman of the special committee representing Cuban-sugar interests, this American international financier's several years of effort to get big sugar-growing countries into written concord limiting production was successful when seven countries signed the concord at Brussels, May 2; Cuba, Austria, Germany, Java, Bohemia, Poland, Belgium. Russia remains the migma, may frustrate plans; but let it be said for Wizard Chadbourne that he never made false medicine of the fact that the Philippines may send a million tons of sugar into the United States soon—he never counted their production a primary factor in the market; and it never has been such a factor.—W. R.

ensconcing them permanently within the sovereignty of the United States in the place time will determine is legitimately theirs. Who wants the new kind of cloth may buy it, but the oldtime fabric of fair-dealing is good enough for us. We even think it will again prove good enough for congress. Acutely conscious as we are of the farm distress prevailing in America, we do not believe the charlatan's power is sufficient to delude even hard-pressed farmers into thinking that getting rid of a big flour and canned-goods market such as the Philippines would in any way help them out.—W. R.

**PUYAT COMPANY  
NOW RADIO MERCHANTS**

For many years, persons visiting the Philippine carnival industrial exhibits have marveled over the hardwood furniture exhibited by Gonzalo Puyat & Sons, Inc. The business is said to have begun with the repair and building of billiard tables, Puyat being a pioneer Filipino business man who began as a craftsman and learned business management after he had become a master joiner and cabinet-maker; the superiority of his work brought him custom, and so the shop grew into a furniture factory. This factory was established in the walled city of Manila, but the exhibits at the carnival drew so many buyers that demand had to be better accommodated; the children, too, grew up and joined their father in business, so, with capital at hand, the Puyats bought the Starr Phonograph agency and billiard supply business that W. W. Weston and associates established

on calle David about 10 years ago. This business marked an unusual expansion, and the corner opposite the Monte de Piedad, on the Escalita and Santa Cruz plaza, was secured for it. Then came radio, and the Puyats secured the Philippine agency for 2 of the American makes. Their advertisement appears in this issue of the JOURNAL; one remembers 20 years back when the children played around the threshold on the old billiard-table shop on calle Real, while the work of planing, fitting, smoothing and polishing went on within, where the air was pungent with the smell of good timber—narra, ipil, molave, ebony—and the whirr and scrape and crunch of finely edged tools seemed never to cease. Even passers-by who did not read the sign, or reading could not pronounce the name, had good wishes for the intelligent thrift that was everywhere visible; this feeling, justified by the unvarying honest workmanship of Puyat products, spread everywhere by means of the consistent advertising the firm does and the carnival sales that have taken Puyat furniture to the ends

of the islands. It is wholly natural for such a company to interest itself in radio and register among the first companies in the Philippines to exploit this new mercantile field. — W. R.

**Correct Uses of Words**

**lesser.** This word may be used with the sense of "minor" in such phrases as "the lesser prophets, the lesser poets." It is also sometimes used with propriety instead of "less," especially in verse. We may say, "Of two evils, choose the less" or "the lesser."  
**lethargic.** Accented on the second syllable, leth-ar'gic.  
**liable.** Compare this word with the word likely in the main vocabulary of this dictionary, and you will not be so likely to use them incorrectly.  
**lick.** You did not lick him, but you did whip

*In Transportation*

**SAFETY, COMFORT and DEPENDABILITY  
are the most important considerations**

**SAFETY IN RAILROAD TRAVEL**

Attested by Records of last Six Years

From 1925 to end of 1930

over 50 MILLION passengers

were carried on MANILA RAILROAD trains

Not a single passenger **KILLED** in a train accident.

**It is COMFORTABLE to ride on TRAINS**

Coaches are provided with all travel conveniences, including pure drinking water.

**EXPRESS TRAINS** are drawn by Oil-burning Locomotives

**No CINDERS,—No SMOKE.**

The Roadbed on the **MAIN LINE NORTH** is sprinkled with

an **OIL EMULSION** specially prepared by the Company to keep down dust.

**No more ANNOYING DUST**

It is **DEPENDABLE**—All TRAINS RUN on **SCHEDULE**

Passengers sure to reach destination on time.

**MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY**

**GORDON  
DRY  
GIN**

*The heart of a  
good cocktail*

be sure you  
get *Gordon* at  
your club.....

**ROBERTSON  
Scotch Whisky  
for  
GOOD HIGHBALL**

**Kuenzle & Streiff  
IMPORTERS**

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Manila, P. I.

**him.** Do not use the word *lick* in such a sense. **licorice.** Often mispronounced *lik'er-ish*; should be *lik'o-ris*.

**lift, raise.** Should not be confounded in meaning. To *lift* is to take up from a given spot by a direct application of force; to *raise* is to cause to rise. We *lift* a stool with our hands, we *raise* a stool by giving it longer legs.

**like.** The confusion of this word with the word *as*, often produces obscurity of diction. They both express similarity, but "*like*" compares things, while "*as*" compares action or existence. We may say correctly, John is *like* James, or John is *as* such a man as James is; but not "John is as James," or "John is such a man like James is."

"*Like*" is often misused for "*as* though"; thus, "It looks like it would rain" should be "*as* though it would rain."

**like.** Often mispronounced *li'ok*; should be *li'ak*.

**limb, leg.** "A squeamishness, which I am really ashamed to notice, leads many persons

to use this word [*limb*] exclusively instead of *leg*. Heaven help such folk; they are far out of my reach."—Richard Grant White.

**limited.** "A man of limited means" should be preferably "a man of small means." The loose use of "limited" for low, small, slight, or slender is not correct.

**listen.** Do not begin your sentences with "Listen!" The use of this word in this manner becomes tiresome, as do also the objectionable phrases, "I say!" "Look here!"—often used "Looky here!"

**loan, lend.** Lend is the preferable form of the verb. Say, "Lend me your auto," not "Loan me."

**look.** The verb *look* applied to a person's appearance, takes the adjective, not the adverb. Thus we say correctly, "She looks charming," not "charmingly." One looks sweet, beautiful, handsome, or graceful, as the case may be. We do not say "She looks sweetly," any more than "She looks sadly."

TO  
**HAWAII**  
ON

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Commencing with the EMPRESS OF CANADA April 20th and EMPRESS OF JAPAN May 18th, these modern largest and fastest ships on the Pacific will call at Honolulu en route to Victoria and Vancouver.

#### INTERCHANGE PRIVILEGES

First Cabin through tickets carry the privilege of travelling from Honolulu by the following lines:

- (a) To Victoria and Vancouver by Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line.
- (b) To San Francisco by Matson Navigation Co.
- (c) To Los Angeles by Los Angeles S. S. Co.

Second Cabin tickets to Victoria and Vancouver are interchangeable at Honolulu with the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line.

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WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

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Manila  
Hand Made  
Long Filler  
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or nearby!

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## MANILAS

made under sanitary conditions  
will satisfy your taste!

(Health Bulletin No. 28) Rules and Regulations for the Sanitary Control of the Factories of Tobacco Products.

"Section 15. *Insanitary Acts.*—No person engaged in the handling, preparation, processing, manufacture, or packing of tobacco product or supervising such employment, shall perform, cause, permit, or suffer to be permitted any insanitary act during such employment, nor shall any such person touch or contaminate any tobacco products with filthy hands or permit the same to be brought into contact with the tongue or lips, or use saliva, impure water, or other unwholesome substances as a moistening agent;..."



**SCENES FROM COMING SHOWS**

Touring Hollywood. Robert Woosiey and his inevitable cigar attempt to make an impression on the quizzical blonde in *Hook, Line and Sinker* coming to the Radio. There may be *Safety In Numbers*, but personally we would not put most trust in any man's safety with such a bevy of beauties about him as surround Buddy Rodgers in this picture bearing that title coming to the Lyric. We would say he was in grave danger, but perhaps the picture tells how he escaped. Lester Vail is certainly surrounded or rather surrounded plenty of menace in the picture in the far corner. These dusky hued beauties are apt to be dangerous business, but in *Beau Ideal*, from which this scene is taken, both the Foreign Legionnaires come back to the girls they left behind in England.

In the middle row we have John Barrymore all dressed up for his part in the *Man From Blankley*'s coming to the Lyric. He seems to be riewing with tolerant amusement the ensemble featuring John Mack Brown, Eleanor Boardman and Russel Simpson from the *Great Meadow* coming to the Ideal. Barrymore, no doubt, disapproves of the coonskin cap that Brown is wearing. It is not as swanky as a dress suit we admit, but of what use would a Mayfair swallow all be in a frontier village? The amusement could be reversed. Polly Moran and Marie Dressler are certainly giving some patient a rub or her money. These two funsters are coming to the Ideal in a comedy entitled *Reducing*, and we guarantee it will be real comedy.

Below we have James Hall and Helen Twelvetrees posing en famille in a scene from *Millie* ood to be seen at the Radio. And next, the

aloof Garbo paying little heed to the trio composed of Lewis Stone, Judith Vosselli, and Richard Tucker. A person so sure of herself as Greta could do just that and she does in *Inspiration* coming to the Ideal. The last picture in this row looks like a big argument. We wager that the blonde Constance Bennett is going to have her way about Basil Rathbone in spite of Rita LeRoy and all the rest of the crowd. *Sin Takes a Holiday* is the title and it can be seen at the Radio if you are curious as to whether we are right or wrong.

Lower row: Kay Johnson and Holmes Herbert in the *Single Sin* to be shown at the Radio. If Kay is the sinner, we forgive anything, no questions asked. Big things can be expected of Lawrence Tibbet, Grace Moore, Adolphe Menjou, and Ronald Young in *New Moon* coming to the Ideal. Last but not least we have Maurice Chevalier and Claudette Colbert in *The Big Pond* coming to the Lyric.

*Inspiration* is the title of the new picture starring Greta Garbo. There is nothing of this, however in the picture, nor could there have been in the soul of the person who took the story entitled *Sapho* by Alphonso Daudet and attempted to improve upon it for the movies. In his hands it becomes just another movie of a charming woman with a past who falls in love with a pure sweet youngster who lets her down when he finds that he is not the only man she has had in her life. Andre, an undergraduate chap with engineering

# The LYRIC

offers you the utmost in motion pictures—as evidenced by the following list of superb

**Talking Productions**  
to be exhibited soon

**Argyle Case**  
with  
**THOMAS MEIGHAN**  
and **LILA LEE**

**BYRD AT THE SOUTH POLE**  
TALKING

**MANSLAUGHTER**  
TALKING

**GOLDEN DAWN**  
All Talking—Singing

**"TAMING OF THE SHREW"**  
FAIRBANKS-PICKFORD  
ALL-TALKING

**THE BEST IN SOUND MOTION PICTURES**

SCREEN'S \* \* \*  
\* **GREATEST** \*  
\* \* \* **ACTRESS**

**HELEN TWELVETREES**  
SOON AT

**RADIO THEATRE**



With  
**ANITA LOUISE**  
**LILYAN TASHMAN**  
**ROB'T AMES**  
**JAMES HALL**



ambitions, meets Yvonne, a French sculpture's model at a party. It is not a very interesting party and they leave. It is love at first sight. Yvonne is happy with real love after vainly searching for it for so long. Andre because it is his first experience. There follows the usual tiffs and reconciliations as more and more of the past looms up to haunt the lovely Yvonne. Finally she writes her lover a note and slips out leaving him to the youthful, childhood sweetheart who has been hovering in the background.

Greta Garbo does the best she can with a rôle that is trite and stereotyped. Her accent is more Swedish than ever, which together with the inferior performance given by Robert Montgomery

makes the production less convincing than it might otherwise have been. Robert Montgomery is completely overshadowed by the glamorous Garbo. He seems to realize it early in the picture and gives up. Lewis Stone, Marjorie Rambeau, Beryl Mercer and John Miljan are good in their slender rôles. *Ideal.*

*Great Meadows.* A tale of the days of Daniel Boone and the sturdy pioneers who left the well settled valleys of Virginia for the unknown land across the Blue Ridge Mountains in Kentucky. Not as epic in sweep as *Cimarron* or *The Big Trail*, it is a sincere drama of the days of pioneering. The scenery is beautiful beyond words.

Berk Jarvis, an adventuresome Virginian, has heard the tales of the land

on the other side of the mountains and much against the wishes of his parents takes his young wife Diony, a few household wares and a great deal of determination in search of the land of milk and honey. It is a long hard trek and by the time the Virginia Longknives reach the rude fort established by those who had dared go first, it looked like the Promised Land. An Indian scalps Berk's mother in a raid and fires the boy's thirst for revenge by waving the ghastly trophy before him whenever possible. Home, wife and child must wait until he has accomplished his purpose. Catching a wily redskin in a vast wilderness, unknown to the white man, but as familiar as his own village to the Indian is not an easy task. It takes Berk two years. By the time he reaches home, he finds his wife has remarried, thinking him dead. Such matters are settled in a simple and satisfactory manner in the days before tabloids and divorce courts.

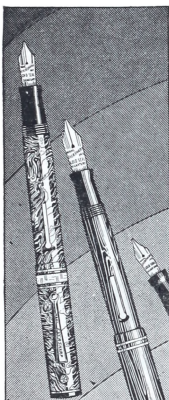
John Mack Brown is splendid as the Virginian and Eleanor Boardman does a splendid piece of work as the wife and mother. A good picture and quite worth seeing. *Ideal.*

*New Moon* is a picture to stop, look and listen to. Lawrence Tibbets, who scored such a hit in the *Rogue Song*, and Grace Moore heard here as Jenny Lind in a *Lady's Morals*, two Metropolitan stars of no mean ability, combine their talents in this picture. Adolphe

(Continued on page 24)

## Pens that are **workers!**

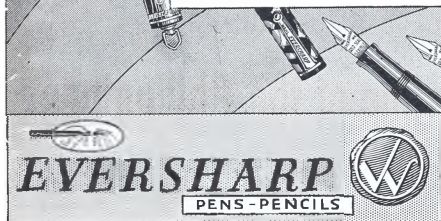
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But many of these prices will not long continue. The economic depression shows signs of abatement; in other words, the peso and the dollar are to be cheaper again. If you have a legitimate purpose for money, such as a home-building ambition, now is the wise time to satisfy it—even by borrowing upon your insurance; for you can borrow dear money now and repay after awhile with cheap money, peso for peso or dollar for dollar. Incidentally, your doing this sort of thing will hasten the cheapening of the peso and the dollar and the return of cheap-money prosperity.

## EXCHANGES

All materials purchased in the United States for use in construction of American Embassies and other official buildings in foreign countries must in the future be carried in American vessels, according to a new clause inserted into contracts given by the Department of State. The first building to which it applies is the American Embassy being erected at Lima, Peru.

In reply to a Senate inquiry, Robert P. Landon, Secretary of Commerce, stated that American manufacturers had invested \$1,355,000,000 in branch factories abroad. He added that they had done this originally to save freight charges or to get behind the tariff wall, but at present the most compelling motive was probably a desire to overcome prejudice against American products abroad.

The United States is the leading exporter of goods to Russia and Department of Commerce officials estimate that about 2,000 firms are carrying on business relations with the Soviet government. A maximum estimate of Russian credits for industrial and agricultural machinery is placed at \$35,000,000. Purchases in the U. S. for machinery necessary for the fulfillment of the five-year plan during 1930, were valued at \$144,000,000. To meet payments Russia has exported petroleum, manganese, coal, timber, furs, and grain, often sold at low prices to obtain a quick market. But the greatest assistance to the five-year plan lies in the technical help sold by expert railroad, electric, mining and other U. S. engineers. In a recent issue of the *Wall Street Journal* a list of firms selling supplies and services was published. While expert services are on a cash basis, Department of Commerce officials state that for practically every dollar's worth of goods bought in the U. S. Russia is required to pay 50 cents in cash before the goods are shipped.

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## TROPICAL WONDER TRIP

W. W. Harris, jr. of the Ed. J. Nell Company has returned to Manila from a business trip to Borneo and the Straits Settlements that he thinks remarkable both for what there is to be seen and enjoyed and the moderate cost of fares. One leaves Manila on a Wednesday on the *Mayon* for Zamboanga, P65, and crosses from Zamboanga to Sandakan, east of Borneo, P30, on the *Kitas*, arriving in Sandakan Monday morning. Leaving Sandakan Thursday on the *Darrel* for Singapore, P100, the trip is 5 days by this slow but well appointed boat, with a cuisine of the best. Stops are Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan and Miri. From Singapore to Manila, sailings about 3 a week, the fare is about P111.

An interesting side trip from Singapore to Penang may be made by the *Kedah*, a boat like the *Mayon*, steaming the 431 miles in 19 hours; fare, P30. Return by rail via Kuala Lumpur; fare, P39. Prices in pesos for Straits dollars are close approximations at the current exchange. The entire trip, including the jaunt to Penang, consumes no more than 3 weeks.

Similarity of the two names led the *Journal* to attribute aid of Frank F. Becker and Gil Montilla in getting the surrender arrangement and conviction of Papa Isio to C. H. Bowers, our well-known chief of the constabulary intelligence division, instead of to George Bowers, who was senior inspector of Occidental Negros at the time and therefore approved and intervened in the plans of Lieutenant Becker, commanding the constabulary detachment at Isabela, and Mayor Gil Montilla. The article referred to was the leader in our March number, this year—*What ho, the Guard!* George Bowers was in Negros 7 years; he went to California in 1914, when he left the constabulary, and married there. Mrs. Bowers is wealthy, and Captain Bowers, as may be seen, is prominent in California politics. His committees are claims, county government, labor and capital, livestock and dairies, mines and mining, soldiers and sailors affairs.

Becker, risen to a captaincy, was senior inspector of Negros when he got his commission for the World War in 1917, and Colonel Bowers then a captain, relieved him in Negros. It is thought Becker is still living and still an officer in the army. It is pleasant to have heard from Assemblyman Bowers of the 78th Legislative District, California. The correction he requests is gladly made. Mr. Bower's home address is 3435 Texas St., San Diego.—Ed.

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**LUMBER REVIEW**  
By **ARTHUR F. FISCHER**  
*Director of Forestry*



The lumber and timber exports for the month under review registered a decided decrease and is the lowest since January, 1930. This may, to some extent, be due to the fact that there is no movement of Philippine lumber in the Eastern United States while in

the Pacific Coast buying is done cautiously in small quantities. No shipment was made to China due to disturbed conditions there and the low value of silver. Since the enactment of stiff tariff laws no exports in lumber and timber were made to Australia since November, 1930. Although building construction shows signs of greater activity in Canada, United States, United Kingdom and Japan, prices are, however, low.

The total lumber and timber export during January, 1931, was 2,476,584 board feet with customs declared value of P179,289 as against 8,208,216 board feet with customs declared value of P587,368, shipped during the same month of last year which represents a decrease of 69.8% and a decrease of 64.4% as compared with the export for January, 1931. The shipments to the United States showed a decrease of 69.9%; to Japan, 61.9% decrease; to Great Britain, 62.2% decrease; to Netherlands, 79.1%

decrease; and to Italy, 85.4% decrease. Small shipments were made to Canada, Guam and Hongkong, aggregating 32,648 board feet, where no shipments were made for the corresponding month of last year.

The total mill production, based on 43 sawmills for February, 1931, was 8,021,638 board feet as against 18,519,580 board feet last year, or a decline of 56.7%. This compared with January, 1931, also shows a decrease of 16.1%. The lumber in the yards of 43 sawmills at the end of February, 1931, is 24,487,025 as compared with 49,077,480 board feet last year.

The local trade is picking up as lumber in stock has been reduced from month to month accompanied by small mill production. Greater sales are expected with the advance of the dry season. Lumbermen should, however, proceed with caution in resuming full operations in order that a glutted market is not again created.

The following statements show the lumber and timber exports, by countries, and mill production and lumber inventory for the month of February, 1931, as compared with the corresponding month the previous year:

**LUMBER AND TIMBER EXPORT FOR FEBRUARY**

Destination	1931	
	Board Feet	Value
United States	1,393,688	P122,050
Japan	746,240	27,535
Great Britain	271,360	21,184
Canada	27,560	4,670
Netherlands	17,808	1,300
Italy	14,840	1,800

Guam	4,664	650
Hongkong	424	100
China		
British Africa		
Australia		
Portuguese Africa		
Ireland		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,476,584</b>	<b>P179,289</b>

Destination	1930	
	Board Feet	Value
United States	4,583,440	P395,477
Japan	1,938,456	60,107
Great Britain	718,256	55,494
Canada		
Netherlands	65,296	3,666
Italy	102,184	9,145
Guam		
Hongkong		
China	61,872	4,778
British Africa	47,912	7,059
Australia	574,520	40,079
Portuguese Africa	71,656	9,830
Ireland	21,924	1,733
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,208,216</b>	<b>P587,368</b>

**For 43 Mills for the month of February**

Month	Lumber Deliveries from Mills	
	1931	1930
February	11,293,892	13,733,192

Month	Lumber Inventory	
	1931	1930
February	24,487,025	49,077,480

Month	Mill Production	
	1931	1930
February	8,021,638	18,519,580

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## SCENES FROM COMING SHOWS

(Continued from page 20)

Menjou and Ronald Young, two of the cleverest performers on the screen, are also members of the cast of this romance laid somewhere on the steppes of Russia.

Lieut. Michael Petroff meets the princess Tanya Strogoff aboard a boat taking her to one of the distant provinces. He falls in love, but ladies of the old Russian nobility are notoriously haughty and cold to anyone less than a prince. He sings. A love in common. She sings. Matters progress. They both sing and the trick is done. The trip is over and instead of a duet the lieutenant finds he has a trio in the person of the Princess's fiancée, the governor of the province. To eliminate his rival, the Governor sends the lieutenant to command a garrison in a dangerous region where the unruly inhabitants have a quaint habit of doing away with garrison commanders. This commander is different and quicker on the draw than had been his predecessors. He has just established an appearance of law and order when the Princess arrives and together with her comes an attack upon the fort by the tribes from the hills, seeking revenge for the murder of their leader. When the smoke and din has died away the lovers are a little the worse for the shock but happy in each other's arms. No matter what your resolutions about seeing another singing picture, this one is worth making an exception over.

*Reducing.* Had this picture been produced with any other two actresses than the veteran team of Marie Dressler and Polly Moran it would have been cheap burlesque. But played by them, the audience is assured of more honest, unforced laughs than one picture is entitled to.

Polly runs a popular beauty parlor and has become rich on the money spent by those desiring a svelter figure and synthetic beauty. Her daughter Sally is being pursued by the scion of a wealthy family called Johnny Beasley. Polly's less fortunate sister from the country, Marie, and her large family come to live with the Rochays. The clowning begins. Vivian, daughter of Marie, disrupts the course of true love between Sally and Johnny, men being fickle that way. Aunt Marie receives a visit from her niece who sobs on her kinswoman's broad bosom that... Johnny. Aunt Marie forgives all the grievances she has against her sister's family and rushes to the defense of her broken hearted niece. What happens will satisfy the most exacting. There is humor in abundance, pathos that is real and humanness that rings true. The Polly Moran and Marie Dressler fans, and who isn't one, will rate this film high. *Ideal.*

*Beau Ideal.* Beau Geste was one of the most popular pictures of its time. Beau Ideal is its sequel and brings Ralph Forbes who played John in the first film back to carry on the story. The plot is complicated, full of color, adventure and

(Continued on page 26)

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## SCENES FROM COMING SHOWS

(Continued from page 24)

action. The same atmosphere is found in this picture, the vast desert, driving sandstorms, mutinies, raids of shrouded Arab tribesmen who appear suddenly and as suddenly disappear leaving death and destruction behind.

The plot tells the story of John Geste and his American friend Otis Madison. Otis is in love with Isobel but learns that she is still in love with John who is serving a ten-year sentence in a French Foreign Legion penal colony. He sets out to find his friend and bring him back. He joins the legion, is successful in rescuing his friend, and the two return to England. There is not a slow moment in the whole film. Color, stirring adventure and splendid acting by the whole cast carry the story to a dramatic finish. Ralph Forbes, Lester Vail, Loretta Young and Leni Stengle are a few of the actors. *Radio.*

*Millic* was one of those books every one talked about last winter. The picture gets off to an excellent start, and then misses in its stride along toward the end. Helen Twelvetrees chalks up an excellent performance as the young girl, Millie, who had such a hard time. "A good girl who loved the wrong man", says the hand bill. Starting out as a young, adoring wife and mother, she discovers that her husband has transferred his affections to an amorous brunette. She leaves him and her three-year old daughter, and goes out to conquer the world. She

runs a cigar stand in a ritzy hotel and independence is her ultimate goal. Disillusioned, a bit hard and cynical, she is a match for the men who are more than willing to supply all kinds of comfort to a red haired lady. The worst of the lot was a middle-aged admirer of Millie's who meets her daughter, now a lass of sixteen, lures her out to a lonely hut and is shot to death for the deed by Millie. Miss Twelvetrees' acting is mature and finished and she gives an interesting performance ranging over a score of years, first as a young girl of seventeen, happy in her home and the love she bore her husband and daughter and later as a haggard, dissipated old woman. Never once does she over do the part, a remarkable feat for so young an actress in a play faintly reminiscent of *Madam X*. *Radio.*

*The Big Pond* Maurice Chevalier clicks again in this comedy drama of a young Frenchman who makes good in the American chewing gum business to impress the boss's daughter of his worth as a business man. In fact he becomes so good and is so wrapped up in his work that he almost loses the lady of his heart. Big Business has done that to more than one ambitious man. Maurice gets several opportunities to sing, the best song of the lot being, *You Brought a New Kind of Love To Me*. This is a new type of picture for the clever Frenchman and it is worth watching for. *Lyric*

*The Single Sin*. What would the scenario writers and novelists do if all

women were discreet and never had a past? "Can a sinner become a saint, can a woman bury her past?" It is still good especially when women as charming and beautiful as Kay Johnson are the offenders. Just what her sin was, you will have to find out for yourself, but the advance notices say, "From a hell of her own making a girl climbed the long, hard, lonely road back to decency—to her rightful place in the sun. Then a shadow from out of the past sought to drag her back to the depth from which she had risen." Sounds as though the lady had been more than indiscreet. Bert Lytell stands by and with faith and a helping hand shows the way to security and happiness. *Radio.*

*Safety in Numbers*. Buddy Rogers plays the rôle of a young heir to fortune, who is sent to New York by his uncle to learn the ways and wiles of the world. His uncle chooses as teachers three girls from the follies who are pledged not to vamp the lad but to instruct him how not to waste a fortune. He is initiated into the world of back stage and finds it so interesting that he writes a review himself. The producer likes it and buys it. Meanwhile Buddy has fallen for one of his teachers. After a series of amusing adventures in which music and song play a big part, Buddy wins the girl and all is well with the world. *Lyric*

*Hook Line and Sink*. Robert Woolsey and Bert Wheeler as two insurance men who get mixed up in a gang war. It is wild and woolly stuff and also wildly funny. *Radio.*

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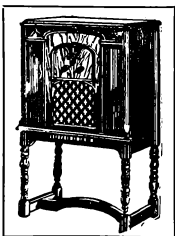
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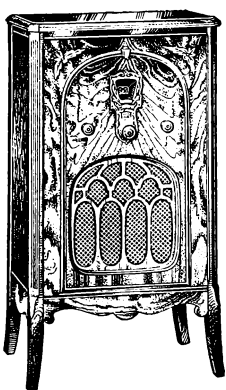
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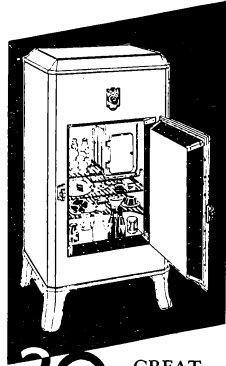


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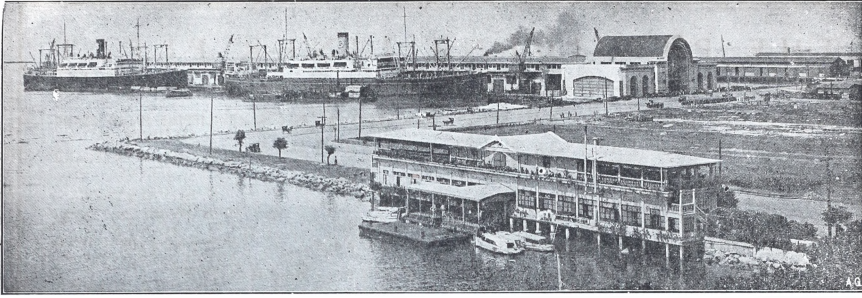
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**SHIPPING REVIEW**  
 By H. M. CAVENDER  
 General Agent, The Robert Dollar Company



With sugar continuing to move quite heavily, shipments during the past month have again been fairly satisfactory. Hemp is slow to America but fairly good to Japan and Europe. Copra is below normal to the Pacific coast but moving in quite good volume to Europe. While lumber shippers are more optimistic, business to both

the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is still below normal, although an improvement is expected in view of reported low stocks in the United States. Shipments continue steady to Europe. Copra meal and cake are still moving heavily to Europe but in only fair volume to the Pacific coast. Desiccated coconut has been disappointing as most of the plants are closed down due, apparently, to very low prices for this commodity. Shipments of tobacco, cigars, embroideries, et cetera, are fair. Rates are low but steady with no present indication of any radical changes. From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines there were exported from the Philippines during the month of March 1931

to China and Japan ports 13,722 tons with a total of 46 sailings of which 2719 tons were carried in American bottoms with 8 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 22,141 tons with a total of 15 sailings of which 16,795 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Pacific coast for overland delivery 474 tons with 9 sailings of which 300 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; to Pacific coast for intercoastal 3691 tons with a total of 9 sailings of which 2774 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; to Atlantic coast 110,936 tons with a total of 25 sailings of which 39,875 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; to European Ports 24,613 tons with a total of 18 sailings of which 136 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports 130 tons with a total of 4 sailings of which none were carried in American bottoms. A grand total of 175,707 tons with a total of 82 sailings of which 62,599 tons were carried in American bottoms with 19 sailings.

Passenger traffic has been brisk during the month of April with the usual heavy seasonal movement of residents on home leave as well as of those going to Hongkong for vacation. Considerable attention has been directed to inter-island travel. Recently the Philippine Chamber of Commerce made an extended tour through the Southern Islands on the ss *Bohol*, and plans are under discussion for a similar tour of northern ports. Manila businessmen are taking advantage of the quick four-day roundtrip of the ss *Manila* to make frequent inspections of their interests in Cebu, Zamboanga, and Iloilo.

(Please turn to page 30)



—from Judge.

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 Japan and Victoria

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- Pres. Johnson - - Jun. 20
- Pres. Jackson - - Jul. 4
- Pres. McKinley - Jul. 18
- Pres. Grant - - - Aug. 1
- Pres. Cleveland - Aug. 15

*Via*  
 Suez Canal  
 and  
 Europe

- Pres. Harrison - May 6
- Pres. Hayes - - - May 20
- Pres. Fillmore - Jun. 3
- Pres. Monroe - - Jun. 17
- Pres. Van Buren Jul. 1
- Pres. Garfield - - Jul. 15
- Pres. Polk - - - - July 29
- Pres. Adams - - - Aug. 12

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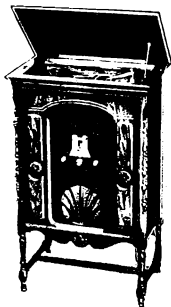
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## SHIPPING

(Continued from page 28)

The following figures show the number of passengers departing from the Philippine Islands during the month of April 1931 (first figure represents first class, second figure second class, third figure steerage):

China and Japan	340	119	397
Honolulu	13	7	35
Pacific Coast	114	13	235
Singapore and Straits Settlements	25		4
Mediterranean Ports	36		3
Europe Via America	1		1

Totals..... 536 140 604  
Of general interest is the announcement of Mr. R. Stanley Dollar, President of the Dollar Steamship Lines Inc. Ltd., that Captain Fred E. Anderson, formerly of the ss *President Wilson*, will command the new eight million dollar turbo-electric liner ss *President Hoover*. Captain K. A. Ahlin of the *President Toft* has been honored with the command of the ss *President Coolidge*. Both these Masters are well known to Manila residents—they have each sailed over a million miles as masters of Dollar Liners.

## REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN

International Harvester Company of Philippines



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of April with statistics up to and including May 4th, 1931.

U. S. GRADES: The first of the month buyers in the U. S. were holding off but sellers were offering Davao F at 6-7/8 cents; G, 4-7/8 cents; H, 4-5/8 cents; I, 5-3/4 cents; J1, 5-1/8 cents; S2,

5-1/2 cents; J2, 4-3/4 cents, with other districts about on a par with these figures. A little later on sales were made of Davao F at 6-3/8 cents; I, 5-3/8 cents; J1, 4-7/8 cents. Other districts, I at 5-1/2 cents. The market declined toward the middle of the month and prices dropped to Davao F, 6-13/16 cents; I, 5-5/8 cents; J1, 5-1/8 cents. A small amount of Davao G changed hands at 4-3/4 cents. At the middle of the month the market was dull, buyers refusing to follow recent advances and very few sales were made since early April. Offers were made of Davao F at 7-1/8 cents; G, 4-3/4 cents; H, 4-3/4 cents; I, 5-3/4 cents; J1, 5-1/8 cents; S2, 5-3/4 cents; J2, 4-3/4 cents; K, 4-5/8 cents. Other districts F, 7-1/4 cents; G, 4-3/4 cents; I, 5-3/4 cents; J1, 5-1/8 cents; J2, 4-1/8 cents; L1, 3-3/4 cents. Toward the end of the month F was offering at 6-7/8 cents; I, 5-3/8 cents; J1, 4-15/16 cents but the market was extremely dull. At the end of the month sales were made of Davao I at 5-1/8 cents.

In Manila the market was firm at the beginning of the month and prices were: E, P18; F, P14.50; G, P8; H, P7.75; I, P10.75; J1, P9.75; S1, P14.50; S2, P11; S3, P10. By the middle of the month prices increased to F, P15; G, P8.25; H, P7.50; I, P11; J1, P10; S1, P15; S2, P11; S3, P10. Anticipating a fall in prices, dealers were more willing to sell. The latter part of the month prices fell off as receipts increased and dealers became indifferent. By the end of the month prices had dropped to F, P14; G, P7.25; H, P7; I, P10.25; J1, P9.25; S1, P14; S2, P10.25; S3, P9.

U. K. GRADES: The early part of the month consumers were buying very little. London quotations were: J2, £18.10; K, £18; L1, £16.15; L2, £16.5; M1, £17.5; M2, £16. Later in the first half of the month prices firmed slightly to J2, £19.5; K, £18.10; L2, £17; M2, £16.10. At the middle of the month the market was dull, no business being done. Later, prices were easier but the market depressed owing to absence of demand. Prices were quoted at: G, £19.10; J2, £18.10; K, £17.12.6; L1, £16.7.6; L2, £16; M1, £16.17.6; M2, £15.10. The market was reported to be still dull but not much pressure.

Toward the end of April the market was still dull. This was more or less due to heavy receipts or expected heavy receipts. There were sellers of K at £17; M1, £16.5; L2, £15.10. At the end of the month the market was quiet but steady and sales were made of S2 at £23; S3, £21; G, £19; J2, £18; K, £17.10; L1, £16.7.6; M1, £16. In Manila at the beginning of the month the market was firm, quotations made were: J2, P7.75; K, P7.25; L1, P6.75; L2, P6.25; M1, 6.50; M2, P6; DL, P5.75; DM, P5.25. By the middle of the month the market was quiet and prices ranged about the same as the early part of the month. Toward the latter part of the month the market continued quiet and prices dropped to J2, P7.25; K, P6.75; L1, P6; L2, P5.75; M1, P5.25; M2, P5.75; DL, P5.50; DM, P5.25. At the end of the month the market was still quiet, quotations being made at: J2, P6.75; K, P6.50; L1, P6; L2, P5.50; M1, P6; M2, P5.25; DL, P5.25; DM, P4.75.

JAPAN: The Japanese market remained quiet throughout the month with very little business having been done.

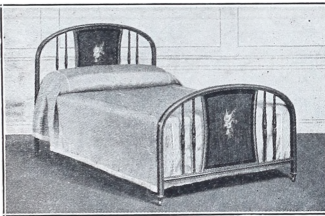
MAGUEY: There was no particular interest shown in Cebu Maguey during the month nor in Manila Maguey.

PRODUCTION: Receipts have increased and averaged about 27,000 or 28,000 bales per week. FREIGHT RATES: There has been no change in freight rates on hemp since last report.

STATISTICS: The figures below are for the period ending May 4th, 1931:

	1931	1930
<i>Manila Hemp</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
On January 1st.....	112,802	195,035
Receipts to date.....	411,944	525,893
	551,746	720,918
Shipments to—		
U. K.....	120,861	141,785
Continent.....	79,512	77,454
U. S.....	84,443	216,677
Japan.....	119,742	97,461
Elsewhere.....	27,899	34,865
	432,457	568,242

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



	Sales City of Manila	
	March 1931	April 1931
Sta. Cruz	235,539	151,007
Binondo	1,185,000	19,101
San Nicolas	12,877	8,200
Tondo	191,553	104,116
Sampaloc	348,657	160,911
San Miguel	207,391	
Quiapo	40,797	85,550
Intramuros	111,500	14,000
Ermita	237,985	32,300
Malate	91,922	60,386
Paco	95,691	51,615
Santa Ana	92,203	17,006
Pandacan	1,997	46,100
Santa Mesa		5,500

P3,155,215 768,995

Individual sales of P50,000 or over: Quiapo P50,000 and Sampaloc P60,000.

Month of April Total Jan.-Apr. inc.

Month of April	Total	Jan.-Apr. inc.
1919	1,556,852	7,277,914
1920	1,535,135	6,112,345
1921	401,997	3,381,877
1922	704,780	3,326,340
1923	739,829	3,229,877
1924	680,248	4,346,007
1925	1,196,751	4,726,602
1926	1,398,722	4,719,724
1927	674,700	4,217,299
1928	1,548,792	6,034,667
1929	2,097,947	8,476,332
1930	2,351,803	7,633,457
1931	768,995	9,397,972

Notwithstanding the poor total of last month, it will be noted above that the first four months business of this year exceeds that of any similar period since 1918.

**THE RICE INDUSTRY**

By PERCY A. HILL

of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija  
Director, Rice Producer's Association



Palay prices range from P1.65 to P1.80 a cavan, rice prices from P1.40 to P5.10 a sack according to grade. Saigon rice stood at P5.20 a sack April 18, landed in Manila. The central Luzon rice crop threshed out 20% below last year's and the greater portion of it has been warehouseed at terminals. Some experiments are under

way in this region to reduce production costs by employing machinery for every part of the work. While such means have been tried before, without results, there is always a chance that they will succeed, if mechanical devices can be adapted to the climatic and physical conditions and grow the crop cheaper than it is grown now by the equal-shape method in vogue not only in the Philippines but throughout the orient.

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The plan is to break, plow, seed, cultivate and harvest the crop with machines, cost sheets to be kept upon each operation and the unit cost per cavan ascertained. To be successful, this experiment must be carried on during three

seasons at least, and checked by the equal-share system on adjacent fields, with same seed and water conditions. As usual, this experiment is carried on by a large machinery firm—the only way to introduce new methods of agriculture in this country, or new crops.

Japan's effort to increase her rice yields during

the last generation raised the yields 70% by seed selection, better field methods and the use of fertilizer—the practical and the theoretical forces of the country working together. Yet Japan's production costs are still 50% above those of Indochina, hence competition in spite of tariffs and transportation costs. Japan's rice demands, largely supplied by colony rice from Korea and Formosa, free of duty, are 163 million cavans a year, 2 cavans per capita for estimated population of 80 millions.

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### TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER  
Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette  
Manufacturing Co.

RAWLAP: During April prices tended to further increase, holders anticipating a short crop due to drought in Cagayan and Ysabela. Depletion of stocks in Manila favors this bullish tendency. Comparative data for April exports are as follows:

	Rawlap, Stripped Tobacco and Straps Kilos
China	18,913
France	1,041,477
Hongkong	19,848
Java	2,618
North Africa	81,229
North Atlantic (Europe)	5,910
Straits Settlements	2,410
Tonkin	78
United States	163,895
April	1,336,399
January-April 1931	7,725,514
January-April 1930	4,753,993

CIGARS: Export to the United States continues rather unsatisfactory. Comparative figures follow here:

Period	Cigars
April 1931	12,002,512
January-April 1931	42,769,635
January-April 1930	44,956,231

### REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By RICHARD E. SHAW  
Manager, National City Bank



In order to strengthen their cash reserves in anticipation of the Sales Tax payments which fell due on April 20th, several Banks were keen sellers of U. S. \$ TT. at 7.8% premium up to that date, after which time rates firmed slightly closing at 1% premium. Certain Banks were buyers of U. S. \$ TT. for the entire period under review at 3.4% premium. Parcels of Gold S. D. P. bills for April

delivery were settled at 1.4% discount and O. D. credit bills were taken at 3.8% premium. The undertone of the market was steady at the close. The following purchases of U. S. \$ TT. have been made from the Insular Treasurer since last report:

Week ending:	U. S. \$
March 14, 1931	2,200,000
March 21, 1931	750,000
March 28, 1931	nil
April 4, 1931	nil
April 11, 1931	nil
April 18, 1931	nil

Sterling rates held very steady with sellers of TT. at 2-3/8 and buyers at from 2-1/2 to 2-9/16.

The New York-London cross rate closed at 485.85 on March 31st, dropped to a low of 485.82 on several days during April and reached a high of 486.40 on the 27th, 28th and 30th of April.

On the last day of March London Bar silver stood at 133.16 ready and 131.14 forward. The market then weakened and rates slipped to the month's lowest level, of 125-5/8 ready and

12-11/16 forward on April 9th. On April 28th a high point of 13-3/8 ready and 13-3/16 forward was reached. The closing rates were 13-1/4 ready and 13-3/16 forward.

The New York Bar Silver quotation on March 31st was 28-3/4 from which level it dropped to the low point for April on the 8th of that month. The market then strengthened and touched a high of 29-1/4 on April 20th and closed at 28-1/2 on the last business day of the month.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows on April 30th:

Paris	106-3/4
Madrid	106-3/4
Singapore	114-1/2
Japan	100-1/2
Shanghai	158
Hongkong	50
India	136
Java	122-3/8

**APRIL SUGAR REVIEW**  
By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



**NEW YORK MARKET:** Trading during the first two days of the month under review was practically the same as that of the last two days of the previous month; the market was dull, business being done on the basis of 1.33 cents c. and f.

Prices remained almost stationary throughout the following week, although sellers were able to dispose of some of their holdings to refiners at 3.35 cents duty paid. During the week, a parcel of June-July shipment Philippines was sold at 3.50 cents l. t., equivalent to about P8.34 per picul ex-godown Manila or Iloilo for prompt delivery.

Apparently the publication on the 11th of the report to the effect that an agreement had been reached at the Chadbourne Conference in Europe providing for crop restriction by Cuba, Java, Belgium, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Hungary did not produce a favorable reaction on the market as prices declined on the 15th in spite of the optimistic character of the report. Prices during the week declined from 3.35 cents duty paid to 3.28 cents at the close on the 18th. During the following week, while values on the Sugar Exchange showed some improvement owing to the better tone in the United Kingdom market, prices of actual sugar remained stationary on the basis of 3.25 cents and 3.27 cents duty paid. The United Kingdom bought Cubas at the equivalent of 1.17 cents f. o. b. May shipment. The price of refined on the Atlantic Coast was reduced to 4.40 cents on the 24th.

The last week of the month under review presented a gloomy outlook for sugar, prices for both futures and actual sugar having reached the lowest levels for the month, although the market was able to pick up on the 30th when sellers advanced their ideas to 3.25 cents, at which price, however, there were no buyers.

**Futures:** Quotations on the Exchange during April fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
1931—May	1.32	1.15	1.19
July	1.41	1.25	1.29
Sept.	1.48	1.33	1.37
Dec.	1.57	1.42	1.46
1932—Jan.	1.58	1.43	1.47
Mar.	1.64	1.49	1.53

**Philippine Sales:** During the month of April, sales and resales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast were reported as follows, afloats, nearby consignments and future shipments: 54500 tons at prices ranging from 3.29 cents (afloat) to 3.57 cents l. t. (December-January shipment) as compared with sales amounting to 42,760 tons at prices ranging from 3.50 cents to 3.70 cents l. t.

**Stocks:** The latest statistics of world stocks were 8,140,000 tons compared with 7,487,000 tons at the same time last year and 6,637,000 tons in 1929.

**LOCAL MARKET:** The local market during the first week was firm, quotations ranging from P8.125 to P8.15. Very little sugar, however,

was available for sale at these prices. During the following week, the market was quiet and exporters reduced their ideas to P8.00-P8.10. The following week saw further recession in prices, quotations being P7.90 per picul. Prices steadily declined during the last two weeks on the basis of P7.75—P7.90, at which levels sellers

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were unwilling to dispose of the limited stocks on hand.

*Crop Prospects:* During the early part of the planting season, the weather was so favorable reports of the high percentage of germination were received from all sugar districts throughout the Islands. The absence of rainfall since early in January, it is feared, has to a large degree nullified the good effects of the high germination record. The cane which was planted last September, October, and November, which had advanced to a point where more moisture was required than in the case of cane planted in December, January and February, is reported to be suffering very severely and in some places has died out. The extent to which Philippine cane will survive long periods of drought is well known but unless the present drought is soon broken, the volume of the next crop is likely to be seriously reduced.

Another limiting factor on production is the reduction in the quantity of fertilizers due to the low price of sugar. Obviously, this is a great mistake, but it is unfortunately true that it is a fact. The Philippines Sugar Association is endeavoring to show that it is false economy to economize on fertilizers because of the low price of sugar.

Some districts on Negros are complaining about the shortage of work animals.

*Philippine Exports:* Export statistics for the month of April as reported to us showed that 120,477 metric tons of centrifugals and 2,770 metric tons of refined were exported during the month. Exports of these two grades of sugar for the first six months of the crop year 1930-31 are as follows:

	Metric Tons
Centrifugals .....	534,837
Refined .....	20,831
Total .....	554,668

### RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER  
Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company



The volume of commodities received in Manila during the month of April, 1931, via Manila Railroad are as follows:

Rice, cavans .....	231,439
Sugar, piculs .....	176,368
Copra, piculs .....	100,885
Desiccated Coconuts in cases .....	8,867
Tobacco, bales .....	2,609
Lumber & Timber B. F. ....	804,600

The freight revenue car loading statistics for four weeks ending April 11, 1931 as compared with the same period for the year 1930 are given below:

### FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADINGS

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	1931	1930	1931	1930	Cars	Tonnage
Rice .....	1,036	821	13,680	11,402	215	2,278
Palay .....	186	125	2,316	1,617	61	699
Sugar .....	554	887	15,745	26,058	(333)	(10,303)
Sugar-cane .....	744	1,232	12,863	22,070	(488)	(9,807)
Copra .....	680	415	5,242	3,195	265	2,047
Coconuts .....	330	342	3,651	3,595	(12)	56
Hemp .....	17	8	154	63	9	91
Tobacco .....	8	1	42	7	7	35
Livestock .....	60	54	290	271	6	19
Mineral Products .....	250	428	2,288	4,531	(178)	(2,243)
Lumber and Timber .....	234	239	5,380	5,252	(5)	228
Other Forest Products .....	26	26	216	191		25
Manufactures .....	220	385	2,387	6,452	(165)	(4,055)
All others including LCL .....	3,030	3,015	21,626	22,099	15	(1,073)
Molasses .....	102	240	3,007	8,614	(138)	(5,517)
TOTAL .....	7,477	8,218	88,997	116,614	(741)	(27,520)

### SUMMARY

Week ending Saturday, March 21, 1931 .....	2,144	2,486	26,772	38,334	(312)	(11,562)
Week ending Saturday, March 28, 1931 .....	2,170	2,114	25,986	29,221	(323)	(3,235)
Week ending Saturday, April 4, 1931 .....	1,586	1,867	17,330	27,079	(281)	(10,349)
Week ending Saturday, April 11, 1931 .....	1,577	1,751	18,909	21,283	(174)	(2,374)
TOTAL .....	7,477	8,218	88,997	116,517	(741)	(27,520)

NOTE:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	February, 1931			February, 1930			Monthly average for 12 months previous to February, 1931	
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value
Sugar	87,202,818	\$11,335,110	54.9	101,644,842	\$15,402,222	54.9	63,776,493	\$7,823,403
Hemp	10,785,148	1,556,722	7.3	13,820,998	3,223,436	12.5	13,340,809	2,704,846
Coconut Oil	11,084,095	2,340,272	11.1	7,869,025	2,132,116	7.6	12,631,215	3,084,377
Copra	15,688,625	1,905,680	9.0	9,232,512	1,672,230	5.8	13,820,782	2,031,315
Cigar (Number)	12,399,408	429,722	2.2	15,793,909	631,879	2.2	14,672,355	596,298
Embroidery		367,357	1.7		820,345	1.8		527,865
Magney	434,150	39,645	0.1	1,480,000	230,830	0.7	994,098	127,975
Leaf Tobacco	3,034,387	1,025,156	5.0	1,429,893	567,612	1.9	1,685,826	610,773
Decimated and Shredded Coconuts	1,259,169	334,070	1.6	2,290,353	374,841	1.3	1,520,657	450,128
Hats (Number)	42,632	136,779	0.6	50,742	143,622	0.4	77,837	225,395
Lumber (Cubic Meters)		170,553	0.8	13,758	189,346	1.8	10,686	365,707
6,064,576	72,112	0.8	3,400,661	522,743	1.8		8,061,821	
Cordage	389,284	163,952	0.7	697,547	385,013	1.4	499,677	247,510
Knotted Hemp	22,660	81,038	0.3	104,872	306,122	1.1	119,522	810,731
Peel (Rubber Goods)	73,087	63,819	0.3	62,837	56,393	0.2	73,089	612,462
Canon (low grade cordage fiber)	460,211	44,020	0.2	499,427	81,090	0.3	410,704	60,667
All Other Products		664,030	3.1		1,050,330	3.8		1,012,496
Total Domestic Products		\$20,987,651	99.5		\$27,957,071	99.4		\$21,306,533
United States Products		1,002,261	4.8		1,380,044	5.5		1,093,653
Foreign Countries Products		28,164	0.1		18,987	0.1		13,565
Grand Total		\$21,115,167	100.0		\$28,108,474	100.0		\$21,429,991

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	February, 1931		February, 1930		Monthly average for 12 months previous to February, 1931	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cotton Cloths	\$1,134,799	7.4	\$2,193,084	10.5	\$1,753,788	9.8
Other Cotton Goods	762,400	4.9	1,094,945	5.2	977,803	5.0
Wool and Woolen Cloth	1,032,584	6.7	2,673,713	12.7	1,951,014	10.4
Machinery	70,142	0.5	173,016	0.9	59,272	0.3
Rice	601,720	3.9	571,099	2.8	632,190	3.2
Machinery and Parts of	647,710	4.1	1,029,291	4.9	948,296	5.0
Dairy Products	615,994	4.2	338,209	2.8	579,315	3.2
Gasoline	1,761,374	11.7	372,543	1.8	738,784	4.0
Silk Goods	364,444	2.4	788,451	3.9	664,275	3.6
Automobiles	326,723	2.1	438,941	2.0	528,542	2.9
Gasoline	498,863	3.0	595,476	2.8	463,400	2.5
Meat Products	157,309	1.0	374,964	1.7	287,722	1.5
Illuminating Oil	94,075	0.6	415,369	1.9	420,184	2.2
Leather Goods	224,488	1.4	405,495	1.9	394,873	1.6
Crude Oil	424,635	2.8	419,631	1.9	230,938	1.2
Coal	191,955	1.2	358,297	1.6	368,797	2.0
Chemical, Dyes, Drugs						
Etc.	283,166	1.8	418,634	1.9	366,554	2.0
Ferrous	726,018	4.8	598,519	2.8	250,229	1.3
Vegetables	176,939	1.1	273,642	1.2	282,944	1.5
Paper Goods, Except						
Books	297,141	1.9	518,391	2.4	397,965	2.1
Tobacco and Manufactures of	110,944	0.7	538,882	2.5	465,855	2.5
Electrical Machinery	418,163	2.7	742,869	3.5	782,696	4.3
Matters	101,794	0.6	135,447	0.6	210,398	1.2
Cars and Carriages	115,074	0.7	433,120	2.0	258,640	1.4
Vegetable Fiber Goods	91,505	0.5	235,707	1.1	242,650	1.3
Fruits and Nuts	335,589	2.2	313,013	1.4	204,876	1.1
Woolen Goods	60,930	0.3	194,354	0.9	211,595	0.6
Leather Goods	140,121	0.9	131,907	0.6	202,696	1.1
Shoes and Other Foot-						
wear	132,325	0.8	75,574	0.3	115,189	0.6
Coffee	91,231	0.5	90,008	0.4	94,712	0.5
Breadstuff, Except Wheat						
Flour	91,167	0.5	116,027	0.5	132,433	0.7
Eggs and other separately listed	96,397	0.6	229,007	1.0	147,242	0.8
Perfumery and Other						
Toilet Goods	123,261	0.8	115,137	0.5	123,533	0.6
Chocolate	182,352	1.1	225,650	1.0	187,665	0.9
Cacao Manufactures, Except Candy	20,339	0.1	106,968	0.5	79,821	0.4
Glass and Glassware	103,986	0.6	117,791	0.5	130,945	0.7
Paints, Pigments, Varnishes, Etc.	167,322	1.0	173,320	0.8	144,858	0.7
Other not separately listed	7,529,641	49.0	168,422	0.7	127,174	0.7
Earthen Stones and						
China-ware	78,551	0.4	145,270	0.7	112,127	0.6
Leather Goods	105,560	0.6	156,223	0.7	159,831	0.8
Diamond and Other Precious Stones (Set)	40,057	0.2	106,011	0.5	48,994	0.2
Glass and Glassware						
Rattan	46,326	0.2	85,429	0.4	127,043	0.6
India Rubber Goods	57,516	0.3	106,812	0.5	102,890	0.5
Eggs and other separately listed	151,641	0.9	168,422	0.7	127,174	0.7
Matches	8,024	0.05	38,694	0.1	47,263	0.2
Cattle					26,705	0.1
Hides and Skins					200,760	1.0
Cement	26,765	0.1	116,271	0.5	78,737	0.4
Sugar and Molasses	45,547	0.2	39,467	0.1	31,600	0.1
Motion Picture Films	61,765	0.4	95,544	0.4	57,414	0.3
Other imports	1,833,347	7.8	1,638,352	7.7	1,631,365	9.0
Total	\$15,650,388	100.0	\$21,387,357	100.0	\$18,713,813	100.0

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	February, 1931		February, 1930		Monthly average for 12 months previous to February, 1931	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	\$7,430,990	47.5	\$7,357,984	47.5	\$7,259,088	41.3
British	3,434,912	21.8	11,650,556	26.7	4,388,069	28.4
Japanese	807,540	5.2	7,902,642	4.5	1,314,835	8.3
Dutch	1,076,671	7.0	536,088	2.5	533,153	4.0
German	887,181	5.7	1,288,588	7.0	1,674,734	8.7
Norwegian	1,224,396	8.0	407,014	2.1	587,607	4.3
Philippines	15,159	0.1	656,993	3.0	85,573	0.5
Spanish	12,837	0.08	2,843	0.01	1,690	0.01
Chinese	4,297	0.03	28,342	0.1	73,090	0.4
Swedish	11,690	0.07	1,596	0.01	23,068	0.2
Danish	228,247	1.4	1,060,982	5.7		
French					1,187	
Belgian					5,000	
Panaman	297,304	1.8	504,962	2.4	438,069	3.4
By Freight	\$15,420,467	98.5	\$20,903,375	97.3	\$18,325,470	97.9
By Mail	235,921	1.5	583,982	2.7	388,344	2.1
Total	\$15,656,388	100.0	\$21,387,357	100.0	\$18,713,813	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	February, 1931		February, 1930		Monthly average for 12 months previous to February, 1931	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	\$7,976,185	38.0	\$10,040,367	36.0	\$8,039,390	38.2
British	6,645,165	31.5	6,720,986	24.1	5,334,247	24.5
Japanese	4,231,270	20.1	4,770,759	16.9	3,989,801	18.9
German	119,864	0.5	385,342	1.5	492,734	2.3
Norwegian	871,529	4.1	2,760,110	9.9	1,433,550	6.7
Spanish					23,150	0.1
Dutch	711,240	3.4	121,883	0.5	132,706	0.6
Philippines					18,800	0.1
Chinese	28,609	0.1	12,453	0.05	41,054	0.2
Swedish	17,723	0.08	7,816,665	6.6	474,695	2.2
Danish	33,854	0.1	1,109,022	3.9	567,645	2.6
Panaman					304,188	1.3
Belgian					7,091	
By Freight	\$20,773,009	98.5	\$27,703,754	99.6	\$20,901,130	97.4
By Mail	340,379	1.5	684,720	2.4	528,977	2.4
Total	\$21,115,167	100.0	\$28,108,474	100.0	\$21,429,137	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	February, 1931		February, 1930		Monthly average for 12 months previous to February, 1931	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
United States	\$27,504,451	74.3	\$37,663,297	78.6	\$29,261,707	71.4
United Kingdom	1,268,133	3.5	2,180,379	4.7	1,564,111	3.8
Japan	1,912,992	5.2	2,478,863	5.2	1,833,444	4.5
China	798,620	2.2	1,333,494	2.9	927,314	2.3
Canada	119,864	0.3	385,342	0.8	492,734	1.2
Germany	648,581	1.8	1,096,143	2.4	804,314	2.0
Spain	1,464,987	4.0	672,337	1.6	1,012,462	2.5
France	64,281	0.2	308,385	0.7	1,012,462	2.5
British East Indies	51,074	0.1	777,081	1.8	1,012,462	2.5
Dutch East Indies	1,028,633	2.8	527,380	1.3	1,012,462	2.5
France	173,723	0.5	1,166,665	2.6	474,695	1.2
Netherlands	236,400	0.7	187,778	0.6	1,012,462	2.5
Italy	115,047	0.3	310,385	0.8	1,012,462	2.5
Belgium	69,109	0.2	147,339	0.4	1,012,462	2.5
Belgium	234,452	0.7	516,701	1.3	3,012,462	7.4
Switzerland	70,681	0.2	162,116	0.4	168,410	0.4
Sweden	196,339	0.5	617,413	1.4	1,012,462	2.5
Siam	35,997	0.1	69,078	0.2	33,329	0.1
Sweden	51,890	0.2	73,994	0.2	92,200	0.2
Canada	215,515	0.6	403,613	1.1	72,200	0.2

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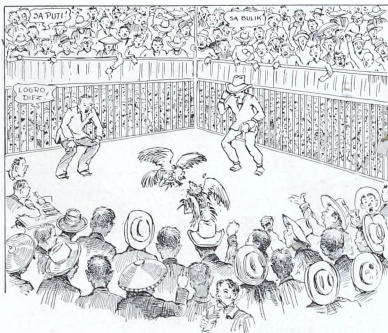
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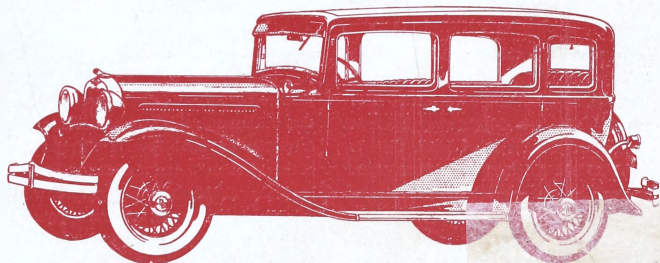
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