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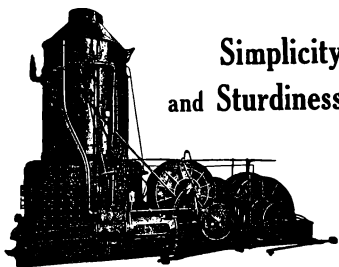
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The Little Town of Cuenca in Batangas

III

It is time to speak of the social customs of Cuenca, political and economic matters having been disposed of in the two preceding papers. In Cuenca society, when crises arise, the dependable Batangas bolo is the first and last resort. Cuenca holds to its own civilization.

At general election time this year in one of the barrios of Cuenca lying along the main road, there was an encounter which, though rare in the social annals of the town, illustrates its laws. In this barrio a young husband had gone off to town to take a crate of chickens to market and his wife, a prepossessing matron still only in her teens, was, excepting the children, alone in the house. Knowing this would perhaps be the case, a neighbor had been drinking *alalak* all day long and getting up Dutch courage. At midnight he entered the house and pled for kindness and discretion. Not long after, the matron went to the neighbor's house and awoke his father, saying:

"Your son came to my house a few minutes ago, and I did not quite kill him. I tried, but I had only a dagger under my pillow. Wounded seven times, he is lying out there in the rice field; if you don't find him, he may die."

They found him. He lived, and is serving a prison sentence of about two years. It simply must be safe in Cuenca to take the produce to market.

If the matron had been complacent, they say it would have worked out this way: One pleasant rendezvous would have followed another until at last the offended spouse heard of it

through the neighbors or light dawned upon him without the aid of gossip. Still his manner toward the man who had despoiled his home would have remained unchanged, until he had actual ocular evidence. Then it would have been bolo against bolo—and may the best man win. The husband would have had the right to send both his wife and her paramour to glory.

It is strict law, and adultery is not at all common in Cuenca. The reader must keep in mind that Cuenca folk are Malayan Tagalogs hardly mixed at all with other blood. In their rural isolation, they are proud of their puritanism; it keeps them a self-sufficient, frugal, self-sustaining community. Authority in the family is by seniority, the grandfather above the father, the father above the mother, father and mother above the children (and uncles and aunts, too), the eldest child above its younger brothers and sisters. *Kaká*, the eldest of us, Cuenca children say, in obedient acquiescence. Cuenca children therefore grow up under ample authority, hence they imbibe discipline without realizing that their lives might be ordered in any other way.

Besides blood relatives, there are godfather and godmother. They are to be implicitly obeyed. A wayward child in Cuenca would be an anomaly; such a child has never been known there. To be wayward is decidedly not the thing.

On the other hand, youth goes through no psychological storm in Cuenca. Marriage takes place at the age for it; at fourteen, sixteen, eighteen—then it is that boys and girls get married. But in no shabby manner.

A Cuenca boy lets his parents know that he would like to wed a certain Cuenca girl. His parents looking favorably on such a union, they visit the girl's parents, some evening, taking with them fresh fruits, bottles of *alalak* and other attributes of a congenial occasion. If they are cordially received, this is at once a good omen; their son may be with them, and they presently broach the purpose of their call.

Well, it will be all right, but—

Here the bargaining begins; not, however, in the plain language of the market, but in allegory

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and pastoral speech.

"Once upon a time," begins the girl's mother, sampling the *alk* liberally, "a farmer and his spouse had carefully reared a rare variety of orange. Its blossoms promised to be fragrant and abundant, its fruits most delicious. But having carefully cared for it in the nursery, at last they planted it in sterile ground; and they neither dug a proper hole for its roots nor watered it well, so that it struggled only a short time with their neglect, then died.

To the boy's anxious parents, the symbolism is logic itself. They assure the girl's mother that the hole shall be ample; that is, there will be a liberal grant of land. They also promise that the precious young tree shall not wither for want of water; that is, that the girl will not be neglected.

By agreement, then, a specified tract of land is turned over by the boy's parents to the girl's parents. They in turn, when the wedding has been celebrated, turn the land over to their daughter; and this land is for her and her children. It is a part of the usual bargain that a house be built on the land, since this is to be the home of the new couple; the husband indeed is to work and manage the land as his own—only it isn't his anymore.

Everything arranged at last, other relatives may be invited in (or come unannounced) to share in the simple feast. Of course the boy will buy the girl's trousseau, giving her presents ₱80 to ₱100 for this purpose. He will likewise pay the priest, and it depends on the time of year in which the wedding takes place how much this charge will be. If at a regular time for weddings, after the Feast of the Three Kings in January, and after *Mahal na Arao*, or Easter, the priest will charge only ₱8 to ₱12, to the poor. But at other times in the year the charge may reach ₱30 or even ₱40.

Thus it is that some unions are informal, and weddings sometimes solemnized after one or more children are born to a poor young couple. But Cuenca swains are more or less expected to be thrifty and enterprising enough to pay the priest at once and have a regular wedding and postnuptial festa. Only extreme pity mitigates the conditions commonly laid down.

But marriage in the church doesn't bring the couple together save momentarily at the altar. Ancient customs are yet to be satisfied. Leaving the church, the bridegroom goes to the bride's home and she to his. Thus pass the first day and night. On the following day, the bridegroom, accompanied by the bride's parents, goes to his parent's home, where he sees his bride and talks with her—but nothing more. His fortitude in this serious business of marriage is being tried out; he is still under observation. That evening, or the next, other relatives are invited in for a general rejoicing round a groaning board; and the next day the couple are accompanied to the new house where at last they will be alone.

Both the boy's parents and the girl's go with them, taking along useful furnishings for the new home—jars, skills, bedding, sleeping mats, curtains, firewood. That night a new couple sleep under a new roof-tree, blessed with the

solicitous interest of both families. From each party to the union equal faith is expected. For the husband to go pilandering will cost him his fields, his house and his wife and children; for if he persists, his wife will drive him out and assert her marriage rights; and even if she temporarily returns to her parents, still these rights of hers and her children do not lapse.

As for delinquency on her part, what happens then has already been shown; it is a case for bolos. But only reluctantly will her relatives intervene on her behalf when she is piqued at an erring husband; the children, the property, woman's propensity to sudden jealousy and eventual inclination to forgive—all this is considered in the hope of the reconciliation which a short time usually brings about. Moreover, it is the man, not the woman and her relatives, who should worry most in a situation of this kind: it is he who stands to lose all.

Philandering is very uncommon in Cuenca.

Now it happens in Cuenca sometimes, as it sometimes happens elsewhere, that youth descends maidenhood. It is not common, but it does occur.

A Cuenca sinner has, in such circumstances, three several choices: to flee, to face the bolos of the girl's irate relatives, or the consent to marriage. If he doesn't flee, the last choice is given him first. The people are not blood-thirsty, they merely subscribe to a puritan moral code which is quite inflexible and, for the preservation of such a community, quite indis-

in the market or go out with the others to pluck the ripe rice at harvest time; she lives a living death—for not having lovers, no hope of an honest proposal of marriage. This stigma stops short of her child. Her child, even a daughter, may grow up and marry like any other girl in the town. Cuenca puritanism seems not to extend to the obscene obloquies too often, elsewhere, heaped upon the heart of the fatherless child. Nevertheless, it is such that bolos are quickly drawn and mercilessly used to prevent its course falling upon a daughter or a sister wronged.

"He ain't done right by our Nell," says the Blue Ridge mountaineer, calmly loading his squirrel rifle. In similar circumstances, Cuenca fathers grin at their bolos.

The severest test to which pretenders for the hands of Cuenca girls are subjected is that of requiring them to live in the girls' households, to prove their industry, resourcefulness in earning a livelihood, and character. Such boys are *mañga nanunuyo*; their term of service may extend to four or five years, and it is often an economic advantage to the parents to keep postponing the wedding from season to season. In such circumstances, the mother may be appealed to, either by her daughter or the sweating suitor, to relent.

Again there is resort to allegory.

"A handsome colt was driven at the singletree, so long that he was ruined for the shafts," hints the longing girl.

The particular anxiety of the *nanunuyo* is,

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pensable. If the man flees, the law of the islands is set upon him; if it catches him, he is brought back to Cuenca and a settlement demanded in behalf of the child—either already born or expected. Here again he may have recourse to marriage; and little disgrace seems to attach to the bolo-marriage, certainly nothing like that attaching to the shotgun marriage in rural America; for everyone in Cuenca seems to appreciate the unfortunate nature of the situation, and that only pardonable impetuosity caused it.

Anyway, marriage is for children's sake in Cuenca; for children every sacrifice is expected to be made.

The most unhappy dweller in Cuenca is, quite naturally, the unmarried mother. Toward her custom is harshest. True, she is not branded with the scarlet letter. But she can never marry, no one ever courts her. She may remain at home, a kind of slave; she can have a stall

that after donating so much labor to his love, the girl may wed another. Jilting causes loss of face, and loss of face causes the drawing of bolos. Such is the alternative tempering the rapacity of Cuenca parents. If a youth is not a *nanunuyo*, but merely engaged to his sweet-heart, then if another begins poaching on his preserves the bolo must settle the argument. In other words, jilting isn't tolerated by manhood in Cuenca. He who would steal another's girl is brother to him who would steal property; caught in the act, both are killed. But the interloping gallant may come off best in an encounter, whereupon the law will absolve him, since he has but defended his life.

The first of the three papers on Cuenca explained the pleasure of the motor ride to the town. This final one closes, then, with mention of the fact that San Isidro Labrador is the patron saint, and the town festa falls on May 15.

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Olongapo: The Jewel of Subic Bay

In going overland to Olongapo, the trail beginning at Hacienda San Benito winds westward over the mountains and debouches in the outskirts of the town of Santa Rita. This trail involves a hike of about five hours. Going up the mountains, the trail follows Crooked river; going down on the other side it follows the Santa Rita river and disperses in the shallows of the ford. As soon as one is up the opposite bank, he encounters a village road which leads him to the corner, turns him to the right and leaves him at Gordon's place. At this cabaret the traveler may bathe, wet his parched whistle, lunch, and order a motor car in which to drive to Olongapo.

The crux of the whole trip is the mountain trail. Negritos were met on the trail; first a man and his wife, who were evidently going over to Kotsenberg to sell some bows and arrows, and then two sturdy boys who had been cutting atlan in the forest and were taking two large bundles of it to Dinalupihan to swap for a *Jan-hita*—a pocket knife. So long as the Negritos enjoyed the isolation of their native hills, they were well enough off. But now they aren't, since the trail runs over the mountains and will soon be widened into a road making Olongapo but three hours from Manila. This is fortunate or Manila, in which the Negritos are not very much interested. These Negritos are a simple folk, one of the peoples in the world who cannot adapt themselves to the modern manners and customs called civilization. Their primitive redulity is readily imposed upon—witness the boys bartering so much rattan for a cheap knife. When trails and roads invade their highland isolation, no special administration looks after their interests in their new contacts with the lowland world. They regularly get a short end of the bargain; they undergo suffering and they eventually disappear.

They are peaceful. The depredations one hears of in Manila are reprisals for wrongs done. But the constabulary doesn't analyze the provocations to violence; it but makes reprisals in turn for the violence committed, and so helps to reduce the Negrito population. Jack London calls this the law of life. London is hardboiled. Let's get along to Olongapo.

Here it before us: wide clean streets, neat dwellings, natty barracks and officers' quarters, good public buildings, well-stocked shops, the yards, into which two old Spanish gates open, one still showing the marks of the American bombardment in May 1898, two concrete wharves, where the world's largest ships could be moored, and, in a depth of 75 feet of the calm waters of a land-locked cove, the famous Navy drydock Dewey. All of this is not specially defended; Corregidor, in the middle of Manila bay, lies far over the mountains. Olongapo is at the head of Subic bay; in the middle of this bay, a sort of miniature Manila bay, lies Grande island. It constitutes something of a fortification, but little enough. As to any more, these are times of peace—there are the Washington treaties. Only Singapore weathered these treaties with the right to fortify.

Yet Olongapo is a natural stronghold. Its deep waters are never ruffled; its sanitation is perfect, not a mosquito to be found; and back of it, up Subic bay and stretching back into the mountains, lies a reservation of 28 square miles. It is the only American port in the Far East where major repairs to large vessels can be effected; in Subic bay the navies of the world might rendezvous. Here is the striking contrast

have continued doing it under America. Maybe things will change, when the road is in, and Olongapo come into her own. The bay will be there always, the drydock and yards and machine shops at least a long time; for when there is talk, which is continually reviving, of moving the drydock, the question remains unanswered as to where. For the drydock Dewey, you've got to have 70 feet of deep calm water.

An aspiring young lawyer, briefless, hurried out of his office to lunch one day after pinning a note on the door, *Will be back in half an*



VIEWS OF OLONGAPO

Left column: 37-foot python, cabaret dancing, the mosquito fleet at dock, a painting of the towing of the Dewey across the seas.—Center column: an Olongapo church, a destroyer in the drydock Dewey.—Right column: panorama of Olongapo, an Olongapo street scene, fishing boats on Subic bay, a coasting banca in full sail on the bay.

with Manila bay: Subic being deep and perpetually calm, Manila shallow and stormily responsive to every gale.

For eighty years Olongapo's advantages have recommended themselves in vain to the final arbitrators of naval programs. For fifty years they did it under Spain, for thirty years they

hour. A wag came along and wrote under this, Why? The anxiety to scrap Olongapo and put the drydock somewhere else is much of a piece with this.

Why indeed?

The strategic advantages of an adequate Olongapo in the event of an attack on Manila

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SOCONY

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from the sea will not be discussed. It is believed that Dewey once discussed them, and he should have known what they are. When his guns tolled the knell of Spanish power in the Far East, the Spaniards were engaged in making Olongapo their principal naval base. Dewey is said to have been surprised that the work was no farther along, but concluded that it had gone so far that Olongapo by Olongapo transportation then available, which are little better now, was too remote from the official life and gayeties of Manila. If so, and since this particular isolation isn't a help, surely the new road will make a decided difference.

At least, in Olongapo they are all for the road. American effort at Olongapo began in 1904 with the stationing of the *Mohican* there, under Captain Ackley, who therefore was the first American station commander there. In 1906, from the Atlantic seaboard, the colliers *Brutus*, *Caesar* and *Glacier* towed the drydock Dewey to Olongapo—across the Atlantic, down the Mediterranean, through the Suez, the Red sea and the Gulf of Aden, then across the Indian ocean and the China sea to the anchorage where she has ever since been faithfully on the job. Towing her out was an outstanding achievement in the art of modern navigation. Three several times she broke loose, and tugs got hold of her and made fresh towlines fast. She often careened fearfully in the various storms encountered, but she kept afloat and the colliers managed to keep pulling her on.

The trip required six months. Ed. Gallaher, oldtime Marine, who has been residing in Olongapo since 1906, is preparing a popular account of the history of the drydock Dewey, including a log of the voyage out with her. He was chatting about the dock on the Sunday evening during which these notes were taken, when a very quiet little man walked in his place, the Standard Drug Store, and sat down to a schooner of *Liberty* beer. Ed. M. "Doc" Chervenke, Gallaher's store manager, fell to talking with him, and it was then that he was one of the men who had helped tow the Dewey out. His name is B. N. Procter, he is the chief carpenter on the U. S. S. cruiser *Trenton*.

But in 1906, Procter was the blacksmith on the *Tacoma*. Together with the *Brooklyn*, well remembered out this way as the quondam flagship of the Asiatic fleet, the *Tacoma* voyaged across the Atlantic and overtook the towing expedition in the Mediterranean near Malta, where the *Tacoma* transferred to the *Glacier*, the supply ship of the expedition, a quantity of spare towing gear. Procter was temporarily transferred to the *Glacier*, but went back to the *Tacoma* at Suez, where the *Brooklyn* and the *Tacoma* left the expedition and returned to America.

Procter is quite a character, as the expression is—a type of the skilled craftsman for which the Navy makes an excellent career. During the World War he was on the *Jupiter*.

There is a remarkable conformity to discipline at Olongapo and on the entire naval reservation. The whole community seems something more than mildly temperate; the sailors moisten their palates with *Liberty* beer and placate them with icecream; and in the wardroom on the *Trenton*, again the beverage was *Liberty* beer.

The *Trenton* is, of course, one of the prides of the Navy. One of the newest cruisers, she is equipped with the latest in guns, all sorts, below and above; among these, naturally, are airplanes which are launched from hydraulic catapults. The planes are nicely poised on carriages; these carriages are shot, with their flying load, to the end of the catapults at terrific speed. Here a buffer stops the carriages, the triggers holding the planes in leash are sprung, and the planes keep going—their engines having been keyed up to flying speed before the catapults were shot.

But however powerful the *Trenton* is, what with her 100,000 horsepower, in the drydock Dewey she seemed small enough. For the drydock handles ships up to 20,000 tons; the largest ships on the Pacific have been floated in her and repaired; these include *Empress ships*; only recently she floated and repaired the *Steel Navigator*, and not long before that the *Patrick Henry*. That a ship may protrude

beyond the drydock (about 500 feet long) some 50 to 75 feet fore and aft, makes not the slightest difference. The Dewey could be towed out to sea, to meet a ship, dock and repair her; for she has shops in her provided with complete equipment. This equipment is kept in emergency condition at Olongapo; but there the land shops are utilized chiefly, since they are more convenient.

When a ship is to be docked, the blocking is put in place. Then the drydock's blocking compartments are filled, causing her to submerge. Then the ship sails in and is made fast. Then the water compartments are emptied, and the

drydock rises, with its burden in its bosom. The process takes about an hour; the most skillful trick is the placing of the pinning so as to conform to the vessel's bottom.

Commercial jobs are taken at Olongapo under certain conditions, when the dock is not required for naval purposes. The activities of the station support a population all told of some 6,000, but in a way that is a mystery. Olongapo has a population of 12,000. The naval authorities, including the Marine, are most courteous toward persons wishing to visit the station; a golf course, which has a first rate clubhouse, skirts the yards and is laid out right in the town. Residents of the town have distilled water and electric lights, primarily provided for the station, at ridiculously low rates. More than 1,000 children attend the classes provided for in five substantial buildings; there is also a private high school. The Roman Catholic, the Filipino Independent, the Methodist and Church of Christ churches minister to the community.

So does Ed. Gallaher, an excellent host and thoroughbred booster. On the reservation are three aces, Gordon's place (called Gordon's Chicken Farm), Tia Juana, which is B. L. "Blondy" Johnson's place, and Damaso Esteban's homestead. All three places are located on homesteads, which had been taken up before the reservation was extended. They are lucky; escaping municipal authority, they are independent of the naval too; but they cater almost wholly to the station trade, so they are very amenable to suggestions and discipline from the naval officer commanding.

There is no proper commandant of Olongapo now, the next to be. The last was Rear Admiral Edward P. Simpson, who transferred his flag from Olongapo to Cavite when the United States entered the World War. Since then there has been only a station commander. Lieutenant Commander E. A. McIntyre is that now; his designation is, Captain of the Yard, Commanding (Olongapo Naval Station). Lieutenant Niederer is in charge of the drydock Dewey. Another ranking officer is Lieutenant Ivanhoe. Captain Wilson and Lieutenant Frank Flack command the Marine guard, less than fifty men. There was a time when upward of 1,200 Marines were regularly stationed at Olongapo; then the station was the largest Marine post of the United States; practically all the veteran Marines who so distinguished themselves in the World War were trained at Olongapo.

There they practiced range firing, there they got tough hiking in the mountains.

Lieutenant Commander Fields is the medical officer of Olongapo.

The town has a unique government, as governments go for towns in the Philippines. It partakes of the oldtime Spanish municipal governments. The simple word of the officer commanding is the law, of course. But, very considerably, arrangements have long been established whereby he receives suggestions from a town council, nine representatives. Presently. On this council, Americans, Filipinos, Chinese and Japanese are all represented. When the suggestions are reasonable, they are followed.

Nothing very highbait about that.

But Olongapo is even luckier. Politically the town is a barrio of Subic, which has a quota of six councilors. Of these six, five are from Olongapo. Ed. Gallaher? One would think that a naval reservation on an immense reservation would be sufficient to inhibit Irish propensities for politics, but evidently it isn't. Gallaher has great hopes for the new insular road.

A drive up Subic bay was made with him. The ecstasies he manifested over the scenery were warranted. The bay is an aqueous *cul de sac* amid the mountains, Grande island looming in the center of the placid waters. The road, carved in the cliffs, skirts the irregular shore of the bay. A curve is rounded. Half moon beach comes into view, a crescent of shelving white sand. Farther on another curve, and a thrilling descent to Maquinaya beach, opposite which, in a vale sufficiently wide, is the rifle range. Station folk formerly went surf bathing at Halfmoon beach, but now they prefer Maquinaya; the *Bathing* launch leaves Olongapo wharf regularly every afternoon. When the new road is in readiness and Manila put

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within a motor run of three hours of Olongapo, here are beaches, rivaling the world's choicest, which ought to become popular resorts.

Northward of Grande Island is Snake island, said to abound in reptiles. In fact, the vicinity of Olongapo is a habitat of both rock and tree pythons. They are harmless, but large, and several extraordinary specimens have been taken. The skin and vertebrae of one of these have been in the Yale Lichen Room, and the measurement is given as 21 feet, 6 inches. Two others are remembered by oldtimers, one of 31 feet, 5 inches, the other of precisely 37 feet! This was taken alive, on Grande island, and pho-

tographed for postcard purposes. In order that no reader may question an Irishman's veracity on this subject, the photograph is reproduced in the illustration accompanying this paper.

Yango boats ply regularly to Olongapo. The fare one way is ₱5.70; one goes out by day and returns by night. But the better trip is by motor to Dinaluphan, the trail over the mountains, motor from Gordon's place into Olongapo, and the night boat back to Manila. Starting betimes from Manila, say at 4 a. m., this trip can easily be taken any Sunday. It should be taken, too. Olongapo is a bigger part of America in the Philippines than is commonly realized.

Another Week-End Outing From Manila

By WALTER ROBB

Pan himself must have been reeding a tune, one never-think like the only tunc, which Tom, the piper's son, was able to play, "Over the Hills and Far Away!" For legs were hungry for the road, eyes for the hills, and soul—or what has one?—for the sea. So that, when we found we could motor to Dinaluphan, in Bataan, hike over a stiff mountain trail from there to Santa Rita, Zambales, get from Santa Rita into Olongapo either by carretela or motor car, and back from Olongapo to Manila by a comfortable night boat, we, a friend and I, seized upon the opportunity without delay. It was a felicitous decision. Without hesitation the trip is recommended to others. It is not too arduous or too prolonged for anyone in good health; on the contrary, it is invigorating.

We left Manila about 11 o'clock Saturday morning and motored to Dinaluphan at pleasant speed in three hours. Making arrangements there for and with the driver, in the event we should decide to return overland, we motored on a few kilometers more to where an unbridged and sluggish brook barred us from continuing in the car at least to Hacienda San Benito. Our attempt to ford this brook with the car caused a considerable and altogether avoidable delay which was destined to afford us one of the happiest experiences of the trip. To avoid the delay all that was needed was to sound the bottom of the brook. By the foolhardy rule of trial and error, it turned out to be mud, not gravel or rock; the car, of course, promptly stuck about front-axle deep.

So the experiences of the hike began. Peasants' huts, two or three, were nearby, and carabao tethered near them. Could we have help? Certainly. There was no bargaining for the job; with hardly a word, only grinning acquiescence, a peasant harnessed his dependable, ungulating slaty beast, road it across the brook, hitched it to the rear axle and, with the aid of the engine, pulled the car back onto dry land. For the half-hour's inconvenience, the peasant accepted a half-peso with thanks. Half-a-dozen sturdy farm boys, who tugged helpfully at the wheels, gleefully divided among them a reward of a dime.

Neither man nor boys asked for anything, nor did anyone indicate by word or manner that a fee would be in order. The help was instant and might, had we wished, have been gratuitous. While the job was in progress, the man hailed a passing carretela which loaded in ourselves and our dunnage and took us on to the end of the road—at a broken bridge just on the border of Hacienda San Benito. This cost us another dime.

Some well-known Filipino has the place at the bridge, at least the care of it; but his name, in true peasant fashion, was slurred in the pronouncing so that there was little use in trying to get it right. Here, however, cargadores were secured, two pesos each for the trip to Santa Rita, and in fine fettle we took to the trail.

It was about 4 o'clock when we rounded a bend and beheld, crowning an isolated and ideally situated knoll on our right, the spacious plantation house of the Hacienda San Benito. My companion had a stout pair of brogans, which he contrasted disparagingly with my good, but light-weight, Manila shoes; and the brogans were all right, save that they capriciously and most annoyingly exuded brass brads... inward!

"I think," I said, "we can get that shoe of yours fixed at this hacienda. We certainly can



Sturdy Negrito Boys Met on the Mountain Trail

if the *padres* are like all the rest I've met in the islands."

So we broke trail and climbed the hill, to the

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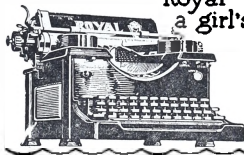
plantation house. Father Peter, the superior, smilingly responded to our hail. We explained about the brogan's trail habits.

"Oh, yes; Brother Gabriel, our shoemaker, is out there in the shop now. He can fix it, I'm sure."

Brother Gabriel did fix it. Leaving our thanks with him and Father Peter, we descended to the trail and sought our men; the shadows of ample foliage along the brook the trail followed

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were lengthening toward the east; four hours of rough mountain trail lay ahead of us; we were hopelessly belated, and the brogan was pushing up more brass brads. In this predicament, we met Father Franz, he who supervises the plantation work. After consultation with him and his extension of the hospitality which had already been proffered us by Father Peter, we trudged up the hill again and prepared to spend the night with the fathers and talk to them sensibly. As soon as we reached on the hill, Brother Gabriel commandeered the offending brogan and gave it such a clobbering as should last it through a long life of half-soles.

On the remainder of the trip it kept its brads to itself.

We had had tea with Father Peter, while Brother Gabriel probed for brads the first time. Now we were made acquainted with the whole community of these competent Benedictine monks, from Germany, who during the past four years have converted 216 hectares of jungle into cane-bearing fields and made their contribution, not a mean one, to the sugar industry of Luzon. There are in this community, Father Peter the superior, Father Franz the superintendent, a lay brother who helps Father Franz, another lay brother who is the cook, another who is the gardener, another who is the blacksmith, and Brother Gabriel, the shoemaker-tailor.

Not all speak English fluently, but all are learning. Father Franz speaks it well, from his association with the British in German East Africa during the World War. Father Peter and Father Franz are of course both studying Spanish and Tagalog, too. Father Peter wishes soon to deliver chapel sermons in the vernacular to the people who come up the hill on Sundays for worship.

The chapel looks toward the east and occupies a set-off part of the lower story of the plantation house. Properly speaking, and modest as it is, this house is a monastery; a strict one too, with no hired servants about. Father Peter took us into the chapel. Rude of course it is, but the taste evident in its design indicates the essential purpose of its builders. The ceiling is low, the altar extremely simple; for there is but the inception of a new shrine to the sworn faith. But two illuminated windows, small though they be, flank the altar; and in the one is the inspiring figure of St. Scholastica, in the other that of St. Benedict.

So it was, inquiringly, the rounds of the place were made under Father Peter's quiet direction. The wind-up was a chat, about language study and Benedictine history, in Father Peter's room. Soon the vesper service began. The melody of strong men's voices rose to us from the chapel directly below: the voices of work-wearied farmers, thanking God at the end of the day. Hymns were sung in German, Latin litanies were chanted. At last there was quiet prayer, apparently, then the closing of the chapel door.

"We shall have supper now," said Father Peter, as he got into his monk's habit. "Our vespers are at six, we sup at half past, and after supper we chat here on the veranda until eight, when we have the evening services and retire. Farmers retire early. They must be up early."

The lamp was turned out, the lantern lit. Following Father Peter and the lantern, we joined the others in the refectory. At the long bare table, our places were ready. Each habited monk and lay brother stood in solemn welcome back of his particular chair: white surplices authorized for the tropics (instead of Benedictine black) and red baldrics. In the soft light the effect was impressive. Clean-shaven faces, chiselled with the tools of discipline, were like effigies on bas-relief pieces preserved from a thousand times. Father Peter's and Father Franz's faces, which have never known the scrape of a razor, were those of patriarchs on Sunday-school cards.

Thanksgiving in the recital and chant was voiced in Latin, and a similar ceremony ended the meal. But during the meal, frugal and wholesome, desultory remarks and comments were dropped about the table in an unworried and pleasant atmosphere of camaraderie.

The hour passed quickly, and presently, in the wake of Father Peter and his lantern, visitors, monks and brothers were enjoying a healthful postprandial relaxation for half an hour in wicker

BEAUTIFUL THINGS IN MANILA

*There are beautiful things in
Manila—*

Over weathered archways,
Windows, doorways, ledges,
Trellises and copings,
Even heaps of rubbish,
Blossoming cadena,
Cadena de anora.

*There are beautiful things in
Manila—*

A little raganuffin
Who all day long hawks papers
At Plaza de Goiti:
Alert as a suckling doe,
Beauty in her brilliant eyes,
In her lissom body,
In her deer-fleet limbs,
In her smile, her laughter,
Witnessing her happy soul—
Making one think always
How the forest foliage
Richer grows and verdant
Where one's sure of finding
Welling springs and constant
Freshness of cool waters.

*There are beautiful things in
Manila—*

All the moods of nature,
All the changing seasons,
Even transient periods
Of every trooping day;
Every dawn and evening,
Every drowsing noontime.

*There are beautiful things in
Manila—*

One, the rustled curtains
Of rain; of rains a-sweeping
As the monsoon moves them;
Folds of rain descending
As gusts of storm impel them,
With street lamps gleaming
through
Where the curtains are the
sheerest,
Where silvery humid hangings
Hold the darker drapes together.

*There are beautiful things in
Manila—*

Fragrant orchids blooming
In arbors and rude gardens
Round huts of peasant families;
And cannas making radiant
Vacant lots and swampy places.

*There are beautiful things in
Manila—*

Back of ugly portals.
Mellow light: a tranquil
Atmosphere of quiet,
Repose and real comfort,
In houses big and little,
Pretentious homes and humble.

Of the beautiful things in Manila

I've named a few;

There are beautiful things in

Manila—

Among them, you.

chairs on the veranda. There was but the feeblest light; but more would have been too much, a discordant aspect of an otherwise perfect evening scene in the midst of pastoral quietude. At eight promptly, our hosts bade us goodnight and adieu, as they should not be up as early in the morning (a Sunday morning, day of rest) as we would wish to start; and then they repaired to the chapel for the evening services.

More chanting, more responses and hymns. These chanting out, with a softening out of candles, and with only the air taper glowing and the moonlight through the lattices, bulky white figures kneeling in prolonged silent prayer. We observed it all from the veranda fronting our rooms; we were moved and humbled by the faith of it. Presently the figures were in motion again: the chapel was darkened completely and closed, and each man sought his simply-furnished couch. The lives of these monks are tested, gentle and laborious; the monks are teaching the people of their neighborhood better ways of wresting nourishment from the fertile breasts of Ceres, and more effective ways of relying upon Providence; for, in the brief span of four years, they have not contrived to convert the most stubborn jungle into immense fields of flourishing cane save only by the application of the most intelligent energy and utilization of mechanical power and tools.

They rent from the Mitre, the canon being based upon fifteen tons of cane per hectare. Father Franz estimates a crop of seventy tons per hectare this season, and in this prosperity the tenants share. Day labor has good employment at good wages. Meantime the monks look forward to a distant day, when they shall have their "agave" investment back. Their pleasure, seemingly, is in bucking a hard game. It had been a sight never to be forgotten to behold the sun setting over the valleys of green fields, and the plowed ones ready, or being made ready, to be replanted. Before the light quite failed, there was a clear view across the Pampana valley to Mount Arayat; excepting in this direction, that of civilization, the fields were bowed in a primitive forest when darkness came, away in the distance the lights of a pretentious provincial capital, San Fernando, broke the shadows of a wide horizon.

The tranquility of the scene is scarcely to be described. It was all-pervasive now, at about the hour of nine—that hour when the last showings at picture shows open in Manila, when many folk of the city have not begun to dine. Deep regular breathing attested the rest the monks were getting. The faint murmuring of the brook at the base of the hill could be heard. These only were the sounds, as a pale new moon sank westward. The pleiads rose through the mellow shade, as Tennyson says he and a girl friend often saw them rise at Locksley Hall; and the one of these seven godly sisters who had loved the earth so much as to seek the companionship of one of its sons, was hidden in her face as usual—the others twinkling in virtuous brilliance.

They will never cease taunting their susceptible sister, who would, were it a celestial custom, no doubt long ago have taken the veil.

Further to the left the Sailor's Friend was gleaming; and upward to the right, Venus shone. We had a red and a blue star, as she seemed! Yet we had all been admiring her, and the easily dominated the heavens. Orion, "the star of the unconquered will," rose "serene, and resolute, and still, and calm, and self-possessed,"—and why not, pray, with his jeweled hunting belt around him and the propensities of youth long mastered?—just as Longfellow says he rises.

Of course this was visible in Manila, too; the stars were important about us; but I lacked in Manila that setting of bucolic endeavor and contentment it had as it shone that night over the Hacienda San Benito. It is in the country that one needs the stars. And what a place in the country this was! The second valley, dappled with green hills and bordered with the forest, the broad road from town dwindling into the meandering trail followed out, broke up into the timbered green mountains!

Behold thou art fair, my beloved, yea,

pleasant:

Also our couch is green. . .

How beautiful are thy feet in sandals, O

prince's daughter!

So sang Solomon, personifying the adoration of Omnipotence. He who wrote the Song of Songs drew upon rural beauty for his purest imagery. No sacrifice of the perfection of the King's poem need have been entailed if the waysides which enchanted him had been but those abounding in these islands: such as surely will not have been shown in the landscape of Jerusalem.

Inevitably a spell of meditation seized upon us there on the monks' veranda. Our conclusion was that time will take care of the Philippines, and that the haste of transplanted empirical notions may after all do them little good. The situation is one for men to struggle with, and as they care to, and for laws to let alone. "Respect," adjured McKinley, "even the prejudices." He addressed the government he was establishing.

Next morning at five, when we were ready to start, hot coffee and three-minute eggs waited us. The brother who presides over the kitchen served them graciously and waved us on our way. Who makes this trip, should not fail of visiting

Hacienda San Benito and its hospitable monks. The thing to do would be to start from Manila in time to reach Dinalupihan about 9 o'clock and the hacienda about ten, and, after lunch, to tramp across the mountains to Santa Rita during the afternoon—reaching Gordon's Chicken Farm in ample time for a wash-up and early supper and an evening ride into Olongapo. J. J. Gordon is an oldtimer and a competent host.

After lunch we motored to Olongapo, spent Sunday afternoon and evening there, until it was time to go aboard the ss *Masbate*, which sailed for Manila at 10 p. m. and, affording a refreshing night's sleep in clean cots on the upper deck, landed us back in town at 6:30 o'clock Monday. Pan had piped down perceptibly. We were both ready for breakfast and resumption of business as usual.

Manila's Carnival and Industrial Fair:
January 26 to February 10

POSTAL BANK STANDING

The balance of the Postal Savings Bank deposits on December 31, 1927, as well as the deposits and withdrawals made in the said bank during the period from January 1 to September 30, 1928, are as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Balance on December 31, 1927..... | P 6,849,166.59 |
| Deposits from January 1 to September 30, 1928..... | 4,592,259.24 |
| Total..... | P11,441,425.83 |
| Withdrawals from January 1 to September 30, 1928..... | 4,004,861.92 |
| Balance..... | P 7,436,563.91 |
| Balance furnished to the "Manila Times" by the Insular Auditor..... | 5,447,742.81 |
| Difference..... | P 1,988,821.10 |

It is clear from the above figures that the deposits in the Postal Savings Bank from January 1 to September 30, 1928, had an increase of P587,397.32.

Gilmore Wants More Schools Like Muñoz

Vice Governor and Mrs. Eugene A. Gilmore are back in the islands after a summer in the United States where Governor Gilmore reports he suffered from the heat and found woolen clothing too warm and the light clothing used in the Philippines too expensive. In other words, there's a comfortable mode of living in the Philippines which Governor Gilmore enjoys; he is glad to be back from the job of selecting educational specialists to do something about the school system here and possibly prune out its thicket of academic branches in the hope of getting better fruits. Governor Gilmore thinks he has picked good men, but only experience of them can confirm his judgment.

He has been visiting Muñoz again and is more imbued than ever with the idea of getting more such secondary schools established in the islands. At Muñoz a student can farm a tract of land, pay his school expenses from the proceeds of the crops he grows and graze with a stake in the Postal savings bank sometimes amounting to P300 to P700. The problem remains of getting him off the reservation and onto a homestead of his own. But he has learned to farm and acquired no little knowledge of the science of the game, together with what he can retain of the ordinary book learning. He ought to be a winner as a citizen, if schooling makes to that end.

A note appended to some data on Muñoz says: "Some students earn barely sufficient money to pay for their subsistence and other expenses at the school. Other more enterprising students earn considerably more, in some cases as much as P300 to P400 per annum. The total earnings of the members of the latest graduating class of the school amounted to more than P7,000."

When the reservation was made in 1907, it seemed huge. But it is only 67 hectares and is now altogether too small. Various crops are grown, including some 18 hectares of sugar cane demonstrating the region as a potential field for this expanding industry. But the principal crop is rice, grown on 300 hectares. The school has a brand new thresher this year, paid for out of funds. The average yield of palay (rice in the hull) is 80 cavans per hectare, against an average of 60 cavans on adjacent lands and an average of 27 cavans over the whole archipelago.

Are employers of farm bosses looking to Muñoz for men? No project involving public taxes will be watched more closely than the proposed reform of secondary education by establishing more agricultural vocational schools.

It was while Governor Gilmore was the islands' acting chief executive that the authority of the public utility commission to fix rates and routes for interisland steamers was suppressed by the legislature, Governor Gilmore signing the bill which is now resulting in the Dollar company's planning to get into the business with some handsome new ships especially built for it. Local companies have acquired some better ships; interisland traffic is improving.

Having put this over, together with the Iloilo and Cebu port projects, with the aid of the legislature, with the same aid the vice governor must tackle public education—a longer and more exacting piece of work.

A CHINO RESTAURANT

*Flush it stands with the grimy street,
Its wide doors open on all sides,—
All but the back, where a twisted
Stairway winds dustily aloft,—
And these doors open early
And are closed and barred quite late,
All men knowing that here is food and drink
Through the long hours of a tropic day,
Through the short dawn and briefer twilight too.*

*Little is too spoiled to use,
Stale beef and moldy bread, and stuff
From rusty tins with pomaines in their lifted lids,
And-rancid hams, and pork too long unsold;
But all bought cheap in the market,
And hence sold cheap—to craftsmen,
Porters, chauffeurs, clerks, newsboys,
Idlers: all Manila's penny-buying folk.—
Sold to such trade it is, for cash:
Quick-lunch and curse-taking in exchange for cash.*

*Jola, Macao! Make haste, that sandwich!
My change, Macao!
Macao! Damn it, my change—mi cambio!
Tubig—water! Cha—tea!
Baboy ka—you swine! Madali ka sana!
Get a move on there, you!
So it goes all day long; and the Cantonese
Boys, helping their father, serve and make change
And cook, and wash dishes, and are as stoical
Toward all the insults as their father's example teaches them.*

*In the midst of the vulgar commotion,
Sometimes, from the women's quarters above
The crazy, creaking stairway,
Come the high notes of a Chinese flute;
Sometimes but for a moment, sometimes
For long minutes together,
Those exquisite tones!
They speak of Age at ease behind
Stout garden walls of mortared brick,
The exile and the struggle over, and pleasure
In the yamen; with elderly progeny
From a withered wife, and others from
More tender concubines—the world walled off
And only comfort, peace and quiet walled within:
Tubig! Baboy! You naked beast!—
All this . . . and then those treble notes!*

*How's business, John? How goes the world with you?
Oh, velly good, thank you! Manila velly good place!*



CHARITY FOR ALL

If the national Red Cross wishes to allot a moderate sum to the Philippines chapter, some of which may be devoted to relief work among sufferers from the November typhoon, that is, we suppose, unobjectionable. But it would be objectionable to take aid from America on the government's account; and we even contend that our Red Cross should be self-supporting. America is always ready to give; that does not make it right to take.

The storm, destructive as it was, perhaps entailed no real hardships other than the most temporary ones. The havoc is not comparable to that of mid-West cyclones or West Indian hurricanes. A year or so ago, New Hampshire suffered such damage from storm as is not experienced by these islands in a generation. Aid was proffered at once, the country being appalled by what had happened to the Granite State. But New Hampshire, through her governor, refused to accept this aid; she announced she would rehabilitate herself.

That is the way we should do in the Philippines.

All the hardships of the visitation were taken by the people in the most fatalistic manner, and it is very questionable whether this attitude is not best. The one thing to guard against is epidemics; the business of cleaning up will afford work for all who need it, and the free materials of the forest are available for repairs and rebuilding of houses. Only the crops least damageable permanently were damaged at all; much hemp and copra will be saved by timely curing, and only next year and possibly the next following will the real effects on crops be felt. They will then largely be offset by new growth. The remarkable thing, deservedly to be bruited in the public prints, is the economic resiliency of the islands.

BUCEPHALIC

Governments take public taxes to maintain agricultural departments to promote agriculture, which embraces grazing. It's the grazing industry that's to the fore right now, being threatened with another extension of that contract giving an importer the privilege of supplying 40% of Manila's beef market with cattle from Australia. It seems our agricultural department favors the foreigner, and we contend it's off its base and out of its bailiwick. It's business is to promote grazing, and cancellation of this contract will do it. The department has no legitimate concern with the price of beef in Manila; it should indeed rejoice were the price much higher than it is or is likely to be, for that would be promoting the grazing industry. Drovers are angry at the department, they have just cause to be. There's talent there, but it's taffy talent. Does it favor holding sugar at the present level, or at any level? Where's its logic? Suppose the U. S. department embargoed Argentine beef, and Washington asked a modification so as to stabilize the price to her army of clerks, and the department favored the recommendation? Shades of Curtis!

KRIS KRINGLE

Every growing thing as green as young corn, skies like late summer skies at home, the weather that of early autumn—can Christmas be approaching? Yes, it is, and not everyone fortunate enough to enjoy it as everyone should like to do. The Christian religion, like other religions, is greater than many of its practitioners, who sometimes bemean it. It is certainly great in the place it allots to charity, that best of goddesses, and the place it allots to children. We wish all a merry Christmas, a happy and prosperous New Year. And Christmas will be merry, digestion good, if those who have are properly thoughtful of those who have not. What is having, after all, unless there's sharing of it? Not lavishly, only considerately, in good Kris Kringle style. Merry Christmas—pagan in origin, Christian in repute.

IN SESSION EXTRAORDINARY

If the legislature meet in special session, let it be hoped that it come down out of the clouds and tackle immediate things. There is but one paramount problem, the shifting of families from Ilokos, Cebu, Bohol and possibly some other provinces now overcrowded into Mindanao. Hawaii likes Filipinos but has too many of them. California has 70,000 and seems not to like the prospect of getting many more. Motives are racial, religious, etc., the most stubborn and unreasonable of all motives. And California ought not to be opposed, which would only get her back up the higher, but understood, which will make her more friendly and possibly enlist her aid in the real interests of the islands in relation to America, which are economic. Her feeling about strange peoples getting into her citizenship or living on her lands indefinitely as foreigners or quasi-foreigners is manifest right here, by Filipinos themselves, toward other peoples; and it gets into the laws here too. It is in some of the new legislation. If people will think you can reason with them; if they only feel they are quite beyond reason. Filipinos feel about Davao, they feel too about illicit immigration. It's the same in California and it's time to remove the irritation. Very fortunately we have places right here in the islands to put surplus manhood for generations to come. The cause of California's ill feeling can be removed—to the islands' bounden advantage.

It should be removed at once.

ENDORSED

Don Pedro Amario, the brilliant editorial writer of *La Vanguardia*, has come forward with the proposition that in the field of contracts for the execution of public works opportunities should be limited to American and Filipino bidders. This proposition we endorse. Don Pedro is not an intolerant man; neither, we trust, are we. What he utters, and what we endorse, is the proposition that among the privileges of foreigners such opportunities are not fairly to be listed. The present practice is anomalous. But we may ask at the same time. Even if the rule suggested were laid down, how long would it be before it should be scandalously evaded? What end, therefore, would it serve, if any? Perhaps after all the only practical effect would be the broadening and enriching of the field for squeeze; and more—of downright crime. Therefore our refuge in this matter is that that have so often sought by the government in all its departments: we endorse Don Pedro's honestly stated proposition in principle. We await, however, a time when the moral force of the country is such as to make such propositions worth while. As the influences of education are the means to such an end (all the influences of education, formal and informal), we not only do not know when the goal will be reached, but are not sure that the country is advancing toward it. The country, to put it plainly, is policed out of all conscience. As yet the means have not been found to circumvent the power of the law which rascals are always able to invoke in their defense and the extension of their misdemeanors. Moral force does exist. It even, we think, still predominates. But man! try to bring it to bear!

THE DAYS OF FORTY-NINE

From the list published elsewhere in this issue, it seems that the legislature approved forty-nine bills during the session's 100-day session, and that eighteen of these either appropriate money out of the treasury or involve its expenditure. The administration of Manila continues to be loosely expensive; theaters and other specified lines of business are made the sources of new revenue from the public, while no one seems to think of having recourse to city management as an obvious economy. In addition, the city is authorized to plaster urban property with a bond issue of ₱10,000,000. So the game goes on. So it will go on until folly is bankrupt and unable to pay the fiddler. We suggest city management. And the tax bill may well be disappointed.

But how about the other treasury extractions?

The discretionary fund for the governor, ₱250,000 a year, is already being disbursed; every man can see, at least a little, of how it is working. A revolving fund of ₱5,000,000 for bridges is all right; so is ₱500,000 in a revolving fund for private surveyors. The aid proposed for homesteaders is necessary, as a recent article in this review demonstrated. There is no reasonable objection to using ₱200,000 for valuable additions to the Filipiniana of the library; some day soon we shall let the public know just how valuable this library is, which should attract to Manila research students from all over the world. Dividing up the library satisfied contending ambitions; let us hope that both aspirants continue competing in excellence and render the public the service it deserves.

To pay the expenses of indigent witnesses in criminal cases is a simple act of justice. Ten more judges handling land cases exclusively ought to get somewhere with the lagging cadastral work.

It may also be all right to use ₱80,000 in rebuilding the Batangas school of arts and trades; but Batangas needs a farm school more, to revive her coffee industry.

For Major ₱12,000 a year as trade commissioner in the United States is for the job General Frank McIntyre when, on January 5, he retires as chief of the insular bureau. Maybe Porto Rico is doing something similar, which will make the total compensation more than \$500 a month. Anyway, General McIntyre told us only details remained to be threshed out, when he was returning to Washington from Manila, and he is a man familiar with how Congress works and who works it—no man more so.

The appropriations are in a separate act and will be about as usual—that is, about the limit—the schools taking the lion's share. Then there's a million for four new coastguards, which are needed, and a cashship in lieu of the inadequate *Bustamante*, which is sold.

As legislatures work, this is not a scandalous expenditure of taxes. Considerable needed legislation goes over without action, at least until the proposed special session, when, it is said, the solonic attitude will be constructive and preoccupied with measures to exploit the resources of Mindanao. There can be no quarrel with a program of that kind.

For Best Manila Newspapers November Editorials

TRUST AND DISTRUST

The line of demarcation between dangerous monopoly and sound centralization is difficult to define.

What is restraint of trade? This is not easily answered. Competition is absolutely imperative in commercial development. Yet there are instances in which competition is suicidal.

For instance: Interland shipping has suffered from lack of free competition. Yet no practical business man could advocate the building of a rail line paralleling the Manila Railroad lines. The true consideration is the matter of serving public interests. The field is too small, the volume of business so limited, and therefore two rail lines would not be economically sound. Hence a monopoly to the one line.

The same applies in many cases. Therefore it is necessary to proceed cautiously with legislation of this class.

The wave of interest in anti-trust legislation comes at this time as a back-wash to the revision of the corporation laws. To many persons revision means liberalization and liberalization means danger.

There was a wealth of common sense in what Sen. President Manuel Quezon said recently when he declared that there are no capitalists waiting just beyond Corregidor to swoop down upon the Islands when the laws are liberalized. Likewise there is common sense in his advocacy of steps to safeguard public interests against trusts. The move to modernize the corporation laws is explained by a sincere desire to stimulate legitimate and healthy development of the country. This means inviting capital. That in turn calls for assurance that the invitation is issued only to the capital having no ulterior motives.

Some persons fear strength, fear capital because it is strength.

However, there is honest capital. Honest capital can be had in the Philippines. It is needed, urgently needed. Its coming depends in no small measure upon giving it protection against dishonest capital. For this reason sound legislation and assurance which mean restraint of trade, those monopolies which work against the public's best interests, is essential to the program of economic development.

A practical anti-trust law is a vital part of the program concerned in the corporation law revision. But to serve any good purpose the law must be practical.

The whole thing comes back to the matter of giving capital a square deal in order to invite legitimate development and at the same time giving the public a square deal to prevent abuses in investments.—*Bulletin*, November 6.

CREATE MINDANAO OFFICE

Unprecedented interest in Mindanao is quite manifest. Both the Executive and the Legislature are taking the initiative in making a thorough investigation of that Island. In the last session of the Legislature a resolution creating a legislative committee to be composed of a number of Senators and Representatives to make an economic survey of Mindanao was passed. The Executive has formed his own committee composed of department secretaries to study and to report to him on its findings regarding Mindanao. The Governor General himself, accompanied by some assistants, is leaving today on a trip to the south to make his own investigations of the Island.

There is only one motive behind these separate expeditions to the south—to gather facts which will be used for the drafting of a piece of legislation that will facilitate the rapid economic development of Mindanao. And it is well that both the Legislature and the Executive should make separate investigations of the place. Mindanao is so vast and its problems are so varied that it will take the combined genius of the Executive and the Legislature to strike the very ideal around which will be built a comprehensive and practical program of development.

Hitherto the solution of Mindanao problems has been entrusted to the Bureau of Non-Christian Affairs, the Bureau of Education, the Bureau of Labor, the Bureau of Forestry and the Constabulary, with the Executive as overseer and the Legislature as a spectator. Nobody took special interest in the Is-

land as a whole but the keen outsider who knew its great economic possibilities and who settled there to take advantage of the government's apathy toward such a rich land.

The government offices minded only their respective shares of the responsibility in running Mindanao affairs. There was no special effort to treat the whole Island as a problem necessitating coordinated management and policy. Nobody in the government or no office specialized in Mindanao problems so that they could be solved intelligently and permanently. Such was the official neglect that it has been allowed to drift farther and farther from the rest of the archipelago. And it has now become so remote from the other Philippine islands psychologically, at least, that the authorities are trying to make up for their past errors by making it more accessible to the people.

Centralization of all Mindanao activities under one intelligent management, we believe,

EDITORIALS OF THE MONTH

Bulletin, November 6: Trust and Distrust—Selected by Mr. Jesus Valenzuela.

Herald, November 13: Create Mindanao Office—Selected by Professor Vicente M. Hilario.

Tribune, November 11: "Planting Banana Leaves"—Selected by Professor Verne Dyson.

Times, November 18: Champagne Appetites—Selected by Professor Cristino Janias.

Note.—Now and hereafter the Committee will merely select the best editorials of the month from each paper, and will not attempt to choose the best of the four.

—G. P. Shannon.

is the first requisite of the new system of development. All such activities should be entrusted to a Mindanao Office to be run by an able executive who is thoroughly conversant with the needs of the Island. All projects on agriculture, colonization, public works, sanitation, public instruction relating to Mindanao should be referred to the Mindanao Office. In fact all such projects should originate from it.

But if the Mindanao Office is to attain any degree of success it must be removed from politics. Above all it must be headed by a recognized executive, one who should be liberally compensated for his work. And his office should be granted a reasonable amount of working fund with which to carry out the constructive program for Mindanao.

We can enumerate the details of the proposed Mindanao Office. But it will be a tiresome reading. Suffice it to say that with such an agency for Mindanao development, properly equipped and intelligently managed, this Island to the south will in a short time become a fruitful valley. It will be the realization of the pioneer's dream. "Mindanao Redenta!" should be the slogan of the Mindanao Office.—*Herald*, November 13.

PLANTING BANANA LEAVES

The preoccupation of those who oppose the approved amendments to the cooperation law is manifestly a defense of an impractical nationalism. The latest lyrical outcry is an apology for the small farmer. He is placed on the political boards with all the trappings of a heroic figure. He is the progenitor of every great Filipino, the great Filipino in the arts, in agriculture, in industry, the great Filipino in war and the great Filipino in peace. His heart was the heart of every revolution against alien authority. Today he is the cornerstone of that nation and what it is worth.

Hence, it is naively concluded, he is the only basis of a strong Filipino nationality. We can admit all this poetry as facts, yet they will be facts beside the question. The issue is not that the small farmer has not been such a basis. The issue is what kind of basis he is proving to be today. That is the only pertinent issue, and we submit that it is wholly of economic persuasion. No eloquent praise the Filipino small farmer can change the elements of his status as an economic unit. In the round, he is not the inde-

pendent farmer in the sense that security goes with his planting, that he free from upssets in the market and dislocations in the demand for his crop. He is too much at the mercy of others to grant him the distinction that he is his own master. From his likes a great Filipino poet may have come. That, of course, is irrelevant. As the legal pundits say, it is immaterial, because it does not take away the loan sharks from the picture of his daily life.

Those who talk of the security of the future political security of these Islands, endangered by the policy to hasten the economic development of the country, show that they are for independence but that they eschew its responsibilities. They aspire to freedom, but not to a lasting freedom. The bald statement must be made that a national sovereignty that have not the means to defend itself will be a transient political acquisition of the people. Upon the basis of the present income of the insular government, these Islands are far from having the wealth that can support a navy and an army of moderate size. Yet the small farmer who has so much need of help would be made the basis of a strong and independent Filipino nationality. He would be left to work out the salvation of the country when, as shown by his requests for state aid and relief, he cannot work out his own salvation. The saving capacity would be made the security for a loan of over twenty million dollars!

Resolutely the Filipino people, as did the insular legislature in passing the amendments to the corporation law, must face the problems of their material welfare and dare their risks to institute among themselves the economic practices that do away with waste, that consolidate resources to increase the margin of profit, that employ methods of marketing equitable to the producers, that improve the quality of the output of key industries that they may keep their place in the competitive world market, that recognize capital as an endowment which must not be blindly fought but welcome under proper restrictions.

Philippine nationalism will never find itself in perpetual control of its destiny if it envisions as its goal the lyric idealism which is the source of its life, the lyric interpretation of the days that were. It must construct a free government on the wedlock of unimpaired ideals and a revenue-producing material civilization.

—*Tribune*, November 11.

CHAMPAGNE APPETITES

The peace and quiet of the offices in the legislature and of several government offices were disturbed last week when the higher authorities ordered the men in white, the aged workers and at the same time make the indebted employes pay their just and legitimate debts. A number of commercial firms in Manila were likewise reported to have complained to certain department secretaries against government functionaries and employes in general who neglect or refuse to pay their accounts long overdue. Besides small employes, a provincial governor, a provincial treasurer and in or two municipalities a school teacher are shown, like Prometheus, chained to the rock of debt.

Apart from the elementary principle that a debt is a debt and should be paid, there is a civil rule that a public servant is liable to suspension or dismissal for non-payment of legitimate debts. But this is not the point we want to emphasize. What we want to bring out is the tendency of persons to live beyond their means. Really, the temptation is great when one is given to signing checks or vales. It is easy to sign but when one hasn't the means, it is difficult to pay. And nowhere is this quite true as among small salaried men. Especially if their salaries for so many months have been mortgaged.

All this shows the importance of self-control, of the proper use of the power of inhibition. What happens is that in this modern age when human needs increase daily and the earning power remains at a standstill, the buying power of a good many persons is overestimated with the result that credit becomes loose. Then the installment plan has tended to create champagne appetites, thereby increasing the tribe of debtors. Not that the installment plan is bad but the facilities offered appear within so easy reach that the opportunity to secure a nice possession before he has thought whether he could meet his obligations when they mature.

—*Times*, November 18.

The Legislative Grist in Full

Following are the bills approved by the season's session of the legislature, as prepared for the *Free Press* by Jorge B. Vargas, under-secretary of agriculture and liaison functionary between the executive and the legislature:

S.B. 19.—The "Belo act" appropriating P250,000 for payment of assistants to the governor general.

S.B. 167.—The Corporation law amendments. H.B. 827.—Provides for appointment of 10 new judges. Their duties will consist primarily of cadastral and land registration cases. This will tend to relieve the great congestion of land cases in the courts, and assist thousands of owners to secure a title without years of delay.

H.B. 848.—Amendments to the public land law to aid the homesteader in securing his title more easily. Among the provisions are: that he need plant only 1/4 of his homestead; that he can borrow money from the government before his final title is granted. Another provision makes it a criminal offense to apply for public land illegally through a dummy.

S.B. 158.—Permits the Mackay Radio and Telegraph company to establish and operate radio service in the Philippines and between the Philippines and outside countries.

H.B. 1390.—Granting a radio franchise to the Robert Dollar company.

S.B. 3.—Limits the operation of public utilities to Americans and Filipinos. This includes electric light and power plants which are selling to the public; automobiles for hire (except garages) and auto-truck lines, and other business of a public nature which fall under the scope of the public utilities commissioner. As such a law cannot be retroactive, foreigners already possessing licenses can continue to operate.

S.B. 16.—Authorizes the director of public works to plan future expansion of municipalities, and forbidding such plans to be changed without permission of the public works bureau.

S.B. 27.—Extends payments due the government from beneficiaries of the irrigation projects a much larger period of time, with interest at 4% instead of 6%. Considerable difficulty has been found in keeping the payments up to date under the shorter term of reimbursement.

S.B. 48.—Provides that the provincial governor must designate an elective member of the provincial board to take his place when absent from the province. Under the present law the governor is given full discretion in this regard.

S.B. 53.—Changing the name of Aceyeters street, Manila, to Marcelino de Santos. This, and the bill originating in the house changing the

name of certain streets in Tacloban, Leyte, are the only examples of such changes made in the recent session. All changes of street names in the Philippines must be approved by the legislature. This was found necessary when some fifteen years ago a Manila municipal board changed and recharged the names of important Manila streets.

S.B. 62.—Limits granting of timber concessions to Americans and Filipinos, but permits reciprocity with those countries that permit Filipinos to operate concessions. Thus if China

Lete, companion of Rizal, a lecture of the late Epifanio de los Santos. S.B. 78.—Authorizes the government to pay the expenses of indigent witnesses and civil trials to which the government is a party.

S.B. 100.—Appropriates P80,000 to rebuild the Batangas school of arts and trade, destroyed by fire. The new buildings will be named after the late Judge Pablo Borbon.

S.B. 106.—Appropriating P25,000,000 for erection of buildings on the proposed government center, opposite the Luneta. This development is in accordance with the Burnham plan. The money will be expended, if the governor general

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allow Filipinos to operate there, we shall turn the courtesy in the islands. Foreigners at present holding concessions are not affected by this bill.

S.B. 65.—Permits an illiterate voter to ask a candidate to mark the election ballot. The present law excludes the candidate from those who are permitted to prepare ballots for voters who cannot read and write.

S.B. 75.—Appropriates P20,000 for purchasing Philippine manuscripts, documents and other papers from the libraries of the late Eduardo de

signs the bill and it becomes a law, at the rate of not more than P2,000,000 a year, as funds are available.

S.B. 109.—Separating the Philippine library and museum into a National museum and a National library. The library will continue as heretofore under the department of justice; the museum will be administered by the department of agriculture and natural resources, under whose authority are the bureaus of science and of agriculture.

S.B. 111.—Provides a revolving fund of P5,000,000 to build bridges. The bill also permits private contractors to erect bridges and tolls for their use, for a period of 15 years, but the bridges are opened to the public.

S.B. 129.—Permits vessels of Philippine registry to use a foreign crew, provided they are not engaged in coastwise service.

S.B. 130.—Authorizes the Philippine government to accept certificates of inspection from United States and British organizations such as Lloyd's, in lieu of extensive examination by the bureau of customs.

S.B. 133.—Provides for a trade commissioner to represent Philippine interests in the United States. The P12,000 salary of the appointee is provided in the regular appropriation bill.

S.B. 137.—Appropriates P24,000 to buy the house and lot in Calamba, Laguna, where Jose Rizal was born.

S.B. 138.—Regulates private employment agencies; providing that they must be licensed and file a bond. A result of the emigration to Hawaii of many laborers who go without promise of employment and are in danger of being stranded when they reach Honolulu.

S.B. 147.—Grants the Philippine Long Distance Telephone company a franchise to establish telephone lines between Manila and Baguio, Cebu and Iloilo, and other provincial centers.

S.B. 153.—Permits granting of insular government land near Cebu and Iloilo to the United States army, for aviation fields, in return for land of like value now owned by the military.

S.B. 166.—Provides for provincial auditors

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S.B. 175.—The deficiency bill.

S.B. 179.—Decreasing the tax on coal lands so as to encourage mining of Philippine coal.

H.B. 88.—To organize the island of Catanduanes as a separate province.

H.B. 137.—Limits the time within which provincial treasurers must act on approval or veto of municipal budgets, and provides that they can approve or disapprove specific portions of the budget, instead of having to act on the appropriation bill as a whole.

H.B. 194.—Appropriates P10,000 for establishment of Rizal park in Dapitan, where the Filipino hero was exiled.

H.B. 1184.—Grants a franchise to the Visayan Electric company in the town of Cebu and a number of other towns on the island, covering about one-half of the province.

H.B. 1118.—Permits the city of Manila to borrow P10,000,000 for purposes of public improvement.

H.B. 1213.—Appropriates P1,000,000 for purchase of four new coastguard vessels and light-house tenders.

H.B. 1214.—Provides for purchase of a cableship and sale of the vessel *Bustamante*.

H.B. 1217.—Amendment to the tariff act, placing the duty on sugar and tobacco imported into the Philippines at the same rate as these products pay when imported into the United

carly part of this year.

H.B. 1375.—Prohibiting the import of Portland cement that does not come up to government specifications.

H.B. 1393.—Increasing the revolving fund for payment to private cadastral surveyors from P100,000 to P500,000.

—Permitting justices of the peace to employ clerks.

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H.B. 253.—Extending the limit for allowing use of Spanish as an official language in the courts from 1930 to 1940.

H.B. 409.—Permits persons who wish to own firearms to put up a personal bond. At present P100 cash deposit or a surety bond of P200 is required.

H.B. 523.—Amends the naturalization law so that wives and children of Filipinos will be Philippine citizens, providing the persons in question are of a race eligible to United States citizenship.

H.B. 611.—Appropriates P50,000 for seed farms, for the purpose of growing and distributing better kinds of staple seeds and plants, such as rice, corn, abaca, coconut, etc.

H.B. 614.—Owners of warehouses who accept palay or other grains for deposit must file a bond to cover their value. At present bodega owners have been suspected on occasion of burning their warehouses so that defalcations of grain held in trust could not be discovered. This measure will give the farmers protection.

H.B. 571.—Provides for a committee to dispose of the funds left by Luis Palad for an agricultural school in Tayabas. The school has not been established to date because of a dispute of jurisdiction between the bureau of education and the province of Tayabas.

H.B. 1047.—Greatly enlarging the power of the city of Manila to tax various businesses and professions. Theaters, fishponds and beauty parlors figure in the long list. Another important provision is permission to the city to establish zones within which certain industries or businesses are prohibited and to establish other zones which can be used for residential purposes only.

H.B. 1109.—Permits the teachers' investment board to loan money on property up to 50% of its value instead of 30% and to loan money in municipalities neighboring Manila instead of in the capital only.

H.B. 1150.—The appropriation law.

States. Prevents commodities being imported into the islands and by subterfuge, re-exported to the United States and thus avoiding paying the proper duty.

H.B. 1288.—Permits the town of Isabela, Occidental Negros, to give pensions to the chief of police and to the woman who were wounded while defending the town against Pulajanes the

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Preparedness forestalls disaster. Many business firms would to-day be much better situated financially had those responsible had sufficient foresight and courage to prepare for the inevitable.

Your banker is vitally interested in the amount of business insurance you carry. It enhances your credit, as it is an indication of your foresight in providing for the future. Bankers regard business insurance so highly that it is one of the first questions asked a client when seeking credit on submitting a statement of present worth.

Most of the world's business to-day is carried on by credit. While collateral security is essential, there are numerous instances where loans are made on personal security—the promise of the borrower to pay. The late J. Pierpont Morgan, great American financier, once stated that he loaned on character. The honesty and ability of the borrower may be sufficient security, but for one contingency—the borrower may die. Here business insurance strengthens personal credit against death.

The attitude of the leading mercantile agencies towards business insurance leaves no room for doubt as to its importance in preserving credit. In case of death of one of the important members of a firm, its full credit is continued where adequate business insurance is carried. If there is no business insurance, the credit rating is suspended until the firm's affairs are adjusted, and it is known more clearly how seriously the death has effected its business. The importance of credit rating is too obvious to dwell upon. There are many concerns, if compelled to suffer only temporary suspension of credit, would be seriously embarrassed. Business insurance is a powerful factor in maintaining credit.

In discussing an organization noticeably on the downgrade—perhaps in the hands of a receiver—how many times have you heard the following conversation? "Yes, they used to be about the biggest house in their line until Mr.

So-and-So died. His associates, who were clever men, took the business over but somehow they couldn't make it go. Their sales fell off, the bank tightened up and then suddenly they seemed to go to pieces. I was very much surprised because they had a fine business."

The greatest asset of any business is its executives—the guiding heads whose keen brains frame the organization's policies and carry them

factor in a corporation's affairs. When the success of an organization depends largely on such lives, it cannot afford to take the chance of disaster through the inevitable. The loss to the firm by death of any of these skilled employees would be just as great as the loss of any of its tangible assets through fire. Prudence directs that the money value of these highly creative men be covered by life insurance—it is quite proper that the corporation should thus capitalize the lives of such executives.

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out to successful and profitable conclusion. In many an organization this responsibility is vested in one man, or small group of men. Their skill and vision stands between success and failure of the enterprise. What if death should suddenly intervene? In business, time is money—and it takes time to find and train new executives. Any losses that are incurred during the experimental period must be borne by the firm.

The practical ability and technical skill of one man or several men constitute an important

In the event of death it may take years to train other employees—in the meantime the firm has to suffer the losses and drawbacks incident to such changes. When insurance is carried the money from the policies will carry the company through the period of adjustment until other heads can be developed to carry on successfully.

Business insurance offers a real safeguard to the partnership form of organization. The death of a partner often necessitates the liquidation of the business, because the deceased's interests sometimes fall into hands that know little or nothing regarding the business. A real crisis may occur. The surviving member may be forced to accept as a partner a person not congenial or qualified. Under such conditions death works an immediate dissolution of the firm. The surviving partner faces a legal obligation to pay the outstanding debts and wind up all joint business accounts without undue delay. Ready cash assets in the form of life insurance, payable to the survivor, puts him in a strong position to carry on. The necessary funds to retire the interests of your partner's widow are available, and the business can be conducted without interruption and annoyance.

Another important phase of business insurance is its adaptability as a sinking fund. The principal may be used to retire mortgages, bonds or debentures at a specified date. Every year the insurance continues in force the cash surrender values increase, as per the amount guaranteed in the contract. The insurance and the bonds may mature at an even date, when the insurance will automatically retire the bond issue. Such a method is a practical one for creating a sinking fund, which increases proportionately year by year, and is not subject to fluctuation, depreciation, or a rising or falling interest rate.

The importance of a substantial reserve to any business is too obvious to need dwelling upon. Such a reserve fund may be used as additional collateral, oft-times demanded during a period of financial depression.

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concluded that Saki wished to make Martin a present of a flowered kimono, a haori coat or some other silken garment, for a lady friend.

That night some of the boys dropped in for poker, and one or two, getting wind of the situation existing between Fang and Saki, by which Martin was being victimized, were far too ready and garrulous in their counsel.

"I'd go get me a wife," one blurted out irrationally. "Here you are, getting along toward the dotty age, with no one to spend what you win from us at poker. Pretty soon it 'll be too late.

"Oh, he can get a wife any time," I said, "just because he ain't got one doesn't mean the women hate him. I'll bet he could get a Benguet beauty—if he'd let me do the bargaining."

"But he ought to have a white woman, they keep better."

"I don't know. He seems to take to Orientals. A Japanese girl might do, after he learned her

Santa Claus and the Boycott

By PERCY A. HILL

When a world-wide boycott was heralded out of China, applying to Japan and the Japanese, Fang, my friend Martin's cook, became a patriot and joined the issue with Saki, Martin's Japanese chauffeur. Martin has quite a pretentious bachelor's home out in Fassy. That is, it used to be a bachelor's home and was at the time the boycott began playing havoc with its masculine comfort, which came of the assortment of help about the place. Fang in the kitchen, Saki in the garage, a native houseboy yclept Jose, and a Bombay watchman.

The conglomerate made for efficiency, but not friendship. The one loyalty of all was toward their employer, Martin. The kitchen was, of course, Fang's sanctum. Jose slept off the premises and Saki in the garage—keeping carefully away from the kitchen with its arsenal of cleavers, axes and knives.

Such was the truce existing when the boycott came. I was paying Martin an extended visit at the time. Fang resolved to humble the cocky, uniformed Saki at whatever cost. He was not immediately successful.

Saki indeed scored first. The game was to enhance one's esteem in the eyes of his employer. Saki received a box of waxes from Japan from which he selected a harikiri sword, one of those short business-like blades the oldtime Japanese warriors turned on themselves when their other two swords had failed them in combat. Saki presented this ceremoniously to Martin, who praised it, thanked the donor and hung the weapon on the wall along with the other curios accumulated during a long sojourn in the Philippines.

Fang, in much chagrin, witnessed the presentation from the kitchen. About a week later he returned from a shopping trip to calle Rosario with a present of his own for Martin.

"Kechum hatchet!" he beamed. "Him tong hatchet—kill 'em maybe twenty men!"

With thanks to Fang, Martin hung the hatchet among the curios, where it neutralized the distinction of Saki's harikiri sword.

Not long after that, at the siesta hour, a blaze started in the kitchen which threatened to burn down the house. Fang had to give his attention to the fire, while Saki heroically carried Martin, in green pajamas, to safety. This worried Fang exceedingly; it may have been nothing more than a grandstand play on Saki's part, but it registered nevertheless. Fang had no chance to retaliate until, some weeks later, a carabao, pulling a cartload of scrapiron along the main road passing Martin's place, resented the heat, the over-load and the belaboring he was getting from the driver, and ran amok. He galloped madly into Martin's yard, ridding himself of both load and driver at the gate and clearing decks for action. Glaringly he looked about for victims—staging a boycott of his own.

Martin and Saki were just getting into the car to go downtown, and the carabao made for them. They ran around to the other side of the car. The carabao followed, taking off a mud guard and successfully, if lugubriously, squaring the circle. They ran into the garage. So did the carabao. There he would quietly have mangled them, had not Fang's swiftness

plied butcher-knife jabbed him into his senses again and enabled the driver to lead him docilely away. Thereupon Martin—followed by Saki—emerged from the garage. Out of gratitude he shook hands with Fang, and Fang grinned—for the first time in weeks.

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Saki were crestfallen for days, after this, and then a brilliant idea seized him. Making sure of his ground, however, he asked me if Martin had a wife.

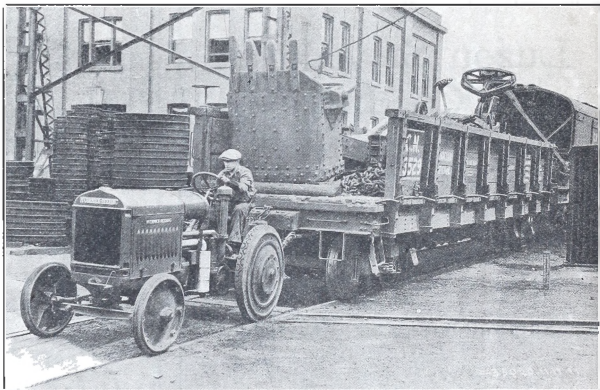
I told him no, unless he had acquired one while I wasn't looking. He seemed satisfied, and I fell to wondering why he had asked. I finally

lingo."

"Yes, or a Chinese. Fang would prefer that, perhaps."

"I capitulate. By all means, a Chinese maiden. Then, if she lectures him, he will think she is singing a song."

A few days later Saki came to me and showed



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me the photograph of a pretty Japanese girl.

"Who is she, a friend of yours?" I asked.

"Picture bride!" he exclaimed.

"That's the way to have them—on a picture."

I said. "Then you won't have trouble."

"You like picture bride?"

"No, thanks, I don't care for any today. I

have a wristwatch."

"Maybe-so boss like picture bride?"

"Sure," I told him, knowing how Martin

hated women. "Sure; he likes 'em a-plenty."

The next day Martin and I made a trip into

the provinces, and my conversation with Saki

was forgotten—until it was too late to remedy

matters. For right after dinner, on the day we

returned to town, Saki, with profound obeisances,

claimed audience of Martin and proudly led

in the picture bride!

The poor girl was frightened speechless and

motionless, and astonishment made Martin and

I equally so.

"Give you wife," said Saki, bowing low.

"Bring picture bride from Japan and give you."

The girl was trembling all over. To die

would have been a relief to her. I never saw

anybody so scared, unless it was Martin himself.

"Congratulations!" I said to her. "The

boss will make you a good husband."

Martin flung a chair at me. Then, going

around to place one for the girl, who was still

standing, she dodged quickly—thinking he was

going to hit her with it. She insisted on standing,

and kept looking as straight at Martin,

who had seated himself again, as a calf in a

butcher's shop.

"Go get Saki!" thundered Martin.

I brought Saki grinningly in. He thought he

had done his master a very fine turn. Martin

managed at last to tell him how he appreciated

the gift of a bride, and all that, but that he

couldn't hang her among the curios. The best

way out, he thought, would be for Saki to take

her back—as a present, of course—and make her

his own wife.

His speech was the height of diplomacy.

It got over. Saki explained to the girl, whose

pretty features broke into a smile of relief.

She and Saki retired from the presence together.

quite satisfied.

"I guess that will hold Fang for a while," I

said.

"Yes," sighed Martin. "He is out of the

running, now. Damn these boycotts and ap-

preciations, anyway!"

He was much too sanguine about Fang.

Christmas was getting close. Fang guided me

one day:

"You like Clismas?"

"Yes; I like all holidays. Don't you?"

"All days all same—no care."

moaned and slumped on the floor, as we cut

away the burlap, in which she seemed to have

wept herself to sleep. We carried her to a sofa

and called for Fang, but he had left the premises

again. Gradually gaining back her wits, the

girl asked:

"Who are you?"

"Don't hurt me!" she added, then fainted

again.

When she regained consciousness we had her

story.

"The Chinese were going to kill me, when the

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"Well, what about Christmas?"

"Mis' Maltin like Clismas?"

"Sure—he likes 'em better than I do."

"All litte. Goodbye."

About a week prior to Christmas, Fang drew

his back wages and asked for a few days' vacation,

saying he wanted to visit some friends on calle

Santo Cristo. It was arranged that during his

absence Saki and his bride should look after

the cooking.

The night before Christmas, Fang came home

carrying a large and heavy package done up

in burlap bagging and old newspapers. He was

grinning broadly.

"I bling boss Clismas pleasant," he said,

laying the bundle on the floor. Loosening the

wrappings, Martin and I got a man-size jolt

when we found the contents were a white girl;

blonde, too, the kind gentlemen prefer. She

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each meal will
soon prove the
truth of this!

old man"—Fang—"came along and rescued me, bringing me here."

She was a Russian girl, one who had been on the wrong side of the revolution, for safety in her own country, and had therefore escaped from Vladivostok and come to Manila. At the pier she had, she said, hired a flivver to take her to a hotel. En route, the car had stopped to pick up two Chinese, who had overpowered her and taken her to an address on Calle Nueva, where, arrived at the fortunate moment, Fang, with a great demonstration of noisy courage, had staged the rescue.

Without friends or funds, the girl was really in a predicament. But Martin gallantly assured her his house was her home until she could get over her fright. He called Saki and his bride to make ready a room for her, the bride to remain with her. Under this cunning guidance the soon had her bearings. She became cheerful and vivacious; to all her glances and pidgin conversation were aimed at Martin. She might be a Christmas present, but it began to look as if Martin was the Santa Claus. The day passed

without the usual stuffed turkey and trimmings. Fang being away; but nobody but myself seemed to miss the special dinner. Olga was the girl's name, it seemed. She and Martin compared notes in long veranda talks. Both seemed satisfied. Misgivings assailed me, I should have to find another boarding house. I turned to highballs for comfort; it looked very much as if Martin, even Martin, would throw down his best friends.

No more poker parties!

Then, one morning, Fang was back in the

kitchen. Saki and his bride were again relegated to the garage. The boycott was on again! From Fang's viewpoint it had proved successful. He had triumphed over Saki.

"Boss like I'll gal," he opined.

"I'm afraid so. I've got eyes."

"Me pickee out good one! Me sabel! No like I sap."

"Yes, you're a fine sort of Cupid!"

"You likee pleasant too?"

"You go to Helvetia with your presents! You're not going to boycott me!"

Mystical Amendments to the Corporation Law

To the detriment of other measures, much if not most of the time of the year's legislative session was given over to consideration of amendments to the insular corporation law. The amendments effected are a cunundrum for lawyers and judges, not for editors and kindred laymen—such as business men and all the

readers of this review. In January, it is hoped to publish a lawyer's comment. Meantime the following extracts from the amendments seem to be salient features:

Sec. 2. A new paragraph is inserted as section 5 of the Corporation Law, as follows:

Sec. 5. The shares of any corporation formed under this Act may be divided into classes with such rights, voting powers, preferences, and restrictions as may be provided for in the articles of incorporation. Any or all of the shares may have a par value or have no par value, as provided in the articles of incorporation. Provided, however, that banks, trust companies, insurance companies, and building and loan associations shall not be permitted to issue no-par value shares of stock. Subject to the laws relating and defining the duties of the public service commission, shares of capital stock without par value may be issued from the time to time, (a) For such consideration as may be prescribed in the articles of incorporation; or (b) In the absence of fraud in the transaction, for such consideration as, from time to time, may be fixed by the board of directors pursuant to authority conferred in the articles of incorporation; or (c) For such consideration as shall be consented to or approved by the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at a meeting called in the manner prescribed by the by-laws, provided the call for such meeting shall contain notice of such purpose. Any or all shares so issued shall be deemed fully paid and non-assessable and the holder of such shares shall not be liable to the corporation or to its creditors in respect thereto: Provided, however, That shares without par value may not be issued for a consideration less than the value of five pesos per share. Except as otherwise provided by the articles of incorporation, and stated in the certificate of stock, each share shall be in all respects equal to every other share.

Preferred shares of stock issued by any corporation the holders of which are entitled to any preference in the distribution of the assets of the corporation in case of liquidation may be issued only with a stated par value and, in all certificates for such shares of stock, the amount which the holder of each of such preferred shares shall be entitled to receive from the assets of the corporation in preference to holders of other shares shall be stated.

The entire consideration received by the corporation for its no-par value shares shall be treated as capital, and shall not be available for distribution as dividends.

Sec. 15. The following is hereby enacted as new section thirty-six of the Corporation Law:

Sec. 36. One or more stockholders of any corporation organized under this Act may, pursuant to an agreement in writing, transfer their shares to any person or persons, or to a corporation having authority to act as trustee, for the purpose of vesting in such person or persons, or corporation, as trustee or trustees, voting or other rights pertaining to such shares for a period not

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exceeding five years, and upon the terms and conditions stated in the agreement: Provided, however, That no such agreement shall be entered into for the purpose of placing two or more corporations, organized for the purpose of engaging in agriculture or in mining, or which by reason of their corporate purposes cannot be organized as one corporation in accordance with this Act, under the control or management of the same trustee or trustees, or for the purpose of lessening competition or creating a monopoly of any line of commerce.

A duplicate copy of such agreement shall be filed in the principal office of the corporation and shall be open daily during business hours to the inspection of any stockholder or any depositor under said agreement, or the attorney of any such stockholder or depositor.

Any other stockholder may transfer his shares to the same trustee or trustees upon the terms and conditions stated in said agreement and thereupon shall be bound by all the provisions of said agreement.

The certificates of stock so transferred shall be surrendered and cancelled, and new certificates therefor issued to such person or persons, or corporation, as such trustee or trustees, in which new certificates it shall appear that they are issued pursuant to said agreement.

In the entry of transfer on the books of the corporation it shall be noted that the transfer is made pursuant to said agreement.

The trustee or trustees shall execute and deliver to the transferees voting trust certificates. Such voting trust certificates shall be transferable in the same manner and with the same effect as certificates of stock under the provisions of this act.

The trustee or trustees shall possess all voting and other rights pertaining to the shares so transferred and registered in his or their names subject to the terms and conditions of and for the period specified in said agreement.

Unless otherwise provided in said agreement, the trustee may vote in person or by proxy.

Sec. 21. Sec. 190 (A) is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 190 (A). Penalties.—The violation of any of the provisions of this Act and its amendments not otherwise penalized therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not more than five years, in the discretion of the court. If the violation is committed by a corporation, the same shall, upon such violation being proved, be dissolved by quo warranto proceedings instituted by the Attorney-General or by any provincial fiscal by order of said Attorney-General: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to repeal the other causes for the dissolution of corporations prescribed by existing law, and the remedy provided for in this section shall be considered as additional to the remedies already existing.

Sec. 22. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed either to modify, amend, or repeal any of the provisions of Act Numbered Thirty-two hundred and forty-seven entitled "An act to prohibit monopolies

and combinations in restraint of trade," or of Act Numbered Twenty-eight hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An Act to amend and compile the laws relative to lands of the public domain, and for other purposes."

Sec. 23. All the provisions of this Act which do not conflict with any of the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 1, 1902, entitled "The Philippine Bill—an Act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," of the Act of Congress approved on August 29, 1916, entitled "An Act to declare the purpose of the people of the United States as to the future political status of the people of the Philippine Islands, and to provide a more autonomous government for those Islands," or any other Act of Congress, shall take effect upon approval of this Act by Governor-General, and the remainder thereof shall take effect upon its approval, by the Congress of the United States, and upon such approval the provisions of this Act shall be applicable to all corporations now or hereafter organized under the Corporation Law, and to all franchises, rights, and privileges heretofore granted by the Philippine Legislature.

Little Ah Sing's Christmas

By MAUD N. PARKER

Little Ah Sing's first day at school had not been a howling success, though there had been some howling connected with it.

He had no sooner stepped inside the yard, than a boy, scarcely larger than he, and not so sturdy, walked up under the big sign which read, *Always Speak English* and said to him, in Tagalog, "Insic, get out of here." When Ah Sing put on his best selling smile and walked on in the school boy added, also in good Tagalog, "Baboy," at the same time spitting on the ground and touching Ah Sing's nose with the tip of a contemptuous finger, none too clean.

Now in Ah Sing's corner of the town, baboy, which means pig, was a fighting word. It no

sooner had left the lips of the school bully than Ah Sing's heavy, fat fist closed the same lips and started them on a career of much prominence for the next few days, while promptly and without further preliminaries Ah Sing became the possessor of an equally conspicuous eye.

Taken before the Principal, Ah Sing put on his best smile, though somewhat awry, like his best suit of clothes, and, without waiting for a formal charge or trial, readily volunteered the information, in broken English, picked up in play on the streets, "Him say, Baboy!"

The principal, being good at mathematics, put two and two together and quickly came to a correct conclusion. He evidently believed that

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the culprits had suffered enough punishment for one day, so he reserved his decision and sent the offenders to their respective rooms to be dealt with by their classroom teachers as they saw fit.

Since this was Ah Sing's first day at school, he had some difficulty in finding a first grade teacher who would accept him in his current condition. But at last, one, more kindhearted than the rest, consented to enroll him temporarily pending further investigation. He found his niche and settled down with young Ho Foy, a neighbor boy, seated just behind him, and Cecilia, an attractive Filipino maiden of seven hot seasons, occupying the seat just in front of him.

Ah Sing's right hand itched to see how it felt to hold a Filipino girl's hair and pull a little on it, so, before the morning was far advanced, he had tentatively laid one finger on Cecilia's braid. This he did so lightly, however, as not to alarm her, though she had seemed to have felt that Ah Sing had designs on her nicely braided queue, possibly due to a slight raising of the left eyebrow of her right hand neighbor who saw Ah Sing's stealthy move.

"Saint" Cecilia, as she was called by her teachers, "looked like an angel from heaven" as the high school boy expressed it in describing Evangeline, but this look was exceedingly deceptive.

Though Cecilia always appeared to be piously expecting wreaths of roses to descend on her head, as they did on that of her namesake pictured in the reader, yet if anyone presumed too far because of this angelic expression there was likely to be a rude awakening.

And such was the case with little Ah Sing. While the teacher's back was turned as the crew on the board a lovely gig with a beautiful curly tail, Sing took two good stout turns of Saint Cecilia's braid around his fat hand and pulled back vigorously.

Exactly what happened in the next ten seconds will never be known, but, in the language of the common herd, Cecilia and Ah Sing *mixed it*. When the anxious teacher had succeeded in prying the two combatants apart, the thumb of Ah Sing bore the imprint of all the white, front teeth in Cecilia's head, while Ah Sing was two or three long black hairs to the good, to tie on the tail of his kite and insure him good luck for the future.

That night, when Ah Sing reached his home above the store, he immediately became the center of interest of all the eighteen members of the firm, from the old grandfather who had lived continuously in the country for sixty years, to the latest comer, a lad of sixteen, recently bootlegged in from China.

Chinese in eighteen different intonations broke over Ah Sing's proud little head in a clash of tongues that sounded like a long war. Evidently Ah Sing had been placed upon the witness stand, for he could be seen in the center of an excited circle, where he was going through a series of motions resembling shadow boxing.

Each new day in the public school brought its experiences to Ah Sing in full measure.

One day it was the experience of riding a seesaw until the boy opposite happened to spy something more interesting. Another day it was an experience in *working up* in a swing with a companion "up in the world so high." There was a slip of the foot, which spoiled the fun. Then one day it was the new slide. That was the day it rained and a thin film of water ran down the zinc covered board that served as the way.

It was Ah Sing's first experience at this kind of fun and he went up the ladder in the third place never halting to see what happened to the two before him. Instead he hurriedly sat down after the others, and, letting all holds go, went.

That time he escaped serious harm though he was catapulted far out into a pool and came forth covered, with mud and in an almost unrecognizable state.

Ah Sing was fond of pups. He was the proud possessor of a fuzzy chow puppy with a funny black tongue and with taking little ways. It often took slippers and other loose articles of apparel which, when found later, were hardly worth salvaging. This puppy followed Sing to school one day, which, as every one knew, except Sing, was against the rule; but being little and nimble Chow got into school between Sing's feet, undiscovered.

All would have gone well had it not hap-

pened, along about ten o'clock, that Chow became unhappy because no one had played with him, as he was used to, nor fed him, as was the custom. So he lifted up his voice and wept, or, to be more exact, howled, a long Chow howl, *made in China*, to the supreme delight of the tittering class.

Sing and Chow were exiled in deep disgrace. At home, in the presence of the eighteen members of Sing's tong, an explanation was demanded which Sing gave with true Chinese economy of words.

He said, in good Amoyan, "Pup no like!" but in the Amoy dialect, his words would cover six pages of fine print. It took Sing till nearly noon to deliver this explanation, but he didn't care to go back to school that morning, anyway.

Ah Sing had taken up dancing. Folk dancing, the teacher called it, but Ah Sing couldn't remember the name though he showed wonderful ability in taking the steps, much to the delight of the eighteen members. They kept Ah Sing dancing for an hour every night after the store had been closed securely by filling in the whole front with heavy planks set upright, in grooves, and barred on the inside.

Due to this enforced practice, Ah Sing became, in time, the champion first-grade dancer and won much merit at school, becoming indeed quite famous locally. In fact he was chosen to represent his class in the Christmas exercises which were now being sedulously practiced, since the great day of the annual Christmas tree was coming on apace.

Ah Sing's explanations at the store of this new event were rather sketchy, though the Eighteen

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tried hard to grasp its significance, for every word, act and custom learned by Ah Sing was just as thoroughly learned, vicariously, by the whole eighteen every night at Ah Sing's private night school.

The teacher had reverently explained to her class about the birth of Jesus and had told them that the Christmas exercises were for the purpose of celebrating it.

All that the Eighteen could get from little Sing was something about a fiesta for one Gee Kih, which, without any thought of irreverence, were the nearest sounds that could be found in Amoyan to express the name of the founder of Christianity.

The night of the tree was at last due and one would have thought by the way in which the Eighteen talked and acted that some one had poked a long stick into their hive and stirred them up. Teacher had told the children to invite their parents and friends to the Christmas tree exercises, so Sing had invited the Eighteen as well as several other friendly tongs further up the street.

Sing's teacher had also explained to the children that they could bring presents for their parents and small friends. This appealed to Sing as a fine thing, he being a generous soul whose impulses to generosity had not yet been subjected to the inhibitions that come with matured years. So on the afternoon of the day before Christmas one member of Ah Sing's tong found him in the store room busily engaged in filling a burl sack with socks, knives, toys, slippers and various other articles of more or less value. When questioned as to what was in the wind, he explained joyously that he was gathering up presents to put on the Christmas tree for all his friends.

This being a new idea to the members of the firm, a meeting was instantly called which went into executive session of the Committee of the Whole and the entire procedure in this newly discovered custom was gone into thoroughly.

When added up on the abacus it was found that Ah Sing's presents came to the respectable sum of ₱24.14. However, when it was understood that each present was to come back to a

member of the firm, except a few penny pencils to Hop Loy, Ho Foy, On Lung, and a few other small friends, it was decided to let Ah Sing give these presents. It would be an impressive and dramatic incident of the evening exercises when all these presents were given out to the members of the firm, and everything would then come back to the donors.

Long before the hour came for the opening exercises, Sing's friends had taken all the seats up in front usually reserved for the *gentle* *fin* of the town. The Standing Room Only sign was out that night for many who had never stood before—since it was felt to be indiscreet, and rather impossible, to move all little Ah Sing's friends back.

At last the program was on, with songs, speeches, dialogs and folk dancing, each and every class in school being represented.

Ah Sing's teacher had taught him to speak a piece, which she had found in an old book, so when his turn came and he strode to the front of the stage, uproarious applause broke out and reigned for fully three minutes. Ah Sing never halted nor faltered. Though no one heard him, he went into immediate action and recited, with motions:

Little Ah Sid was a Chinese kid.

A cute little kid I declare;

With eyes full of fun

And a nose that begun

Right up at the roots of his hair.

His choppy bow convulsed the audience anew, and then, as the applause rolled wildly on, he broke at once into the steps of his folk dance, which finished the devastation his mere appearance had begun.

When Ah Sing took his last graceful step, made his final bow and retired, pandemonium itself broke loose in reality. For five minutes there was nothing to compare with the noise except Chinese New Year's eve.

Ah Sing refused to repeat, saying briefly but firmly, "No can do!" to the honeyed persuasion of his teacher.

At last the crowd tired and fell suddenly silent as the back curtain was pulled aside, showing the Christmas tree covered with its artificial

snow and ice glistening in the light of many colored candles.

A great sigh of pleasure went up from every little breast in the audience as old Santa Claus, with bells, came out and made a short speech before he began to give out the presents.

The Eighteen each shouted, "Acco—1!" when their names were called and hurried up to reclaim their gifts, one and all proud to bursting at the public honor thus bestowed upon them. Little Ah Sing was himself the recipient of half a dozen bags of condol candy, one Chinese pear, as hard as a rock, a Chinese orange as big as his head, and two red American apples. All these things the members of Sing's tong joyfully took possession of and carried home, together with little Ah Sing himself, who, in the arms of his father, was off on a long voyage into the land of dreams and Santa Claus.

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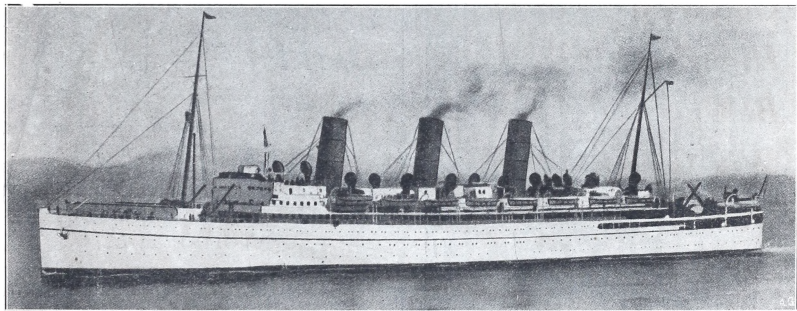
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The Manila Stock Market During November

By W. P. G. ELLIOTT

General trade conditions have been normal throughout the month of November, with a slight increase noted during the last week, and the outlook for the coming year seems to be very favourably defined. Ruling values of Philippine products have remained steady as compared with October values, with a firmer tendency noted for futures. Hemp prices opened very firm with advancing quotations in both the New York and London markets, but the local transactions were almost nil as dealers were holding off for higher prices, which however failed to materialize as the values are down approximately P1.50 per picul from those of the early part of the month, and neither buyers nor sellers showing any disposition to operate. Estimates of the damage to the Davao plantations, due to the whirlwind which passed through the eastern part of the province, varies from P800,000.00 to P1,000,000.00.

It is reported that approximately two million abaca hills were destroyed, and the young crop is presumed to be a total loss.

The production of copra in the Philippines this year, is expected to be the biggest in local history, and prices have advanced in spite of abnormally heavy receipts both in Manila and Cebu. Resecada has advanced from P11.75 to P12.00 per picul with a premium for large parcels and the local mills are very well supplied with stocks. The steadiness of present copra prices are chiefly local, and without any influence from the United States and London markets.

We have pointed out before, that due to increased world production sugar prices this year will not approximate by a very wide margin, the prices obtained last year. However, a general recovery to 4 cents per pound minimum is expected in the not distant future.

Despite the fact that the harvest season is in full swing, the local rice market continues active, and the price its upward movement. The

feature of the present rice trade, is the heavy buying of palay in the provinces for fear of a short crop this year and the considerably higher prices now prevailing than during the same period last year. A year ago first class native rice was quoted at P7.20 to P7.50 as against P9.50 this year. Pangasinan rice is being sold at P9.20 ex car Manila.

The Market.—Trading on the Stock Exchange showed a decided increase over the previous month, banks, sugars, mines and industrials all sharing in public favour. Quotations have held firm with the exception of sugars which have eased off considerably.

Banks.—Bank of the Philippine Islands continues strong and has advanced to P190, at which figure a large number of shares changed hands. There are now buyers at P195 but sellers are not inclined to let go for less than P200. Chartered Banks have also advanced and there are now buyers at £22. China Banks are also firm and advancing with buyers at P90. Hongkong Banks have declined slightly and at the close of business there were sellers at HK \$1330. There were sales of Mercantile Banks at P42, but at the close these shares advanced to P43 with sellers at this figure.

Insurance.—Compañía Filipinas are firm and have advanced 50 points, there now being buyers at P3200. Insular Life and Philippine Guarantee are also firm with buyers at P320 each respectively. Unions of Canton have remained practically unchanged closing with sellers at HK\$362½.

Sugar.—Beacolod-Murcias have advanced slightly and there are buyers at P8; Bogo-Medellins on fairly large transactions were placed at P20; Cebu sugars have declined slightly and now have sellers at P18. Bais have eased off a bit with sellers now asking P1025. Carolotas have likewise declined and a fair amount of shares changed hands at P250. Tarlac were placed at P200 and there are further sales at this quo-

otation; Central Luzons have remained unchanged at P165 as have also Hawaiian-Philippines at P57.50. Kabankans can be had at P285 and as this company will disburse a dividend of 10% or P30 per share in December next; the investment seems a very attractive one. A new addition to the list is the Lopez Sugar Central, capital structure is P800,000 of which P317,100 is paid up. The shares have a par value of P100 and there are buyers at P115. A small lot of Luzon sugars are offered at P1000. Malabons remained nominal at P23½. There are sellers of Mount Arayats at P110 and a fair amount of Pasaducos were placed at P50. A small parcel of Pilars changed hands at P1450; San Carlos are offered at \$33 and recent advices report the current position is very strong. As of October 31, San Carlos report a balance of \$266,360 or 13.3% which might be disbursed in extra payments. Honolulu advices indicate that possibly an extra disbursement of 5% or more may be made before the new crop of sugar arrives, so at the current price the investment seems attractive. Victorias common were placed at P165 and the preferred 9% shares are firm at P110. Isabelas still have buyers at P15 and Talisay-Silays on fairly large transactions were placed at P25.

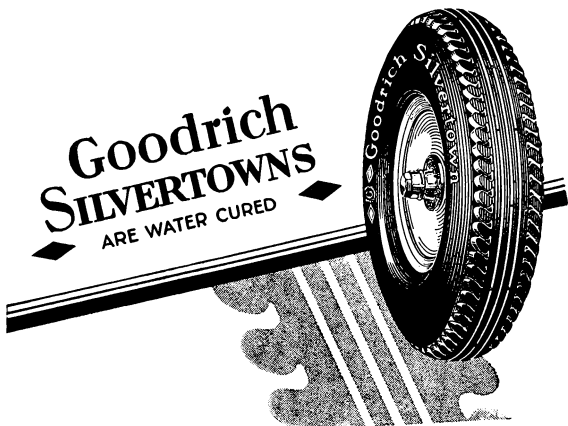
Plantations.—Pamplonas have buyers at P80 and on fairly large transactions Polos were placed at P400.

Mines.—Benguet Consolidated has again been very active and after opening at P235 advanced by easy stages to P250 on fairly large transactions. At the close Benguets eased off with sellers at P240 and buyers apparently not interested. Balatocs have remained with sellers at P230 throughout the month with no transactions recorded. Itogons have sellers at P10 with buyers offering P9½ and no business reported.

Industrials.—Philippine Educations common have buyers at P160 which is 10 points higher than the previous month, but even at this figure sellers are not inclined to part with their shares. The preferred 10% shares were again placed at P102 and more can be sold at

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this figure as the demand is fairly brisk. Philippine Educations sales for October 1928 amount to P229,028.11 as against sales of P171,438.49 for October 1927. The sales for the ten months' period ending October 31, 1928, amounted to P2,071,797.52 as against P1,687,166.44 for the same period of 1927. Manila Finance and Discount common and preferred shares are still quoted at a discount namely P20 for common and P40 for preferred. The company has recently acquired an ocean going vessel named *Southern Trader* and we are informed that this vessel is fully booked for lumber cargoes from the south for a period of one year. We also hear that return freights from Manila to the south are fairly heavy and it is expected that the earnings from this venture will be a most welcome addition to the profits of the company.

Bonds.—A bond issue amounting to P4,000,000.00 has been announced by the Compañía Tabacalera in the interest of the Tarlac Sugar Central. These are 8% bonds and the issue constitutes the first mortgage on the Tabacalera Central at Tarlac including the lands adjoining the mill. The bonds are P1000 denomination and can be called for redemption any time from 3 to 15 years from date of issue. The complete issue has practically been subscribed as the investment is gilt-edged in every respect. Lyric Theatre 7% bonds are selling briskly at par and a small lot of Hogar Filipino 7½% were also placed at par.

The market closed steady with the exception of sugars, which have eased off considerably. Sales for the month aggregating 27,259 shares.

Dividends declared and paid.—La Carlota 10%, final for 1926.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals" will be received at the Public Works Office, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. until 11:00 o'clock a. m., 24 January 1929, and then and there publicly opened for furnishing and installing Boiler Plant Equipment at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Cainta, P. I. Plans and specification No. 5537

may be obtained on application to the District Public Works Officer, U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Deposit of a check or Post Office Money Order for \$10.00, payable to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., is required as security for the safe return of the plans and specification.

L. E. Gregory, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Aug. 3, 1928.

POLICE COUNT ESCOLTA TRAFFIC

"With regard to the verbal instructions of Captain C. E. Piatt who is now on leave in the United States, I have the honor to inform you that on Wednesday, November 14, vehicles entering the Escolta and stopping thereon were counted by members of this division. It was found that 6,477 automobiles entered, 1,706 of which stopped; 2,187 carromatas entered, 341 of which stopped. The count was made from 8 a. m. to 12:30 p. m., and from 3:45 to 6:30 p. m., during the middle of the week when traffic was comparatively light. During busy days, as Saturdays, and the first few days of the month it is estimated that twice the number of vehicles listed above would enter the Escolta.

"About the middle of December I expect to make another count on the Escolta and you will again be notified."

—SILVESTRE NIEVERA,
Sergeant Commanding,
Traffic Division.

"Some days ago I received a copy of the September issue of the AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL. I have read your write-up on "Verne E. Miller of Philippine Education Fame" with a great deal of interest. You possibly can understand that interest better when I tell you that on my first trip to the Philippines in 1921 I did not meet Mr. Miller at all but did meet Mr. Hazelton with whom I had considerable dealings. I have thought of it from many

angles since then why Mr. Hazelton did not see to it that I met Mr. Miller. However, I had that pleasure and satisfaction on succeeding trips and learned that he was the "spirit and the life" of the Philippine Education Company. Mr. Miller is entitled to all the praise that you give him in your article and I feel that he is entitled to a greater distinction than many who have made many times more money than he has in other lines. Rarely does a person make big money in any phase of educational endeavor, but all who are connected with it can have the sweet satisfaction of having contributed something, even though it be little, to the development and betterment of mankind.

"I have read other articles in the *Journal* with more than ordinary interest, principally because it is your production. One of these, entitled "An Historic Sketch of the Walls of Manila," I found particularly interesting.

"I sincerely hope that the cooperation and good feeling that I hear and read so much about between the present administration and the Philippines is genuine and sincere. There is no reason why the Philippines should not be the center of industrial and cultural activity of the Orient, and such can be the case with proper team work on the part of all concerned."

—C. R. FOSTER (Chicago publisher.)

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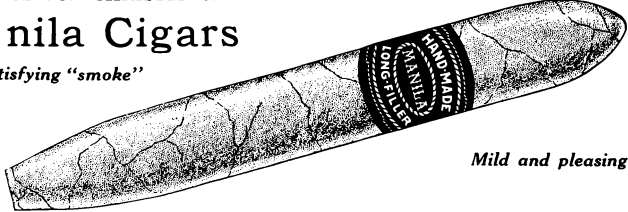
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The Beef Tariff and Importation Law

There is a discrepancy between the insular and United States tariffs on imported beef. The latter is 1-1/2 cents a pound on live beef weighing 1,050 pounds or less per head, two cents a pound on heavier animals and three cents on dressed beef. The dressed and live beef rates work out approximately the same. The insular rates do likewise, but they are ₱4 the head for live animals, dressing an average of 488 pounds, and ₱4.44 for that amount of frozen beef; whereas the American equivalents would be ₱29.70 and ₱29.28 respectively.

Newspaper items indicate that the authority of the government to modify the law against importing beef cattle by entering into an agreement with an importer has been questioned. The following is the law as stated in the administrative Code:

"Sec. 1762. *Bringing of animals imported from foreign countries into the Philippine Islands.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to import, bring or introduce live cattle into the Philippine Islands from any foreign country. The Director of Agriculture may, with the approval of the Head of the Department first had, authorize the importation, bringing or introduction of various classes of thoroughbred cattle from foreign countries for breeding the same to the native cattle of these Islands, and such as may be necessary for the improvement of the breed, not to exceed five hundred head per annum: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Agriculture shall in all cases permit the importation, bringing or introduction of draft cattle and bovine cattle for the manufacture of serum: *Provided, further,* That all live cattle from foreign countries the importation, bringing or introduction of which into the Islands is authorized by this Act, shall be submitted to regulations issued by the Director of Agriculture, with the approval of the Head of the Department, prior to authorizing its (sic) transfer to other provinces.

"At the time of the approval of this Act, the Governor-General shall issue regulations and

orders to provide against a raising of the price of both fresh and refrigerated meat. The Governor-General also may, by executive order, suspend this prohibition for a fixed period in case local conditions require it."

So far as is known, this law, of which the first paragraph is clear and the second not clear, has never been tested in the courts. Even in the second paragraph, it is clear that *modification* shall take the form of a *suspension* of the act.

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not the circumvention of its provisions by contracting with an importer, something which in effect seems to give the act a discriminatory application. But there is that other provision: *viz., regulations and orders providing against the raising of the price.* It may be that this is the refuge of the government.

"I have been intending for weeks to acknowledge in writing the delightful little booklet, 'Sunrise and Sunset on Manila Bay,' which you were so kind as to give me, along with an expression of esteem more valuable than the book itself. As I told you, I enjoyed the sketches tremendously. I shall keep them permanently among my Filipiniana, to help keep alive my pleasant recollections of my years in Manila. I think you have a good knack of description—close observation, tact in selecting and arranging significant details, and a most unusual vocabulary. I am sending a copy of the little book to my mother for Christmas, and I know she will appreciate it. I have often felt badly for not writing her more about the beauties of this place, but have never felt that my abilities were adequate. This work of yours solves the problem.

"I am glad you are keeping on about Cuenca. I think that you are doing something really worth while in that kind of work. You have wide knowledge of the Philippines, and understanding of the Filipino; it is, I believe, your duty to put that knowledge and understanding into permanent form. As long as I am pointing out your duty to you, I might as well name another one: getting together songs, jokes, anecdotes, etc., illustrative of the early American days out here. A few years more and it will be too late. That material is interesting, and should be in permanent form as part of the complete record of our entrance into the Oriental world. So now you have your work all laid out for you!"

—G. P. SHANNON (head of the English department, College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines)

CANALS OF MANILA

By H. F. WILKINS

SOUTHERN TAGALOG PROVINCES

By ROBERT A. ZINGO

HERBERT HOOVER

Reproduction of an Original Autographed Photograph

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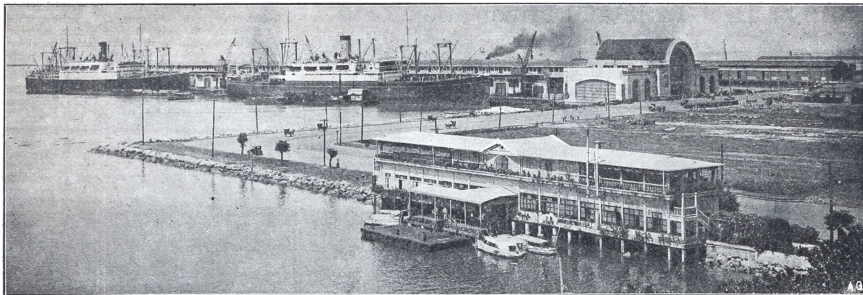
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SHIPPING REVIEW

By J. E. GARDNER, Jr.
Acting General Agent,

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY



During October total exports from the Philippines were approximately the same as that for September, with the same number of sailings. Now that the sugar season is well started, cargo is plentiful and space is becoming very scarce. November should show a distinct increase over previous months.

Local shipping circles

were greatly interested in the announcement of The Robert Dollar Co. that they have definitely decided to enter the interisland trade and are proceeding immediately with the construction of two steamers, designed especially for this service. We understand that these boats will be put on the run from Manila to Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga. These vessels will be modern in every respect, with passenger accommodations comparable with the transpacific steamers and their equipment for the safe and rapid handling of cargo will be of the very best.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines there were exported from the Philippines during the month of October 1928: To China and Japan ports 8,731 tons with a total of 43 sailings, of which 6,419 tons were carried in American bottoms with 15 sailings; to the Pacific coast for local delivery 16,955 tons with a total of 11 sailings, of which 15,499 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; to the Pacific coast for transshipment, 2,282 tons with a total of 10 sailings, of which 2,086 tons were carried in American bottoms with 8 sailings; to the Atlantic coast 50,288 tons with a total of 15 sailings, of which 24,135 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; to European ports 26,394 tons with a total of 19 sailings, of which 607 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports 378 tons with a total of 4 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; or a grand total of 105,928 tons with a total of 68 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 48,745 tons with 18 sailings.

Regular passenger traffic during the month of November showed a decided decrease over that of September, there being a total of 1,193 during November as against 1,666 during October. Regular passengers departing during November were (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure stowage) to China and Japan 134-359; to Honolulu 6-450; to the Pacific coast 48-151; to Straits settlements 37-0; to Mediterranean ports 8-0.

H. M. Cavender, general agent for The Robert Dollar Co. at Manila, accompanied by Mrs. Cavender and son, returned to Manila November 26, aboard the ss *President Lincoln* after a six months' holiday in the United States.

R. C. Morton, director for orient, U. S. Shipping Board, who has been confined to his home seriously ill, is improving rapidly and it is expected he will be out shortly.

Hugh Mackenzie, general passenger agent for The Robert Dollar Co., with headquarters at San Francisco, and Geo. J. McCarthy, oriental passenger agent for the same company, with headquarters at Shanghai, arrived in Manila the latter part of November on a business trip. Mr. Mackenzie sailed from Manila midnight, December 5, aboard the ss *President Harrison* and is returning to the United States via Suez Canal and Europe. Mr. McCarthy returned to Shanghai Saturday December 8 aboard the ss *President Cleveland*.

L. Everett, president of L. Everett, Inc., arrived at Manila November 22 aboard the ss *President Grant* on a business trip.

Neil Macleod, manager of the shipping department, Smith, Bell & Co., recently visited Hongkong to attend a conference of the agents for the Blue Funnel line.

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By RICHARD E. SHAW

Manager International Banking Corporation



The market was characterized by a decided firmness during the entire month of November. Selling rates for telegraphic transfers were maintained at 1-1/8% premium, while buyers were quoting 3/4% premium for December/January delivery and 5/8% premium for February/March settlements. Bills were scarce and exporters were not keen sellers of T/T. Rates are not expected to ease off during December.

Purchases of telegraphic transfers from the Insular Treasurer since the last report have been as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Week ending Oct. 27 | U. S. \$450,000 |
| Week ending Nov. 3 | 100,000 |
| Week ending Nov. 11 | 100,000 |
| Week ending Nov. 17 | 400,000 |

Very little activity was displayed in the Sterling market during the month and rates

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held steady with sellers of TT at 2/- 7/16 and buyers at 2/- 9/16.

The New York-London cross-rate closed at 484 27/32 on October 31st, dropped to a low of 484 25/32 on Nov. 14th, rose to a high of 485 7/32 on Nov. 28th and closed at 485 3/32 at the month's end.

London Bar Silver was quoted at 26 3/4 ready and 26 13/16 forward on October 31st, touched a high of 26 13/16 ready and 26 7/8 forward on the 13th and 17th of November and declined to a low of 26 9/16 ready and 26 5/8 forward on the last day of the month.

New York Bar Silver closed at 58 1/8 on October 31st, reached a high of 58 1/4 on November 12th, touched a low of 57 5/8 on November 1st and was quoted at 57 3/4 on November 30th.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows:

Paris, 12.40; Madrid, 165 1/4; Singapore, 116; Japan, 93 3/4; Shanghai, 76 1/4; Hongkong, 102; India, 134 1/4; and Java, 122 1/2.

LUMBER REVIEW

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER
Director of Forestry



Reports covering the activities of 34 mills for the month of October show a production of 19,751,998 board feet as compared with 15,899,110 board feet for similar month last year; shipment, 19,901,110 board feet as compared with 18,178,226 board feet for October, 1927; and lumber inventory of 33,589,982 board feet as compared with 28,-

738,372 board feet for similar period last year. Compared with similar figures for corresponding month last year, these figures indicate an increase in mill production of about 4,000,000

board feet; shipment, 1,800,000 board feet; and lumber inventory of about 4,800,000 board feet. Compared with the preceding month, or that of September, 1928, the mill activities for October indicate an almost imperceptible increase in mill production; a slight increase in shipment; and practically the same amount of lumber inventory. In other words, the activities of the mill for October are practically the same as those of September of this year.

With respect to the export trade, the figures for October registered an increase of about 50% as compared with similar period in 1927, but a decrease of 33% as compared with that of September, 1928. The month of October usually registers the lowest amount of export trade in the whole year. The fact, however, that figures for this year are about 50% higher than that of similar period last year indicates what has so often been repeated in this review, that the export trade in lumber of this country continues to increase.

Reports from foreign markets indicate an ever growing demand for Philippine hardwood, with

the United States customers leading, and Japan and China as close rivals for second place. While the main bulk of the export trade consists mainly of sawn lumber, the amount of round timber shipped to America and Japan is becoming greater every year.

Prices for lumber in the United States continue to be satisfactory and stocks readily disposed of. Local prices were also satisfactory for the month of October.

THE RICE INDUSTRY
By PERCY A. HILL
of Manila, Nueva Ecija,
Director, Rice Producers' Association

Due to the effect of the typhoon in late November, further reductions of the rice crop in Central Luzon may be placed at 350,000 cavans. Destruction of certain rice areas in the Bisayas in addition to the above will place the 1928-1929 crop much lower than in 1925, or, say less than 43,000,000 cavans.

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NOVEMBER SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



New York Market:

The American sugar market during the month under review showed a better tone than during the previous month. For the first five days it continued in a depressed condition. After the Presidential election, it became steadier and firmer, and sales of Cubas were negotiated at 2-1/16 cents c. and f.

(3.83 cents l. t.) on the 7th; 2-1/8 cents c. and f. (3.89 cents l. t.) on the 9th; and 2-3/16 cents (3.96 cents l. t.) on the 12th. The market, however, closed easier on the 12th and prices

gradually declined to 2-1/16 cents c. and f. (3.83 cents l. t.) on the 14th, apparently due to an announcement by a New York firm to the effect that the United States beet crop this year will reach 927,000 tons or 45,000 tons in excess of a previous estimate.

During the latter part of the month the market showed slight improvement, being steadier and buyers showing more interest. Moderate sales of Cubas were made ranging from 2-1/8 cents c. and f. (3.89 cents l. t.) to 2-3/16 cents c. and f. (3.96 cents l. t.). This improvement in the market is evidently due to the following bull factors:

(1) The announcement by Willett & Gray that the increase in the world's crop will be 1,318,500 and that Cuba's new crop will not exceed 4,900,000 tons;

(2) The rumor that there will be an increase of 1/2 cent per lb. in the duty on sugar; and

(3) The announcement by the President of Cuba that grinding will not commence until January 1st and that a continuance of the Cuban Export Corporation is being considered.

However, the world's visible stocks at the end of the month were slightly in excess of previous years, being 2,264,000 tons as compared with 2,189,000 tons last year and 2,096,000 tons in 1926.

Philippine Sales: Sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast,—afoats, near arrivals, and for future deliveries—for the month under review aggregated 23,000 tons at prices ranging from 3.75 cents to 3.96 cents landed terms in comparison with 53,500 tons sold in November, 1927, at from 4.60 cents to 4.75 cents landed terms.

Futures: Quotations for futures on the New York Exchange during November fluctuated as follows:

| | High | Low | Latest |
|----------------|------|------|--------|
| December..... | 2.10 | 1.93 | 2.10 |
| January..... | 2.11 | 1.94 | 2.11 |
| March..... | 2.16 | 2.00 | 2.16 |
| May..... | 2.23 | 2.07 | 2.23 |
| July..... | 2.31 | 2.16 | 2.31 |
| September..... | 2.39 | 2.22 | 2.39 |

Local Market: In the local market for centrifugals exporters' quotation ranged from P8.62-1/2 to P9.00 per picul ex godown. Parcels for local consumption were negotiated at prices between P9.12-1/2 to P9.37-1/2 per picul.

The muscovado market was quiet and practically inactive, and only very insignificant quantities of muscovados were traded.

Philippine Crop Prospects: According to the estimate recently issued by the Philippine Sugar Association before the recent typhoon, the 1928-29 crop of centrifugals was placed at 615,000 tons, detailed in the attached statement:

PHILIPPINE CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR THE 1927-1928 CROP

(Compiled by the Philippine Sugar Association on November 21, 1928)

| CENTRALS ON NEGROS | Piculs | Metric tons |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Bacolod-Marcia Milling Co. | 529,804 | 33,618 |
| Binalbagan Estate, Inc. | 495,218 | 31,323 |
| Central Azucarera de Bais... | 395,964 | 25,045 |
| Central Azucarera de La Carlota..... | 884,611 | 55,952 |
| Central Azucarera de Danao..... | 40,091 | 2,536 |
| Central Negros..... | 158,740 | 10,041 |
| Central Palma..... | 119,300 | 7,546 |
| De la Rama Central (Bago)..... | 47,431 | 3,000(x) |
| De la Rama Central (Talisay) | 113,067 | 700(x) |
| Hawaiian-Philippine Co. | 548,235 | 34,676 |
| Isabela Sugar Co., Inc..... | 422,862 | 26,746 |
| Lopez Milling Co..... | 58,336 | 3,691 |
| Maseo Sugar Central Co..... | 512,087 | 32,389 |
| North Negros Sugar Co..... | 559,810 | 35,408 |
| San Carlos Milling Co..... | 448,087 | 28,862 |
| San Isidro Central Co..... | 144,480 | 9,138 |
| Talisay-Silay Milling Co..... | 461,247 | 29,174 |
| Victorias Milling Co..... | 460,257 | 29,110 |
| | 6,310,618 | 399,147 |

| CENTRALS ON LUZON | Piculs | Metric tons |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Bataan Sugar Co..... | 13,180 | 860 |
| Calamba Sugar Estate..... | 475,177 | 30,853 |
| Central Caramo..... | 51,865 | 3,281 |
| Central Don Pedro..... | 112,675 | 7,127 |
| Central Luzon Milling Co..... | 172,991 | 11,067 |
| Luzon Sugar Co..... | 62,383 | 3,946 |
| Mabalacat Sugar Co..... | 47,089 | 2,977 |
| Nueva Ecija Sugar Mills, Inc..... | 6,736 | 428 |
| Pampanga Sugar Development Co..... | 599,359 | 37,910 |
| Pampanga Sugar Mills..... | 763,593 | 48,297 |
| Pangasinan Sugar Co..... | 4,370 | 276 |
| Philippine Sugar Estates Dev. Co..... | 49,000 | 3,099 |
| Phoenix Central..... | 31,620 | 2,000(x) |
| | 2,392,944 | 151,355 |

| CENTRALS ON PANAY | Piculs | Metric tons |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| Asturias Sugar Central..... | 174,368 | 11,029 |
| Central Azucarera de Pilar..... | 106,332 | 6,725 |
| | 280,700 | 17,754 |

| CENTRAL ON MINDORO | Piculs | Metric tons |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------|
| Mindoro Sugar Co..... | 95,984 | 6,071 |

| CENTRAL ON CEBU | Piculs | Metric tons |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cebu Sugar Co..... | 6,139 | 388 |
| Total..... | 9,086,385 | 574,715 |

(x) Estimated—no data available.

Since this was published, the typhoon has passed over Negros and reduced the yield on that island by possibly 40,000 to 50,000 tons. No damage is reported on Luzon.

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Although the recent typhoon had done but slight damage to the cane on Luzon, advices received from Negros and other southern islands indicate that the storm may cause a loss to the sugar crop of 50,000 tons, reducing the estimate of the 1928-29 crop sugar production to about the output of the 1927-28 crop, which was 574,715 metric tons.

The 1927-28 centrifugal exports amounted to 523,706 metric tons, leaving approximately 50,000 tons of centrifugal sugar consumed locally. For the 1928-29 season the total exports of centrifugals are estimated at 545,000 tons and the local centrifugal consumption at 85,000 tons.

Restriction of P. I. Sugar: To refute the recent statement made by Senator Smooth attributing the low prices of sugar to the free entry of Philippine sugar into the United States, and charging that three-fourths of the sugar produc-

tion in the Islands is backed by foreign capital, the following information was cabled to Washington:

Senator Smoot's statement that three-fourths Philippine production backed by foreign capital untrue since fifty-one per cent Filipino twenty-eight American twenty Spanish one Cosmopolitan. Present low prices due excessive production increases last three years Formosa sixty-five per cent Java forty-eight Hawaii twenty-four Philippines fourteen Cuba eleven. Since practically all sugar lands owned by Filipinos passage Timberlake resolution may precipitate agrarian disturbances.

Java Market: The Java market during November was reported quiet with unchanged prices for Superiors on the basis of Gs. 13-1/4 for all deliveries or equal to P7.15 per P. I. picul f. o. b.

laboratory has the latest and best apparatus. Adjoining this station are the brand new buildings of the recently established veterinary research laboratories, which had been personally dedicated by Machado a few weeks prior to Dr. Youngberg's visit. They comprise a modern well-equipped institution.

In Cuba the Machado dictatorship has just been extended six years by the reelection of that aggressive president. The government, i. e., Machado, is lavishing a great deal on Havana, one of the world's most beautiful cities, and a very expensive place to live; but out in the provinces the towns are neglected and the evidences of widespread poverty are seen everywhere. A new turnpike, being built through six provinces from one end of the island to the other, will have some perceptible economic effect—just what kind it is hard to say. At least it will be an excellent road. Over a rock base goes a thick plaster of concrete, and over this concrete an asphalt, called *warrenite*, guaranteed to retain a smooth surface. A Cuban company has the contract for two provinces and Warren Brothers of Bos-

Youngberg Gets Insight Into Timberlake Bill



Director Stanton Youngberg of the agricultural bureau left Manila May 3 on a laxy tramp steamer with Mrs. Youngberg (of the Central school high-school department) for a voyage round the world, and returned to Manila late in November after gaining, in America, considerable insight into the Timberlake resolution

to limit the free entry of Philippine sugar into the United States to 500,000 metric tons a year—less than the output predicted of our next crop. There were also forces in Cuba, he found during a week's visit there, which tend to be in support of the legislation.

The tremendous American investment in the Cuban sugar industry represents such a force. Hershey, for example, of chocolate fame, has in Cuban sugar an investment of \$75,000,000, or about the present bonded indebtedness of the Philippines; and Hershey, recently made an *hijo del país* by the Cuban government, favors the Timberlake project. As a bonanza farmer, Hershey favors diversification of farm industries; he is a close friend of President Machado's, and a supporter of Machado in the limitation of the Cuban sugar crop to compel Cuban planters to diversify their crops. On this principle, if not for selfish reasons, Hershey stands with Timberlake. In fact those American interests which are chiefly involved in the Antilles may all be catalogued with the Timberlake strength, and they are big interests and very influential.

Hershey went into Cuba in 1916 and has developed since that time a gigantic sugar project in a new region. To grind his cane he has three centrals, at Madruga, Rosario, and Hershey. From Matanzas to Havana he has built a railroad, electrified, carrying both passengers and freight—the best railroad in Cuba. His sugar is refined in his own refinery at Hershey, and bagged into weights running from 100 pounds down to five pounds, and below this put into cartons of two pounds and one pound each. On his chartered steamers this sugar is shipped, ready for the trade, to New York. When the price is right, Hershey sells; when it is advantageously low, he buys.

It's a big capital game.

Dr. Youngberg visited the Cuban agricultural experiment station at Santiago de las Vegas. This is principally a sugar experiment station, but by Machado's instructions it is being extended to embrace other crops. The *crystalina* cane variety, almost the exclusive one in Cuba, is susceptible to mosaic disease; a search is being made for more resistant varieties. Several varieties brought from Java are being crossed at the station with the *crystalina*, and other West Indian varieties are being extensively tested out. Heretofore the station has lacked sufficient equipment, but Machado's vigorous support is remedying this rapidly. A modern agricultural laboratory is being fitted up in spacious quarters, formerly a military cuartel. This



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ton, owners of warrenite, the contract for the other four provinces. This latter outfit was at work, doing a first rate job.

Going back to his old stamping ground, Minnesota, Dr. Youngberg began noticing a new crop in the fields around Grand Forks, North Dakota, in the Red River Valley of the North, which was, in his time in America, a vast wheat-field. He recognized the new crop as sugar beets, and at East Grand Forks, Minnesota, he saw the new mill which makes and refines the sugar. The third season has just closed, with an output from this mill of 200,000 bags of refined sugar of 100 pounds each. From senators down, this region stands with Timberlake. "Our constituents are for it, they are growing beet sugar," say senators. "We are going to work for it as hard as we can."

They believe it will pass. Up to the northern tier of States, then, has swept the beet-sugar industry. There come, each season, Mexican families to weed the beets, gather them and get them to the mill; and when the snow begins to

fly, these families go south again as regularly as birds of passage. All through the west and northwest, States swung into line for Hoover when the platform spellbinders harangued about protection for the farmer. These States are therefore all expecting something from the new administration, and the Timberlake measure is one thing they want. All the party orators gave assurances along this line.

In the south, of course, there are Democratic votes tied up with the cane-sugar industry. It is predicted that Timberlake may not succeed in getting his resolution through the short session this winter, but that he surely will succeed in the next long session. This is not Dr. Youngberg's prediction, it is what he heard in the sugar belt.

Protection is quite uppermost in the American mind just now. The election speeches obligate congressmen and senators to an accounting to their constituents. At least that's what the way they feel about it.

In Cuba, W. A. Mace, who left the agriculture bureau here in 1914, is the manager of the Her-

shy central called the San Antonio, at Madrugá. Attached to his big milling plant are 2,000 caballerias of cane fields, a caballeria measuring 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres. Dr. Youngberg had a pleasant and instructive visit with Manager Mace.

The Youngbergs landed at Rotterdam June 20. They had nine days in Holland, ten in Belgium, nine in England, and fifteen in Paris. In London Dr. Youngberg had luncheon at the London Club one day, where he was the guest of Messrs. H. T. Fox and the elder McPherson, both remembered figures on Manila's rialto, both still in active business life in London. They talked Manila hamp. In front of the American Express office in Paris, one morning around 10 o'clock, Dr. Youngberg recognized at a distance two men engaged in a vigorous conversation—Messrs. Baterton and Babcock!

"I'll take 5,000 bales of J-2," said Youngberg, and the two protagonists whirled around in astonishment. It was just like being down on old calle Ansoague, now Juan Luna, say in front of the *International* or the *Hongkong-Shanghai*. The three repaired to a café, and talked Manila hamp! Fred and Mrs. Prising were also seen in Paris.

Beautiful was the English country, in Devonshire and Sussex. Clovelly was visited, and, of course, a trip made to Stratford-on-Avon, where a troupe of stars were heard in *The Taming of the Shrew*. Accommodations in the Red Horse Tavern were not comfortable, and dear at 22 shillings. Still it was the same old tavern, with the Irving relics preserved in the Irving room. No justice could be done the British Museum, only enough could be seen in the time at hand to whet the appetite.

At Louvain, Belgium, the students' strike was on when Dr. and Mrs. Youngberg was there, over the legend that was to be inscribed on the dedicatory tablet of the library. This was a dispute with the new cardinal, Mercier's successor, and it went to the courts. The library was restored by the schools of America. Each contributing school has a statue in the new building.

Steaming toward Barcelona, the captain of the ship on which Dr. and Mrs. Youngberg traveled from Manila received instructions to call at Alicante, on the southeast coast. This gave three unexpected days for Spain, palpably activated by the Rivera dictatorship.

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| Manila-Damortis, round trip, 20 days | 13.32 | |
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| Manila-Bauang Sur, one way | 10.16 | 4.51 |
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NOTE:—Sales of third class round trip tickets between stations discontinued October 15, 1928.

Baguio Night Special makes connection with Luzon Northern Transportation at Bauang Sur, where it arrives at 7:07 A.M., enabling travelers to Ilocos Provinces to reach destination on the same day.

Manila Railroad Company

REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN

Macleod and Company



This report covers the Manila Hemp market for the month of November with statistics to December 3rd, 1928.

U. S. Grades: The market opened firm with buyers in the U. S. and Canada paying as follows: E, 14-1/2 cents; F, 10-3/4 cents; G, 8-1/8 cents; I, 10-3/8 cents; J1, 9-1/8 cents; S1, 10-1/2 cents; S2, 10-1/8 cents; S3, 9-1/8 cents. During the first few days the market was decidedly firmer but in the absence of demand, prices eased off and by the middle of the month sellers were offering on the basis of F, 12-1/2 cents; I, 10-3/4 cents; J1, 8-3/4 cents. At the end of the month shippers had withdrawn from the market owing to a recent typhoon. The hemp districts producing U. S. grades are reported to be severely damaged and this may cause a marked decrease in the production of the better qualities. Nominal prices are E, 14-3/4 cents; F, 11-1/2 cents; G, 8-3/4 cents; I, 10-3/4 cents; J1, 9-1/4 cents; S1, 11-1/4 cents; S2, 10-1/2 cents; S3, 9-1/2 cents but very little, if any, hemp could be purchased at these prices.

The market in Manila for U. S. qualities was firm at the beginning of the month with shippers paying E, ₱32; F, ₱24; G, ₱17.4; I, ₱23; J1, ₱20; S1, ₱23.4; S2, ₱22.4; S3, ₱20. On the strength of encouraging reports from the U. S. market, prices moved up about ₱1.00

a picul during the first week but by the middle of the month had settled down to the following quotations: E, P33.4; F, P25.4; G, P18.2; I, P23.4; J1, P19.4; S1, P25; S2, P23; S3, P20. These prices were barely maintained for the balance of the month but the market closed strong with dealers reluctant to sell. Nominal quotations are: E, P33; F, P26; G, P18; I, P23.4; J1, P19; S1, P25; S2, P23; S3, P19.

U. K. Grades: The London market opened with buyers at J2, £37.5; K, £34.5; L1, £33.15; L2, £27.10; M1, £28.10; M2, £26.15; DL, £25; DM, £24. The market gradually eased and by the middle of the month there were sellers rather than buyers on the basis of J2, £35.10; K, £32; L1, £31.5; L2, £25; M1, £26.10; M2, £24; DL, £23.10; DM, £22. Toward the end of the month the market was firmer and shippers were offering sparingly owing to reported damages in the hemp-producing districts. The market closed strong with prices nominally as follows: J2, £37.5; K, £35.10; L1, £34.15; L2, £27.10; M1, £28.15; M2, £26; DL, £25.10; DM, £24.

In Manila at the beginning of the month exporters were buying at the following prices: J2, P16; K, P14.4; L1, P14.2; L2, P11; M1, P11.4; M2, P10.6; DL, P10.2; DM, P9.4. Early in the month some contracts were made at rather higher prices but by the middle of the month prices had settled down to J2, P16.2; K, P14.4; L1, P14; L2, P11; M1, P11.4; M2, P10.6; DL, P10.2; DM, P9.6. During the last week sales were reported on the basis of J2, P16; K, P14.4; L1, P14; L2, P10.4; M1, P11.2; M2, P10; DL, P10; DM, P9.4. At the end of the month, however, all dealers were holding off and practically no hemp was available.

Japan: Japan bought very little hemp during the month as consumers evidently refused to follow any advance in the market. Exchange declined, which is also against the Japanese buyers.

Freight Rates: There is no change in freight rates.

Production: Last month's report mentioned a severe storm in the Davao district during the latter part of September. The final survey shows a large number of mature hemp stalks

were blown down and this will slightly increase the production for October and November and possibly December. The damage was not sufficient to cause a falling off in production later on. Production in other districts has been running heavy with a falling off in the better grades and a corresponding increase in the lower grades. The recent typhoon has unquestionably severely damaged the hemp plantations in Leyte, Samar and Sorsogon and to a lesser extent in Lagaspi. These districts may continue to produce a normal amount of hemp for the next two or three months or may even increase the usual quantity but it is thought there will be a decided falling off by February or March and that it will be five or six months before production returns to normal.

Statistics: The figures below are for the period ending December 3rd, 1928.

| Manila He p | 1928 | | 1927 | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------|----|
| | Bs | Bs | Bs | Bs |
| On hand January 1st... | 139,624 | 112,382 | | |
| Receipts to date..... | 1,278,789 | 1,189,763 | | |
| Supply to date..... | 1,418,413 | 1,302,145 | | |
| Shipments to— | | | | |
| U. K..... | 330,126 | 311,964 | | |
| Continent..... | 204,884 | 140,343 | | |
| U. S..... | 359,044 | 365,264 | | |
| Japan..... | 295,714 | 239,886 | | |
| All Others..... | 44,267 | 45,950 | | |
| Local Consumption..... | 51,000 | 48,000 | | |
| Total Shipments..... | 1,285,035 | 1,151,407 | | |

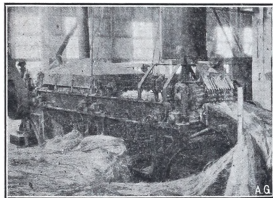
TOBACCO REVIEW
Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.

Leaf: Export figures show a record amount of approximately kg. 4,000,000, two-thirds of which went to the Spanish Monopoly. Exports to the United States hold an average figure of Kg. 180,000. Details are as follows:

| Leaf Tobacco and Scrap | Kilos |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Algeria..... | 28,347 |
| Australia..... | 27,965 |
| China..... | 35,390 |
| Hongkong..... | 19,787 |
| Japan..... | 167,268 |
| Java..... | 1,124 |
| North Atlantic (Europe)..... | 902,228 |
| Spain..... | 2,561,332 |
| Straits Settlements..... | 2,580 |
| United States..... | 180,365 |
| | 3,926,406 |

Cigars: Shipment to the United States again suffered a slump of about 12% compared with both the preceding month, and the month of November of 1927 as shown by the following figures:

| |
|---|
| November 1928, 13,926,491; October 1928, 16,110,715; November 1927, 16,378,266. |
|---|



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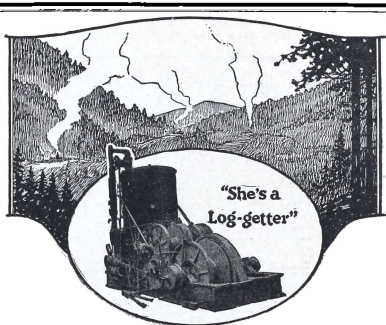


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COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



Copra.—Throughout the entire month of November, local prices for copra were well maintained and all offerings were readily absorbed. With this buying activity provincial prices were advanced gradually and as a result Manila prices were raised to P10.75 for Buen-Corriente and P12.00 for arrival rescada up to

the appearance of the very destructive month end typhoon. After the typhoon prices were further advanced to P11.00 for Buen-Corriente and P12.25 for rescada. We have been unable to corroborate any considerable damage to coconut trees in the Laguna-Tayabas section and up to the present we are not in possession of accurate data covering crop damage in the stricken area thru the Southern Islands. There will unquestionably be for the next few months an abundant supply of copra made from nuts brought down by the typhoon. Actual crop losses will be reflected in arrivals after March, 1929. Total arrivals at Manila during the month were 441,704 bags as compared with 227,700 bags for November, 1927. Latest cable advices follow:

Manila, buen corriente, P10.75 to P11.00; Rescada, P12.00 to P12.25; San Francisco, 4-15 16 cents; London, f. m. m., £4 10 0.

Coconut Oil.—The U. S. market for coconut oil was dull and uninteresting during the first half of the month but inquiry improved during the last 10 days of November. Scattered tank car sales were noted at 8 cents f. o. b. Pacific

coast, with prices later advanced to 8-1/8 cents f. o. b. coast during the closing days of the month. Unquestionably the advance was caused by a strengthening of sellers' ideas due to the typhoon rather than any strength in competing fats and oils. The Government Cotton Crop Report indicated a yield of 14,133,000 bales. While cottonseed oil prices were well maintained during the first half of the month, closing quotations showed the market lower and easier. Latest cable advices follow:

Manila, in drums, P.36 per kilo asked; San Francisco, \$08-1/8 f. o. b. tank cars; London, no quotation.

Copra Cake.—The Continental market for copra cake has been sluggish thruout the entire month with consuming buyers indifferent as a result of resale offerings. Due to the premium on nearby shipment, there was a tendency during the closing days of the month to sell nearby and purchase futures. As regards the local situation, there is little bearish sentiment manifest as the majority of mills are well sold up into the new year. Latest advices follow:

Hamburg, afloat, £10/6/0; January/February £10 2/0; Manila, buyers, P74.00 November/December shipment; P68.00 to P70.00 January/February/March.

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company

The following commodities were received in Manila October 26, 1928 to Nov. 25, 1928, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

| | 1928 | 1927 |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Rice, cavans | 90,250 | 92,000 |
| Sugar, piculs | 173,040 | 4,816 |
| Tobacco, bales | 6,840 | 20,160 |
| Copra, piculs | 221,600 | 268,300 |
| Coconuts | 2,687,300 | 2,079,000 |
| Lumber, B. F. | 483,300 | 653,400 |
| Desiccated coconuts, cases | 18,696 | 21,812 |

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
San Juan Heights Addition



1928 sales to December 1st total P15,614,222, which, without December, exceeds any yearly totals since 1920! With a fair showing this month, 1928 should at least equal the P17,677,811 of 1920. From a total of only P8,227,859 in 1921 yearly sales gradually rose each year to 1926 and 1927, both of which years showed quite a decided decline. It is therefore gratifying to note that Manila Real Estate has this year not only recovered from the slump of the two previous years but is likely to equal 1920, one of the best years of which we have record.

| Sales City of Manila | October 1928 | November 1928 |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Santa Cruz | P 220,251 | P 365,067 |
| Binondo | 226,000 | 71,500 |
| San Nicolas | 5,476 | 62,400 |
| Tondo | 176,983 | 72,07 |
| Sampaloc | 70,760 | 390,06 |
| Sia, Mesa | 56,300 | — |
| San Miguel | 34,583 | 2,500 |
| Intramuros | 10,500 | 25,000 |
| Ermita | 106,348 | 151,0 |
| Malate | 95,889 | 52,91 |
| Paco | 33,730 | 68,010 |
| Santa Ana | 5,600 | 124,454 |
| Pandacan | 1,309 | 50,788 |
| Quipo | 66,500 | 241,875 |

P11,120,229 P1,677,678

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

| Commodities | October, 1928 | | | October, 1927 | | | Monthly average for 12 months ending October, 1928 | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|-------------|
| | Quantity | Value | % | Quantity | Value | % | Quantity | Value | % |
| | Sugar..... | P16,142,725 | P 2,553,854 | 9 0 | 7,181,972 | P 1,159,084 | 5 3 | 47,853,310 | P 7,877,667 |
| Hemp..... | 17,941,349 | 4,846,999 | 17 2 | 13,200,881 | 5,214,842 | 23 8 | 13,612,372 | 4,323,177 | 18 0 |
| Coconut Oil..... | 23,448,588 | 7,378,631 | 26 2 | 12,853,908 | 4,376,585 | 20 0 | 11,168,768 | 2,364,778 | 9 4 |
| Copra..... | 36,254,460 | 6,655,863 | 23 7 | 25,759,913 | 4,996,677 | 22 8 | 18,904,262 | 3,373,221 | 13 5 |
| Cigars (Number)..... | 18,849,526 | 78,423 | 2 7 | 20,669,627 | 937,413 | 4 3 | 18,995,022 | 76,297 | 3 2 |
| Embroidery..... | | 955,711 | 3 3 | | 859,048 | 4 0 | | 620,953 | 2 5 |
| Raw Cacao..... | 1,461,343 | 279,140 | 0 9 | 1,207,573 | 279,444 | 1 3 | 1,462,947 | 290,573 | 1 2 |
| Refined Tobacco..... | 1,341,724 | 417,746 | 1 4 | 2,651,153 | 837,998 | 3 9 | 1,919,202 | 573,946 | 2 3 |
| Coconut and Shredded Coconut..... | 1,928,858 | 712,060 | 2 4 | 1,751,272 | 650,488 | 2 9 | 1,659,144 | 576,419 | 2 3 |
| Coconut (Number)..... | 202,778 | 958,653 | 3 3 | 97,327 | 472,707 | 2 2 | 94,649 | 390,443 | 1 6 |
| Coconut (Cubic Meter)..... | 12,155 | 375,060 | 1 2 | 9,813 | 347,842 | 1 5 | 13,464 | 461,158 | 1 8 |
| Coconut Meal..... | 10,061,964 | 728,558 | 2 6 | 8,396,098 | 494,191 | 2 2 | 8,045,057 | 482,079 | 1 8 |
| Coconut (Number)..... | 457,897 | 279,425 | 0 8 | 438,910 | 269,711 | 1 2 | 532,322 | 293,789 | 1 3 |
| Coconut (Number)..... | 23,039 | 76,887 | 0 3 | 15,615 | 53,622 | 0 2 | 11,573 | 30,767 | 0 1 |
| Coconut Buttons (Gross)..... | 61,670 | 53,420 | 0 2 | 73,685 | 60,326 | 0 3 | 75,694 | 7,730 | 0 3 |
| Coconut (low grade cordage fiber)..... | 491,840 | 84,595 | 0 3 | 935,744 | 243,351 | 1 1 | 693,748 | 149,933 | 0 6 |
| Other Products..... | | 785,196 | 2 8 | | 538,186 | 2 4 | | 2,158,199 | 8 5 |
| Total Domestic Products..... | | P27,830,934 | 99 4 | | P21,648,921 | 99 4 | | P24,827,520 | 99 4 |
| United States Products..... | | 137,885 | 0 5 | | 118,742 | 0 5 | | 99,918 | 0 4 |
| Foreign Products..... | | 17,422 | 0 1 | | 24,062 | 0 1 | | 40,391 | 0 2 |
| Grand Total..... | | P27,985,241 | 100 0 | | P21,791,725 | 100 0 | | P24,967,829 | 100 0 |

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

CARRYING TRADE

IMPORTS

| Nationality of Vessels | October, 1928 | | October, 1927 | | Monthly average for 12 months ending October, 1928. | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Value | % | Value | % | Value | % |
| | American..... | P10,761,584 | 43 1 | P11,214,651 | 55 9 | P10,398,999 |
| British..... | 5,262,741 | 21 0 | 5,241,014 | 26 1 | 6,398,209 | 29 5 |
| Japanese..... | 729,903 | 2 9 | 1,115,822 | 5 4 | 5,082,420 | 5 3 |
| Dutch..... | 549,431 | 2 2 | 620,688 | 3 0 | 741,497 | 3 8 |
| German..... | 1,795,925 | 7 2 | 1,006,995 | 4 9 | 1,454,009 | 7 0 |
| Norwegian..... | 4,531,479 | 16 1 | | | 154,402 | 1 1 |
| Philippine..... | 149,082 | 0 6 | 274,695 | 1 2 | 162,276 | 1 1 |
| Spanish..... | 23,515 | 0 1 | 77,224 | 0 4 | 167,603 | 1 1 |
| Chinese..... | 4,462 | | 3,398 | | 40,118 | 0 6 |
| Swedish..... | | | | | 13,628 | 0 5 |
| Danish..... | | | | | 51 | |
| Czechoslovak..... | 155,520 | 0 6 | | | 1,340 | |
| French..... | 149,790 | 0 6 | | | 3,802 | |
| By Freight..... | P24,123,432 | 96 4 | P19,554,487 | 96 9 | P21,502,261 | 97 7 |
| By Mail..... | 912,618 | 3 6 | 849,149 | 3 1 | 421,650 | 2 3 |
| Total..... | P25,036,050 | 100 0 | P20,203,636 | 100 0 | P21,923,911 | 100 0 |

EXPORTS

| Nationality of Vessels | October, 1928 | | October, 1927 | | Monthly average for 12 months ending October, 1928. | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| | Value | % | Value | % | Value | % |
| | American..... | P12,873,270 | 45 9 | P 9,165,594 | 41 8 | P11,409,372 |
| British..... | 8,004,935 | 31 9 | 7,429,561 | 33 9 | 7,746,686 | 32 0 |
| Japanese..... | 1,346,922 | 4 9 | 2,441,280 | 11 3 | 2,268,579 | 6 0 |
| German..... | 1,102,187 | 3 9 | 993,472 | 4 7 | 872,481 | 4 5 |
| Norwegian..... | | | 88,327 | 0 3 | 458,562 | 2 4 |
| Dutch..... | 696,529 | 2 5 | 764,792 | 3 6 | 432,670 | 2 7 |
| Philippine..... | 667,004 | 2 4 | 6,551 | 0 1 | 91,694 | 0 4 |
| Chinese..... | | | 21,964 | 0 1 | 103,675 | 1 4 |
| Swedish..... | 84,110 | 0 3 | | | 485,446 | 2 5 |
| Danish..... | 58,559 | 0 2 | | | | |
| Czechoslovak..... | 638,401 | 2 3 | | | | |
| By Freight..... | P26,460,252 | 94 6 | P20,822,214 | 95 6 | P24,348,024 | 97 5 |
| By Mail..... | 1,525,989 | 5 4 | 969,511 | 4 4 | 619,805 | 2 5 |
| Total..... | P27,986,241 | 100 0 | P21,791,725 | 100 0 | P24,967,829 | 100 0 |

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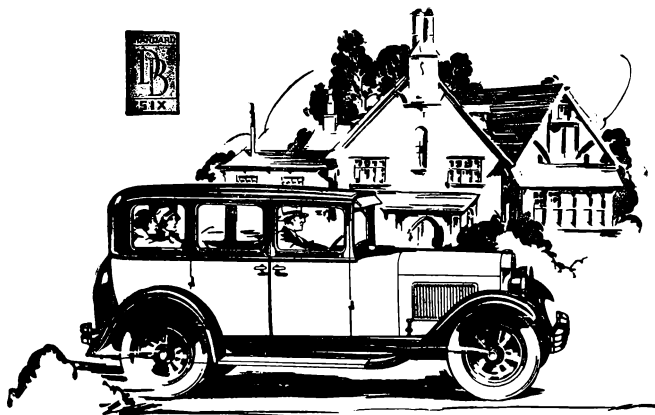
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