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Aviation: Madrid-Manila Flight

Americans Modernizing Islands' Sugar Industry

Friar Lands: In Politics---Hence the Soup

Irrigating 63,000 Acres in Luzon Valley

Resources of Liberia: Relation to America

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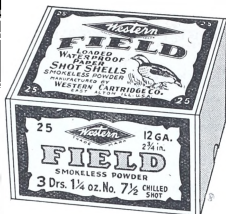
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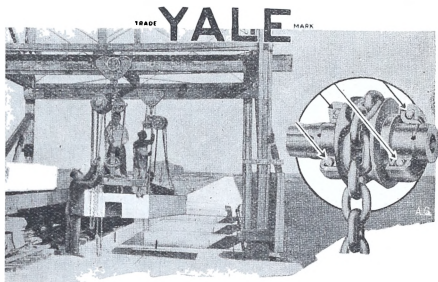
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MAY, 1926

Checks, Balances and Possible Balderdash

Our Learned Justices At Stern Legal Grips

The Journal has decided to include within its purview brief comment on the courts of the Philippines, and to inaugurate a department for which it hopes soon to announce a regular editor and contributor. Meanwhile it has in hand a brief that is given timely interest by several recent decisions of the supreme court majority that provoked stern dissents from the minority, and by the remark accredited to Justice Charles A. Johns at the judges' convention in Baguio, which was to the effect that nothing exists in law respecting the Philippines that may rightfully be construed as a constitution. In contrast to this, the public will of course recall the views of another erudite justice of the same court that find their way into many vital decisions and are embodied in his textbook for Philippine law students, "Philippine Constitutional Law."

The author-justice to whom reference is made is Hon. George A. Malcolm, who went to the supreme bench from the deanship of the college of law of the University. The public surely can be no longer unaware of the sharp difference of fundamental opinion between various of the justices on the question of Philippine constitutional law; for this appears in an increasing number of divided decisions of the court and is the spool about which the majority and minority opinions are wound—in contrary directions.

The brief in hand reviews the period of American administration of the Philippines from the occupation of Manila in 1898 and recalls the fact that the first military commanders combined in their official persons the three functions of government, executive, legislative and judicial. Even when it reaches the Jones Law of 1916, which it defines in effect as a mere congressional

act for the general administration of the territory, it does not find the three functions entirely separated: the governor general appoints by provision of this act two senators and nine representatives, without the advice or consent of the one house or the other, and these officials hold their offices and participate in legislative functions at the pleasure of the chief executive.

It might conceivably come about that in a senate of 21 members, two who were executive appointees would be in the position of control, and in a house of ninety members nine executive appointees might become the controlling bloc.

Here the writer of the brief smiles at the numerous and important rulings of the court founded upon the theory of checks and balances and formal constitutional procedure. He finds for example no check upon the court itself. The members are not appointed by the governor general, nor by and with the consent of the legislature; they are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Federal Senate. They cannot be impeached, but their tenure of office is at the pleasure of the President; they are not Federal officials and therefore the check of impeachment does not apply to them.

Similarly, though the President may be impeached and Andrew Johnson only escaped that fate by the vote of one Ross, from Kansas, the governor general of the Philippines cannot be impeached and the constitutional check does not apply to him. The court itself however did recognize a grave check upon its powers in the somewhat notorious Alejandrino case. Senator Alejandrino, appointed by the governor general, was by resolution of the senate expelled (by suspension from office) from performing his public duties for a whole year, and likewise from drawing his salary.

The author of the brief under review says:

"The senate are told by the court in effect, that they have done very wrong. Then the decision textually says, 'The supreme court, out of respect for the upper house of a coordinate branch of the government, takes no affirmative action.' The decision then winds up with the declaration that 'the court accordingly lacks jurisdiction to consider the petition (of Alejandrino) and the demurrer must be sustained.' ... (But) if a man has a right he can be protected in it. If a public functionary has a duty to perform he can be protected in the performance of it. The only difficulty in the case is to determine what punishment might be imposed on a member for disorderly behavior. It seems that there can be no question that a member of the senate cannot be prevented from the performance of his duties as a punishment."

"The dissenting opinion by Johnson is quite as inconsistent as the opinion of the court. It deals in constitutional law as does the ruling opinion. There is no more need of checks and balances in an organic act for a territory than there is in the government for a chartered city. An organic act is a statute of the United States and a 'breath can make them as a breath hath made.'"

This brings to mind another fact tending to cause the layman to doubt the coordinate and coequal status of the three natural branches of the government: Congress might repeal the whole organic act tomorrow, create a new government or provide none at all, or it might suppress the court, leaving the executive and the legislature, or might combine the three functions in a single entity, as it was in the beginning and could be now and everlasting, or it might re-establish the commission government wherein the executive was the chief law maker.

In a whole series of decisions, the Journal correspondent observes their effect, that of weakening executive control. He begins with the Borromeo case, wherein the decision prevented transfer of a judge from one district to another (although all the

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time the legislature together with the governor general, or over his veto, could have created the entire archipelago into a single district) and he winds up with the Alejandro case—now followed by a series of actions against the insular auditor, another Presidential appointee, in which the court has taken jurisdiction and a group of the justices have vigorously dissented from the majority. The United States supreme court has granted an appeal in one of these cases upon writ of certiorari, thus disclosing another quarter in which curiosity has at least been awakened as to the direction in which Philippine jurisprudence is tending.

The Journal correspondent would have liked to have had Senator Alejandro disregard the senate resolution suspending him from an office to which under organic law the governor general had appointed him—a resolution that was not law. He

would have liked to have seen the senator go on until he encountered some tangible obstruction, and to have applied for his salary and obtained a refusal to pay; and then he would have stood very firmly upon law that never saw the United States, but that is good law here just the same, since it has been several times successfully invoked; namely, the clause in the old Laws of the Indies preventing interference with "the authority and its agents." By the same token, the insular auditor as the agent of American sovereignty in this territory might contrive by aid of higher decision to retain for his office its wonted immunities from interference.

The other horn of the dilemma is that the local territorial court may be sustained in Washington, and especially in a case which, even the dissenting justices seem to feel, is won in the matter of equity. However it goes, the turning point seems near.

Umstead and Harry H. Mills—Williams and Umstead from Corregidor and Mills from Stotsenburg. Lieutenants Devereux M. Myers, Julian B. Haddon and Hilwert M. Wittekop made the second flight. The cattle industry interfered, to its disaster: Wittekop in landing struck a cow and calf, killing both and damaging his plane with no injury to himself. The planes were a strange sight in the valley, where few periodicals penetrate. The people knew nothing of the occasion for the visit of the planes, but their imaginations supplied many reasons. No less wonder was created in the Visayas 400 years ago, upon the arrival of Magellan's fleet.

When the fliers arrive in Manila the entertainment will of course be lavish. The flight from Aparri to Manila will be under the honorary escort of American military planes. There will be international functions as well as all those arranged by the Spanish community. America will do the official and cordial thing. The flight from Madrid to Manila is almost directly eastward, constantly into the light of the orient sun. Magellan's voyage, which the flight recalls, was, on the contrary, toward the setting sun: he sought and found the western route to the orient.

Ocean travel has, since Magellan's time, become the safest and most comfortable mode of travel known; and trans-continental aviation today encounters hardships similar to those besetting the voyage of the mariner in the 15th century. Estevez wandered five days in the Syrian desert, Magellan's fleet wandered 121 days on the Pacific before making the first landfall, at the Marianas.

Flying Into The Orient Sunlight Making Manila From Madrid By Air



GALLARZA

On April 5 Captain Rafael Martinez Estevez, Captain Joaquin Loriga and Captain Eduardo Gonzalez Gallarza of the Spanish military aviation service began the Madrid-Manila flight in planes named for the first circumnavigators, and the first royal governor of the Philippines and the founder of Manila; and what man could do to make such an undertaking successful was done, in that the most favorable international arrangements were effected by the diplomatic services of the various governments concerned. It has however subsequently been stipulated that the fliers avoid landing in Formosa in reaching the Philippines unless forced down, so that the longest jump, that across the China Sea from Macao to Aparri, approximately 900 miles, remains ahead of the men who have reached Macao, Captains Gallarza and Loriga—with Loriga's plane, the Legaspi, damaged by the forced landing he was compelled to make between Hanoi and Macao, and Gallarza's, the Magallanes (Magellan), damaged slightly in landing at Macao itself.

The planes are land planes, having no pontoons for maneuvering on the water. To avoid fatality all must be in first rate condition before taking off at Macao for Aparri. British and Portuguese are co-operating to this end. The pioneer flight does not fail of arousing the keenest international interest and appreciation of the risks the fliers undergo.

All went well until April 12, when in flying from Banderabas to Karachi, 600 miles, Captain Estevez in the El Cano was forced to land in the Syrian desert, British aviators thereupon undertaking a search lasting five days, or until April 17, the day Captains Gallarza and Loriga reached Agra. Both aviator and mechanic were beset with hunger and thirst, and their

feet were blistered by the trek over the desert, where for two days a severe sand storm was blowing. During this period a detachment of land forces aided the British air searchers; Hamed, famous desert tracker, led them through the blinding storm. After convalescence in hospital at Amman, Estevez returned to Madrid and Gallarza and Loriga continued on from Agra to



LORIGA

Macao, making safely the various intermediate stops, each flight being from 300 to 600 miles. A Philippine delegation including newspaper men journeyed to Macao to extend greetings to the fliers and cover the story. The fliers express their appreciation of courtesy and encouragement.

A larger delegation gathered in Aparri, to greet the fliers when they first touch Philippine soil. There are many Spaniards living in the Cagayan valley, in Cagayan and Isabela provinces, so that they alone comprise a sizable delegation. Many motored from Manila, over the new insular inter-provincial highway tapping the valley by land and making Aparri within 30 hours' travel from the capital.

At time of going to press, May 7, Gallarza and Loriga were still in Macao, but expecting to take off not later than Sunday, May 9, for their flight to Aparri, both perhaps in Gallarza's plane. The American Army aviation division in the islands stands by with welcome, and assistance if necessary. Expense has not been stinted to make this so. Two groups of skillful fliers have already made the round trip to Aparri, and have returned to Manila to await word of the Spaniards' departure from Macao, after which there will be time to fly to Aparri from Manila and reach there in time to effect all arrangements for the Spaniards' safe landing. Those who made the first flight are Lieutenants Paul L. Williams, Stanley M.

CEYLON DESICCATED COCONUT

With rupee exchange ranging between sh. 1/6 and 1/4, equal approximately to 37 cents gold, desiccated coconut in Ceylon during January and February cost about seven cents gold per pound delivered at the wharf or buyer's stores: quotations for the period as reported by the chamber of commerce were 18-1/2 to 19 rupee cents per pound for the usual Ceylon assortment of 50% fine and 50% medium. During the same period Philippine coconuts cost around P52 per 1000 delivered to the factory, exclusive of buying overhead. This means that the raw material cost here some 20% more than the finished Ceylon product ready for export at the wharf in Colombo. The Ceylon freight rate to Boston and New York during the same period was 50 shillings per ton of 50 cubic feet. This was the nominal rate. It is said, however, that by negotiating for a rate this could be shaded by probably 25 per cent. The rate from Manila is, and was during the period reviewed, \$11 per ton of 40 cubic feet. The export duty at Ceylon remained unchanged at 84 rupee cents per cwt. of 112 pounds, equal to about 55-1/2 centavos per 100 pounds. Ceylon's production remained on a par with that prevailing during the past three years. The exportation to the United States had declined considerably, but that to Europe had correspondingly increased.

Americans Modernizing Islands' Sugar Industry

Hawaiian Money and Experts Bring Yields Up

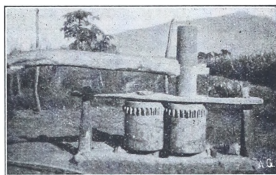
In gross value, sugar, at normal prices is the leading raw export of the Philippines. The annual production of centrifugal sugar runs about 420,000 tons; it is sold in the United States and fills the American sugar-bowl for nearly two months. Twenty-nine *Centrals*, or centrifugal sugarmills, are engaged in its manufacture, 17 on the island of Negros, nine on Luzon, two on Panay and one on Mindoro, or 19 in the Visayan region and ten in the Tagalog-Pampangan region. It was in the Visayan is. lands that the first modern development in the sugar industry occurred, and there the industry has generally kept ahead of what it is elsewhere in the archipelago, notwithstanding the fact that the banks are all in Manila, with only branches in the Visayas.

Generally speaking it may be said that the industry is most advanced in communities where there is an influential Caucasian element among the planters—numerous Spanish and halfcaste planters, since the culture of cane and the manufacture of sugar is a very old farm industry among the Spaniards and Spanish colonials. The latest progress and the most remarkable advance in every branch of the industry are due to the abilities of a handful of Americans from Hawaii. Not at all numerous, they are highly skilled in particular lines. They have entered every branch of the industry during the last decade, with the result that unit costs have lowered, unit production has enormously increased, transportation has been better coordinated and effective cooperation between financier, miller and planter has been established through the creation of the Philippine Sugar Association. The standards of Hawaii are made the goal, which means of course that both Hawaii and California are heavily interested financially in the Philippine Sugar industry. The season 1924-25 having been unusually favorable, the rains holding on until very late in the grinding season, the Philippines marketed almost a half million tons of centrifugal sugar in the United States—an achievement surpassing the most sanguine expectation five years ago, when 200,000 tons was a big crop for all grades.

It may be noted that only one centrifugal sugarmill in the Philippines is of the Cuban type; the others are nearly all of the Hawaiian type; Honolulu has a big commerce with the Philippines in sugarmills and sugarmill appliances and machinery. The Hawaiian Americans who have come to the Philippines to engage in the sugar industry find that as yet the average production of sugar per hectare or acre runs approximately 40 per cent below that of Hawaii, and ratoning is not so successful as in Hawaii. The explanation seems to be that field methods in Hawaii are more scientific: since the application of some of these methods in the Philippines, production per hectare has risen steadily, and much remains still to be done in irrigation and flood control, seed selection and cultivation. Artificial fertilization of the soil is well advanced, so that artificial fertilizers figure among principal imports of the Philippines.

Sixty-five piculs of sugar per hectare is quite above the average and is adjudged a satisfactory crop. Within a short time this will not be true, since the soil and climate lend themselves to science for much greater production. The soil varies. In Negros it is generally volcanic loam, and somewhat

heavy. In Pampanga and Batangas, Luzon sugar regions, it is generally sandy. Fertilization and liming will supply what is lacking or neutralize what is too abundant; the Philippines are everywhere well adapted to the growing of sugar cane where there



Primitive Mill of Molave (hardwood) Rollers—Still Used in Remote Regions

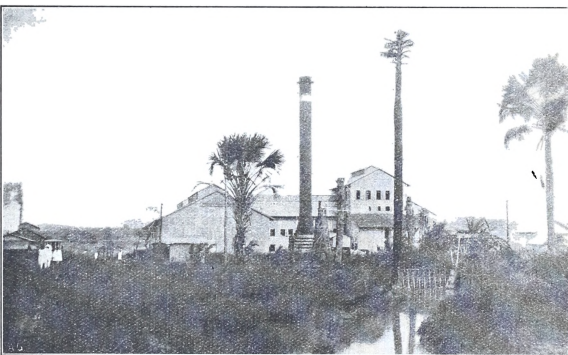
is to be found a year of distinct rainy and dry seasons. They therefore have, in Mindanao and the Visayas, enough good land to supply America with every pound of sugar she must import.

Being American territory, their sugar goes free of duty into the American market, an advantage of more than \$3.00 per picul over full-duty sugars and more than \$2.00 per picul over Cubans. It is evident that withdrawal of American sovereignty from the Philippines would precipitate bad times in the islands' sugar industry and cause tremendous losses. It is the American market that has made the centrifugal sugarmill possible; before the American period, the Philippines made only open-kettle *muscovado* sugars which they sold at

of the Suez Canal. This gave the Philippines access to Europe, and Europe access to the Philippines. Nicholas Loney, an American in British employ, induced Negro planters to install what at that time was the most modern sugarmill equipment. He agreed that the planters might pay for the machinery with the additional sugar they obtained from its utilization, overcoming in this way Spanish conservatism. The advantage was immediately evident: Loney soon had more customers than he could supply, and when the revolution came in 1896 sugar was only second to abaca. Manila hemp, as a principal export of the islands. The current value of the crop approaches \$40,000,000, excluding domestic consumption.

The largest centrifugal mills produce 50,000 tons of sugar per season, the season opening about November 1 and continuing six months or more, depending upon the lateness of the rains. The smallest mills produce from 1,200 to 5,000 tons; more commonly the capacity is from 20,000 to 25,000 tons, metric measurement throughout, the short town being the export unit only.

At the ruling market, workmen get 40 cents a day in the sugar fields—plowing, cultivating, cutting, loading, etc. Skilled labor is paid proportionately more according to the gradation of skill required in the various activities of this very technical industry. As schools are everywhere, and sugar technology is a principal course at the College of Agriculture, Filipinos are to be found in all capacities, even in mill management and administration. Six *Centrals* were built by Filipino planters' associations with loans from the Philippine National Bank, depleting the gold reserve six years ago and leading, with similar operations, to the temporary bankruptcy of the government—until more bonds could be sold in the United States. There was an interim when the law land to be disregarded by the government and the free sale of exchange at the insular treasury (for main-



Modern Sugar Central: Type of Many Now in the Islands.

low prices to China and Japan. While a good deal of this sugar is still produced by individual planters, the tendency is toward centrifugal milling.

The first modern impulse affecting the Philippine sugar industry was the opening

taining the gold parity of the peso with the dollar) temporarily suspended.

But the planters got their *Centrals*. Since then these mills have been enlarged and the debt to the bank has increased. Negotiations are in progress for readjust-

ment of the accounts and for bonding the properties if possible, for the earlier reimbursement of the bank and the public treasury. This might easily be affected were it not for the uncertainty as to the future political relation of the islands to the United States—a matter upon which prosperity in the sugar industry so largely depends.

Other *Centrals* were built by Hawaiian capital, others by San Francisco capital, while perhaps the wealthiest company of all is Spanish. Barcelona capital is quite heavily interested in the sugar industry of the Philippines. Recently Dutch capital from Java has been introduced, and this seems to be the small beginning of a liberal stream of money and expert experience from the Dutch East Indies. Sugar cane matures in 12 months in the Philippines, against 18 months in Hawaii. When plowing commences, planters receive advances from the *Centrals* on the basis of an agreed sum per picul for the estimated crop. This sum, doled out from time to time during the season, reaches 3 to 350 pesos, which is sold privately, or in some cases is loaded on railway cars at the planters' expense, from which point the *Centrals* assume the expense. The planters receive half of the sugar, the other half going to the *Centrals* for the job of milling. Some contracts provide 60 per cent of the crop for the planters, some fifty-five, but the usual one only fifty.

The milling industry is profitable to the investors and a boon to the planters, who receive much higher returns from their fields. They have interested with them in the industry, quite sizable aggregations of capital anxious to help them through hard times and share the profits of good times. The best sugar lands have never been opened up. They are vast tracts of public domain in southern Mindanao and in southern Negros.

Centrifugal sugar is handled in jute bags, an important export from India, though jute grows wild everywhere in the Philippines and a jute industry will one day be developed. *Muscovado* sugars are handled either in clay jars or native fiber bags. Chinese merchants finance their milling and marketing.

It is a pleasant hours' ride from Manila to the *Central* on the Calamba Sugar Estate at Canlubang, Laguna. Turning toward this estate at Calamba, from the main road, one sees sugar fields on every hand, on rolling slopes and in the volcanic foothill country. Some fields are being plowed, others have cane half-grown, others are being planted, others are lying fallow, while in others the young sprouts of ratoons are springing up. The grounds of the *Central* are finely laid out and park-like; the *Central* itself is a very busy place night and day throughout the grinding season, trainloads of cane being fed into the great crushers, the juice making the rounds through centrifugals, boiling plant and all, the fiber refuse feeding into the boiler fires or piling up beside the mill for the off-season fuel supply; and, as regularly as the ticking of a clock, sacks of high-grade centrifugal sugar caking from the chutes, moving across the scales and the sewing platform, and then on, either to train or warehouse, on endless chains. In such a mill there is hard work, but good pay. A lot of his hard-earned man sees a career. The contrast with the old days is sharp.

Several British firms are interested in the Philippine sugar industry, though only one, the Malabon Sugar Company, is milling. The others are variously engaged in making crop loans and in handling the product. Warner, Barnes & Co., successors of an old American firm, are prominent in this business and have records of the sugar in-

dustry covering a century. The Malabon Sugar Company operates the only sugar refinery in the islands, selling part of the product locally and exporting a part. The product is first class, being converted and refined *muscovado* sugar. The large quantity of molasses, always an important by-

product of the sugar-making industry, in the Philippines is utilized almost entirely for the making of alcohol, a large portion of which is denatured and used as fuel for tractors on the plantations. The remainder is the basis of beverages for the native trade.

Friar Lands: In Politics—Hence the Soup

†\$600 Yearly For Foreclosure Proceedings

When the American regime began in the Philippines and the sovereignty of the people of the United States was established over the archipelago by the Treaty of Paris, some ten per cent of the cultivated lands of the islands was embraced in estates in the various provinces known as the friar estates because they were the properties either in fee simple or trust of the friar orders who had evangelized the islands and Christianized the people, saving the pagans of the remote regions and the Moros of Palawan, Sulu and Mindanao. Dr. Dean C. Worcester limits the correct use of the word *Filipino* to this Christianized element, but this element, the peasantry of which clothed the friar estates, in the later years of the Spanish regime grew more and more dissatisfied with the administration of the estates and their dissatisfaction may be cited as the principal cause of the final rebellion against Spain.

This by way of introduction. The American peace commissioners became convinced that these lands would have to be purchased and sold to the occupants, the native tenants. To do so was authorized in the Civil Government Act of July 1, 1902. Taft went to Rome and laid the basis for the purchase, which as civil governor he effected in Manila. The first bonds of the Philippine government were sold for this purpose, and this bond transaction too was authorized by the Civil Government Act. The following statement appears in the Philippine Commission's report for 1907:

Friar-Lands Fund	
Sale of Bonds	\$14,000,000.00
Premium on bonds	1,060,780.00
Rents in 1906	98,061.30
Rents in 1907	226,781.25
Int. on Deposits	26,100.36
By suspense, differences in prior fiscal years.	147,351.16
Total	\$15,559,977.07
Purchases, surveys, etc.,	
1905	6,839,776.50
Same for 1906	7,055,230.68
Same for 1907	8,250.03
Int., 1906	138,099.00
Same for 1907	806,428.33
Balance to 1908	711,991.53
Total	\$15,559,977.07

It will be noted that at that time the credit of the government in the American money market was good. The bonds are non-taxable and bear four per cent interest annually. They sold at a substantial premium and will mature in 1935. The sum the government paid for the friar estates was \$7,239,000. Taft gives the interest charge upon the government annually in round figures \$2,000. He also lists the lands: Dominican estates, 60,461.74 hectares; Augustinian estates, 68,770.26 hectares; Recoletos estates, 41,685.56 hectares; total, 170,917.56 hectares. But adjustments occurred. The estates had generally been transferred to third parties. The government finally acquired 379,829.76 acres for its \$7,239,000. The friar orders

received half of the money; the other half went to Rome to be expended in the Philippines for the improvement of the church.

Properties of the Jesuits and of the Franciscan friars were not purchased. Mandalayan, San Francisco del Monte and Muntinlupa were also excluded from the sale. San Pedro de Tunasan remains a Jesuit property; at San Rafael, Bulacan, is the estate held in trust for the San Juan de Dios hospital.

Before the expulsion of the Jesuits in 1768, their properties had been very extensive; they were however seized by the crown and distributed among the friar orders, the grosser details of the incident making by no means a pretty story. Among the Jesuit properties of old times might be mentioned Cuartel de España, Santa Cruz church and convent, Luneta police station; and if even these were restored their value is a fortune.

The growth of the friar estates through three centuries was natural; and no less natural was the belief of the people that fabulous earnings went to the friars from the estates. Rentals seem to have been very low, and many of the estates were well improved, with extensive and permanent irrigation systems installed. Perhaps instead of a violent revolution the Philippines really required a law such as England enjoys, making private trusts subject to official scrutiny by the courts, which might not be amiss even now. One means by which the estates accumulated was by outright purchase. During the long period of the galleon trade the Spanish community was degraded by participation in it. The practice seems to have been the prototype of the modern dole legislation, such as is now so feared in England as possibly undermining her social structure. The crown had rewarded with land grants its faithful servants in the islands. First generations constructed and improved, second ones enjoyed, perhaps preserved, and third ones, as everywhere else, squandered and neglected their patrimony. This fatal tendency of human nature was made more acute by the share every Spaniard had in the galleon trade; provincial families would leave their estates and remove to Manila to traffic with their *boletas*; and when they did, they sold their lands for what they would bring, the one possible purchaser usually being the friar who was the parish priest—who would have the funds from his order.

Similarly lands were bequeathed to the friars, or given them in trust so that the usufruct might be devoted to some permanent charity, such as San Lazaro and San Juan de Dios hospitals. As late as 1864, it is almost startling to recall, Spain had but 1000 soldiers in the Philippines and there were 209 towns where no other Caucasian lived but the friar who was the parish priest as well as the dependable agent of the government. Taft found most of these men devoted to their work; the world advanced, but they remained with

Thomas Aquinas, Pope Clemente, and King Henry VIII at the time that nearly seven arches was battling for Rome and hurling Phillips against the apostate Martin Luther! It may be conceded that being zealots and mere men, some of the friars were not disappointed when the wills of their parishioners turned over to them properties that from another and more practical viewpoint had best been left to their heirs.

At any rate, in one way and another the estates came to be, and then came to be the primary cause of the revolution, and at last came to be the property of the government Congress established over the Philippines until sold off to the people.

In 23 years the government has sold off 10.5 per cent of the friar lands and issued private titles to the purchasers. It has also sold 75.9 per cent of the lands, upon which all of the installments have not been paid. It reports 10.1 per cent of the lands still vacant, and 3.5 per cent reserved for the bureau of agriculture and bureau of forestry. The task of selling off the lands is difficult because of politics; in a large country it would not be much of a problem, but in a small one it is; the aggressive vendors of the purchasers, their tenants and others whom they may influence is a barrier to firm procedure. The income of the government from the estates last year was P957,217.12, or \$478,308.56, which is considerable and well above the annual interest on the bonds. Although the government will have friar lands on its hands long after the birds mature, the hope expressed by Taft that the lands would liquidate the bonds may be realized.

When a purchaser becomes delinquent, the bureau of lands, under the law, should institute foreclosure and sell him out; but it only has \$300 a year for this purpose, and this, and the number of delinquent purchasers is increasing with practical impunity. Where irrigated lands are sold, until they are fully paid for and title passed the government maintains the irrigation systems, an incidental expense that passes to the purchaser with his title, so that he is naturally in no particular hurry to receive the title. His reluctance may be increased by the fact that the purchase price is low and taxes upon titled lands are rising. His installments may be easy to meet, but the incentive is not great to meet them.

The protection of a politician does better. To make the non-irrigated lands more salable, several irrigation systems have been installed. The expense is for the account of the purchaser and makes his payments much higher than those of his neighbors fortunate enough to have bought lands the friars had provided with water. Such a system has been installed at Naic at a cost of \$125,000 in round numbers. The payment is now a matter of dispute between the bureau of lands and bureau of public works. The first says "Look to the purchasers." The second replies, "You pay us, and look to the purchasers yourselves."

It is at Naic that General Emilio Aguinaldo has an estate of some 1,000 hectares covered out of the friar lands. To improve it, he borrowed P18,000 from the San Lazaro Estate real estate loan fund. He has, it seems, paid nothing on account of principal or interest on either account, so that his indebtedness to the government runs in the neighborhood of \$100,000. His case may not be typical; the attitude of Malacanan seems to have been in the past what it is now,—and not different under Harrison than under Forbes or Wood,—to let

the account run on and the accumulating interest along with it.

The situation is practically parallel in respect to lands held by Senator Antero Soriano, taken from the same estate. Senator Soriano is a political opponent of General Aguinaldo, and it seems that he too has paid nothing or nearly nothing on his friar lands account with the government.

The bureau of lands has a revolving real estate loan fund from the friar lands bonds that in the beginning was P100,000 and is now about P300,000. With this fund it helps the purchasers equip their lands with tools and animals. The fund seems to be working very well. The bureau also builds roads to make the unsold lands more accessible and desirable; it had P102,000 for this work last year.

The San Lazaro estate fund is another, the origin of which is interesting. Early in the 17th century the owner of that estate—then a plantation, with forest lands from which timbers for many churches and other edifices still standing in Manila were cut, but now almost in the heart of the city, extending from Acarraga to Cementerio del Norte—contracted leprosy and died of it. He gave the estate in trust to the Jesuits, to use the usufruct for the care of lepers; and when the Jesuits were expelled this trust went to the Franciscans. Of course the government and Church were mutually involved, being one. Under America the plan had to be abandoned. The

government itself wished to care for the lepers. By compromise it got half of the estate and the Church the other, the portion beyond the hospital. The Church is to follow the terms of the will and devote the proceeds of the land to leper work. So is the government, but it really uses much more. The government's share of the estate has been sold and very largely paid for, in contrast to the rural estates, and the money derived from the sales is loaned upon real estate in Manila. The value of the government's share is P3,619,936, from which must be deducted P954,187 for areas for streets and alleys, Bilibid and San Lazaro hospital. Sixteen lots are leased, their value being P35,330. From sales completed the government has P1,148,963, with P380,786 to come from sales upon which payments have not been completed. Payments are accelerated by the rising value of Manila property. In the provinces they may be retarded by exactly opposite causes, the same that have brought public-credit bonds to discount.

At the close of last year the San Lazaro loan fund stood at P1,629,504, with 11,400 applications for loans pending action.

As the time approaches for the maturity of the friar lands bonds, sale of the remaining lands becomes more difficult. They are not the most desirable, and the installments must be large enough to liquidate the account in 1933, two years before prior to the maturity of the bonds. Such is the story up to date.

Bread-Eating Filipinos Off for Davis Matches

*** ** ** ** **
Loaf Supplements Rice Pot in Race Building



F. ARAGON

Twenty-five years ago, Filipinos were unknown in the athletic world. Today they are known as several-times Far Eastern Olympic champions; not a few individual athletes have made creditable records; the Aragon brothers go to America to the Davis Cup tennis matches, not expecting of course to win the meet but fully expecting to best a number of the teams and make a name for the Philippines in the tennis world. Twenty-five years ago Filipinos ate boiled rice, and hardly any bread. Today Filipinos eat wheat bread; the middle class that is developing here, eats wheat bread regularly; wheat bread is now a part of its daily diet, as necessary as rice itself.

The question arises, then, are 300,000 acres of American wheatlands, from which the crop is sold annually in the Philippines in the form of flour, contributing to the physical evolution of the Filipino people? That this process is going on, is everywhere evident. Children are hardier, their simple breakfast perhaps a cup of chocolate and a bun; and it may be surmised in the absence of scientific data,

Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Gaches left Manila Sunday, May 9, for a trip to the United States and Europe, during which it is hoped Mrs. Gaches' health will improve. Mr. Gaches is the proprietor of big business interests in the Philippines, and the president and manager of large mercantile corporations mainly interested in the import

that adults average higher in stature and heavier in weight; they enjoy better muscular force and an alertness characterizes their movements that seems almost foreign to the tropics and a so-called rice country.

The conjecture that the eating of wheat has something to do with the physical improvement of the race seems at least an hypothesis that may be maintained until disproved. That Filipinos are eating per capita more wheat, and more rice too, than they ever did before, is a fact proved by the merest glance at the records.

During the first quarter of this year importations of wheat flour were lower than they may be expected to average for the year, yet 36 million pounds were brought in, and 29 millions of these pounds were from the United States, being 81 per cent of all wheat flour imports for the quarter. On this basis, the islands will take the crop from 200,000 acres of American wheatlands this year, but the actual year's consumption is likely to be higher than this by 50 per cent.

His plantation interests are in Davao, where he grows hemp and coconuts. He is now developing a country place at Alabang, a half hour's ride from Manila, being one of a few men realizing the natural advantages of the environs of Manila for country estates. He is a Director of the Chamber of Commerce.



G. ARAGON



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14 CALLE PINPIN

P. O. Box 1638

Telephone 1156

TWO-FIFTHS OF COTTON TRADE GETS AWAY

Unbleached, bleached, dyed and printed cotton textiles are leading cotton imports of the Philippines; after which come socks and stockings, underwear and thread, rounding out a list of seven main items of cotton imports that for the first quarter of the year were valued at \$5,136,637, and the portion from the United States at \$3,060,375. There seems to have been nothing abnormal pertaining to the trade during the period reviewed; it was all the time just the usual steady movement of goods under existing conditions; therefore it is evident that two-fifths of the cotton trade of the Philippines gets away from the United States and into foreign countries chiefly for the reason that the tariff duties permit and even encourage this to occur.

Unbleached muslins imported were 3,107,773 square yards, of which 920,003 came from China and 786,392 from Japan. This is more than the portion from the United States, 1,384,552 square yards. The value of the portion from the United States was \$225,463; the value of the portion from Japan was \$100,584; from China, \$106,129; from all foreign sources, including Japan and China, \$211,033. America is losing nearly 50 per cent of the unbleached muslin trade in the Philippines.

Bleached goods imported were 9,228,003 square yards, of which 7,600,911 came from the United States, indicating that where something more than cheap labor and long hours is involved American goods are on a surer basis. Yet Japan distanced the United States in dyed cotton textiles by nearly 50 per cent: America's sales were 2,055,649 square yards and Japan's 2,972,486. Great Britain sold half as much as the United States, 1,020,214 square yards.

America did have 80 per cent of the cotton prints market, sending 1,200,952 square yards into the islands out of a total of 5,026,744, comparative values being \$758,236 against \$156,095. Japan and Great Britain were the leading competitors, each selling about 50 per cent of all cotton prints not bought from the United States. Most socks and stockings came from the United States, the total value being \$110,018, and the value of the shipments from the United States \$96,360. Germany, Japan and China about equally divided the other \$18,658. The value of underwear imports was \$251,813, America's share being \$13,422 and Japan's \$193,835, with Germany, France and China sharing the remaining \$44,506. The value of thread imports was \$278,151, America's share being \$68,489 and Great Britain's \$192,964, with Switzerland, France and Japan sharing the remaining \$16,697.

We have mentioned seven countries and seven items. Small balances in each item are variously shared by other countries but are of no consequence. The first four items total 24,078,243 square yards valued at \$1,546,651. The value of America's portion of the trade in the seven items was \$3,060,374, of Britain's \$780,094, of Switzerland's \$136,903, of Japan's \$976,551 of China's \$185,676, of Germany's \$37,646, and of France's \$14,002.

ABOUT LIBERIA

As it seems that with the inauguration of the Firestone rubber-growing project in Liberia the interest of America in that country will be intensified, the Journal this month publishes elsewhere a brief review of Liberia's resources. Responding to public sympathy over territorial encroachments in

British-American Protectorate 1909, Roosevelt sent a commission to look into Liberia's affairs, since which time the country has been practically a British-American protectorate, with our interest predominant. We administer the customs, handing loans at stake, and supervise military, agriculture and boundary questions. Liberia is about the size of Luzon; it lies on the west coast of Africa between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast; it has a coast line of 300 miles with numerous ports of entry. Its governing population comprises about 20,000 descendants of American negro immigrants by whom the republic was established in 1847, and 40,000 or 50,000 civilized natives of the same blood. A dozen or more tribes are embraced in the general population of about two million. Until the grant of the Firestone concession, the rubber trade was controlled by the Liberian Rubber Corporation, a British company.

STEP UP, PLEASE: GET YOUR CONCESSIONS!

By two news items in the public prints this month we confess ourselves astounded. One was an utterance of a representative not as yet high in authority, but hoping to be; the other by him who is there already—with boots on. The first would offer the Firestone rubber-land lease proposal with an amendment—"to take effect the day after independence is granted."

What Our Statesmen Have to Offer

The other said about the same thing, that when the Philippines were assured of their independence they would welcome capital from abroad, or perhaps he said they would welcome American capital. The ideal, then, is to turn the Philippines into a concessions grab-bag. If anyone can make anything else out of it, if they can cite an instance that turned out differently, they are closer students than we are and they rate the public morality of a landed gentry higher than we do. We use the term *landed gentry* in the generic sense—a remark we append for the benefit of Mr. Gannett and *The Nation*.

PAYING BUNGA MAS

Bunga Mas was formerly paid by one Malay state to another, also to China. It was a triennial gift or tribute—the authorities are in doubt just which. "Bunga Mas did not invariably carry with it the legal obligation to obey the orders of the recipient. On the other hand, it did involve this if the receiver of the Bunga Mas was strong enough to enforce it." In other words, Bunga Mas was bluff: if the bluff worked, the state it worked on came through. The question arises, did the custom die with the Malay states? It seems to us that the United States has been paying Bunga Mas to the Philippines for low these many years, and not triennially, but every year. And not *two ornamental plants with leaves and flowers of gold and silver, valued at about a thousand pounds*, but dollars by the millions. When the Philippine tariff remains unchanged for 17 years and no longer serves to protect American commerce in this territory, and Congress does nothing about it, America pays the Philippines Bunga Mas. In the old days Bunga Mas was supposed to promote amicable relations, and the supposition usually proved a delusion. Again we think conditions have not changed, that to stand for a bluff does not promote amicable relations but keeps one fellow arrogant, as long as the other acquiesces. While Congress abdicates its authority over the public domain here, the United States pays Bunga Mas to the Philippines.

Angat Irrigation Dam Brings Water to 62,500 Acres of Luzon Rice Lands

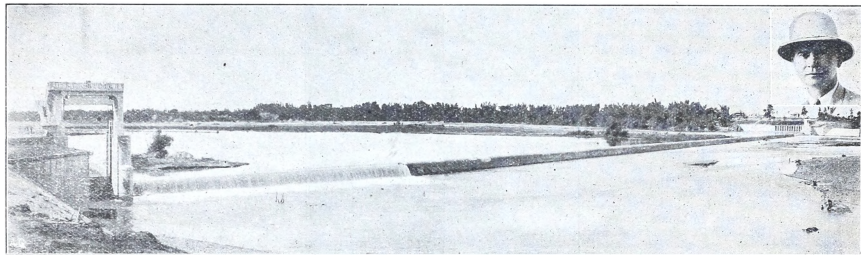
The diversion dam of the Angat Irrigation System designed when completed to water 62,500 acres of rice lands in the lower Luzon valley, was formally opened on Labor Day, May 1, and the water turned through the intake gates into the main canal for the southern portion of the project, covering lands in Bustos, Quingua, Malolos, Bigaa, Bulacan, Guiguinto, Boaco and Pnombong, all in the province

from carrying away the sand and gravel underneath. Rows of collapsible gates at either end of the dam are held upright with metal pins that give way at known pressure, lowering the gates and relieving the flood pressure on the dam.

Sluice gates, of structural steel, are installed at both intake weirs to accommodate the *banca* and *balsa* traffic on the river. *Banqueros* have acquired skill in guiding

rico *Agcaoll*; and the northern canal structures by Gordon and Haley. The bureau of public works estimates the crop increase annually will be 50 per cent of the cost of the project. During the dry season ten meters of water per second can be furnished for sugar, garden and orchard crops, corn, yams, legumes and tobacco, together with some rice. The city is tapping the same river 30 kilometers farther upstream, for its new water system; but it is reported this will not affect materially the irrigation system, as the city will require no more than a meter of water per second.

The next thing is getting the money back, which the bureau plans to do in forty



The Angat Irrigation System Diversion Dam and the Builder, J. B. Findley.

of Bulacan. In July some water will be furnished for the north portion of the project, for lands in San Rafael, Baliuag, Pulilan and adjacent towns in Pampanga. The area in the two portions of the project is approximately 62,500 acres, all expected to be benefiting from the system before the end of October, this year. While the principal crop in the district is rice, considerable sugar cane is raised and this crop will not be jeopardized by another serious drouth such as has been experienced this year.

The dam itself is a remarkable engineering achievement, the work of J. B. Findley, well known engineer and contractor. It is of reinforced concrete and is 563 meters wide, said to be the largest dam east of Suez. It was built during a period when work was interrupted six times by some of the heaviest floods ever known. On June 25, 1924, the flood was twenty feet over the dam, with no damage done.

There is an island above the dam, dividing the river. The diversion weirs have been so constructed as not to interfere with this natural flow of the water. The north current will provide water for the northern portion of the project, the south current provides for the southern portion. The project is the largest yet undertaken by the bureau of public works and was planned and carried out by the irrigation division of that bureau, the cost being nearly P5,000,000, with the work more than 90 per cent now completed and expenditures something more than P4,000,000 to date.

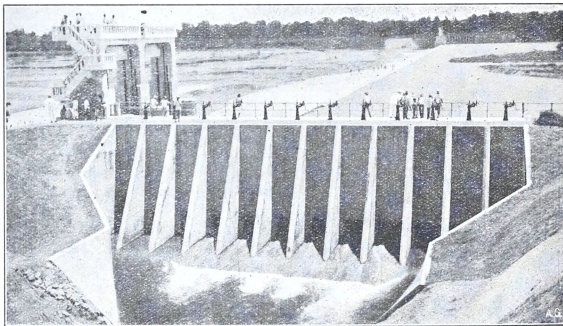
An interesting feature of the dam is that it does not rest upon bedrock. It is of the so-called *floating* type, designed so that the water seeping through beneath it is retarded so as not to carry away sand and gravel and undermine the structure. Beneath the concrete structure are two lines of sheet piling, one for upstream defense and one for protection against downstream percolation. A reinforced concrete apron has been laid below the dam, the outer blocks lying free, to prevent the eddies

their heavily loaded balsas through these gates, a feat that is not uninteresting to observe. Incidentally, bathing at this giant swimming hole is excellent. The dam is just a good hour's drive from Manila, 17 kilometers east of the junction at Quingua on the Manila-north road, on the road to Bustos, that in the dry season at least is in good condition.

Three million pounds of steel reinforcing, and 45,000 barrels of cement went into the building of this dam, which measures 25,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete material.

Several well known engineering and contracting firms worked on the irrigation system as a whole. The canals for the

years in equal annual installments at the interest rate of four per cent. The charge against each hectare will be in the neighborhood of 15 pesos, two piculs of sugar or five cavans of rice. To collect such a low annual charge from lands benefitted by a permanent irrigation system kept in condition and carefully administered by public authority would seem to be an easy matter, but it isn't. There is a very large church estate in the project, that of San Juan de Dios hospital. There are some friar lands in the project, and many pieces of parish lands. Tenantry prevails over the entire district: to add 15 pesos per hectare to the land taxes, and collect it, offers many difficulties. It is said that in India



Intake Gates, Southern Section of Angat System: Water Flowing Into Main Canal

southern portion were built by the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company; and those for the northern portion by Carlos Barreto. The southern canal structures, bridges, gates, culverts, etc., were built by Roma-

the charge against irrigated lands is about 20 pesos a year, and perpetual; but India is not the Philippines. Anyway, Angat is nearing completion and increased yields of crops are things worthwhile in themselves.

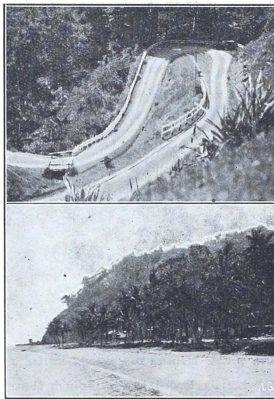
1000 New Cars Imported: A Trip to Atimonan

Perhaps nothing better illustrates the prosperity the Philippines are enjoying than the increasing utilization of the motor car and motor truck, lines of business that never approached their present volume even in the most golden days of the post-war boom. During the first quarter of the year nearly 1,000 American motor cars were imported into the islands. The exact number was 940 valued at P1,200,758, together with 309 motor trucks valued at P308,774. It is a common sight to see from three to six of these trucks equipped for provincial passenger transportation, at the bureau of public works awaiting registration.

As roads extend into quaint and little known corners of the islands, the Philippines develop more and more into the motorist's paradise to which the engineer's skill adapts their natural beauty. Formerly, for example, who ever went to Taal, to climb its rugged sides and gaze down into its mysterious caldron? Few, because over the uncompleted roads the trip was too long and the pleasure of the outing too much detracted from by fatigue. But now the trip is easily made in a single day, motoring out early, and back after the noon heat has left the valleys and the sunset glow is on the hills.

If few formerly went to Taal and worshipped at the shrine of Our Lady of Casaysay, fewer still went to Lucena, Lukban and the other old Tagalog towns of Tayabas where the Franciscan friars built so many cathedrals that can be to the eye of

the stranger today no less objects of admiration than the pagan temples of other oriental countries. Each is a superb ex-



Zigzag on Atimonan Road and Beach Drive from Atimonan to Gumaca.

ample of Roman architecture and few are so crumbled with time that a renewal of faith, if the modern world had it, would not preserve them still for several centuries.

Their rough-hewn rafters will still sustain the weight of a tile roof; all but in vain the persistent vine gnaws at their walls of stone and rubble, too frail for the friars' satisfaction if less than a meter thick. To each is attached the priest's house or *convento*, its first floor given over to the parish school where the sum of knowledge was the alphabet, the tables and the *catechism*—all learned by rote and recited in loud vocal chorus. In the old days, besides the churches and the convent there was the *municipio*, headquarters of the *gobernadorcillo* to whom, with the priest, Spain looked for peace and order in his community and the regular collection of tribute. In these modern days there is another pretentious building, the new school house; and many of the towns are dignified by whole streets of substantial new residences.

One may leave Manila after breakfast any morning this hot weather and within an hour be in the cooler heights of the foothills of Mount Banahaw. Passing San Pablo, he may keep on skirting the volcano's slopes until well beyond Lukban and quite near Sampaloc and Mauban, where he may lunch at the edge of a wood where monkeys are chattering in the trees and kalaw birds are squawking off the hours. Then he may turn back to Lucena, and off to the Pacific coast over the Atimonan road, a mountain hazard more thrilling than the zigzag at Baguio. On this trip he will enjoy on all sides, at every moment, landscapes of supernal beauty. On the slopes

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and

every product means a good smoke!

of the mountains, the primal forests; huddled among them, miniature valleys—some twenty acres, some a hundred or two—level, green and cultivated, the fecund rivulets gurgling through ditches and sluice gates and the peasants smiling over pleasant field tasks. In one valley they are harvesting, in another planting, in still another stacking the grain or perhaps making ready the threshing ground; so that within half an hour's riding the cycle of an entire season has been run.

Brakes must hold fast as the road descends swiftly into Atimonan; hardly are the mountains behind when the shore is in front, and then the road is a seashore boulevard into Sinan and Gumaca. By arrangement with the El Dorado Oil company the night may be passed in their manager's cottage at Sinan, where there is a pier and good surf bathing. This trip may be made by rail as well as motor; if one hasn't taken it he has not seen one of the most seductive regions of Luzon. The road to Lucena and Lukban follows quite closely the old *Camino Real* or King's Highway that was maintained through several centuries for the bringing of the galleon cargo, the silver subsidy from Mexico, from the Pacific to Manila. The galleon port was Mauban or some adjacent point, and the treasure was brought under heavy guard to the head of the lake, thence by barge across the lake and down the river.

A particularly clear idea of what this old King's Highway was may be gained by turning to the left at Km. 130 and driving to Lukban without passing through Lucena, which may be visited on the return trip. If rains have not been heavy, this detour may be risked with great advantage to the traveler—who otherwise will not see the old bridge back of the church at Tayabas, where, without the slightest doubt, witches and warlocks of the most mischievous nature gather nightly in diabolical revels. They haunt the old water mill, too, at the right of the bridge. One may visit this mill or the one on the left of the road as he returns to Lucena, which he will find in operation just as if the gray old priest had just shown his people how to build and use it.

However, the old mills are going out; they have served their day and the oil engine with its more efficient steel grist mill is taking its place. The new is to be observed as well as the old. Gumaca, one finds, is an important wholesale point with the usual well stocked Chinese general store. From up and down the coast people go to Gumaca by boat to trade, and when one stops there he is asked the Manila price of copra. The whole trip is made through coconut groves from Calauan on. The clustered fronds of these stately palms cover the lower mountain crests completely; in mighty phalanxes of green the trees assault the slopes of Banahaw, reaching surprising heights. It is coconuts, not rice, that explain the prosperity of the region. Yet no farmer's son is studying the coconut industry. The peasants will carry that on, they always have; and the Chinese will buy, or nowadays, the Americans representing vegetable oil mills; so that the planters' sons may come to Manila, live gaily and learn law and politics. As such they will make indifferent planters like their fathers, but as long as the peasants carry on it is of course all right—unless a pest should attack the groves, which would be an act of providence and quite unpreventable.

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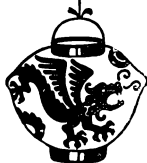
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RESOURCES OF LIBERIA



The principal articles of African produce exported from Liberia are coffee, palm kernels, and piassava, shipments for last year totalling 1,649 tons, 7,773 tons, and 3,741 tons, respectively. Practically the whole of Liberia is rich in oil palms. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the palm kernel and palm oil industry has been neglected in the Republic, and the same can be said in respect of other potential sources of wealth. At present there is an enormous supply of palm products, the greater part of which goes to waste. All that is required is proper conservation of labor and the provision of transport to enable the present trading organizations in Liberia to handle three times the amount of kernels now collected by them for export. As to what amount of kernels Liberia could be relied upon to supply annually from the trees ready to hand, it is hard to say, but an estimate of 50,000 tons, which was the quantity of kernels exported from Sierra Leone in 1912, cannot be regarded as anything but conservative. Palm oil exports from Liberia during 1923 were returned at £20,500. There is no reason why in time to come, after Liberia has got further up the ladder of success, the supplies from the natural trees should not be augmented by planting operations.

Piassava fibre, obtained from the piassava palm, with which large areas of low-lying marsh lands in Liberia, the Republic are well stocked, is another important export product.

With regard to the practically non-existent trade in copra, the total export in 1923 amounted to 8,275 lb., valued at £50. The coconut is essentially a plantation product, and its potential source of wealth has already been recognized in Sierra Leone, where nurseries have been started to encourage its cultivation. Liberia has all the natural resources essential for the successful planting of coconuts, in temperature, rainfall, soil and a long coast-line, and the day will undoubtedly arrive when this palm product, too, receives in Liberia the attention it deserves. As regards agriculture in general, traders who go to Liberia with the intention of buying and exporting African produce would do well to remember that the cultivated products which are grown in the native farm clearings are not sufficient to feed the population. On the other hand, the trader, owing to this same shortage due to under-cultivation, is able to import and sell rice in considerable quantities. Practically only one cultivated product—coffee—is grown for export in any quantity, and one has only to compare the prices quoted for Liberian coffee on the European markets with, say, that of East African coffees, to realize that here again a great opportunity provided for coffee planting by the adaptable soil and climate is being neglected.

Ginger used to be grown in sufficient quantities before the war to warrant its figuring on the list of exports, but none was returned in the figures for 1922, and only 1,795 lb.

Sugar, Cotton, Cocoa for 1923. The sugar cane grown is devoted almost entirely to the manufacture of rum, crude stills being found on most of the farms owned by prosperous Liberian farmers. Cotton is grown in small patches by the natives, the spinning being undertaken by the women, whilst the men do the

weaving. The non-colored part of a country cloth is usually woven from yarns made from native cotton, whilst the colored portions are woven from imported yarns. Cocoa is grown, but again in such small quantities, and so badly prepared, unfermented, for European markets, that it is not to be compared with the systematized production of cocoa in other parts of West Africa. Rubber is grown and exported by an American company operating a large plantation between Monrovia and White Plains at Johnsonville, the figures for 1923 being returned as 10,564 pounds.

Of the uncultivated products, palm kernels and palm oil take a leading position, exceeding the value of coffee exported. There is little doubt that the chief natural

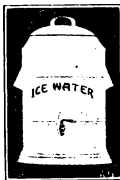
wealth of Liberia available for immediate exploitation is to be found in the oil palm, common to all parts of the Republic; but here again this agricultural asset will only become of material value to the revenue of the country when the government is able to get the interior opened up and to provide proper means of communication between the interior and the coast.

If, as is confidently anticipated, the road building and transport development schemes now being undertaken in the country achieve the desired result, the day will undoubtedly arrive when road transport for goods and passengers will have to be supplemented by railway traffic, since volume and numbers, as well as the distances then to be covered, would be too great to allow them adequately and economically to be catered for by any form of road transport alone. Preparations are now being made to transport by road produce from up-country district in the Republic.

Hot?

Thirsty?

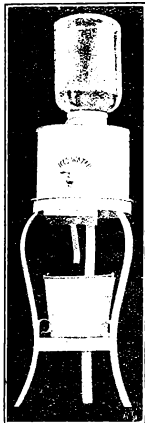
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The economic importance of the Philippines to the United States has reached such a volume that it impresses every American visiting Manila with a more serious purpose than to revel at Santa Ana Cabaret,—the world's biggest dance hall,—or enjoy the nonvestedian hospitality of the city itself. Anxiety about rubber supplies has led to inquiry as to the sources of essential raw products, bringing out the fact that Manila hemp is necessary to the cordage industry of America and grows nowhere else but in the Philippines, and that the Philippines produce one third of the surplus coconut crop of the tropical world and the United States takes nearly the entire supply.

As a buyer from the United States the territory looms no less important. The chamber of commerce has tabulated the ten chief imports during a period of ten years. The results show the high position of America in the import trade of the islands. Even silk goods are included; in the last ten years the islands bought silk goods to the sum of \$21,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 was from the United States. Although the islands are so near Japan and China, American silks, having free entry into American territory, have 43 per cent of the silk market here as a consequence.

In the same period the Philippines bill for automobiles was \$20,000,000, and excepting about \$100,000 it all went to the United States.

Cotton cloths are 17 per cent of all Philippine imports, averaging them over ten years. In this period ended in 1925, the islands spent \$162,000,000 for cotton cloths, \$116,000,000 of it with the United States.

In other words, America enjoys 71-1/2 per cent of the cotton cloth market of the Philippines. Japan probably ranks second and Manchester third. Japan has no little advantage in other cotton manufactures, because she makes cheap towels, underwear and socks to comply with the demand for cheap materials in a country where the earnings of able bodied men do not average higher than 20 cents per working day throughout the year. Of cotton manufactures except cloth the islands bought during ten years to the sum of \$72,000,000, of which they bought \$31,000,000 from the United States.

In the same period the Philippines paid \$79,000,000 for iron and steel products, and paid \$65,000,000 for machinery, and \$43,000,000 of it to the United States. They paid \$31,000,000 for wheat flour, and \$19,000,000 of it to the United States. They paid \$22,000,000 for dairy products, and \$16,500,000 to the United States. They paid \$22,000,000 for gasoline, and \$16,000,000 of it to the United States. They would have bought much more of American flour, if it might have been supplied them during the European War. This is shown by the fact that they now buy 85 per cent of their flour from the United States, that they gave \$10,000,000 for flour last year.

Among their ten chief imports, rice is the only one they do not buy principally from the United States. Rice comes from the great granary of the orient, Indochina. Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau when here during February observed the retarded economic condition of the people and advised the political leaders to abandon thought of political independence and adopt a new slogan, "Prosperity for the Masses." His statement created a deep impression,

although it was meant quite as much for the ear of official Washington as for official Manila. On the basis of area, if Philippine trade equalled that of Hawaii, with the United States it would be more than three billion dollars annually; and if it equalled that of Hawaii on the basis of population it would be seven and a half billion dollars annually with the United States.

The figures are authoritatively given out by Captain H. L. Heath, president of the Chamber of Commerce. They serve to put vividly before the American people the re-

markable value of the islands when the public domain of the United States here has been put into cultivation. Harvey Firestone, Jr., winding up his investigations here, finds vast areas suitable for rubber. Arthur F. Fischer, Director of forestry, adds that not only the rubber supply for America but quinine too, can be produced here. The college of agriculture adds coffee and jute. The latter product, now a monopoly of India, is, in the Philippines, despised as a noxious weed and every means taken to stamp it out—fortunately without much success. Coffee succumbed to the insurrections. The bureau of forestry has classified the lands: commercial forests, 62,240 sq. miles; non-commercial forests, 12,801 sq. miles; mangrove swamps yielding dyewoods and tanning barks, 1,045 sq. miles; grass lands, 22,756 sq. miles; lands under cultivation, 9,607 sq. miles; unexplored lands, 5,951 sq. miles.



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Review of Business Condition for April



REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN
Mailed & Company



The last report on Abaca covered the month of March with statistics up to and including March 29th. The present report covers the month of April with statistics up to and including May 3.

U. S. GRADES.

On the 1st of the month the New York market was dull with sellers offering on the basis of J 1 10½¢, I 12¼¢ and F 13½¢. The buyers were showing very little interest and were confining their purchases to housemarks and special grades. By the 10th of the month the market was somewhat steadier due to a fair amount of buying and prices advanced about ¼¢ per lb. Buying became more general and by the 20th prices advanced to a basis of J 11¼¢, I 13¼¢ and F 13½¢. There was a fair amount of buying throughout the remainder of the month, and the market on the 30th was firm with sellers offering on the basis of J 11½¢, I 13¼¢ and F 14½¢. The buyers were showing no disposition to follow the advance in price and it was generally believed enough hemp had been purchased for their immediate requirements.

On the 1st of the month the shipping houses were buying sparingly on the basis of E P34.—, F 32.—, G 24.—, H 17.—, I 31.—, J 25.—, S1 31.—, S2 30.— and S3 25.— with the usual difference for special lots. By the middle of the month prices had declined about 1¢.— per picul on the better grades but in sympathy with the slight advance in the U. S. market, buyers were offering the following prices by the 20th of the month E P34.50, F 32.50, G 24.50, H 17.50, I 31.—, J 25.50, S1 31.50, S2 29.50 and S3 25.50.

These prices were maintained throughout the balance of the month. The dealers continued to hold out for better prices and it is reported that a fair amount of U. S. hemp went into store. The dealers also claimed they were unable to buy in the provinces at the prices offered by the shippers.

U. K. GRADES. The U. K. market was in the hands of the speculators on the 1st of the month, the shipping houses being unable to meet competition owing to the fact that the prices in Manila were considerably higher than what they could get for the hemp on the London market. Nominal quotations were J2 £38.10, K £30.10 and L £32.—. There was a slight recovery and by the middle of the month the shipping houses were selling on the basis of J2 £41.— to £41.10, K £32.— to £32.10 and L £33.10 to £34.—, with the usual premium for housemarks. The market remained fairly steady at these prices until about the 25th of the month when it became apparent that the buyers were getting exceedingly nervous over the possibility of a coal strike. The month closed with the market dull and lifeless with sellers asking

£41.— for J2, £31.— for K and £32.10 for L.

The Manila market for U. K. grades was unsettled on the 1st of the month. Buyers' ideas seemed to be on the basis of J2 P19.—, K 14.50, L 15.50 and M 13.— with sellers asking from 4 reals to P1.— more. This condition continued until about the 20th of the month when there was a slightly better feeling and shippers were willing to pay from 4 reals to P1.— over these prices for good lots. Some sales were made at even higher prices. By the end of the month the buyers were inclined to reduce prices but the dealers refused to make any concessions and a number of parcels went into store. The shippers were certain that if the threatened general strike occurred in the U. K. it would have a disastrous effect on the hemp market there and perhaps on the Continent also. On the other hand the dealers seemed pretty

confident that prices for the lower grade must advance.

FREIGHT RATES. The rates on Manila hemp to all consuming markets remain unchanged.

STATISTICS. We give below the figure for the period extending from March 1 to May 3, 1924.

Stocks on January 1	153,181	131,224
Receipts to May 3	442,387	437,831
Stocks on May 3	182,137	190,981

	Shipments.	
	To May 3, 1924.	To May 4, 1924.
To the United Kingdom	Bales 97,894	Bales 128,841
Continent of Europe	56,707	40,421
Atlantic U. S.	125,588	102,781
U. S. via Pacific	47,178	46,251
Japan	57,776	33,601
Elsewhere and Local	28,288	26,172
TOTAL	414,431	378,077

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APRIL SUGAR REVIEW
By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET: For the first half of the month, the market was weak and dull, prices declining from last month's latest quotations of from 2½¢ to 2-9/32¢ for Cubas as reported in our previous review, to 2-3/16¢, due to pressure to sell for lack

of storage in Cuba. The report received to the effect that the Cuban government contemplated restricting production had a stimulating effect upon the exchange market, improving prices for the last half of the month, which ranged from 2¾¢ to 2½¢. Latest quotations, however, showed a slight decline in prices from 2½¢ to 2-13/32¢ and 2-7/16¢, giving the impression of lack of confidence due apparently to accumulation of stocks. Stocks in the U. S., U. K., Cuba, and the five principal European continental countries at the end of the month were 4,475,000 tons as against 3,210,000 tons for 1925 and 2,770,000 tons for 1924, or 1,265,000 tons for 1924, or 1,265,000 tons and 1,705,000 tons more for the same periods in 1925 and 1924, respectively.

The market for futures was firm and steady. Quotations follow:

	High	Low	Latest
July	2.9	2.40	2.56
Sept.	2.70	2.53	2.68
Dec.	2.80	2.76	2.78

Considerable sales of Philippine centrifugals afloat and for future shipment were reported at prices ranging from 4.14¢ to 4.35¢, landed terms.

The market for refined showed a marked improvement over that of the previous month. Sales were made at prices ranging from 5.25¢ to 5.40¢, as compared with those for the previous month at prices ranging from 4.90¢ to 5.15¢.

LOCAL MARKET: The market reported active and strong. Considerable trading was done on the basis of P0.75 to P10.50 per picul ex-godown, Iloilo.

There has been much interest shown in the reports received in Manila regarding the attempt on the part of the Cuban government to request officially a reduction in the present sugar tariff. Prominent local sugar men were of the opinion that Cuba's request would not find favor in the Washington administration. Domestic producers have never been more in need of protection than at present with the current low prices of sugar, and it is believed a reduction in tariff on the Cuban sugar would ruin the domestic sugar industries. With the present tariff, they are barely able to compete with Cuban sugar.

The milling season is practically over. With the exception of Baiy Victorias and Manapla in Negros, and Del Carmen in Luzon, all of the Centrals have finished milling their 1925-26 crop. Latest production figures of the various districts indicate that the 1925-26 crop will be about 20,000 tons less than the latest official estimates, or over 25% less than the previous crop, these being as follows:

(Metric Tons of 2204 lbs.)

	1925-26	1924-25
Negros	253,641	370,714
Luzon	107,232	111,893

Panay	8,174	11,188
Mindoro	4,044	5,496
	<u>373,094</u>	<u>499,291</u>

An authority estimated the Australian crop at 519,000 tons as against 435,680 tons for 1925 and 280,859 tons for 1924.

Unofficial reports from the various districts show prospects that 1926-27 crop will be larger than the present crop.

Philippine sugar shipments to various countries from the beginning of the year to April 24, 1926 are as follows:

Kinds of Sugar	(Metric Tons of 2204 lbs.)			Total
	U.S. Pacific Coast	U.S. Atlantic Coast	China & Japan	
Centrifugals	43,748	155,567	30,322	199,315
Muscovados	549	30,322
Refined	549
Total	<u>44,297</u>	<u>155,567</u>	<u>30,322</u>	<u>230,186</u>

MISCELLANEOUS: A report from a reliable source stated that the latest estimate of the sugar crop of Mauritius was 20,000 tons less than former estimates. This would bring the production of that country down to 186,000 tons.

The Java market is reported strong and steady. Sales for superiors were made on the basis of spot Gs. 11 (P0.46 f.o.b.); May Gs. 10½ (P0.33 f.o.b.); June Gs. 10 (P0.31 f.o.b.). It has been rumored that Russia is interested in distant purchases of Javas, which may affect the Java market.

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COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS
Cobra Milling Corporation

COPRA

Until Mr. Seidenspinner returns, this view will be written by R. K. Zercher.

The April arrivals of copra in Manila were about 175,000 bags, which is 35% more than the average for the past three years. The excess is due almost entirely to the copra received from the Cebu district, which normally does not come to Manila.

April prices opened up above the equivalent of the United States oil market at P15.00 to P15.25 per picul resecada and by the middle of the month had declined to P14.75, as production increased, with no particular demand from buyers. The London market strengthened somewhat, and by the 20th had reached the price of P28/10/0 F.M.M. The latter half of the month registered a general decline, due to heavier production, light demand and falling prices of coconut oil in the United States. Prices declined swiftly to P13.625 resecada during the closing days of the month and the month closed with a fair supply and an active demand at P13.625 to P13.75 resecada.

The Laguna-Tayabas district maintained prices throughout the month at a level above Manila prices of from P.75 to P1.00 per picul and closed at an equivalent of P14.50 for resecada copra delivered in Manila.

With low prices of oil reported from the United States and Europe, the closing level of prices, or lower still, will most probably prevail, being gradually reduced during May as production increases. Closing quotations are:

London—f.m.m.	—L-28/2/6
San Francisco	—5/1-2¢
Manila—Resecada	—P13.75

COCOANUT OIL

The cocoanut oil market was very quiet during the first 20 days of April and active during the remaining 10 days. Apparently the buyers got the upper hand for as soon as activity in sales opened up they began beating down prices, with considerable success. While the market was stagnant during the first half of April, some small sales were put thru at 9½¢ f.o.b. tank cars, April. The London quotation was L-43/5/0 equivalent to about 9¢ c.i.f. West coast. Activity in the market commenced about the 20th with sales at 9½¢ f.o.b. tank cars for April/May and 9¼¢ f.o.b. tank cars June and forward. Competing oils and fats were showing strength at this time.

Sellers became anxious and the market declined to 9¼¢ f.o.b. tank cars for nearby positions and to 9¢ f.o.b. tank cars from June forward and eventually 8¢ f.o.b. tank cars for nearby position. Buyers were offering 8½¢ f.o.b. tank cars and but few sales were reported at this figure. New York sales were made at 9¼¢ f.o.b. tank cars and buyers reduced their ideas. Buyers' ideas at the close of the month were reported as low as 8¢ c.i.f. West coast.

U. S. crushers are holding large stocks and Manila mills have only moderate stocks, with a single exception. Oil prices have apparently reached the bottom, tem-

porarily, but large stocks and the expected heavier production will probably force prices down still more. However, competing fats and oils were showing some strength during the closing days of April which may maintain prices at the 9 cent level for a time. Closing quotations are:

London	—No quotation
San Francisco	—9¢ f.o.b. tank cars
Manila	—P-11½¢ per kilo

COPRA CAKE

The market was inactive during the early days of the month with European bids at L-7/0/0 and local prices P40.00 ex bodega. The market began a gradual upward movement and quotations were received during the month of L-7/5/0, L-7/8/3 and L-7/15/0 at which price the month closed.

Local buyers were active, during the month, and secured a few parcels ranging up to P50.00 ex bodega. Local stocks are still low and are being sold as fast as produced. Forward demand is good and higher prices may be reasonably expected. Closing quotations are:

Europe	—L-7/15/0
U. S.	—No quotation
Manila	—P50.00 ex warehouse

TOBACCO REVIEW

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



RAW LEAF: Of the total leaf export during April, Spain took about 83%, while the balance, consisting mostly of scraps, was consigned to the other countries. Locally no important transactions are reported. As to the 1925 crop in the Ysabela, it is expected to be of better quality than last year's, the weather having been more favorable to the plants. Shipments to the different countries during April are as follows:

	Leaf Tobacco and Scraps—Kilos
Australia	1,154
Belgium and Holland	29,270
China	1,083
Hongkong	21,566

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Spain	684,342
Straits Settlements	5,748
United States	35,272
Uruguay	45,163
	823,528

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

April 1926	17,154,776
March 1926	17,699,008
April 1925	12,762,921

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LUMBER REVIEW FOR MARCH



As predicted in the previous lumber reviews, the lumber market had shown decided increase activities, particularly the export trade. During the month of March, there were exported 6,556,312 board feet valued at P481,611.00 as compared with 3,892,714 board feet valued at P361,177.00 for the month of February of this year. This is an increase of nearly 100%. For the first time, Japan holds the first place as an exporter of Philippine lumber as indicated in the following table:

Timber and Lumber Export

Destination	March, 1926 Board Feet	Value
Japan	2,345,568	P116,420
United States	2,164,944	180,507
China	1,189,744	113,728
Australia	577,912	49,518
Great Britain	150,520	11,283
Canada	72,928	7,309
Other British	31,376	3,126
East Indies		
Italy	22,472	2,320
Guam	848	370
Total	6,556,312	P481,611

The productions of 17 mills where reports are regularly received amounted to 11,481,962 as compared with a little over ten million feet the preceding month. The lumber shipment and lumber inventory for the same number of mills were practically the same for March of this year and March of last year, but with a slight increase for the preceding month of February.

The new tariff rate of Japan with regards to logs and timber will materially increase the export of Philippine lumber to that port as has been indicated by active buying for future deliveries. During the early part of April, shipments of considerable amount of logs and lumber had been made to Japan to take advantage of the new tariff rate which took effect April 1.

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By STANLEY WILLIAMS
Manager, International Banking Corporation.



U. S. Dollar it was quoted at 1 3/4% premium on March 31 and remained out the month of unchanged throughout the month of April at that level. Several banks were reported to have bought exchange from the Insular Treasury, and some round lots of export exchange

were placed but on the whole the market had a quiet and steady appearance. Sterling cables were quoted at 2/0 3/8

throughout the month with buyers at 2/0 1/2 and very little doing.

Three months sight credit bills were quoted at 2/1 1/16 and 3 m/s D/P bills at 2/1 3/16 throughout the month.

The New York London cross rate closed at 48 1/4 on March 31 and fluctuated between 48 1/2-15/16 on April 14 and 48 1/4 on the 29th. It closed easy at 48 1/4 on the 30th.

London bar silver closed at 30 1/2 spot 30-3/16 forward on March 31, and gradually dropped away to 29-3/16, 29 1/4 on April 22. It then reacted and closed at 29-15/16, 29 1/2 on the 30th.

New York silver closed at 65 1/4 on March 31 and after touching 65 1/2 on April 5 and 8, it fell away to 63 on April 22. Reacting, it closed at 64 1/2 on the 30th.

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

Paris	14.20
Madrid	147 1/4
Singapore	115 1/4
Japan	96 1/4
Hongkong	110 1/2
Shanghai	69 1/4
India	135 1/4
Java	122

The governor general has named some Moros to the Constabulary Cadet School in Baguio. Provincial governors returning from Mindanao advocate Christian migration to that island.

Philippine National Bank

The annual meeting of the Philippine National Bank was held Friday, March 6, after delay permitting the Board of Control (the Senate President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Governor General) to come to an agreement dictating elections, etc. Directors H. L. Heath and Arthur F. Fischer resigned; A. Gideon and R. Renton Hind were chosen to succeed them; the directors are Rafael Corpus, Salvador Laguda, Miguel Cuaderno, Gregorio Agoncillo, Serapion Valle Cruz, J. P. Heilbronn, C. M. Cotterman, R. Renton Hind and A. Gideon, all continuing by reelection save the last two.

NEW SUGAR CENTRALS POLICY TALKED OF

Various tales have been told about the future policy respecting the six sugar centrals understood to be owing the bank approximately P50,000,000, with which is involved a considerable portion of the bank's

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business; Judge Corpus continues as president of the bank and Veneciano Trinidad as manager. The annual report is confined to a list of the officers and officials and the consolidated statement for 1925, as follows:

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts and Other Advances	P 80,577,387.66
Assets segregated under Act No. 3174	• 11,796,384.22
Cash	5,145,101.58
Due from Banks	11,525,892.75
Checks and Other Cash Items	307,516.01
Bonds, Securities, etc.	1,128,248.97
Real Estate and Furniture and Fixtures	724,988.31
Advance Against Sugar Shipments	2,690,000.00
Miscellaneous Assets	1,201,816.79
Exchange Bought and Sold (Contra)	2,044,999.36
Letters of Credit—Unused (Contra)	8,421,559.89
Bills Received for Collection (Contra)	2,273,401.53
Customers' Items for Safekeeping (Contra)	1,493,069.54
TOTAL	P129,340,520.43

LIABILITIES

Deposits	P 51,139,243.90
Insular Bond Fund under Act No. 3174	• 11,796,384.22
Due to Banks	310,202.04
Bank Notes in Circulation	30,510,097.20
Notes Payable	2,600,000.00
Reserve for Taxes	591,288.64
Due to Branches and Agencies	1,194,661.61
Other Liabilities	2,517,436.29
Capital Stock	10,000,000.00
Surplus	2,158,844.50
Reserve for Circulating Notes, Undistributed Earnings of Branches and Agencies	8,512.79
Exchange Bought and Sold (Contra)	2,044,559.36
Letters of Credit—Unused (Contra)	8,421,559.89
Bills Received for Collection (Contra)	2,273,401.53
Customers' Items for Safekeeping (Contra)	1,493,069.54
TOTAL	P129,340,520.43

Foreign Trade of the United States During March 1926

By C. M. BUTLER, American Trade Commissioner.



Figure covering the foreign trade of the United States during March, which have just been cable to this office by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington, show an increase of \$2,501,000 in the value of exports and of \$51,598,000 in the value of imports during the month. The unfavorable balance of trade registered during February was, however, further increased during March by \$33,000,000 and amounted to P68,677,000 in the latter month as will be noted in the following summary:

Total Trade	\$317,519,000
Total Imports	\$443,098,000
Total Exports	\$371,421,000
Unfavorable Balance	\$ 68,677,000

Exports of automotive vehicles during the first quarter of 1926 were as follows:

United States	65,804	\$46,777,000
Canada	17,720	\$ 8,215,000

Machinery exports during the month amounted to a total of \$313,000. Of this total the more important items were Electrical machinery valued at \$102,000, Power generating machinery valued at \$44,000, Agricultural machinery valued at \$24,000, Construction machinery valued at \$11,000, and Mining machinery valued at \$4,000.

A total of 1269 automobiles and trucks were exported to the Philippines during the first quarter of 1926 of which 1,012 valued at \$695,000 were passenger cars and 257 valued at \$182,000 were trucks.

The total trade between the United and the Philippine Islands during March amounted to \$13,703,000. The Philippines still maintained the balance of trade as will be seen in the following amounts:

	Automobiles	Trucks
	Number	Value
United States	65,804	\$46,777,000
Canada	17,720	\$ 8,215,000
Philippines	16,692	\$11,925,000
	6,726	\$ 2,211,000

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United States Imports from the Philippines	\$8,394,000
United States Exports to the Philippines	\$5,309,000
Balance in favor of the Philippines	\$3,085,000

The following tables show in detail the principal commodities and amounts exchanged between the United States and the Philippines during March:

A. PRINCIPAL EXPORTS TO THE PHILIPPINES

Commodity	Unit	March, 1926	February, 1926
		Quantity	Quantity
Automobiles	Number	412	227
Trucks	"	103	81
Solid Tires	"	361	255
Casings	"	4,274	5,193
Tubes	"	1,486	2,355
Canned Milk	Pounds	867,000	1,565,000
Canned Fish	"	2,933,000	2,000,000
Canned Fruit	"	67,000	51,000
Flour	Barrels	23,000	40,000
Cigarettes	Number	14,715,000	18,135,000
Cotton Cloth	Yards	7,582,000	24,743,000
Hosiery	Doz. Pairs	5,000	7,000
Men's Shoes	Pairs	9,000	6,000
Canvas Shoes	Pairs	22,000	29,000
Sole leather	Pounds	179,000	148,000
Printing Paper	Pounds	154,000	491,000
Iron and Steel	Tons	4,000	3,000
Fuel Oil	Value	(\$381,000)	(\$280,000)
Lubricating Oil	Gallons	5,344,000	(Not cabled)
Gasoline	"	137,000	1,038,000
Kerosene	"	110,000	500,000
		1,020,000	55,000

B. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS FROM THE PHILIPPINES:

Commodity	Unit	March, 1926	February, 1926
		Quantity	Quantity
Prepared Coconut	Pounds	1,195,000	2,080,000
Coconut Oil	"	11,700,000	21,644,000
Copra	"	14,615,000	15,183,000
Copra Cake	"	4,577,000	4,900,000
Cigars	"	125,000	300,000
Hemp	Tons	7,000	6,000
Sugar	Pounds	66,398,000	57,035,000
Hats	Number	111,000	41,000
Embroideries	Dollars	17,000	73,000
Cordage	Pounds	1,217,000	(Not cabled)

With the development of motoring in the Philippines the grade-crossing problem presents itself. In a collision of a train with a passenger truck at San Antonio, Los Baños, the truck was dragged down the track and three persons were killed.

Fifty-one Americans resigned from the Philippine civil service during March and April, 44 being teachers and four division superintendents of schools.

Frank Goulette of Goulette's, Inc. is visiting in Manila but will return to the United States soon and took vaudeville talent for a vaudeville circuit he plans to establish to the islands.



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Judge James C. Hixon who came to the islands as a volunteer officer from Union Springs, Alabama, in 1899, died in Manila Tuesday, May 4, of apoplexy. He had been consul at Foochow and served in the Boxer campaigns.

Judge P. J. Moore of Zamboanga who is ill in Sternberg General Hospital, where he has suffered the amputation of a leg, appeared to be safely convalescent at the time of going to press.

TO BUILD POSTOFFICE

Important public works including the Manila postoffice building to cost P3,000,000 will be recommended by Governor General Leonard Wood to the legislature in his annual message. Governor Wood will also recommend the construction of a permanent bridge across the mouth of the Pasig river, the expense to be shared by the city and the railway. Such a bridge would give the railway access to the south harbor from its Tondo and terminal system.

Another project which it is reported will be urged upon the legislature is the establishment of radio broadcasting stations. The governor general, relying upon the sales tax of 1½ per cent, expects to extend the public works program while reducing the bonded debt.



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Long Unpaid Irrigation Bond Levies

Insular Auditor Bon F. Wright has an annoying way of taking the tax paying public into his confidence and letting them know the actual condition of the public burse, how the money is coming in and how it is going out. This is disturbing to the theorists who argue that the proper business of the public is to be silent and pay, and the proper business of law makers is to levy the payments collect, and reward the faithful. Mr. Wright fails to win the good opinion of the theorists, but he probably pleases the public generally, who would, no doubt, willingly enough be in on the various and substantial doses from the burse, but none the less, *not* being in on them, envy those who are.

Mr. Wright has recently had the public by the ears over the irrigation-project situation. The irrigation systems, one after another, are being undertaken and completed with the proceeds of bonds sold in the United States for this specific purpose and such other public works of a permanent character as the legislature may from time to time authorize. There is some question as to the precise interpretation of the wording of the law. It may be that the irrigation projects require previous authorization by the legislature too, or it may be that this only applies to "other public works of a permanent character." Whatever the learned in the law may finally decide on this point, procedure up to date has been under the irrigation law and by executive approval.

This law assesses the cost of the projects against the lands benefiting from them, and upon an annual amortization basis.

The charges of course vary with the cost of each project. They may be as low as ten pesos per hectare, or as high as 21 pesos; and this, whatever it be, is in addition to the regular taxes, that themselves are increased when the lands are revalued as irrigated properties. The lands are rice lands for the most part; many are feudal estates where tenant families receive a share of the crops they grow. Irrigation charges have heretofore not been taken into account in the arrangements between landlords and tenants; who shall bear the charges or how they shall be shared is a natural point of discussion between them, and a fruitful cause of delayed payments.

The earlier completed projects are those of Santa Barbara and Aganao in Iloilo. Emilio Quisumbing, chief of the irrigation division of the bureau of public works, has been down there investigating the causes of non-payment of the water charges. He found that these had accumulated in a large number of cases since 1922, one reason being that no bills had been rendered. This has now been done. Mr. Quisumbing reports that large numbers of small holders are anxious to make their payments prior to May 31, or before they become delinquent and subject to fine, and that municipal treasury offices have to be opened very early in the morning to accommodate farmers ready to make their payments.

He says:

"Farmers should know early in the year what the charges against them are. These

should be included with the regular land taxes. The treasurers tell me that it will be no more trouble for them to collect both charges than the one alone; and for payments become delinquent, produce could be seized to cover them, so that we should not wait until crops are disposed of before trying to collect.

"Much ignorance still prevails about the use of water among our farmers who have never employed irrigation in producing crops. We have been holding meetings among the people, explaining how the money for the systems was obtained, how it must be paid, etc., and how to utilize the

water effectively. Even now there is no doubt but that the increased yield more than offsets the expense. The first year the water was available in Santa Barbara, a man's crop was 110 cavans of rice; experience has taught him some lessons and he harvested 210 cavans last season from the same land. From zacate fields under irrigation owners receive as much as P100 a month income. From my several visits among the people I am convinced that if a firm policy is pursued which is at the same time helpful and appreciative of the farmers' problems, the larger owners will fall into line with the smaller and we shall encounter less and less opposition in collecting the accounts.

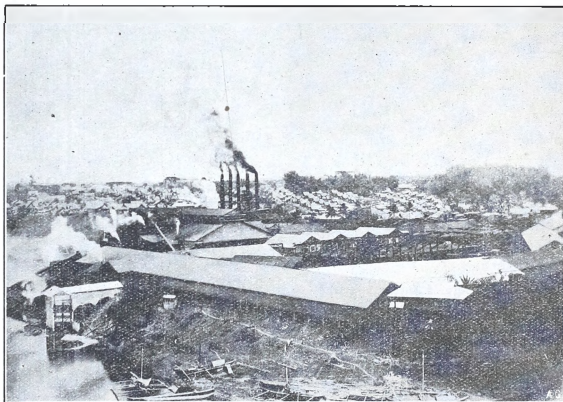
"The farmers are not wholly to blame. Many details of administration are to be worked out which require cooperation on our part with the farmers, but at the same time promptitude in rendering accounts and collecting."

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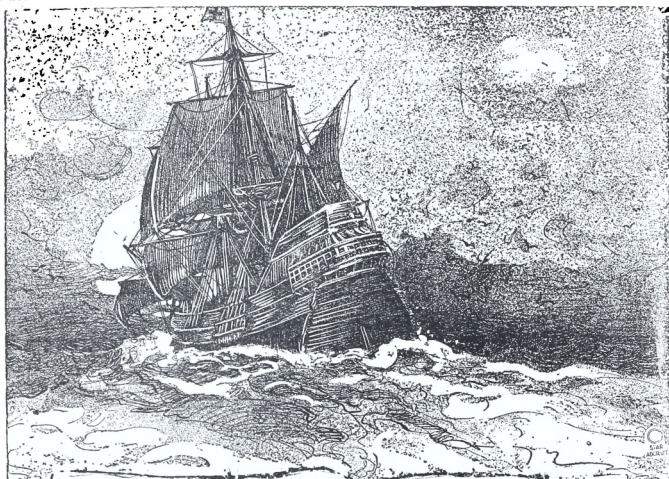
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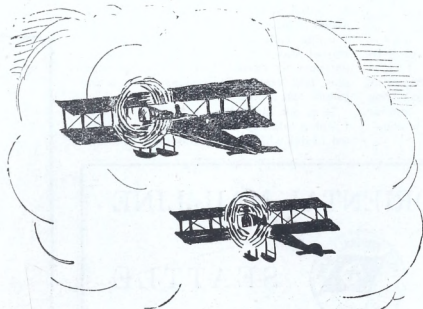
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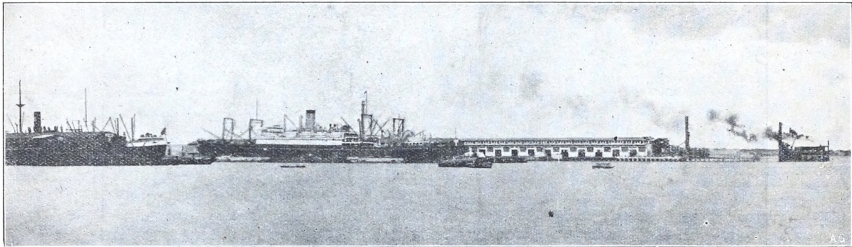
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SHIPPING NOTES



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line



The condition of the freight market remains about the same as reported in the last issue. Sugar interests are winding up an early milling season, very little stocks remain and space has long been engaged to accommodate them. Other commodities continue without

any noticeable tendency toward increase or decrease. The freight market reports from abroad indicate a situation very similar to ours and one which in general is considered unhealthy.

Even in face of these conditions some owners continue to increase tonnage. What they are going to do with their boats in regard to obtaining homeward business to avoid tremendous losses being made is the general question at present, for there doesn't seem to be any means of avoiding disaster.

Contrary to expectations and in conflict with our remarks under passenger traffic last issue, the movement took a stimulated turn and the real peak was reached the middle of April. Even at this writing passenger traffic in all directions from the Philippines is greater than could have been estimated a month or more ago. This condition is largely if not most entirely due to Filipino emigration to Honolulu and the United States. This year's immigration proportionately exceeds any of the immediate past few years. Indications favor a continued and increasing movement.

It is not difficult to appreciate why the Filipino takes to immigration into the United States when we stop to realize that other

nationals are now nearly completely excluded under immigration laws while the Filipino enjoys the same freedom as does a citizen of the United States. For the next monthly report we are trying to work up comparative figures on this subject. First class travel is still heavy, and while accommodations can be procured for immediate travel, there is not much choice and steamship people continue to warn the traveler to book as far in advance as plans permit.

"Above all nations is Humanity," enunciated that great scholar Goldwin Smith. If this aphorism had never before been proved, what greater testimony could be adduced than the thrilling rescues which

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have taken place within the past six months on the storm-tossed Atlantic? Never before in the annals of the sea have there been, in so short a time, so many gripping tales of rescues from imminent death by shipwreck. Those who bemoan, with gloomy imagination, the decadence of manly virtues, and the lowering of the morale of the present generation, should read the details of those maritime epics and take heart for the world's future. In our own midst are some who even have expressed the opinion that our long neglect of shipping had resulted in the disappearance of good seamanship on the part of our merchant marine personnel.

The outstanding fact of this series of rescues is that the majority of them were made by American ships manned by Americans, and that those rescued were representatives of the merchant marines of Great Britain, Norway and Italy, which countries operated successful shipping ventures centuries before America was even discovered. So far as our shipping is concerned there then need be no fear as to the efficiency, bravery, resourcefulness and humanitarianism of the officers and men who man our vessels.

The statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, reported in the February issue as covering February were in fact for January.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during February, 1926: To China and Japan ports 9058 tons with a total of 25 sailings, of which 5703 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; to the Pacific coast for local delivery, 20,742 tons with a total of 11 sailings, of which 13,184 tons were car-

ried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to the Pacific coast thence overland or inter-coastal 1216 tons with a total of six sailings, all of which was carried in American bottoms; to Atlantic coast ports, 55,002 tons with a total of 17 sailings, of which 19,353 tons were carried in American bottoms with six sailings; to European Ports, 8114 tons with a total of 12 sailings, of which 83 tons were carried in American bottoms with two sailings; to Australian ports, 730 tons with a total of four sailings, none of which was carried in American bottoms; or a grand total of 94,862 tons with 75 sailings, of which 39,539 tons were carried in American bottoms with a total of 33 sailings.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of March, 1926: To China and Japan ports, 22,257 tons with a total of 45 sailings, of which 12,847 tons were carried in American bottoms with 15 sailings; To the Pacific coast for local delivery, 32,063 tons with a total of 17 sailings, of which 19,952 tons were carried in American bottoms with 12 sailings; to the Pacific coast thence overland or inter-coastal, 3130 tons with a total of 12 sailings, of which 3038 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to the Atlantic coast, 75,371 tons with 15 sailings, of which 40,618 tons were carried in American bottoms with six sailings; to European ports, 9280 tons with 10 sailings, of which 144 tons were carried in American bottoms with one sailing; to Australian ports 1432 tons with four sailings, none of which was carried in American bottoms; or a grand total of 143,539 tons with 103 sailings, of

which American bottoms carried 76,610 tons with 44 sailings.

SHIPPING PERSONALS

Mr. Brockway, formerly assistant manager of the shipping department of Welch Fairchild & Co., Ltd., and more recently with the Hawaiian-Philippine Sugar Co. at Silay, Negros, has joined the Dollar Steamship Line staff, identified with the passenger department.

Mr. A. E. Clegg, President of the Kerr Steamship Line, was in Manila recently to look over the company's property and interests in the Philippines.

It is reported that Mr. V. M. Smith, assistant director for the United States Shipping Board in the Orient, now in Washington D. C., will return to Manila aboard the Admiral Line's crack Liner *President Jackson* due in Manila June 3.

Statement of Ownership, Management,
Etc., of the
American Chamber of Commerce Journal

Editor:
WALTER ROBB
Advertising Manager:
W. BRUCE ALLEN
Publisher and Proprietor:
THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of the Philippine Islands

W. BRUCE ALLEN, Advertising Manager
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of April, 1926
(Sgd.) N. QUILON, Acg. Superintendent,
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Taxation of Farm and Foreshore Leased Lands

Are You Illegally Taxed? This May Tell You.



For some time there has been considerable discussion relative to the liability for taxation of lands leased from the government under the provisions of Acts 926 and 1654.

Act 926 refers to agricultural public lands, and Act 1654 to foreshore lands under water and reclaimed land. Both the aforementioned laws have been repealed and substituted by Act 2874, but any leases granted under the provisions of Act 926 or Act 1654 are not affected by any subsequent amendment which in any way prejudices the rights of lessees. Several instances have been brought to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce showing that provincial treasurers have assessed and are still attempting to collect taxes on lands leased under Act 926, even though they have received explicit instructions to the contrary.

The whole question seems to have arisen as a result of Provincial Circular No. 188, dated December 1, 1920, issued by the executive bureau. This circular follows:

"SUBJECT:

"Section 113, Act 2874, making public lands sold or leased subject to real property tax.

"For the information and guidance of all concerned, attention is invited to the provisions of section 113 of Act No. 2874, entitled 'An Act To Amend and Compile the Laws Relative to Lands of the Public Domain and For Other Purposes,' reading as follows:

"Sec. 113.—All the lands granted by virtue of this Act and the improvements thereon, except homesteads, shall, even though the title remains in the Government, be subject to the ordinary taxes which shall be paid by the grantee beginning with the year next following the one in which the application or concession has been approved or the contract signed, as the case may be.

"In view of the above provisions of law, Provincial Assessors are hereby instructed to declare for taxation purposes all real property of the public domain located in their respective provinces sold or leased by the Bureau of Lands to any individual, company or corporation. Similarly, all privately owned improvements erected or established on public lands should be declared for taxation purposes.

(Sgd.) "PED. J. RICH, Acting Chief, Executive Bureau.

"To All Provincial Treasurers and Provincial Assessors of Provinces under the jurisdiction of the Executive Bureau."

It will be noted that there is nothing wrong with the law itself. The law provides for taxation on all lands granted under this act (2874) and says nothing about taxation of lands granted under the original acts. A perusal of Provincial Circular No. 188 shows that same was written without a previous careful reading of the law.

Mr. Wilson succeeded Walter Robb as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce April 15, Mr. Robb resigning to assume, under the publicity committee, management of the Journal as well as the editorship. Mr. Wilson came to the islands with the troops of occupation and afterward had a long career in the government service. When Harrison came he had been for several years assistant director of the bureau of lands, where the Harrison axe found him, and whence, with characteristic frankness, he admitted he was fired. His familiarity with the land laws of the Philippines will be of great value to him in his new post. He was at one time chief of the land registration office; he also made the first assessment of Manila. After leaving the bureau of lands, he managed for several years the Worcester properties in Bukidnon, Mindanao. After that he was in business in Manila, representing the Los Angeles-Pacific Navigation Company and other California interests. More recently he managed the Mindoro Sugar Estate.

Regardless of numerous protests the executive bureau refused to change its ruling until forced by a decision of the supreme court.

On June 25, 1925, the executive bureau issued Provincial Circular No. 210, reading as follows:

"SUBJECT: Taxes due on public lands sold, leased or given free patent under section 113 of Act 2874, as amended by Act 3219.

"For the information and guidance of all concerned, the provisions of section 113 of Act 2874, as amended by Act 3219, are herunder quoted:

"SEC. 113. All the lands granted by virtue of this Act except homestead upon which final proof has not been made and approved, shall, even though, and while the title remains in the Government, be subject to the ordinary taxes which shall be paid by the grantee beginning with the year next following the one in which the application or concession has been approved or the contract signed, as the case may be, on the basis of the value fixed in such approval, concession or contract."

"In accordance with the foregoing provisions of law, provincial assessors are hereby instructed to declare, for taxation, all public lands located in their respective provinces sold, leased or given free patent under Act 2874, as amended. This provi-

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sion of the Public Land Act should not be applied, however, to public lands leased under the provisions of Act 926 for according to the decision of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands in the case G. R. No. 23105, entitled *Geo. H. Fairchild versus Marcelino Sarmiento*, as Provincial Treasurer of Mindoro, such lands are exempt from taxation.

"Provincial Circular No. 188 of this Office is hereby amended accordingly.

(Sgd.) "HONORIO VENTURA,
Chief, Executive Bureau.

"To All Provincial Treasurers, ex-officio Assessors, and

"Provincial Assessors of provinces under the jurisdiction of the Executive Bureau.

"APPROVED:

(Signed) "FELIPE AGONCILLO,
Secretary of the Interior."

The decision of the supreme court reads as follows:

"Where the government as the owner of certain land, leased it under the provisions of Public Land Act 926, for a stipulated rental, and the lease does not contain any provisions for the payment of taxes by the lessee, such land is exempt from taxation."

It should be borne in mind that improvements on lands leased under Act 926 are taxable.

Lands leased under Act 1654: Paragraph two, of sub-section "d" of section 2 of Act 1654 provides:

"Every such lease shall also contain a provision for the payment of the tax or taxes on said land or improvements and providing that upon the failure of the lessee to pay any such tax or taxes or any part thereof the lease shall forthwith cease and determine."

Section 4 of Act No. 1654 provides as follows: "All lands leased under the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, and all improvements thereon, shall be subject to local taxation against the lessees, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors, or assigns, to the same extent as if such lessees, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns, were the owners of both land and improvements."

It will be noted that the lands leased under Act 1654 are taxable.

However, any assessments subsequent to the passage of Act 3219, Jan. 19, 1925, must be made in accordance with article 17 of said act reading as follows:

"SEC. 17. Section one hundred and thirteen of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 113. All the lands granted by virtue of this Act except homestead upon which final proof has not been made and approved, shall, even though, and while the title remains in the Government, be subject to the ordinary taxes which shall be paid by the grantee beginning with the year next following the one in which the application or concession has been approved or the contract signed, as the case may be, on the basis of the value fixed in such approval, concession or contract."

Under this law the assessment for taxation should not be greater than the appraisal made by the bureau of lands for leasing purposes.

It would be well for all lessees carefully to examine their documents and see first where they stand. Any questions regarding this matter may be referred to this office for further explanation.

J. R. WILSON, Secretary.

Benito Siy Cong Bieng, Chinese merchant and boat owner, died two weeks ago worth \$10,000,000. He made no public endowments.

Aldous Huxley, author of *Chrome Yellow*, was a visitor to Manila early in April. He is a grandson of Huxley the biologist.

Skirmishing against Moros characterized the April situation in Lanao. There were casualties on both sides.

The ss *Atlanta City* of the Isthmian line caught fire in moving from Iloilo to San Carlos April 8, was aided at San Carlos by U. S. destroyers from Cebu and finally enabled to reach Manila, damage being about \$100,000 to copra and sugar fully insured.

Nothing important occurred in politics during April affecting commerce one way or another. May 4 the labor congress resolved it would remain neutral if America became involved in an oriental war.

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A few Manilans who managed to get up early enough three weeks ago, were rewarded by their visit to Santa Clara convent on Calle Cabildo, where Natividad Garcia, 20 years old, was given the vows of a novice. The Santa Clara nuns are perpetually immured in their little convent in the walled city, the convent itself being shielded from the world by windowless walls 30 feet high. There are 31 nuns and nine girl servants in the community. The nuns never show their faces to the world after they have taken the veil, but may, while veiled, talk through the bars of a double iron grating to relatives or friends at Christmas or Easter. The present mother superior is 76 years old and has been a nun for 56 years. She and many of her sisters have never seen a street car or an automobile; only in the vaguest way do they realize there has been a war in Europe. It is quite probable that the mother superior never even saw a steamboat. The nuns make reliquaries for saintly relics blessed at Rome intended for parish churches in the Philippines. They perform manual labor and incessant devotions. Their convent was founded in 1621 and remains

practically without change. When the British sacked Manila in 1762, the nuns were removed for safety to the sanctuary of Guadalupe.

Students of the farm school at Muñoz have petitioned that Sabani Estate in eastern Nueva Ecija be opened to them for homesteading.

The estate of Mariano Limjap, father of Mrs. Osmeña, is valued at two million pesos.

Despite the fact that the government enjoyed a 20 per cent revenue surplus last year, Governor General Leonard Wood has reiterated his opposition to reduction of the sales-tax rate, now fixed permanently at 1½ per cent. There had been some talk in legislative circles of reducing the rate, and the executive announcement is tantamount to notice of the purpose to veto a rate-reduction bill should one be passed.

The attorney general has ruled that certain dividends recently paid by *La Urbana*, a corporation organized under the local building-and-loan company act, are illegal. The public prints tell of \$50,000 of the voluntarily contributed "independence" fund having been invested in the stock of this company.

A Spanish troupe is putting on variety at the Palace, where some good dancing and singing is done. For the ear quick in the intricacies of the Spanish tongue, the monologues are also above the average Manila performance.

Mary Pickford is at the Lyric in *Rosita*. The Lyric management has been surpassing itself recently in the number of first rate films it has been showing. When you have missed a good one at the Lyric, then watch the Savoy announcements. This picture-vaudeville house takes the second run of the good ones.

Up to time of going to press, May 7, the British general strike had affected only slightly the business of the islands. Hemp prices were lower and the market dubious.

After going through most of the dry season liberally utilizing hydrant water for sprinkling the streets for which river water would have done as well, the city is at last economizing by drawing water from the bay — an announcement which is a warning to motorists to keep the fenders well painted. The waste of the hydrant water during a time of scarcity is attributed to the quarrel between the city and the Metropolitan Water District. The case pending involves the insular auditor, the collector of internal revenue and insular treasurer as defendants together with the water district, which duns the city for charges claimed legally payable. It is on appeal to the U. S. supreme court.

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Financial Summary for week ending April 17, 1926

	BANK REPORT	
	April 17	April 10
1. Total Loans, Discounts and Overdrafts	P136,911,192	P136,689,196
2. Total Investments	21,490,005	22,300,651
3. Total due from banks, agencies and branches in Philippine Islands	23,142,706	21,341,750
4. Total due from head office and branches which supply working capital to foreign banks doing business in the Philippine Islands	5,387,674	5,363,285
5. Total due from other banks	22,342,362	21,815,861
6. Total cash on hand:		
(a) Treasury Certificates	20,183,822	21,272,807
(b) Other cash available for reserve	1,211,804	1,194,574
(c) Bank Notes	1,244,018	1,318,457
(d) Other cash	379,065	441,663
TOTAL	23,018,739	24,227,511
7. Total resources (Not a total of above items)	239,888,209	241,558,293
8. Total Time Deposits	72,369,187	72,545,178
9. Total Time Deposits	52,380,761	52,630,639
10. Total due to Head Office or other offices, representing working capital of foreign branch banks doing business in the Philippine Islands	15,871,362	16,334,220
11. Total due to banks, agencies and branches in the Philippine Islands	6,920,987	7,148,288
12. Total due to other banks	3,240,678	3,740,178
13. Total exchange bought by banks since last report—spot	2,564,856	2,857,596
14. Total exchange sold by banks since last report—spot	3,334,684	4,325,353
15. Total exchange bought by banks since last report—future	4,347,824	3,818,112
16. Total exchange sold by banks since last report—future	1,135,279	1,390,896
17. Total debits to individual accounts since last report	31,377,612	30,122,579
GOVERNMENT REPORT		
Exchange:		
1. Total exchange sold by Treasurer on New York—demand	100,235.72	100,732.90
2. Total exchange sold by Treasurer on New York—telegraphic	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00
3. Total exchange sold by Treasurer, New York on Manila—telegraphic		
Circulation:		
4. Government—		
(a) Philippine Coins	21,307,752.14	21,338,465.18
(b) Treasury Certificates	93,726,388.00	93,726,388.00
5. Bank Notes	38,636,375.60	34,943,375.60
TOTAL CIRCULATION	153,670,515.74	151,008,228.78
Government Reserves:		
6. Gold Standard Fund—Treasury, Manila	7,559,711.95	5,945,557.83
7. Gold Standard Fund—New York	11,285,669.22	12,885,904.94
8. Treasury Certificate Fund—Treasury, Manila	21,351,281.00	21,351,281.00
9. Treasury Certificate Fund—New York	72,375,107.00	72,375,107.00
TOTAL RESERVES	112,571,769.17	112,557,850.77

(Signed) BEN F. WRIGHT,
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CATTON-NEILL CHANGES HANDS

The Farnshaw Docks and Honolulu Iron Works have taken over the Catton-Neill Engineering and Machinery Co., Ltd., and in future the business of the two companies will be conducted by the former, where A. M. Simpson remains as manager.

TAYLOR VISITS CAGAYAN

Carson Taylor, publisher of the Manila Daily Bulletin, C. M. Butler, trade commissioner, Representative Pedro de la Llanza and others were among the Manilans who motored to Aparri to welcome the Spanish aviators and enjoy the trip over the Santa Fe road into the Cagayan valley. The Taylor party also motored through the Ilocos provinces.

STATISTICAL REVIEW

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

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS	Period	IMPORTS			EXPORTS			
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Atlantic	Pacific	Total	
American monthly	March, 1926	4,291,839	5,696,429	6,908	9,955,176	8,414,246	4,874,659	13,288,945
	March, 1925	3,919,353	3,919,167	5,770	5,844,290	5,044,335	7,126,353	12,164,668
	Av. for 1925	3,327,445	3,748,206	8,392	7,084,043	3,236,353	5,105,592	8,331,915
British monthly	March, 1926	3,427,064	369,204		3,796,268	5,067,528	1,398,993	6,576,591
	March, 1925	2,917,928	243,753	6,768	3,197,489	6,690,660	608,197	7,898,857
	Av. for 1925	2,475,266	429,577	4,374	3,309,217	4,479,166	376,879	4,856,045
Japanese monthly	March, 1926		11,954		11,051	3,469,900		3,469,900
	March, 1925			946	946	2,021,782	1,623,522	3,645,334
	Av. for 1925		832	82	12,516	1,761,915	223,858	1,921,801
Swedish monthly	March, 1926							726,667
	March, 1925					31,591	768,884	803,475
	Av. for 1925							769,924
Norwegian monthly	March, 1926							769,924
	March, 1925							769,924
	Av. for 1925							769,924
Finnish monthly	March, 1926							92,187
	March, 1925							92,187
	Av. for 1925							92,187
Philippine monthly	March, 1926							462,902
	March, 1925			27	27	48,375		48,375
	Av. for 1925							48,375
German monthly	March, 1926				316	316		316
	March, 1925		74	58	132			132
	Av. for 1925							
Spanish monthly	March, 1926				54	54		54
	March, 1925							
	Av. for 1925							
Dutch monthly	March, 1926				456	456		456
	March, 1925				52	52		52
	Av. for 1925							
Mail monthly	March, 1926		410,121		440,121		1,202,855	1,202,855
	March, 1925		363,439		363,439		877,525	877,525
	Av. for 1925		442,081		442,081		1,054,082	1,054,082
Total monthly	March, 1926	7,718,903	6,516,808	6,908	14,242,619	17,286,659	8,113,174	25,399,833
	March, 1925	4,866,381	4,263,359	14,196	9,406,936	14,219,679	10,223,607	24,449,246
	Av. for 1925	5,231,778	4,632,449	13,939	11,560,784	10,282,741	7,528,268	17,811,009

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

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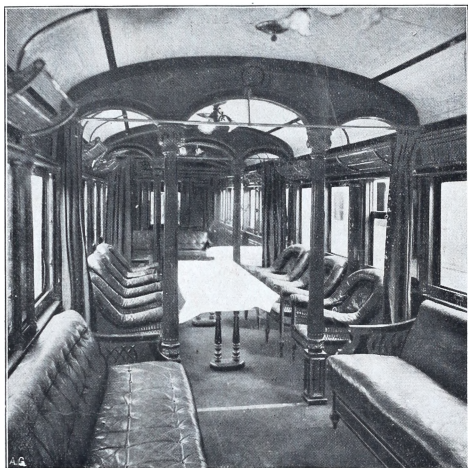
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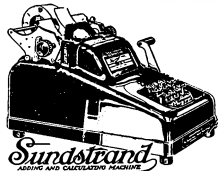


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