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# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



Vol. 6 No. 7

July, 1926

Is Our Insolvency Law Constitutional?

Yesterday and Today in Manila's Motor World

*America's Forfeiture of Far Eastern Lands*  
(Facsimile of First U. S. Oriental Treaty)

*Acquiring a Larger Chinese Merchant Population*

*Manila Hemp: Abacá—The Green Gold Plant*

Iloilo Waterworks System Underway

The Economic Outlook of the Filipino

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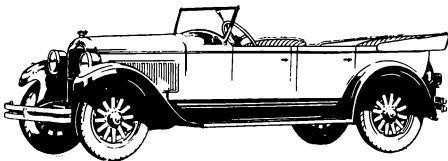
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The American Chamber of Commerce is ready and willing at all times to furnish detailed information to any American Manufacturer, Importer, Exporter or other Americans who are interested in Philippine matters. Address all communications and requests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

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

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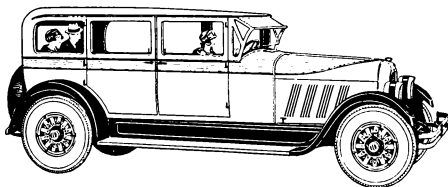
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JULY, 1926

## Celebrating the Nation's 150th Anniversary

Gathering o' the Clan: Toasting the President

Monday, July 5 in Manila; a fair gray day, little rain, but kindly clouds with the sun peeking through frequently as if to view the spectacle. Nine o'clock, and the holiday crowd of thirty thousands lining the parade route from Gutili to the Luneta; and there, in the reviewing stand, our committee and our gentry and our veterans and our officials, civilian and military, in feckless white. Hushed moments, anticipation. Then . . . . down old Bagumbayan come the bands, the troops, the mounted officers, the cavalry, the infantry, marines, blue jackets, veterans, *veteranos*, boy scouts, campfire girls, phalanxes of cadets and marshalled schools of children—on comes the whole cavalcade and every unit marches splendidly past the reviewing stand "eyes right!" and step a-spring and lively.

It is a very gay and patriotic pageant. The Army makes up a lot of it. The Navy lends its touch. The veteran and civic bodies broaden it into something truly descriptive of the community. Beyond the stand ranks break and the marching thousands assemble for the speaking. Mayor Miguel Romualdez speaks, so does Major General Wm. Weigel. Stanley Williams reads impressively the Declaration; the solemn periods fall eloquently upon everyone's attention. Clyde A. DeWitt delivers the oration, interpretive of America. He does it capably. Dr. George W. Wright reads the poem by the Grand Army veteran, Professor Ebenezer Cook. Thomas, of the days of '61, is there too.

Now the formal program is over. The morning has passed. Athletics take up the afternoon. Youth has marched to please the elders; now it romps to please itself—to win or compete for prizes and do as the Greeks were wont to do. The country shares the heritage of the western world. America brought it that.

America brought it a lot of things. Peace, for example; and to know how to give and

take. There were the veterans marching, and there too the *veteranos*. Aguinaldo in the grandstand, with Weigel and the rest; and down with the serried ranks of *vayodillo*-uniformed men from Laguna, marches Juan Cailles. The *veteranos* number no less than eight thousand; they come quietly in Manila, and as quietly disperse to the provinces after being the guests for a few hours' holiday and comradeship of the veterans who fought them in the guerrilla campaigns of insurrection times. Before they leave, however, they assemble at the Stadium for a meeting all their own. Aguinaldo is there, and Felipe Agoncillo. Cailles presides. The girls' band from Maragondon plays; the soloist gets many encores and must play a *kwadiman* on the saxophone before they finally let her retire.

Girls of the native Red Cross are there, given the best seats and treated like queens.

There are speeches; no native meeting would be complete without them. They are hot, expressing the impatience of the *veteranos* with the current heckling of America. They denounce such tactics as hypocrisy, short-sighted and selfish politics. We might be on the platform, but we don't go there to sit among the dignitaries; we wind our way up into the galleries and sit with the humblest of the listeners—the men who bore the rifles and dug the trenches and wielded the bolos. "Good!" they shout. "Good, Good!" as speaker after speaker dwells upon the harsher times of old, the better times of today and the folly of trying to budge America from a position she is reluctant to give up.

We ask for interpretations. "He says that of old we fought the Americans, but those days are over and today we are all comrades and ought to remain friends. It is good, we ought."

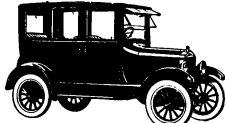
Aguinaldo beams, he is happy among his *veteranos*. American veterans present him

the colors, American and Philippine, borne in the parade. The meeting honors America's executives, Coolidge and Wood. Then the people disperse, to a hundred hamlets and towns skirting Manila bay. The girls of Maragondon mount a truck and go playing all the way home. Indeed it is a holiday.

About this hour Americans gather at the Chamber of Commerce for their own tribute to the day. They are received by the Directors and their ladies. They are addressed, upon their follies and their virtues, by General Weigel, who has as many patriotic sermons in his barrel as a Wesleyan minister has on the life of St. Paul. They sing, *America*. They hear Bishop Gouverneur Frank Mosher on the theme of "The American Community." The eagle doesn't scream, nor does it droop its feathers: President Heath as master of ceremonies intimates in fact that it has grown tired of drooping its feathers. He says that more than fifty per cent of the Chamber's membership is made up of veterans of the *empire days*, and the membership of the directorate too; and those who didn't serve as soldiers, which was really just youthful adventure, served their country honorably in organizing civil government; and what all did has been worthwhile, the government need not forget that service was rendered.

The veterans got service bars "for patriotism, fortitude and loyalty." Captain Heath, wearing his for the first time, believes more patriotism, fortitude and loyalty has been required under the civil administration of the territory won in the campaigns than was required in the campaigns themselves. In this way the eagle plumes its feathers: it is weary of political dust on its crest. Bishop Mosher makes an inspiring and dignified address. The cup is passed, all drink, as the sun is setting in gold and russet and purple and lustrous shade over Mariveles, to the President of the United States of America and the Governor General of the Philippine Islands. They sing again, *The Star Spangled Banner*. They munch beans, quaff friendly cups with one another and disperse, presently, to their homes.

The nation has been remembered, by its nationals. *E pluribus unum*.



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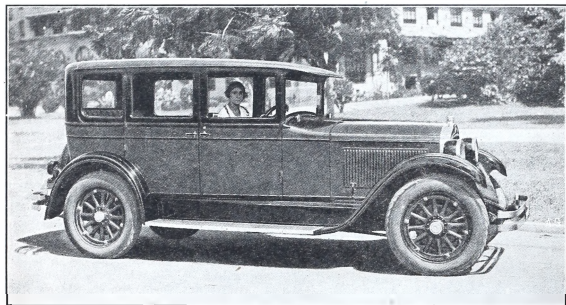
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## Yesterday and Today in Manila's Motor World

Martin Egan Owned a Ford: Romulo Owns Packard



THE HCPMOBILE EIGHT LIMOUSINE, POSED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE JOURNAL BY MISS SOCORRO MASCUSANA. (PARSONS ILLIHWARE, AGENTS)

Stepping back sixteen years into the motor past of Manila and picking up a discarded copy, at the Hixon auction, of the "Manila Motor Car Directory" by Percy Warner Tinan, one finds that in 1910, when the directory was issued, there were but 508 motor cars registered in Manila, most of them by government bureaus and by dealers. Two Buicks were registered, both by the dealer, E. M. Bachrach, though it seems that ten had come into the market. Sixty makes of cars were in use, half of them represented by a single car. Richard Brasiers stood at the top, 61 cars. The agents were the Estrella Auto Palace, who also had the Renault, Delahaye, Regal and Hupmobile agencies. Tinan sold the Winton Six, for P6,000, and boasted the only self-starting car in the field.

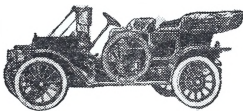
"Cranking belongs to hand organs," he advertised. There were seven Wintons in Manila.

Bachrach sold Fords and Rapid trucks as well as Buick cars. One Rapid truck was busily competing with the carabao cart and finding the going hard; but Fords had already won their preeminence: Martin Egan, editor of the Manila Times, owned and drove one, and fifty other Manilans were in the same proud class. Times change. Local newspaper circles envy the editor of the Tribune, Carlos P. Romulo, his handsome Packard. In 1910 there was but one Packard in Manila; it was owned by Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes, who also had six Stanleys and one Brasier. Forbes' battery of cars topped the present Malacañang list by two. Governor General Leonard Wood gets along with five cars only, one Haynes, one Pierce-Arrow, one Packard and two Hudsons.

Tinan published a proud list of 301 cars, of sixty different makes, "in operation on August 15, 1910." Aside from the dealers themselves, few names appear among car owners of that year that are well known today. Men who own half a dozen cars now owned none then. Former Justice F. C. Fisher is an exception; he was abreast of the times and owned a Reo—the mighty Reo, four cylinder, 30 horsepower; 50 miles an hour. The peer of any P7,000 car in power, endurance and appearance. Com-

plete with top and windshield (accessories then!) P3,200."

Here is how Justice Fisher's car looked:



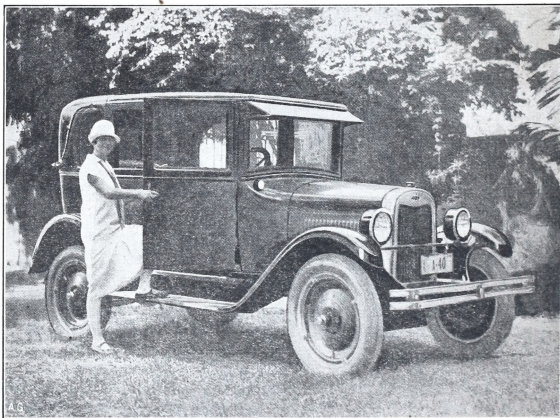
Henry Ford had of course gotten well into his stride in the manufacture of cars for the people, but the multiple-production

American car that was to conquer the world market was in the making; whereas hardly a foreign car is now seen in the islands, then there were many, and cars of the most popular makes now on the market were then scarcely seen at all. Eduardo Gutierrez Repide owned the only Studebaker in town, a car of eight horsepower. Dr. H. D. Kneeder had a Brush, of 12 horsepower; Maurice F. Lowenstein an E. M. F., of 30 horsepower; and Colonel J. G. Harbord (now Major General) a Maxwell, of 14 horsepower.

The Flanders "20" was advertised as *THE Runabout*. It looked like the illustration and had four cylinders and a 100-inch wheelbase. It could be bought with a "surrey" seat if desired. E. C. McCullough & Company were the agents, and told the world that "a little Flanders recently completed a trip from Quebec to Mexico City without a hitch, just to show that a runabout is not necessarily a runabout," whatever the cryptic significance this may have had to the covetous public.

This public in the Philippines was awaiting the day when America needed more vegetal fats and tropical hard fiber, would offer a better market to the islands and would, above all else, apply her mechanical skill, and genius for getting this skill and capital together, for the making of motor cars cheap. For who could then afford them? The garages announced cars for hire at eight and ten pesos the hour! Attorney Charles A. McDonough, secretary-treasurer of the Philippine Motor Car Company, had Wintons at eight pesos the hour.

The American multiple-production car came, in the course of time, and the foreign cars retired from the field just when it was commencing to be worthwhile. There are 20,000 and more motor vehicles licensed in the Philippines today; and more, combining the utmost luxury and utility, are to be had by the purse with a few extra pesos in it each month. Perhaps the girls of the vaudeville stage set the fashion to native women in the Philippines in driving their own cars. They bought, got the knack of the thing and their licenses, and introduced another phase into the



THE CHEVROLET LANDAU SEIGAN, POSED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE JOURNAL BY MISS SARAH FRANKS. (PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY, AGENTS)



colorful social atmosphere of this most cosmopolitan and strangest of all American cities. The American woman had, of course, been driving; the Gallarza-Loriga visit has stimulated the desire to drive among Spanish girls.

Four hundred women are licensed to drive automobiles in the Philippines. More

Tirona each have their own car, and drive them.

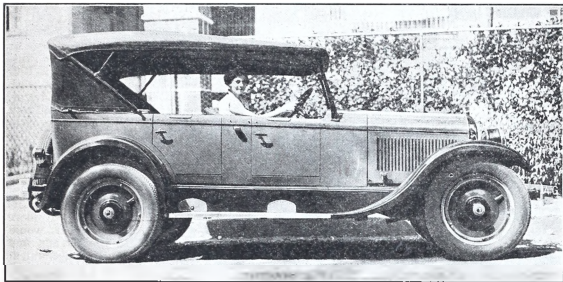
This comment will, of course, pass into history just as Tinan's guidebook did. We pick up the historical paragraph from the guidebook for the sake of continuity:

"The first automobile was imported into the Philippines in 1901 by Estrella del

was E. M. Bachrach, with the Ford in 1907, followed in 1909 with the Buick. Percy Warner Tinan sold the first high priced American cars in 1908, viz.: four Wintons to the Philippine Motor Car Co., followed in 1909 by Thomas Flyers, sold to Wm. Van Buskirk. The year 1910 saw a sudden impetus to the business."

With all the stir in the motor market, naturally business is rising to its opportunities. The Manila Trading and Supply Company, Ford and Lincoln agents, is erecting another building adjacent to and larger than its present one on the port area. The Pacific Commercial Company relinquishes the Buick agency it has held for so many years and is preparing to handle no less than four General Motors cars, the Chevrolet, the Oakland, the Pontiac and "GMC" trucks. The arrangements were effected by the company's president, Mr. H. I. Pond, on his visit to the United States. Both the company's present show rooms and its shops are being enlarged to accommodate its expanding patronage and provide the service required.

Hilton Carson has gone with his wide experience and knowledge of the automobile business of the islands to the management of the Philippines Motors Corporation, which has the Auburn and Studebaker agencies. The shops and showrooms remain on Ongpin. Mr. Carson retains his ownership of the Auto Trucking company but places it under other management so as to devote his whole time to his new post. Other changes and improvements were imminent at time of closing the forms for July. Comment must go over to a later date.



THE CHEVYLER, POSED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE JOURNAL BY MISS BELANCA DANON, (LEXNETA MOTOR COMPANY, AGENTS)

women own and drive their own cars in Manila than equal the total number of cars in the city sixteen years ago, when the famous guidebook was published.

Five women operate cars as public utilities; they compete at the stands for patronage, along with the men. The bureau of public works reports that women are successful drivers; they have fewer accidents than men have, whether this is due to quicker perception or to gallantry that gives them the right-of-way could never be determined and need not be discussed.

Josefa Servillas, a Visayana in Surigao, was the first Filipino girl licensed to operate a car as a public utility. She drives a Ford truck converted into a passenger coach. She obtained her student's license in 1922, later passed the required examination with a mark



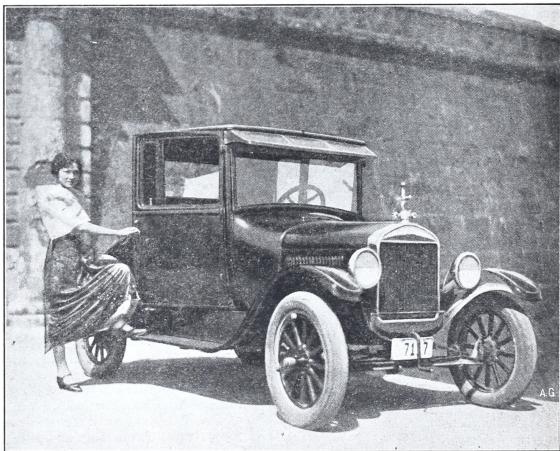
of 80 per cent and has never had an accident in her daily driving over trying roads ever since. It is too well known to require repetition that the Philippines surpass all the rest of the far east, including Australia and tossing in Alaska as good measure, as a market for American automobiles. There are more than 22,000 licensed drivers in the islands, and, as stated, more than 20,000 licensed motor vehicles. The license and registration collections up to June 26 at the bureau of public works were P811,175.36, as against P798,438.82 for the full 12 months last year. There is every sign that sales will keep well up during the remainder of the year and that 1925 marked the opening of a new epoch in the trade.

The college girl has begun to luxuriate in a car of her own. Among the more than 300 women licensed to drive in Manila, many are coeds; and the Philippine Women's College is in the lead, having fourteen students and faculty members with their own cars and their own privilege to display them on the boulevards. Mrs. Conrado Benitez and Miss Ramona

Norte and sold to Dr. Miciano, who still owns it. The car was a little 3½ horsepower, single cylinder, wire-wheel Richard Brasier. From this small beginning nine years ago (writing in 1910) the automobile business has grown to the recent importation by this same firm of the handsome six cylinder 60 horsepower, ten passenger Brasier limousine, originally built for an Indian rajah and valued at P15,000. The first Renault arrived in 1904 and was sold to Sr. Benito Legarda. The date of the first American car in the islands, a Locomobile steamer, does not appear clear. The first importer to launch American cars



AN ARISTOCRAT OF 1910—THE FLANDERS '20'



THE FORD COUPE, POSED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE JOURNAL BY MRS. CONCEPCION LOBBRE MARGARET FRANK. (PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY, AGENTS)

## Manila Hemp: Abacá—The Green Gold Plant

By H. H. Boyle and Walter Robb

Since early in the 18th century when the first shipment of Manila hemp, abacá, was made to European markets, the fiber of this invaluable plant has been and at present is the principal product of the Philippines. It is true that other products have, for a time, displaced abacá in point of export value for a year or two. Notwithstanding this fact, abacá is the principal means of livelihood for at least half the population of the archipelago; and is, respectable as the fact may be, one of the principal sources of government revenue. It is a well known fact that this product is the most accurate barometer of Philippine business. When hemp enjoys a good market all other business in the islands is certain of prosperity. Rice brings high prices, corn too; the domestic sale of tobacco manufactures increases and the import trade sails on sure waters.

But let abacá fiber meet with reverses in the markets of the world. When this occurs the Philippines commercially are in the dumps. A slump in sugar, even though prolonged, has nowhere near the effect on general business that a slump in abacá has.

The plant from which abacá is obtained is a species of *Musa* botanically known as *Musa textilis*. In the Philippines the plant and fiber alike are known as abacá; in the markets of the world the fiber is Manila hemp. It is indigenous to the Philippines only; this being true, the fiber is a natural commercial monopoly of the islands. About half the total annual production is consumed in the United States.

Up to the present, abacá is the premier cordage fiber of the world. When properly extracted from the plant the fiber is about fifty per cent superior in tensile strength to any other vegetable fiber known or used in the manufacture of cordage. The elasticity of abacá is also superior to any structural fiber known.

Efforts have been made by various entities and individuals to have the government lend assistance to this vital industry. The fiber grading act which went into effect in 1915 was a step forward. The new fiber board taking over administration of the grading act July 1 may help considerably to improve the industry; but it will require time for this board to obtain the wherewithal to tackle the tremendous work that is to be accomplished.

The government has been exceedingly generous to the sugar industry. More than fifty million pesos of public taxes have been invested, chiefly in one province and on one island, to promote this industry to the point where it might compete with other sugar regions of the world producing in the aggregate some fifteen million tons of this staple product. Not one centavo has been invested in the abacá industry. The fiber grading act in effect since 1915 has been self supporting and has even provided nearly P500,000 for the general funds of the government, free of all expense of collection. Abacá has never enjoyed any such assistance as sugar, coconuts and tobacco have received from the government. Yet it is the principal agricultural product of the islands and is in such condition in most of the provinces that unless prompt and efficient assistance is rendered it is likely to be damaged permanently. There are districts formerly yielding the rarest quality of fiber that have been ruined by parasitic pests since these were discovered in the plantations in 1918.

Taxes derived from the abacá industry by the insular government range perhaps between eight and thirteen million pesos a year. The merchants' sales tax alone is around P4,000,000 a year, with a like sum added to purchases of imports in the abacá

### Population of Philippine Hemp Producing Provinces

Province (Census of 1918)	Population	Area in Sq. Miles	Per Sq. Mile	Bales of Hemp in Last 6 Yrs.
Albay .....	259,704	975	268	1,119,413
Leyte .....	597,950	3,005	199	1,706,926
Ambos Camarines .....	270,814	2,851	95	567,672
Sorsogon .....	178,243	729	245	688,262
Samar .....	379,575	5,234	72	599,613
<b>North Mindanao—</b>				<b>714,958</b>
Misamis .....	198,943	1,030	193	
Bukidnon .....	48,544	3,871	13	
Agusan .....	44,740	4,294	10	
Surigao .....	122,154	2,889	42	
Lanao .....	91,459	2,439	37	
<b>South Mindanao—</b>				<b>1,022,551</b>
Davao .....	108,222	7,486	14	
Cotabato .....	171,978	9,620	18	
Zamboanga .....	147,333	6,383	23	
Jolo (Sulu) .....	172,776	1,082	160	58,410
Cebu .....	855,065	1,867	458	52,704
Mindoro .....	71,931	3,926	18	65,426
<b>Negros—</b>				<b>65,913</b>
Occidental .....	396,636	3,125	127	
Oriental .....	215,750	1,779	121	
<b>Various—</b>				<b>200,793</b>
Cavite, etc.				
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,332,017</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6,824,333</b>

The average yearly production of the provinces for which it is possible to obtain the population records was 1,102,924 bales, which excludes the 200,793 bales produced in various provinces, Cavite, Laguna, Tayabas, etc., not specified in the baling reports and therefore not possible to trace in the census.

### Fiber Board at Work

Commencing July 1 the Fiber Standardization Board and its subsidiary, the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service, superseded, under the law, the fiber division of the bureau of agriculture in the administration of the fiber grading act. Offices of the board and the inspection service are on the second floor of the Pacific Building. On June 30 the fiber division at the bureau of agriculture closed shop permanently. Under the new act the government has more adequately provided for fiber inspection.

There is likely to be ample revenue and competent personnel.

Fiber offered for export will be inspected and graded by the fiber inspection service of which W. G. Stevenson has been appointed manager. Dr. Stanton Youngberg, acting director of agriculture, is chairman and executive officer of the Fiber Standardization Board. Fiber producers are represented on the board by Mariano Garchitorena and S. F. Gaches; exporters by H. T. Fox and L. L. Spellman, respectively managers of Smith, Bell and Company and Macleod and Company; dealers by Juan Camahort, of E. Diaz y Cia.; manufacturers by Captain H. L. Heath, president of the American Chamber of Commerce and representative of a group of Pacific coast cordage mills as well as the Manila Cordage Company, manufacturing cordage in Manila.

districts. "All the traffic will bear" seems to be the government dictum. The full rate, 1½ per cent, is universally applied to sales of abaca, whereas the highest rate on sugar is 1 per cent and half of this, the planters' share, does not even pay the 1 per cent. Though the result of litigation may force payment from the planters, they will still be greatly favored to the prejudice of abaca planters. The government will have no more than 1 per cent from sugar, while it takes less than 1 per cent from abaca.

Why not, for an industry so important to the public revenues as well as general business, establish some safeguards?

It is more than time that this be done. It might be done. An abaca institute adequately manned with competent scientific personnel is needed and has been needed for many years. Dr. Penoyer L. Sherman is engaged as a chemist in chemical research at the bureau of science and the Cordage Institute of America. He is doing an excellent work, but it doesn't cover the required field. By turning back to the industry a small fraction of the revenue it provides, there could be established an institute with plant pathologists, botanists, chemists and horticulturists who would all be constantly on the alert to eradicate diseases, improve varieties, better cultivation and generally promote the industry. In this the example of other agricultural countries could be followed with assurance of success.

Instead of producing 1,200,000 bales a year of abaca, the Philippines might well produce four million bales and profitably compete with Yucatan and Africa, each marketing fibers inferior to our abaca.

Abaca may be mechanically stripped. This much is proved and the practice should be rapidly extended to all fiber districts. Abaca may also be kept free of diseases to a great degree, at least simply by cultivation. This also is proved and might be demonstrated by stations at Silang, where disease has, in seven years, wiped out the choicest fiber in the islands.

What has been done in Davao can be done in the Bicol region as well as Leyte and Samar and northern Mindanao. In Davao abaca is not grown wild. It is planted, cultivated for eight to twelve years, then rooted out and the fields re-planted and planted again. It is where cultivation is neglected and abaca grows wild, the fiber extracted by tenants on shares, that the varieties and the quality of fiber decline.

Two of the most successful Davao planters were taken to Silang last year to inspect the ruined abaca fields there. "This could have been prevented by cultivation," they said. The moribund practice of utter neglect of abaca fields over so wide an area of our producing regions must in some way be broken up. Davao tenants do work on the share basis, but with greater advantage to themselves as well as the landlords. They are associated and have regulations for their mutual protection. They sell the fiber at weekly auctions, getting the highest prices, often by exporters' agents. Adulteration of parcels is prohibited. For a first offense the fine is P50, for a second the penalty is confiscation and for a third deportation.

The tenants are Japanese, who have devised these rigid rules of business. It is perfectly safe to do business with them, hence the abaca industry of Davao is advancing not only by the energy and ability Americans devote to it, but by the enterprise of the farmers themselves.

## Captain Stanford Reporting on Dewey Drydock

Seven Sites Within the Bay Are Proposed

The naval drydock Dewey brought across the Pacific in 1906 and moored at Olongapo naval station since that time will be eventually "removed to a point within Manila bay," when decision has been made in Washington upon the technical report on the problem now being prepared by Captain Homer Reed Stanford, C. E. C., U. S. N., who arrived in Manila on the navy transport Chaumont July 2 and has set about his duties. Captain Stanford is living at the Army and Navy club, where he may usually be seen during the morning up to 11 o'clock.

Where the drydock Dewey shall be permanently anchored is a matter of much importance to the shipping community. The capacity of the largest privately owned docking and slipway works in the islands is understood to be around 1500 or 2000 tons. For vessels of greater tonnage no privately owned facilities are available, and under such conditions the navy will undertake overhauling and repairing commercial ships during periods when the dock is not required for navy work. These periods seem to aggregate about six months each year. For the removal of the dock from Olongapo, a step definitely determined upon in 1922, there is a fund of \$400,000.

The question of funds gives the navy far less concern than the feasibility of a site at which the dock may be placed.

Seven different sites have been variously suggested. They are Mariveles, Corregidor, north of Cavite station, south of it, Sangley point, the middle of the bay, or within the harbor. The shoreline of the bay approximates 100 miles; it is 30 miles to Mariveles, which is about half the distance to Olongapo. Shops, workmen and workmen's quarters are vital desiderata; but most vital of all is a sufficient depth of water, which cannot be less than 65 feet and really should be 70 feet.

Such depths are not found along the bay shore, nor at Cavite or Sangley point, nor within the harbor, where the fairway has a depth of about 35 feet only. With ample funds a site and channel could be dredged to the required depth, and with additional ample funds might be kept at the required depth. It may be seen how extensive and comprehensive Captain Stanford's report must be, and how knotty a problem the armament treaties put up to the department in Washington. Under the treaties the dock may be removed to "a point within Manila bay" because this will be no new construction; and it must be removed because, as it stands at Olongapo, a station no longer kept up, it is not rendering the service it is capable of at a station sufficiently equipped and manned.

## The Man Who Makes the Buttons For Manhattan Shirts

Headington, J. L., An Ohio Product



Manila has its distinctive type of business man. It is the type that cut school and college in 1898, volunteered for America's first overseas expeditionary force, shouldered a Springfield, learned the manual of arms, subsisted on execrable rations and fought guerrilla campaigns in the East and West Indies in revenge for the *Maine* and for the sake of adventure. It is the type that ranked itself on conquered Spanish plazas—the old Plaza Real, now Plaza McKinley, for example—and pledged to die in civil life, in the civil service of a civil government, all that it had done with the rifle in the field.

Victory and hard campaigning and experience had prepared the young adventurous volunteers for soberer duties.

Of this type is John Labon Headington, a son of Ohio and the manager of the Philippine Button Corporation since its successful reorganization in 1922 by New York capital that directed the rebuilding and reequipment of the plant so that the output is greatly increased and it has become one of the important manufactories of Manila. It makes pearl buttons for the United States market. All is done with Philippine marine products and Filipino labor, which is taught to be skilled labor. A sub-

stantial volume of new wealth is thus added to the islands' mobilized resources every year.

Headington has made his own place in Manila's business circles. He was born in Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, in 1879. He had been graduated from the Mount Vernon High School, had attended Kenyon Military Academy, and was, at nineteen, attending Kenyon College when McKinley called for volunteers in 1898. Headington's outfit went first to Porto Rico, and he later, in 1899, came to the Philippines with the United States Signal Corps. In 1900 he participated with the American forces in the international expedition to Peking and the suppression of the Boxer rebellion in China.

He returned with his outfit to Manila when the unpleasantness in China had terminated, and at the expiration of his enlistment became a disbursing clerk in the Philippine civil government under Civil Governor Wm. Howard Taft. In 1904 he was assigned to the bureau of audits as an examiner. He remained there until 1915, rising meanwhile from examiner to a district auditor in the Bicol region, to chief of a division in the Manila office, and served as acting assistant auditor for over two years. When he left the government service he was a special agent.

He had now devoted 17 years of his youth and early manhood to his country. Embarking upon his career in business life, he became associated with the Shanghai

Life Insurance Company and spent three years as resident secretary for the company in Siam and Burma, having charge of payment of claims, the making of loans, handling of litigation—the usual and important executive duties of the resident secretaries.

The European War was on. When America got into it, Headington naturally tried to go. He wasn't successful in this, his youth was a good way behind him, but he gained connection with the defense forces of the nation, for he was given the rank of captain in the quartermaster reserve corps. Headington is a Past Commander, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Commander of Stotsenber Post No. 2, United States War Veterans, of which Carmi Alderman Thompson, sent to the Philippines to make an intensive survey in behalf of President Coolidge, is the national head.

When Headington returned to Manila from India and Siam he became treasurer of the Manila Trading and Supply Company, one of the wealthier American corporations of the islands, and when the San Juan Heights Company organized to pioneer in selling suburban homes to Manila's middle class, Headington was chosen treasurer of that company and retired from the Manila Trading and Supply Company. He is a certified public accountant. Baseball and boxing benefit from his patronage as a fan. He is an Elk, a Shriner, member of the University Club and the Golf Club, and of the Chamber of Commerce, where he represents the active membership of the Philippine Button Corporation and is an Alternate Director. He enjoys a wide and influential acquaintance in the islands and has always received the cooperation of business people and government officials, who appreciate his character and frank methods of business.

one Caleb Cushing and Dr. Peter Parker have effected with China in 1844, but it is based upon the fundamental truth that our commercial and political interests are one; and so it gets, in time, much farther than the Cushing treaty. Visiting Yedo, Perry makes rendezvous in a harbor of the largest of the Lew Chew islands, which he proposes to hold for the United States—by force if needed. He finds himself so well received in Japan that belligerency is not required; the Lew Chew harbor could be held. It isn't. Washington declines the responsibility. Perry chafes, but is impotent.

Move forward 17 years. Events have progressed in China as well as Japan. China has never conformed to her treaty agreements, made one after another; our navy has been at various times employed; Taiwan, Formosa, is the wild habitat of savages and renegade Chinese, warring upon one another and upon all who touch the miserable coasts—often driven there by storms; so that every man of one of our ships has been wantonly and brutally murdered. Our flag goes up at Takau, stays there for one year. Commodore Armstrong is on the job. Coal is required for the new steamship line across the Pacific, and Formosa has coal superior to that brought out in the clippers. Six thousand tons a year are contracted for, at \$7 a ton, and only 500 tons secured, ere China, by a gesture curious enough in a friendly nation, stops delivery.

China has committed excesses enough, and Formosa is naught but a no-man's land in the midst of treacherous seas and pillaged by treacherous men. Portugal has had it, Spain has had it, Holland has had it, and since 1682, it has been nominally under China, which gives it no attention and will not be responsible for repeated violations of international law. Yet we do not hold Formosa, in one year our flag comes down—by order of Washington.

When some shipwrecked Japanese are murdered, Japan overruns Formosa in 1874 and keeps the island until China saves the hurt with a half million taels. In 1895 Japan comes again, and her sovereignty is permanently established. It is much better, is it, for Formosa to be under other rule than ours?

"A more debased population could scarcely be conceived. The aborigines, *Sheng-fan*, or wild savages, deserve the same respect in some respects, for they lived by the chase and had little knowledge even of husbandry; while the Chinese themselves, uneducated laborers, acknowledged no right except that of might."

It is possible, nevertheless, for some persons to contend that God gave Formosa to such people. Would it be sacrilegious to remark that if He did, the devil has triumphed, for Japan has certainly taken Formosa, away from them, and what part of it they shall finally retain they will retain by changing their ways.

The *Financial and Economic Annual of Japan*, for 1925, lists the following Formosan minerals now yielding millions of wealth to the world yearly: gold, silver, coal, copper, petroleum. The Formosan sugar crop in 1924 was 452,210 metric tons, exceeding any sugar crop ever grown in the Philippines. Even the japonica crop was nearly 4,000 tons. The revenue from taxation was Yen 87,008,171. The expenditure for education was Yen 2,818,512. The expenditure for communications was Yen 13,426,224, only slightly in excess of the value of the tea crop alone. America was, of course, the chief purchaser of the tea!

## America's Forfeiture of Far Eastern Lands

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Might Have Territory From Formosa to Fiji

If, seeking the grotesque in statecraft, one sits down to thumbing the old records of America in eastern Asia—and what remarkable records they are!—one finds that imperialism and altruism, as the terms are nowadays applied to the Philippines question, are of no recent birth; they are old, they antedate steam upon the Pacific by more than a decade. A young altruism, imperialism has in general been practiced; that is to say, altruism, however sternly espoused, has not been altogether capable of arresting the natural and necessary expansion of the United States in the far east. It has, however, succeeded in bringing about national sacrifices in the far east of colossal magnitude.

It is hardly arresting to the attention to recall that in 1808 Commodore George Dewey left Hongkong before 4 p. m. April 25, the British government, having determined upon neutrality in the struggle between Spain and America, requested he should.

Everybody knows this. But it is arresting to the attention to recall that when he left Hongkong he had absolutely no place to go to Manila; and there to make a plan for his side, it would be necessary first to destroy the Spanish fleet, for we had not a naval rendezvous in the whole far east! Our far eastern fleet measured 18,000 tons; England's, Germany's and Japan's each three times that. We had commercial interests in Manila; our withdrawal from far eastern waters, in time of war, would have been the signal for these interests to be attacked and annihilated.

The providence, so-called, of the situation has been romanticized upon and still finds bombastic utterance upon formal and informal occasions. Yet the hand of providence was not at the helm. *Compulsion* drove Dewey to Manila. It was either that or show the white feather on the high seas.

This was due to the fact that for fifty years we had been forfeiting territory in the far east, until we had none: Honolulu was Dewey's first available rendezvous, the first station at which he might legally bunker his ships.

The explanation is that our state department had, as it still does, consistently refused to view political policy and commercial policy in the far east as a single unit. It therefore falls out that America owes far more to the vision and enterprise of half a dozen distinguished naval officers

than to forty congresses and sixteen presidents.

We reproduce with this comment a copy of the first treaty America ever made in the far east. It was with the sultan of Sulu and was effected by Commodore Charles Wilkes, commanding the first United States naval exploring expedition, sent out during the administration of President Van Buren. It will be seen that this treaty was for the purpose of fostering commerce. It was agreed, too, that at least three ships of ours would call yearly in Sulu; there were well defined obligations upon our part as well as upon the sultan's. This was in 1842.

In 1840, Wilkes had effected a survey of the Fiji islands, which became a British colony in 1874. They are on the route between Australia and Panama. They extend from 15 degrees to 20 degrees south latitude, lie along the 180 meridian, the international date line, comprise 250 islands, 80 of which are inhabited, have an area of 7,435 square miles and are "the most important archipelago in Polynesia"—that is, in the Pacific islands from the American coast north and south of the equator as far as the meridian. Wilkes reported faithfully upon the advisability of securing them; they were thrown at our head in the middle fifties of the last century, and at England's as well. We dodged, England didn't.

Kipling reminds us that—"Never was isle so little, never was sea so lone, But over the scud and the palm trees an English flag was flown." It is not a little surprising to learn how like the English the American flag has been in this respect, but the enterprise of our sailors has been less appreciated in Washington than the enterprise of British sailors has always been appreciated in Downing Street.

It is so much better, of course, for our parlor societies to believe that the Fijians, swept into the stream of modern events whether they would or no, are better off under another man than under ours. It only happens that it isn't true; altruism is a notorious misnomer. Fiji might have been our southern outpost in the Asiatic Pacific. It isn't.

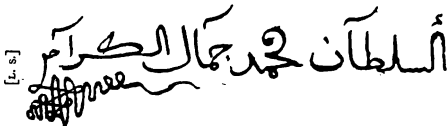
Move forward twelve years. Perry goes to Japan, he effects a treaty with her. Apparently it is not so advantageous as the



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APPENDIX

XIII

[L. S.]  


I, Mohamed, Sultan of Sooloo, for the purpose of encouraging trade with the people of the United States of America, do promise hereby and bind myself that I will afford full protection to all vessels of the United States, and their commanders and crews, visiting any of the islands of my dominions, and they shall be allowed to trade on the terms of the most favoured nation, and receive such provisions and necessaries as they may be in want of.

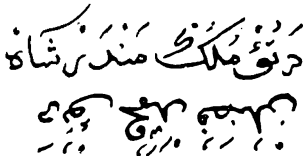
2d v. In case of shipwreck or accident to any vessel, I will afford them all the assistance in my power, and protect the persons and property of those wrecked, and afford them all the assistance in my power for its preservation and safe-keeping, and for the return of the officers and crews of said vessels to the Spanish settlements, or wherever they may wish to proceed.

3dly. That any one of my subjects who shall do any injury or harm to the commanders or crews belonging to American vessels, shall receive such punishment as his crime merits.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, in presence of the datus and chiefs at Soung, island of Sooloo.

February 5th, 1842.

[L. S.]



[L. S.]

Witnesses.

CHARLES WILKES,

Commanding Exploring Expedition.

WILLIAM L. HUDSON,

Late commanding U. S. Ship Peacock.

R. R. WALDRON,

Purser, U. S. Exploring Expedition.

Formosa extends from 20-56 to 25-15 north latitude and from 120 to 122 east longitude. It is 225 miles long and from 60 to 80 miles broad, has a coast line of 721 miles and an area of 13,429 square miles—"being thus nearly the same size as Kiu-shiu, the most southern of the four chief islands forming the Japanese empire proper." The annual export of Oolong and Peuchong teas exceeds five million kilograms. The population is about 3,500,000. The value of the overseas trade in 1924 was Yen 384,700,000. As comparisons are odious, they are omitted, but the reader is left to his own intelligent devices.

In our eagerness to reach Formosa we overlocked Borneo. We might have established in North Borneo under the Wilkes treaty of 1842. Consul Moses, at Brunei,

Moses Gets North Borneo

actually obtained a concession in 1867, four years prior to the British, but he could not secure it because he had no support from Washington. It was nothing for America to occupy the lands of civilized Indians, for the very legitimate purpose of making farms out of hunting grounds; but it would, it seemed, be dreadful to make tropical Borneo habitable and productive. The job was left to the British, as usual, and they have at last begun on it in earnest.

"In 1872 the Labuan Trading Company was established in Sandakan, the fine harbor on the northern coast which was subsequently the capital of the North Borneo Company's territory. In 1878, through the instrumentality of Mr. (afterward Sir)

Alfred Dent, the Sultan of Sulu was induced to transfer to a syndicate, formed by Baron Overbeck and Mr. Dent, his possessions in North Borneo, of which, as has been seen, he had been from time immemorial the overlord. Early in 1881 the British North Borneo Provisional Association, Ltd., was formed to take over the concession which had been obtained from the sultan of Sulu, and in November of that year a petition was addressed to Queen Victoria praying for a royal charter. It was granted, and subsequently the British North Borneo Company, which was formed in May 1882, took over in spite of some diplomatic protests on the part of the Dutch and Spanish governments."

In the darkest jungle of North Borneo,—which, by the way, is a territory of 31,000 square miles, immensely rich, and within sight of America's southern Philippine

The Jungle and Its Primitives

boundary, there are peoples so primitive that they will not ford a stream, even if no more than ankle deep. (The type, too, is not absent from the Philippines). By some occult process of romantic reasoning, such peoples are supposed, in altruism, to have heaven-bestowed inalienable rights to run wild and nude—into the very gates of eternity, and the jungle is to be preserved for them. Unfortunately for the ideals of picturesque savagery that lurk in the back of all our brains, the British, for example, don't see things in this light.

Without profiting from North Borneo in any way whatsoever, America still has the day's own time about the place. For it belongs in fact to the realm of the sultan of Sulu, who is our subject—whether the Constitution permits it or not. The rest of his territory is United States territory. What of North Borneo? A very question is presented, one to drive an altruist quite mad: for there is no altruism about it, and his deeding over lands and people alike was a thoroughly cold-blooded act.

"Whereas, we have seen fit to grant to our trusty and well beloved friends," Sri Paduka Maulana Al Sultan Mahomet Jamal Al Alam Bin Al Marhon Sri Paduka Al Sultan Mahomet Fathlon Sultan of Sulu and its dependencies informs "all nations of the earth when these matters may concern, certain portions of the dominions owned by us comprising all the

The Making of A Rajah

lands on the north and east coast of Borneo, etc., etc., we do hereby nominate and appoint the said Baron de Overbeck supreme and independent ruler of the above named territories, with the title of Datu Bandahara and Rajah of Sandakan." He goes on to bestow absolute power, more than Rome ever assumed, over subject and soil, and to make his rights inheritable and perpetual (upon the company's agreeing), "this 22nd day of January, A. D., 1878, at the palace of the sultan, at Lipuk, in the island of Sulu."

The sultan was under duress. The Spanish campaigns for Christendom had despoiled his realm in the Philippines with steamships and heavy cannon. It is recorded that not a house was left whole anywhere on Jolo. As the country had thus been ruined, fields and homes alike, the royal revenues were sorely depleted. To recoup the Islamic bourse, therefore, the sultan made the deal with the British.

The price is \$5,000 Mex. annually, and the sultan goes each year to Sandakan to collect it. He is royally received, accorded a salute of 21 guns, the sovereign's salute, and lodged in a palace. He is reported fond of gaming; his subsidy is said always to remain in Sandakan, a forfeit to a royal

(Continued on page 13)



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### CAUSE AND EFFECT

There is always a cause of things. There is a cause for the growing alarm over the material increase in the Chinese merchant-trading population of the Philippines. This cause is, we think, primarily to be discovered among the Chinese themselves. With them, too, lies the remedy. They have not, all of them, been guiltless of encouraging politicians accusing Americans of exploitation here, yet they are themselves the grand exploiters. Their wealth, which is enormous, has been accumulated in just that way—and in hardly any other way, for they are not producers except in the sense that a portion, the larger portion, perhaps, of the capital they accumulate from their activities in the commerce of the Philippines is reinvested into business here. It is partly loaned to farmers, which helps to the extent that this is true.

But this is by no means compensation to the country. The people know this, the Chinese cannot be unaware of it.

Chinese hands touch every one of our agricultural products, to extract a trader's profit. But do they touch them to the advantage of the products? Never. They make not the slightest effort to improve these products, yet their country abounds in agricultural lore. Have Chinese ever attempted, for example, to introduce the tea industry here?—or the silk industry? Will they ever make such attempts? Not until the islands are theirs once more, we may all be very sure. They enjoy a monopoly of the rice trade, but have they ever devoted a single peso to the betterment of the rice industry? No, nor will they; or if they do, then some of the legitimate criticisms of them—there are many criticisms that are not legitimate—will be removed. They could very easily endow a rice institute; such as Japan has. They won't. They could actually establish a Philippine silk industry. They won't. They could bring about reforms in copra preparation. They won't. They could cooperate in bettering the hemp industry. They won't. They could establish the tea industry, rehabilitate the coffee industry. They won't.

That is, the Chinese we have here won't. There are other sorts of Chinese, but the law excludes some of them, and others, who might be brought over, won't be brought over because the myopic vision of their countrymen here doesn't encompass such a movement. The Chinese don't make themselves as useful as they might here, by any means. While they don't there will remain legitimate objections to their increasing numbers. Isn't this true? Isn't it obvious to everyone? Most certainly.

### THE GOVERNMENT'S BEAU GESTES

The cement company will be sold. It won't be sold. The directors will act. They won't act. The board of control authorizes sale. The board doesn't authorize sale. The legislature will interfere. It won't interfere. Column after column of news to this ambiguous effect takes front page space in the daily press,

while far better comics are relegated either to the back or inside pages. Turn to them, then. When and if the cement company shall be really sold, the Journal will run a story.

### GOOD BUSINESS PROSPECTS

The Journal is asked to give some of the reasons for the general expectation of good business in the Philippines during the next two or three years. It does so. The reasons include—

About \$5,000,000 a year spent on public works, the extension of roads, building of piers, improvement of harbors and erection of buildings. In addition, the gasoline tax, some \$1,250,000 or more, spent exclusively upon public roads—as large

**Public Im-** a portion as is legally possible in the undeveloped **provements** regions of the islands to encourage homesteading and the opening of new plantations. Untangling of fiber-grading affairs by the new fiber standardization board; extension of the use of mechanical strippers and cleaning machines and some practical advance of various branches of this most important industry. Further capital investments in the sugar industry; further economies in sugar production, the increase of production per hectare per month and more extended adaptation of tractor power to the field operations. Railway extensions: wherever this occurs no doubt the returns from agriculture double. The extension of irrigation systems and expenditure of \$4,000,000 more for this purpose. Installation of numerous waterworks plants at important provincial points: such projects as are reviewed in this issue of the Journal. A change of educational policy and establishment of high schools giving farm courses: the heeding of men like Senator Rodriguez of Cebu, who denounces lavishing millions on schools and withholding a few thousands from urgently needed harbor works. The growing confidence that American sovereignty will remain over the islands: the consequent assurance of a good market at all times for all surplus crops and products, in turn promising good prices for rice, which is further insured by the tariff. The growing use of farm machinery and rural mechanical conveniences: irrigation pumps, lighting systems, threshers, plows,

**More Use** grain hullers and small-unit cane mills. Further **of Machinery** immigration into Mindanao. Home building everywhere throughout the islands. The passing of the desiccated coconut industry beyond the experimental stage; the extension of coconut groves and increase of cattle herds. New banks. Possibly an automobile financing agency. More interest, far more, in the United States in the material progress of the islands. Dawning possibility of the abolition of the sales tax for the further stimulation of trade and production. Increase of population; extension of American and other interests in Davao.

These are some of the reasons for good business in the islands. To expect good business, however, does not entail upon the citizen the duty of whining about the heels of the government: the only possible excuse for this would be to bite those heels, good and deep. The obligation of duty is the other way about—the government owes it to the citizen. Yet our press fawns, keeps its social numbers, picks flimsy out of bureau baskets and debauches its news and editorial columns with vulgar pattings of official shoulders. Its attitude resembles that of a debutante on her first truant excursion into the palm garden—expectant and trustful, where a thorough awareness to the real situation would give less subsequent cause for blushes. But even the press may improve, with time; and if it does the government certainly will. This too will be good for business.

### OPENING BIDS FOR PUBLIC SUPPLIES

Bids for supplies for the government are often opened, we believe, in Manila and in Washington at the same hour, by the clock. It only requires utilization of the cable for an emissary in Manila to inform a principal in Washington of what bids are here, in order to cut under them and get the business. It would be fairer to open the bids at the same time; whatever the hour, and obviate the snitching of confidential information.

(Continued from page 11)

good time wherein he has received many royal courtesies, but no royal flushes. He, too, would like to remain in Sandakan, and there's the rub. He is our sultan, Sandakan's sovereign. The situation is complicated in extreme. A few years ago he quite overstayed his leave, so to speak, in Sandakan, and it was necessary to send a ship and induce him to return to Jolo.

But what has been the actual status of North Borneo since 1922 is the real question. The sultan claims that the original agreement, of which duplicate copies were made in the Sulu language, was dated, and that it was for only fifty years. Hence, being made in 1872, it expired in 1922. Therefore, have we vicariously acquired North Borneo?—though certainly unintentionally, as we once refused to have it and permitted Moses' trading company, established at Kimanis, to fall before the bluster of more avid interests.

Now the sultan lost his copy of the agreement, the *lontar* and the *tarsila* records were burned in the war with Spain in the later 70's. The other copy is locked securely up in the vaults of the company's London offices! The sultan

London Vault Holds Borneo Secret  
restless; we have the trouble of calming and controlling him, but no thanks for doing it.

Space doesn't admit of going on to any detailed mention of our relinquished concession in Shanghai, or our possession at various times of various of the Caroline isles in Micronesia. We did, with the Philippines, acquire some potential coaling

stations and naval bases, but we constantly romanticize and speak of giving them up. Our real troubles, real difficulties, real adverse trade balances, arise, of course, from not holding on; but the people, at election time, respond to poetic ideals more quickly than to prosaic facts—it is always easier to be bombastic than to be downright honest—and so we go on talking of withdrawal from the Philippines.

Meanwhile we are quite indifferent to our recognized treaty boundaries. Two foreign flags fly within the Philippines, both at eminently strategic points. The Dutch flag is over Las Palmas island, where, for a nation that might become unfriendly, to establish a base would be all but fatal to the defense of Davao gulf, where we obtain our best Manila hemp and a goodly portion of our copra. The Dutch flag is a friendly flag, yet it has no place over our domain. The British flag, too, is friendly. However, by what right does it fly over the Turtle islands, off Sandakan? It does, though the British Foreign Office knows, and frankly admits, the Turtle islands are ours, being within the treaty boundaries of the Philippines. No objection could possibly be made were we to hoist our own flag and request that the latter be taken down. But we don't seem to bother, we just let such things go. A little matter of assertion of sovereignty, what is that for America to do? And finally, would it be altruistic? If it were not that it might not be popular in campaigns.

Perry conceived a dispersed America in the far east, not mere trading posts and naval stations. He had the logic of history behind him in this. Portugal was the first

of the westerns out to the east, and clung to the trading post notion—posts and treaties, an idea that somewhat mutated by time, Washington seems to favor. But as soon as Portugal lost control of the seas, she was through in the far east. The British settlements, on the contrary, have weathered many threatening days. It is Britain herself that is dispersed in the east; there is a heaven to savor the loaf, though the mead itself be foreign.

The deportations were no doubt the consequence of violations of sumptuary laws, such as the opium law.

The figures are from the bureau of customs. Summarized, they show that during the period from 1919 to 1925 inclusive 99,084 Chinese knocked at our doors, 3,897 were denied admittance under the immigration act, 95,187 were admitted as legally entitled to entry into the country, while 85,294 other Chinese voluntarily left the islands and 1,075 were evicted for cause. The greater number among those leaving voluntarily were minors born in the islands, returning to China to be educated under the care of their mothers or other relatives, this being the custom. Also, most of the Chinese coming into the islands are youths who have completed their schooling in China and are rejoining their kinsmen here. But Chinese have taken to educating their children in the Philippines too, for which they voluntarily pay an additional small percentage upon the sales tax; they are, more than formerly, bringing their families to the Philippines, and are coming to be more and more a community apart.

Births and deaths in the Chinese community of Manila from 1919 to 1925 were as follows, according to the health reports:

Year	Deaths	Births	Net Increase
1919	361	369	8
1920	377	511	134
1921	317	570	253
1922	318	529	211
1923	351	531	220
1924	344	639	295
1925	325	639	314
Totals	2,373	3,817	1,445

A lesser number of births of pure Chinese stock must be added for Chinese resident in the provinces; more of them being married to or living with Filipino women, so that 3,000 may cover the birth increase in the Chinese community throughout the Philippines since the census of 1918 was taken. One is compelled to resort to these assumptions because the statistics in the bureau of health have not been compiled; it would be a fortnight's work to compile them.

Fasting therefore upon 3,000 as the approximate increase by birth of the Chinese population of the islands since 1918, the actual increase including that by immigration is found to be 11,818. While this gives the islands a Chinese population of approximately 55,000, *low* estimates are that it is no less than 6,000 or 7,000. There is said to be clandestine entry into the islands by way of Sulu and Mindanao. Wherever a new settlement is established, the Chinese goes to trade. He may be robbed and killed, and his little general store burned. This doesn't matter, to the community; another Chinese takes his place and a record goes down in the consular office. Customs laws are largely prevail among the Chinese a great deal of their business is transacted without the exchange either of money or checks.

As everyone knows, there are two distinct communities, the Cantonese and the Amoyese, numerically as one to three in the order mentioned. The Cantonese are dubbed *Macao*s by Filipinos, who call the

## Acquiring a Larger Chinese Merchant Population

Births and Immigration Add Many Celestials

When one attempts to look into the Philippine immigration question the first thing that confronts him is the anomalous record in the census. The census of 1903 shows the persons of the yellow race in the Philippines at that time as 42,097, of which at least 40,000 may be taken to have been Chinese. The Japanese population at that time was insignificant. Persons of the yellow race resident in Manila at that time were reported to be 21,838, of whom 733 were women and girls and 21,105 were boys and men. The census of 1918 gives the Chinese in the Philippines as 43,802, and those resident in Manila as 17,856. But figures of the bureau of health show that by birth alone, leaving immigration aside for the moment, the Chinese population increases nearly ten per cent in seven years. It would surely increase 20 per cent in fifteen years, the interim from 1903 to 1918, and the latter census would perhaps be more accurate if it showed the Chinese in the Philippines at that time to have been 50,000. Probably, too, there was no decrease in the number of Chinese resident in Manila between 1903 and 1918, although, according to the census, there was an apparent decrease of about 2,000.

Another thing a study of immigration into the Philippines readily reveals, is that the gentlemen's agreement by which the Japanese are governed works out more ad-

vantageously for the islands than the immigration law which limits Chinese immigration to the merchant, trading and professional classes and excludes the right to exclude farmers and workmen. The Japanese who are coming to the Philippines are, for the most part, going into Mindanao and putting new lands into production; but this class of Chinese cannot come into the islands now, even if they would.

It may not be argued from this that they would come, even if the law permitted; though it may be assumed that they might be induced to come under contract. Inducements were offered at various times under Spain—who sometimes wanted the Chinese and sometimes wished to drive them away—but the traders and merchants, with a sprinkling of craftsmen, always came whether precisely welcome or not, and the farmers never did.

Conditions haven't changed under the United States, save that the bar is up for the productive element. Much Chinese capital, amassed in the Philippines, is employed in production of wealth, but secretly, any Chinese brawn. In the case of the Japanese, the country is acquiring farmers and workmen as well as merchants and traders.

The following figures are upon Chinese immigration into the Philippines from 1919, the year following the last census, to 1925.

Year	Arrived	Debarred	Departed	Deported	Net Increase
1919	12,936	241	8,620	125	3,950
1920	14,875	562	10,536	335	3,442
1921	13,089	849	15,954	164	(3,560)
1922	13,759	776	13,598	102	(582)
1923	15,307	677	12,985	157	2,685
1924	13,376	580	12,497	97	202
1925	14,467	212	12,207	39	2,189
Totals	99,084	3,897	85,294	1,075	8,818



**Amoyese Insults.** The Amoyese may be naught but a porter when he arrives; he becomes a peddler, then he has a small store and a fixed abode, and from then on, according to his connections, character and ability, it is anything from a shop on Rosario to importing, exporting and operating steamships from an establishment on Juan Luna or somewhere in San Nicolas. Or he may go to the provinces, retaining his Manila connections.

The Cantonese are tailors, laundrymen and keepers of restaurants and grocery shops. The craftsmen are from Amoy. It is the Amoyese who dominate the lumber industry and who enter most extensively into manufacturing.

The bureau of health still classifies Japanese with "other foreigners," so they cannot be traced so easily as the Chinese. The figures on movement of Japanese to and from the Philippines are from the bureau of customs:

Year	Entering	Leaving
1919	1,615	1,579
1920	952	1,222

1921	874	1,137
1922	584	1,564
1923	799	1,115
1924	932	968
1925	2,225	1,081
Totals	8,011	8,666

These figures show that since 1918 the Japanese population has decreased 655, but births, were the records available, would more than offset this. Without doubt there has been some actual increase, though nothing in comparison with the increase among the Chinese.

Figures about the American community may be added. In 1918 they numbered 5,774. Since that time 28,217 have come to the islands and 27,169 have gone away, making an increase from migration of 1,048. In Manila the excess of births over deaths has been 600. The figures for the provinces are not compiled. Numerically the American community has increased by possibly 1,700, but it is unquestionably of a more transient character than the earlier community whose advent dates the period of the empire.

tween the islands and the United States shall continue to be governed exclusively by laws of the Congress of the United States."

The local insolvency act might not be valid as to many creditors. If creditors residing in the United States they might not be bound by the discharge of a debtor granted by a court in the Philippines under the local act; and if the act is invalid in respect to certain creditors there is precedent for declaring it invalid altogether. The Federal income tax law of 1914 was declared void because some of its provisions were unconstitutional, although others were valid. The courts have the question to determine as to whether the legislature could possibly have had the intention of enacting a law that in many of its aspects would affect citizens of the Philippines adversely—one that might relieve a debtor of his obligations to them while it would not absolve him from debts to other creditors.

Two of the enumerated powers of the Congress of the United States are contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of Section 8, Article 1, of the Constitution:

"3. Commerce. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

"4. Naturalization, etc. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States."



## Is Our Insolvency Law Constitutional?

Question Raised in Current Litigation



The question of the constitutionality of the Philippine insolvency act has been raised in the case pending in the court of first instance of Manila concerning the involuntary insolvency of Mariano Velasco and Company. The insolvency act dates from 1909, when the legislature was made up of the Philippine Assembly and Philippine Commission. It is therefore one of the acts continued in force by the Jones Act of 1916, the present organic act of the territory. This of course does not establish the validity of the act questioned: it merely gives it the force of law, or continues its force as law, until competent authority determines its validity.

Naturally this validity may be questioned, in the same manner as that of other acts subsequent or prior to the organic act.

It is argued that the local insolvency act is not valid because the government of the Philippines is and has been from its inception one of enumerated powers; it is a government established over a territory by

Congress under these enumerated powers, which do not, it is contended, include the power or function of enacting insolvency statutes. That particular power rests in Congress and may not be susceptible of delegation to an agency of that body. The national or Federal insolvency act dates from 1898. It seems that the local act is not on all fours with the Federal act. It is not a mere local reiteration of the Federal act, but conflicts with it in certain particulars.

The question arises, which shall prevail? Which is law; which an illegal fiat?

The Philippine act may also be, in a very real sense, a regulation of trade between the Philippines and the United States. This is something which Congress restrains the local government from undertaking and reserves specifically to itself.

Section 10 of the Jones Act says: "That while this act provides that the Philippine government shall have the authority to enact a tariff law the trade regulations be-

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It may be mentioned that bankruptcies were a subject of immediate and paramount interest when the Constitution was being written. Everything relating to banking, inter-state commerce and allied matters was disorganized and chaotic. The power to enact a universal bankruptcy law was not casually bestowed upon Congress, but was by very deliberate intent.

Numerous decisions of the Federal supreme court proclaim the Philippines a part of the United States. The power of Congress to legislate for the islands is the same as that to legislate for Porto Rico, though exercised in a somewhat different way. Congress has delegated certain powers of legislation to the Philippine government, its creature, and under the Jones Act has even given the local legislature general legislative authority. But does this include power to legislate in respect to bankruptcy or insolvency, a power that under the Constitution itself is specifically rested in Congress?

Under the powers it has, the legislature may pass many acts conflicting with acts of Congress. May it, however, with the important volume of trade existing between our States and the territory, pass a valid insolvency act? "The insolvency law of the Philippine Islands," states a brief we are reviewing, "gives debtors a discharge from their obligations, with certain exceptions; the bankruptcy law of the United States gives debtors a discharge from their obligations, but under different conditions; and it cannot be gains aid that both of these laws are derived from the same source of legislative power."

The two acts can hardly occupy the same plane. One directly derives from Congress, the other indirectly; and the second conflicts with the first. Both affect the interests of Americans, on national soil; both affect national commerce and may be construed as regulations of trade.

The picture has its obverse. The Philippine government has been held, by the local supreme court, to be one of general legislative powers with specific limitations. Section 8 of the Jones Act: "General legislative power, except as otherwise hereafter provided, is hereby granted to the Philippine Legislature, authorized by this Act." And Section 7 authorizes the legislature to "amend, alter, modify or repeal any law, civil or criminal, continued in force by this act as it may from time to time see fit." Still, whether the insolvency act is void, and therefore not law, has never been determined and it now appears that the Supreme Court of the United States will one day have the problem laid before it.

Among the States themselves, sovereign, with the people, in all things wherein they have not bestowed authority upon the Federal government, insolvency laws remain without force while Federal legislation remains in force. Is the creature position of the Philippine government paramount in this respect to that of State? That is the nut to be cracked by some mighty legal hammer.

#### NEW SHEET METAL COMPANY

A new American enterprise of no little importance to the islands has recently opened for business and is rapidly installing everything essential in the most modern equipment necessary for first rate manufacturing. It is the Philippine Sheet Metal Company, A. H. Dahlke being the general manager and the new factory being at 506 Tandaway. The plant will manufacture everything in metal, in the line of containers, from cocoa tins to oil tanks. Enamel will be applied by the baking process, precisely the process utilized in

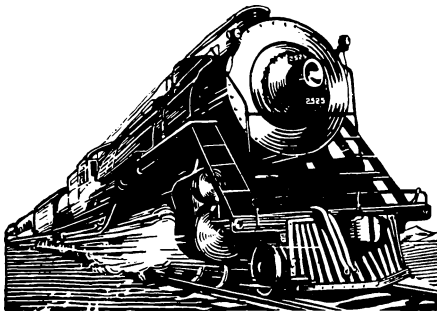
the best known plants of the United States.

No expense is being spared in the adaptation of machinery to jobs, so as to eliminate hand work and bring the output of the factory within the convenient reach of the popular purse. These goods will be on the market not only in Manila but throughout the provinces. Arrangements are being made with several leading American mercantile companies of Manila to handle the distribution of the company's standard products. Aside from the company's manufacturing plant, it is fully equipping an industrial job department to handle outside contracts, several of which it has already obtained. The company stamps out auto-

mobile fenders and gives them a baked enamel finish. Its agents will stock its lines of water coolers, metal cabinets and refrigerators, completely of its own manufacture from a well established American brand of metal.

#### NO P. I. LEGISLATION

Congress adjourned without passing any of the proposed Philippine bills, and action in Washington awaits the report to be made to the President by Colonel Armistead Thompson of Ohio, who arrived in Manila July 9 aboard the President Grant.



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## Philippine Comment in the American Press

Editors Impressed by Islands' Resources

America is inquiring about her wealth in the Philippines. There is no longer any doubt about it. Casting up national accounts has been popular in the newspapers recently. Many editors, explaining the big debit items for rubber, sugar, coffee, jute, gutta-percha, camphor, silk, etc., are telling their readers that America incurs these debts annually simply because she hasn't arranged for producing such crops in the Philippines—where they could all be grown. In a box of 31 newspaper clippings, news items and editorials, 21, or 70 per cent, were about the economic side of the Philippine question; and 10, or 30 per cent, were about politics. This is a distinct reversal of the relative weights of Philippine political and economic news and comment in the American press of a few years ago.

A story about Aguinaldo, General Wood and the now famous meeting of veterans at the Palma de Mallorca a few months ago, was the chief political story appealing to American editorial judgment. The old myths about hitching the national wagon to this or that particular native star, about the efficacy of the uplift in the tropics, and that sort of pseudo-sentiment—which would never be depended upon to run a State, but is seemingly relied upon to run a territory greater than nearly any State—are persistently sent in the national consciousness and will fade out only with time. They are, however, at last in the perspective of the picture and no longer in the foreground.

"There is much hypocrisy in the talk about preparing the Philippines for self government," thinks the independent *Los Angeles Express*. "It is that gives the 'politicos' of the islands the material with which to stir up trouble... The expectation that any day the flag may be hauled down creates a condition little better than might follow actual withdrawal... Of course, Congress is without power to alienate the Philippines. But it would be a blessing to the islands were Congress to say so, to make that fact known to the Filipinos, and then return to the governor general power sufficient to make him able really to govern."

The Kansas City (Kas.) *Kansas*, in the heart of the middle west, looks at the question precisely as does the editor of the *Express* of Los Angeles. "If one will read the Constitution it will be seen that the framers of that famous document did not intend that congress should have such powers (as to withdraw sovereignty from territory over which it has been established and recognized)... At the Virginia constitutional convention, such an amendment failed of adoption."

The American editor now shows keen interest in even ordinary trade figures from the Philippines. In the clippings spoken of here, liberal space is given to the narrative and figures of the Philippine lumber industry; the editors argue from this that success would crown endeavors to develop other industries. What American trade was with the islands in earlier years, and what it is now, seems to be a matter of intense concern to editors in all parts of the country. The value of exports in 1905, \$15,000,000, as compared with last year, \$105,000,000, is put before readers throughout the United States with the stamp of the editors' approval.

"It is our own fault if we do not help ourselves by employing the resources of the Philippines," declares the independent Louisville (Ky.) *Herald*. "This country con-

sumes a billion and a half pounds of coffee a year. The money spent for this beverage might as well go into American as Brazilian coffers. The fact that twenty-two billions of American dollars are now invested abroad indicates that there might be something available for the development of this industry in one of our own colonies."

He goes on to inform his readers that plantations may be planted up to coffee of a blight-resistant variety in the Philippines, "one of our colonies," for \$25 an acre, and that the trees will bear in four years! One explains over the fact this voice is heard in Kentucky.

The more remarkable fact, perhaps, is

that among the 31 clippings only one has the withdrawal tone, whether they are editorials or news. This comment is five lines and one word long, in the New Orleans States, as follows: "George Bailey of the Houston *Post-Dispatch* observes that the discovery of large and valuable asphalt beds in the Philippines will add another to the many convincing proofs of the remarkable incapacity of the Filipinos for self government."

The circulation of 16 eastern papers included in the clippings is about 2,355,000; of four middle western papers, 315,000; of four southern papers, 227,000; of six western coast papers, 730,000. The circulation of six Republican papers included in the clippings is about 1,285,000; of three Independent-Republican papers, 852,000; of one Democratic paper, 375,000; of four Independent-Democratic papers, 760,000. And the list embraces many of the country's largest and

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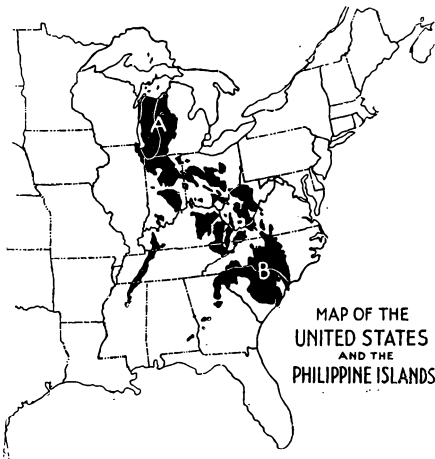
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  - III Montana
  - IV New Mexico
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MAP OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

most influential papers: New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, I-D; New York *World*, I-D; New York *Times*, I-D; Boston *Transcript*, R.

The *Sacramento Union* is independent in politics. Its comment may also be quoted in part:

"It is most unfortunate that the Philip-

pine Islands seem destined to remain a football of politics, as they have been for over twenty years. Political parties, whatever their designation, or whatever their origin, history and expectancy of years, have uniformly failed to draft a party platform without some high-sounding paragraphs on the Philippines. All parties have

been guilty of attempting to treat the Philippine question with politics. In this they have been aided by little propagandists who care nothing at all about the Philippine people or what happens to them, but a great deal about gaining a little publicity for themselves and their imagined importance.

"The Republican party has attempted to apply more of business principles and less of political nostrum to the Philippines than any other party. But this is probably to be largely credited to accident. The Republican party, under McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, became responsible for Philippine policy. Government administrations, accountable to the party, have tried to translate this policy into constructive, safe and beneficial action in the interest of the people of both the Philippines and the United States. The critics of our Philippine policy have been almost wholly free of any responsibility in the matter, which has pleased them greatly. Critics don't like responsibility.

"But what the Philippines have needed less than all else is political adventurers and tinkers with political doctrines. They have needed most of all a relationship with the United States which would put the welfare of the Filipinos first and vindication of political theories last."

**KAHN GIVES AMBULANCE**

Leopold Kahn of the Estrella del Norte and the Estrella Auto Palace has presented the government hospital at Baguio with an ambulance in gratitude for the treatment the hospital gave his son during an illness in the mountain resort. Heretofore the hospital had no way of attending emergency cases.

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## Iloilo Waterworks System At Last Underway

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Southern Port Will Have Service By 1928

Much as the Manilan may appreciate the erection one after another of great public buildings, such for example as the library building on Bagumbayan that will house the legislature in its halls and the library in its cellars, still he may do well to bear in mind that there remain in the provinces

of the appalling situation of three provincial capitals and ports, Iloilo, Laoag and Bacolod, is at last on the public works program of the insular government. The building of the Iloilo waterworks system is underway, the pipe, costing about P1,250,000, has been purchased and bids on the



View from Upstream  
Iloilo Metropolitan Waterworks

the most important towns, capitals and seaports, without even the convenience of a modern water system. This is significant in the matter of public health, and relief

dam and reservoir will be called for in September.

The plans for these structures are now being drawn.

Iloilo is expected to have the use of the new system by 1928, perhaps the latter part of that year. Several million pesos will be expended on the system. The systems for Bacolod, capital of Occidental Negros, and Laoag, capital of Ilocos Norte, are to follow. Many Journal readers know the wretched state of sanitation in Iloilo; it is only necessary to say that conditions at Laoag, a city of almost equal population, are no better. They are probably worse. If one wishes even the semblance of household sanitation, he must resort to the force pump, the surface well and the septic vault in any of these towns; and each is a principal town, while Iloilo is an important distributing point and seaport.

Their common facilities in respect to water are the semi-nude *cargador* and the painted oil can, with sometimes the addition of a push cart.

Every shower is a boon, for the rain water that may be caught and stored for a day or two in nondescript kitchen utensils is preferable in every way to the limpid but polluted streams from which the ordinary supply comes in the manner just described. Prior to filling his cans, the faithful *cargador* will always bathe... usually upstream. Existence depends upon the faithful boiling of all drinking water. For the more susceptible, normal health is quite out of the question. Every phase of life is affected, from home contentment to labor turnover.

The Iloilo water system will serve other towns in Iloilo besides the city bearing the provincial name: Maasin with 10,000 population, Cabatuan with 16,500, Santa Barbara with 31,000, Jaro with 25,000, and (later, when the proposed extensions beyond Iloilo have been installed) Arevalo with 5,000 and Oton with 17,000. It will also serve the towns of Pavia, La Paz and

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## WASHINGTON ENGINES

Mandurriao, the population of which is not available in the 1918 census. The present population of Iloilo would appear to be approximately 55,000.

It is worthwhile from the practical viewpoint to encourage such projects: they materially extend trade in sanitary and plumbing supplies.

During the period from 1918 to 1925 inclusive the United States has sold the Philippines sanitary supplies to the value of P1,723,000, and iron pipes and fittings to the value of P9,777,245. Foreign countries had but seven per cent of the business under the first heading, and only 3½ per cent, approximately, of the business under the second heading.

In the eight years covered, the sanitary supplies from foreign countries were valued at P117,843 and the duty collected was P19,762. (Except for the free trade with the territory the American supplies would have paid a duty of P288,668). In the same period the pipes and fittings from foreign countries were valued at P382,684 and the duty collected was P36,373. (At this rate the duty on the American supplies would have been P238,838. On the two classes of goods, sanitary supplies and pipes and fittings, free trade gave the homeland an advantage of P1,217,506).

Although the Philippines were much more able to buy in 1918 than in 1925, they actually did not buy nearly so much, which indicates that the trade grows with the installation of waterworks in the provinces:

*Philippine Imports of Iron Pipes and Fittings*

Year	From U.S.	Foreign	Duty
1925	P1,194,892	P135,577	19,766
1924	1,209,638	79,980	9,411
1923	742,853	51,465	3,676
1922	605,097	51,300	2,223
1921	1,901,224	18,317	525
1920	1,576,119	26,265	582
1919	1,879,414	10,789	76
1918	668,008	8,993	114

Totals P9,777,245 P382,684 P36,373

For another comparison the weight in kilograms of pipes and fittings from the United States is given, from 1918 to 1925, in order: 2,241,312, 6,362,065, 4,345,667, 5,144,163, 2,274,777, 3,386,248, 4,979,272 and 5,548,412.

*Philippine Imports of Sanitary Supplies*

Year	From U.S.	Foreign	Duty
1925	P220,033	P 26,178	P2,909
1924	221,053	14,439	1,926
1923	212,308	2,158	348
1922	170,085	4,577	686
1921	320,618	3,098	451
1920	225,643	1,592	277
1919	173,129	10,753	2,067
1918	180,517	55,048	11,178

Totals P1,723,386 P117,843 P19,762

Iloilo and Bacolod are in the aristocratic sugar region of the Visayas, where men build palatial homes on their plantations and maintain residences in town for their children in school. Aside from considerations of health, sanitation and decency and comfort, installation of waterworks at Iloilo and Bacolod should bring import business in plumbing supplies from an average of P1,225,145 to well over P2,000,000. America's share is 95.7 per cent.

The dam for the Iloilo project will be built 3½ kilometers above the town of Mansin, and the reservoir between Cabatuan and Santa Barbara. The dam will be 27 kilometers from Iloilo and the water will be conveyed by pipe line from town to town and finally into the city. The reservoir will impound 11,500,000 gallons of water. The watershed embraces 6,150 hectares on the Tiguim river, above the mouth of the Salag.

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## The Economic Outlook of the Filipino

By PERCY A. HILL

The most vital of all Philippine questions today is not by any means political. It is purely economic. Possessed of great resources in land, a fair climate, and equal opportunity the per capita production from these resources remains about what it was under the much-discussed Spanish regime. With the government in the hands of the Filipinos for the last twelve years, it is a lamentable fact that they have done so little (except on paper) towards developing the country. The question then arises: Is there any way in which Uncle Sam has neglected his opportunities along economic lines? The land, the only resource of the islands, is of course a closed preserve, practically, and made so by those whose sentiments were more highly developed than their brains. But what about those who should make these lands a productive asset instead of a political liability? Have we or they evolved any sane system regarding this particular, or have we sentimentally neglected this in an effort to be benevolent?

We may safely answer this in the affirmative, we have been guilty of neglect; for in spite of the mouthings about the dignity of labor, in spite of the voluminous annual reports, in spite of specious excuses, and passing the buck delightfully, we have saddled them with an academic system of education that has evolved into an air-tight bureaucracy that leads away from, instead of towards, the goal of every Filipino—his economic independence. In a confessedly agricultural country, the most vital question is not that of the question of sovereignty, or the iridescent bubble of political independence. The paramount issue with the native of the provinces, the twelve millions, is one of comparative prosperity. And the first duty of a real patriot is to provide a decent living for himself and his family, a duty perhaps which is the last thought of both the politician and the bureaucrat steeped in bovine complacency and provided with the 57 varieties of stock excuses.

True, some will say that the economic salvation of every country lies in its own hands, or rather in those to which they have delegated it. Before capital can be employed a spirit of willingness to engage in agricultural activities is of course necessary. Of the twelve million who live in the provinces and who form the Filipino peoples, the earning capacity is yet extremely low. The well-dressed people of Manila are a criterion of these millions, for even if the opinions of the capital are vociferous, there is no reason to believe that these are shared by the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. This is a fact much better seen through the provincial microscope than through the Manila telescope. Prosperity is of course relative although the desire for it is universal. It connotes the living of normal lives. Without prosperity amongst the millions it is of little real value to point out fortunes made—perhaps during the war-period, by borrowing money.

Take the sugar industry. Even with the preferential now enjoyed it is a hard matter even in spite of all that's sung. Labor may be to convince anyone that it is a going concern

inefficient; on the other hand, wages paid in Cuba and Hawaii are almost double. It is all, of course, a matter of cost of production in the last analysis, but the incubus of indebtedness under which the sugar industry is laboring is perhaps the greatest handicap of all. Anyhow, many of the owners on paper of the haciendas and centrals, are in a quandary as to who is the real owner. With the cost production relatively high and the hectare-yield so low, the need of adequate and efficient agricultural labor will be found to be the chief root of all the evils of this industry.

The tobacco industry is perhaps the poorest rewarded of all agricultural activities in the islands—that is, the actual producer. A trip through the tobacco regions and a glance at the flimsy broken-down houses and the poverty-stricken and dejected air of the producer is enough to impress even the casual visitor that these farmers have the lowest earning capacity of all those engaged in wresting a living from the soil. While the Spanish monopoly in its heyday made many millions and was the first endeavor to make the Philippines economically independent of Mexico, whence the annual silver subsidy was drawn, it did not put much into the pockets of the producers. Its stringent regulations accomplished, however, one thing. They produced excellent tobacco, and Manila cheroots were known all over the seven seas. That many

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of the regulations were reprehensible goes without saying, but they did produce a superior product. The present experimental stations do little for the actual producer except hand him the cheapest commodity in the world—free advice. It needs more than advice to rejuvenate an industry or relieve the utter stagnation into which it has fallen. The words of a Dutch expert from Sumatra, who visited the tobacco region a couple of years ago, are perhaps pertinent. "You have here the best soil in the world, fine seed, and excellent tobacco climate, but an utter lack of people with agricultural intelligence to grow tobacco. Any good crop production is a direct dispensation of Providence."

The rice industry, from which some five million Filipinos derive a living, is in a little better shape than tobacco, and this we might say is not due to any government agency, but rather has occurred in spite of it. Better prices for the daily bread of the twelve million has a good deal to do with it. The rice grower not being engaged in producing an export crop, was ignored by the government, which did not understand his problems. He was yelped at by politicians who desired him to produce under a fixed price during the war, and reared up as a credit risk by the Philippine National Bank.

A moribund bureau of agriculture, mainly composed of typists, could do nothing for him. The producer of our chief food, and also our best money crop, has but few boosters, but he has solved some of his problems in his own way. Cheaper transportation is a great factor, the protective tariff helps, and the Chinese dealers, millers and distributors have been a godsend to him, for they have partly solved his credit problem. But there is no further extension of this industry, no new lands being placed under cultivation except in the old rice regions.

The economic situation of the actual producer leaves much to be desired. Rice is mainly produced under the share system, the landlords providing the capital and the tenants the labor, the profit being equally divided. The annual earnings of the producing unit, were, in 1914, P113.30, which sum gradually rose until in 1919 it was P280, which amount

**Families Receive** practically equals that of this year. **+280 Yearly From Rice Farming** This represents the earnings of an average family unit, not a very opulent one. In connection with this we might state that the only agricultural school for the rice region, requires deposits and expenses per year of some P47 per student—students who work the fields half the time!

It can be readily seen that few farmers' sons can emerge from the depths with the family earnings as low as quoted. This school, founded by men of vision and ability, is also joining the procession of innocuous institutions. In the past it was the only bright spot in the system, and that of which visiting educators took the most notice.

The average yield of palay in the islands is, perhaps, the lowest in the orient. What is the reason for this stagnation in national prosperity? The main reason is academic and not agricultural instruction. With the greater part of the revenues devoted to public instruction, the government keeps on making parasites out of potential producers; it drains the rural population into the urban districts, and unwisely allots the price of a postage stamp per capita to the vital problem of agricultural instruction.

Schools are not merely buildings full of students. Unless the driving force of the institution is a man of real ability and vision the school fails of its purpose. Reduced to a stereotyped curriculum, the present system merely vegetates. Good agricultural teachers cannot be obtained at present salaries and under a stagnant bureaucracy. If they come, they speedily leave, never to return. Twenty-five years of education has done little or nothing to enable the present generation to produce as much pro rata as did their forefathers under the Spanish regime. Why this antipathy towards the practical end of agriculture in an agricultural country exists, only God Almighty knows. Education, the cornerstone of American rule, has only resulted in a plethora of theorists in the white-collar positions—and an extensive waiting list. The greatest political fulcrum

is the thousands of teachers on the payroll: there is a great chance here, for certain powers.

In spite of the millions spent annually from the treasury, this amount is now augmented by private subscriptions, by schools to be founded for illiterates outside the educative function of government, and private schools are increasing yearly. With the idea of discouraging the high schools, instead of limiting these the government has merely raised the fees, thus making more money available; but in all the school activities the urge is still academic and not agricultural or practical. The following figures given by a Filipino superintendent of schools are pertinent. He quotes a list of 1092 pupils, most of whom were graduated. Only 8.3 per cent engaged in agriculture. The saddest part of the report shows that these 1092 pupils came from families 55 per cent of whom were engaged in agriculture.

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## THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

of Manila Nueva Ecija,

Director, Rice Producers' Association.



Prices for palay at the shipping points have advanced to P1.10, which, we may add, is a very good price for the producer this year. As a consequence, the prices of rice have proportionately advanced to P9.60 to P9.90 per sack of 125 pounds according to class. Unless excep-

tionally adverse weather conditions ensue rice will advance but very little more during the period to next harvest. Stocks of Indoasian rice are still large; there is a considerable holdover.

Throughout the central Luzon plain favorable weather conditions point at present to a good start for the 1926-27 crop. Land preparation is well underway with seed beds planted at an opportune time. The drought of last year enhanced, of course, the price of the cereal, and its long continuation has no effect whatsoever on the new crop—unlike sugar and hemp. Rice, being a seven-months crop, is of course affected by seasonal changes, but not to the same extent as the four export crops, hemp, sugar, coconuts and tobacco.

Data supplied by the bureau of agriculture, while not accurate, relying as the bureau must upon municipal estimates, are about the only thing we have in crop estimates. The Chinese have their own crop reporting system with a view to price regulation, and they may be said to have more knowledge as to this cereal than anyone else. The bureau, however, lumps in the years together instead of using the agricultural year known to farmers. A rice crop planted in 1926 is harvested in 1927, hence the agricultural year should be 1926-27. Still, the bureau's estimates are to be preferred to the census *joke book*, which was made for a certain purpose of its own and during the period we lived in the clouds.

While we do not have the bureau of agriculture's estimates for the 1925-26 crop, an analysis of their figures which we do have certainly leads to no optimism as regards the gains of the rice producer.

As a matter of fact, as local statistics are supplied the bureau on the total area under cultivation, a great part of this area naturally, in other than principal rice producing regions, is for the broadcast varieties which ripen early and have a very low yield. If the bureau had kept to the transplanted varieties the yield would, of course, be much higher—although still the lowest in the orient in spite of our higher education.

Below we give the yield per hectare in cavans of palay (rough rice) for the period 1920 to 1925:

Year	Cavans of Palay Ar. Per Hectare
1920	23.92 cavans
1921	24.30 "
1922	25.52 "
1923	25.52 "
1924	23.25 "
1925	24.51 "

Average 6 yrs. 24.51 cavans

This is an exceptionally low average yield for our chief Philippine crop. As we

have previously published in the Journal, it takes some 20 cavans of the average crop to pay expenses; it can readily be seen that there is very little profit in the average crop above quoted. However, as the volume produced for food crops outside the rice region is to blame for this low average, in the Luzon plain the general average can be estimated to be some 35 cavans per hectare, and in Nueva Ecija over 40 cavans—in some cases running as high as 70 cavans in favorable localities.

Among the more intelligent producers there is a movement underway to adopt the thin-hulled varieties in an effort to better the industry. Many of the best yielding varieties have an extremely coarse hull which adds to weight and not to substance. This movement is a hopeful sign, especially as it comes from within the industry and not from any outside source. It spells progress.

## BOOKKEEPING LAW VOID

The Philippine law requiring merchants' books to be kept in English, Spanish or a

dialect has been declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court and Governor General Wood in common with legislative officials talks of framing a new law that will really be lawful. None speaks of devising a tax that would be practical, in lieu of the sales tax which all believe evaded to the extent of millions a year. The situation remains tangled, the government clinging to its method and the law standing in the way of equitable enforcement. There are more than 12,000 Chinese merchants in the islands and less than 1,500 Spanish, English and American merchants. Chinese are estimated to do about 80 per cent of the business of the islands. They were paying at the time the records were revealed to the court 20 per cent of the income tax and 39 per cent of the sales tax, or about 22 per cent of both taxes, other nationalities paying the other 78 per cent. The Chinese however make out a good case for themselves. They cooperate with other nationalities in the united petition of chambers of commerce of the islands to the legislature to abolish the sales tax altogether.

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**LUMBER REVIEW FOR MARCH SHIPPING PERSONALS**



The lumber market remains firm. The amount exported for the month was 4,998,536 board feet valued at P710,331 as compared with 3,655,728 board feet valued at P318,456 for the corresponding month of last year. The amount of lumber exported this month is smaller than that of last month but the money value is much bigger. This shows that a higher grade of lumber was shipped this month. The following table shows the lumber export for May, 1926:

**Timber and Lumber Export**

Destination	May, 1926	
	Board Feet	Value
United States	2,655,088	P25,332
China	1,044,736	85,935
Japan	628,248	49,806
Australia	608,440	43,728
Great Britain	64,024	5,530
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,998,536</b>	<b>P710,331</b>

The demand for Philippine lumber in the markets in the United States and China remained about the same as last month while those of Japan showed a greater activity. Great Britain, on the other hand, imported considerably less this month com-

pared with last month while Australia manifested the same tendency although not in so very pronounced a manner.

The activities for May of the 16 more important mills in the islands are shown by the following table. These figures, compared with the corresponding figures for the same month last year, bear out once more the prediction made by this office some time during the latter part of last year that the export trade for 1926 would be more active than that of 1925. It can be seen that the output for May of this year is double of the output of May last year:

Activities of 16 Mills	1926	1925
	May Board Feet	May Board Feet
Lumber Shipment	12,952,845	5,758,281
Lumber Inventory	21,372,143	11,580,112
Mill Production	12,942,207	6,096,179

**TOBACCO REVIEW**

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.



**RAW LEAF:**

Prices for all grades show a marked downward tendency because most factories are reluctant to contract old parcels in view of the approaching new crops of Cagayan and Isabela, the quality of which is reported to be superior to last year's.

The pronounced continuous dullness of the export business is another factor depress-

ing local quotations. Shipments abroad during June were as follows:

*Leaf Tobacco and scraps*

Australia	288
China	21,217
France	183
Holland	18,418
Hongkong	21,387
Japan	31,583
Spain	210,120
Straits Settlements	3,550
Trieste Transit	235
United States	13,512
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,833</b>

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

June, 1926	17,148,262
May, 1926	17,581,906
June, 1926	18,411,200

**FIRESTONE BILL NOT DEAD**

The bill embodying the proposals made by Harvey Firestone, Jr. when in the islands a few months ago may yet be considered by the legislature. If passed it means the possibility of American capital entering the rubber-growing industry here, as it will amend the land restrictions for this purpose. The Filipino chamber of commerce has endorsed it, the supreme council has toyed with it as if to reject it finally—and the legislature, with a wet finger in the political air, hasn't determined which way the wind is blowing.

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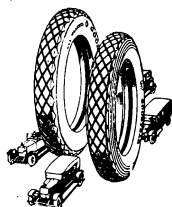
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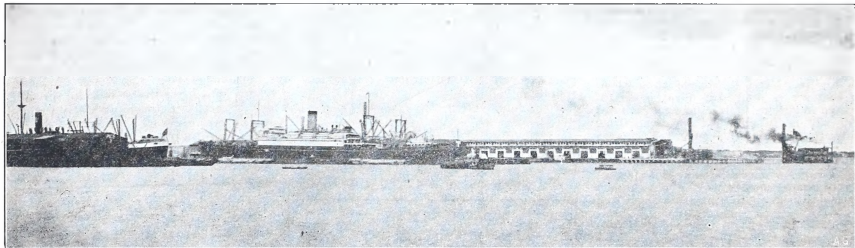
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# SHIPPING NOTES



## SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line



Since our last report the freight situation in the Philippines has little to offer in the way of news. Exports are low and the freight market naturally quiet. Rates remain the same; no changes of unusual importance having occurred during the month.

First class passenger travel held up well during June but an early fall-off in the heavy travel from the Philippines which has prevailed during the past six months is fully expected. This is not unusual, as July and occasionally June sees the break,

with the beginning of what might be termed a slump. October is expected to bring in the heavier first-cabin travel season.

Filipino emigration during June held up far better than expected; 507 went to Honolulu and 217 to the Pacific coast. By way of comparison it is indeed interesting to watch this movement of Filipinos into the United States. During 1922, 6594 went to Honolulu with only 207 to the coast; in 1923, 6814 went to Honolulu and those to the coast increased to 531; in 1924, 7969 went to Honolulu while those to the coast more than trebled the number of the previous year. During 1925, 7221 left for Honolulu and 2102 for the coast. It is noticed that very little variation occurs in the number to Honolulu, while a rapid steady increase is seen in the statistics covering those going to the United States mainland.

During the six month period ending June 30, 2321 sailed for Honolulu which is more than 1000 emigrants under the four previous years. During the same six months 3206 went to the United States. This figure exceeds the total for 1925 by more than

1000 and gives a splendid illustration of the ever increasing movement of Filipinos to the motherland.

In the shape of Manila harbor improvements, Pier Number Seven was completed July 1 following a construction program of seven years. Manila now has a pier, reputed by those who claim to know, second to none in the world. Pier Seven accommodates four of the largest ocean-going passenger vessels, such as the *President* type, at a single time. Passenger accommodations throughout are the very best and facilities for the expeditious handling of freight compare with the most modern and best known.

Construction is under way looking to a fifty-foot apron on both sides of Pier Five.

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When this is completed cargoes will move over this pier as rapidly as the high record set at Pier Seven.

Work on the new south breakwater has been started by the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company. This company has contracted with the bureau of public works to construct a wall of rock and masonry of about 1150 meters directly out from the ruins of Fort San Antonio de Abad. The contract calls for the delivery of 10,000 tons of material during each month June, July, August, and September, then 20,000 tons per month until a total of 200,000 metric tons are in place. It is said that when this contract is completed about half the proposed addition to the present breakwater will be in place. The balance, including the closing of the present entrance to the inner harbor, will be completed after the completion of dredging and when further funds are made available.

The ultimate completion of the sea wall program will create an inner harbor much safer for both large and small craft during typhoon weather and reduce the present rate at which the harbor silts in as the result of the south being completely open to the weather.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of May, 1926: To China and Japan ports 22,152 tons with a total of 37 sailings, of which 7,077 tons were carried in American bottoms with 13 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 17,406 tons with a total of 11 sailings, of which 17,387 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Pacific coast thence overland or intercoastal 1,265 tons with a total of 10 sailings, of which 1,281 tons were carried in American bottoms with 8 sailings; to Atlantic coast ports 48,220 tons with a

total of 17 sailings, of which 21,748 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; to European ports 9,865 tons with a total of 12 sailings of which 137 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports 1,486 tons with a total of 4 sailings, none of which was carried in American bottoms; or a grand total of 100,114 tons with 91 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 47,830 tons with 40 sailings.

#### PERSONALS

Captain and Mrs. Robert Dollar are on another jaunt around the world, having sailed from Seattle June 15 on board the *President Grant*, first of the five passenger liners recently purchased by the Admiral Oriental Line from the United States Shipping Board. The senior Dollars are expected in Manila the end of July or during August. No definite itinerary has yet been announced.

The governor-general announced June 23 the appointment of Mr. Vicente Madrigal a member of the Manila harbor board to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Mr. Mariano Yenko. Mr. Madrigal, the head of one of the largest Filipino local and foreign shipping ventures, is well known to shipping row and should prove a real asset to the important body of which he is now a member.

Mr. McHutching, general manager in the far east for Alfred Holt's shipping interests, more commonly known to us as the *Blue Funnel*, was a visitor in Manila during the week ending June 19. The Manila visit was one in the interest of his company and an annual occasion.

#### CRYSTER IN CHICAGO

Many readers of the Journal will remember Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Cryster, formerly in Manila, where Mr. Cryster represented the Dearborn Chemical Company. They are now in Chicago and Mr. Cryster is a member of the firm of Cryster and Pask, engineers, Tribune Tower, 435 North Michigan Avenue. In a letter to the Journal, through which he keeps in touch with the Philippines, he says his work may involve an occasional trip to the orient that will, of course, include the Philippines.

#### SUGAR LOANS HIGH—GOOD CROP

Debits of the six sugar centrals financed by the Philippine National Bank now approximate P50,000,000 and the acting bank manager has said that of P2,000,000 interest money this year no more than half is expected, which would be part of the proceeds of the 1925-26 season, a very poor one. There are prospects of a large crop this season. The planters of Negros prevailed upon the government to permit them to import 5,000 work carabao from Indochina, which aroused local breeders to protest and resulted in the most thorough airing the work-animal question has ever received.

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### REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By I. L. SPELMAN

Manila & Company



The following report covers the Manila fibre market for the month of June with statistics up to and including June 28.

**U. S. GRADES:** The 1st of the month found the U. S. market quiet with sellers offering on the basis of J1 10%<sup>c</sup>, I 11%<sup>c</sup> and F 12%<sup>c</sup>.

The market for the first half of the month was generally firm with a fair amount of buying. However, the manufacturers confined their purchases largely to housemarks and special grades. By the 15th sale had been made on the basis of J1 10%<sup>c</sup>, I 12%<sup>c</sup> and F 13%<sup>c</sup>. The market remained from steady to firm throughout the month and closed with sales having been made on the basis of J1 11%<sup>c</sup>, I 13%<sup>c</sup> and F 13%<sup>c</sup>. The demand from the consumers throughout the entire month while limited was steady and a fair amount of hemp changed hands.

At the beginning of the month Manila shippers were apparently uninterested and quoting nominal prices as E P30.4, F 28.4, G 22.—, H 15.—, I 26.4, J1 23.—, S1 28.—, S2 26.— and S3 23.—. The first week the market was extremely dull and a number of parcels sold at prices below these quotations. By the 10th of the month the market was better and a few good parcels were sold on the basis of E P32.—, F 31.—, G 23.—, H 16.—, I 28.4, J1 24.—, S1 29.—, S2 27.— and S3 24.—. From then on until the end of the month the market remained firm with the exporters taking hemp from their regular customers at market prices which gradually improved.

The market closed with sales having been made on the basis of E P34.—, F 32.—, G 24.4, H 16.—, I 30.—, J1 26.—, S1 31.—, S2 29.— and S3 25.4, with the usual variations in price on the different parcels.

The navy asked for bids which were opened but the award was not made immediately. A week or ten days later all of the bidders were notified that their hemp had been accepted. This took off the market a considerable amount of hemp and

accounts for the firmness of the Manila market and in turn affected the prices in the U. S. market.

**U. K. GRADES:** On the 1st of the month sellers were offering on the basis of J2 438.10, K 430.—, L 431.— and M 427.—. There was practically no business in the U. K. and very little on the continent. During the first week the market was extremely dull and prices sagged about 10/— a ton but the shipping houses were not anxious to do business at these prices. During the second week of the month the market was slightly firmer and prices got back to J2 439.10, K 430.—, L 431.10 and M 427.—. By the 15th of the month the market was firm on account of the dealers and speculators buying. Some hemp was sold on the basis of J2 441.—, K 431.—, L 432.— and M 428.10. From then on until the end of the month the market was steady but with less business and closed with nominal quotations at J2 440.10, K 431.10, L 432.— and M 428.—.

The market in Manila for the lower grades opened with buyers on the basis of J2 P17.50, K 13.25, L 14.— and M 12.25 but the demand was entirely for the better parcels. Toward the middle of the month there was slightly more demand and prices moved up to a basis of J2 P19.—, K 14.—, L 14.6 and M 12.6. From then on to the end of the month the market remained fairly steady with prices fluctuating from 2 to 4 reals depending on the parcel. At the end of the month the market seemed to be fairly steady and sales were reported to have been made on the basis of J2 P19.1, K 15.—, L 16.— and M 13.—. These were no doubt a few parcels suitable for the Japanese market.

**FREIGHT RATES:** All steamship rates remain unchanged and apparently the steamship lines have stopped quarrelling among themselves over the freight rates to Japan. Their differences of opinion were highly profitable to the hemp shippers while they lasted.

**STATISTICS:** We give the figures for the period extending from June 1 to June 28 inclusive. Stocks in the islands remain practically unchanged from last month. It is interesting to note that Japan has taken almost twice as much hemp during the first six months of this year as she did last year.

Stocks—	1926	1925
	Bales	Bales
January 1 .....	153,181	131,228
Repts. to June 28 .....	650,486	592,524
Stocks June 28 .....	204,136	178,389

### Shipments

To—	To June 28 1926 (Bales)	To June 29 1925 (Bales)
United Kingdom .....	135,627	178,362
Continent .....	78,379	60,678
Atlantic, U. S. ....	169,711	143,654
Pacific, U. S. ....	66,079	71,176
Japan .....	109,818	58,825
Elsewhere & Local .....	39,917	38,668
Totals .....	599,531	551,363

### 60,000 CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

The enrollment in the city public schools approximates 60,000, including 7,403 in the high schools. Teachers employed number nearly 1,400. There are 1,700 pupils on the waiting lists who cannot as yet be enrolled owing to the overcrowding of classes, which is not permitted. There are practically enough vacant seats in the various schools to accommodate all the waiting children, but they are not in the schools for the districts where the children live or those convenient for them to attend.

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**COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS**

By R. K. ZERCHER  
Cobra Milling Corporation



May arrivals were 245,000 bags, as reported. June arrivals were 268,000 bags or 55 per cent more than the June average for the past three years.

The June market opened up at P14.25 to P14.375 for resacada copra and advanced to P14.75 by

June 17, due to a favorable coconut oil market. From that date, due to adverse news on the oil market in the U. S. and a weakening of the London copra market, local copra prices declined rapidly as much as one peso per picul. Laguna-Tayabas copra still holds its level of from P5.0 to P7.5 above the Manila market. River copra has been plentiful and is offered freely at P13.75 to P14.00 in the closing days.

Buying is not heavy. Buyers ideas are P12.50 for buen corriente and P13.75 for resacada, and the tendency is downward. The London market showed some strength up to the middle of the month when L-28/17/8 f.m.m. was quoted, but by the end of the month had declined 12 shillings. Arrivals of copra in Manila continue to be very heavy and a larger quantity is expected in July.

**Closing quotations were:**

London —L-28/5/0 f.m.m.  
U. S. A. —5 3/4 West coast  
Manila —P13.75 resacada

**COCONUT OIL**

During the early days of June the market was reported firm although no spot business was reported, of any consequence. A small f.o.b. June tank car sale was made at 10 1/2 cents and a September tank car sale at 9 1/2 cents.

Buyers began to hold off and sellers were asking prices prevailing in the opening days. No business was done and the ominous silence was broken just past the middle of the month with news of a flat market with no buyers.

Competing oils and fats had weakened and manufacturers were turning to cheaper oils. The market remained in this condition up to the close of the month.

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Closing quotations were:  
London —No quotation  
U. S. A. —5c West coast f.o.b. tank cars  
Local —P.42 per kilo

**COPRA CAKE**

The copra cake market has declined during the month probably due to arrivals in Hamburg which already carried heavy stocks from May. Opening prices were L-7/15/0 c.i.f. Hamburg. Towards the end of the month sales were made at L-17/18/9 but the market immediately declined to L-7/15/0 and closing quotations were four shillings lower.

Locally there was considerable buying for export, principally by speculators. While the bulk of local sales were made at P50 to P52, sales were made at P54.50 ex warehouse and sellers were asking more. The forward market is reported at L-7/17/0 for October. Due to mishaps of vessels, space for July is likely to be limited. The U. S. market is inactive or not as attractive as the European market.

**Closing quotations were:**

Hamburg —L-7/11/0  
Local —P52.00 to P54.00  
U. S. —No reports.

Manila, July 2, 1926.

**REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET**

By STANLEY WILLIAMS  
Manager, International Banking Corporation.



U. S. dollar it which was quoted at 1 1/2 to 1 1/4% premium on May 29 was unchanged until June 5 when the rate was called 1 1/4% premium all round and the market was steady at this level until a day or two before the close, when there were again

possible sellers at 1% premium. The market closed on the 30th at a nominal 1 1/4% premium with probable sellers at 1% for round lots.

The insular auditor's reports received to date show purchases of New York exchange from the insular treasurer as follows:

Week ending June 5...\$200,000.00  
" " " 12...\$650,000.00  
" " " 19...\$375,000.00

Sterling it was quoted at 2/0 3/8 on May 29 and remained unchanged throughout the month of June with 1/16th better offered for forward deliveries.

Sterling 3 m/s credit bills were quoted at 2/1-1/16 with 3 m/s d/p bills at 2/1-3/16 throughout the month.

The New York London cross rate closed at 486-9/16 on May 29 and remained steady throughout the month of June, fluctuating between a low of 486-7/16 on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd and a high of 486 1/4 on the 14th, 15th, 25th, 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

London bar silver closed at 30-1/16 spot and forward on the 31st and this rate was the low for the month of June on the 1st, 3rd, and 4th. The high rate for the month was 30-9/16 spot 3/4 forward on the 17th and the market closed at 30-3/16 spot and forward on June 30.

New York silver closed at 65 on May 29 and the low for the month of June was the same rate on June 1. Touching a high of 65 1/4 on June 17th, the market closed at 65 1/2 on June 30.

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

Paris 16.40  
Madrid 165 1/4  
Singapore 115  
Japan 95 1/4  
Hongkong 112 1/2  
Shanghai 62 1/4  
India 135  
Java 122

**QUARTER MILLION APARTMENT HOUSE**

The Kneeder Realty Company has acquired the property at 825 M. H. Del Pilar for P80,000. The lot comprises 3,490 square meters. This property was formerly a portion of the Francisco Gutierrez estate. The Spanish mansion house is being demolished, and a 24-apartment house, costing P250,000, is to take its place. The lot extends to Dewey Boulevard, where additional metrage is being acquired from the city.

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### JUNE SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



#### N. Y. MARKET.

There was little change in the spot market for last month. The first fortnight was characterized by a dull, depressed market, with small sales of Cubas at prices ranging from 2-11/32¢ to 2 3/4¢. The market steadied slightly at the beginning of the latter half of the month, prices for Cubas reaching 2-7/16¢, equivalent to 4 1/2¢ landed terms, this being the highest sale price for not recorded in June. During the last week prices for Cubas declined again to 2-5/16¢. Latest advices, however, showed a favorable turn of the market due to a steadier demand with fair sales of Cubas at 2 3/4¢.

New York is of the opinion that forced sales due to deterioration of stocks and the apparently large visible supplies have shaken the confidence of buyers who became hesitant, fearing that prices had not reached the bottom. There is much encouragement in the reports that foreign countries in Europe and the orient have been buying considerable quantities of Cubas at current prices. These foreign purchases should reduce the visible supplies which, according to statistical data, have been abnormally large.

From the following statistical data, it is evident that the present depression of sugar prices was due to overstocking the world over:

Year	World's Production Willott & Gray	World's Stocks		Stocks "Statistical Countries"	
		Sept. 1—Lamborn	—Licht & W. & G.	—Licht & W. & G.	—Licht & W. & G.
1922	17,622,000	5,075,000	1,232,000		
1923	20,115,000	4,465,000	1,195,000		
1924	20,116,000	5,269,000	937,000		
1925	23,649,000	7,162,000	1,562,000		
1926 (Est.)	24,833,000	8,574,000	2,772,000		
Average	20,874,600	6,107,000	1,540,000		

It is to be noted, however, that the stocks in the so-called statistical countries where reliable data were available, were less than 20% of the world's stocks. Whether or not the data reported from other countries were reliable, is an open question upon which depends the future course of prices.

As in the previous month, futures on the New York exchange followed the trend of the spot market. Quotations are as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
July	2.45	2.38	2.41
September	2.58	2.51	2.53
December	2.72	2.66	2.71
March	2.74	2.71	2.74

Sales of Philippine centrifugals, near arrivals and afloats, were made at prices ranging from 4.11¢ to 4.30¢ landed terms.

The market for refined reported quiet and dull. Latest advices received, however, indicated some improvement in the refined market. The report of a favorable fruit crop in the U. S. might have had favorable effect upon the refined market.

**LOCAL MARKET.** For the first three weeks of the month, the Iloilo market for centrifugals was reported quiet, with small parcels changing hands on the basis of P10.50 per picul. During the last week, local exporters purchased considerable parcels of centrifugals at P10.625 per picul.

According to information recently released by the Philippine Sugar Association, with the exception of two centrals, Manapla and Victorias, which are still grinding, the milling season is over with a total output of approximately 380,000 metric tons, or about 24% less than the previous crop. Details of this production by centrals as compared with previous crops are as follows:

Central	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
	(Metric Tons)			
Asturias	5,970	8,974	3,554	986
Bacolod-Murcia	18,685	31,329	18,702	14,087
Bais	15,134	25,010	12,154	8,186
Bearin	5,570	8,883	6,603	3,035
Binalbagan	22,548	29,055	23,640	14,644
Calamba	25,666	26,093	25,486	11,857
Carmen (Calatagan)	3,873	3,257	3,333	1,942
Del Carmen	43,486	49,287	25,250	25,231
El Real	3,354	1,898	737	639
Hawaiian-Philippine	22,265	44,528	27,881	18,649
Isabela	16,310	19,255	11,810	6,027
La Carlota	37,311	50,127	34,261	29,927
Ma-ao	20,016	33,272	24,525	16,985
Manapla (latest est.)	25,300	23,761	14,845	7,533
Mindoro	4,044	5,496	4,654	3,470
Pilar	1,960	2,214		
San Carlos	22,207	29,404	15,268	12,537
San Fernando	26,683	25,730	11,352	18,451
San Isidro	4,948	6,549	3,847	1,265
Talisay-Silay	15,541	34,687	22,732	14,583
Victorias (latest est.)	18,000	23,743	12,619	9,594
Others	19,953	16,739	12,328	7,572
Totals	379,022	499,291	316,181	226,298

Weather conditions have been favorable to the young cane during the month with occasional rains falling at intervals. Should this continue until harvest time, a substantial crop is expected.

Advices from Negros reported the appearance of a small swarm of locusts at

reduced to 691,575 tons from a previous estimate of 1,183,350 tons given a month ago.

Following a quiet and dull market during the first part of the month, the Java market again showed some activity toward the end of the month, considerable quantities of superior sugar for future delivery having changed hands. Latest quotations are as follows: Superiors, f. c. b. June, Gs. 12 (P10.54); July, Gs. 11 (P9.50); Aug./Sept., Gs. 10 1/2 (P9.27); Oct./Nov., Gs. 10 1/2 (P9.38).

Manila, July 3, 1926.

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La Castellana, evidently coming from Cebu. The prevailing weather is favorable for locust outbreaks from endemic areas, and the necessary steps should be taken by the government and private agencies to prepare themselves to meet the impending menace. With proper preparation and material no serious damage is anticipated even though the invasion should be extensive.

It is rumored that there may be two more favorable prospects for the erection of centrifugals mills. The muscovado planters of the province of Batangas are eager to see a central erected at Balayan, and the Elizaldes are said to be behind the project. Another sugar project reported is that in Ilocos Norte, where considerable muscovado sugars have been produced since the Spanish regime. The sugar planters, of that province are forming an association for the purpose of establishing a centrifugal sugar mill in that district.

Shipments of Philippine sugars to various countries from January 1 to June 26, 1926 are as follows:

Kinds of Sugar	U. S. Pacific	U. S. Atlantic	China & Japan	Total
Centrifugal	45,018	219,425		264,443
Muscovado			50,319	50,319
Refined	869			869
	45,917	219,425	50,319	315,661



## Family Laws of the Apayaos: The Place of Woman

Social and family laws of the savage Apayao tribe of the Philippine mountains have completely solved the woman problem by considering her two distinct beings, a beast and a spirit. As a mere animal she is sold like any other inferior creature or chattel may be, but her spiritual independence she retains even after marriage. The sale of her body is taken charge of by her male relatives. (Lacking these intermediaries, however, as when she is an orphan without male kin, she frequently sells herself and keeps the price she brings as a part of the inheritance of her future children.

There are some 25,000 of the Apayaos, living in the subprovince of Apayao and in neighboring mountain regions. They know no pottery or weaving; they practice dry agriculture and are a warlike people whose weapons are the headaxe, the shield, the bow and arrow and carved war clubs. They tattoo the body and are highly esthetic in temperament, according to an account by Dr. H. Otley Beyer, head of the department of anthropology of the University of the Philippines, who has made a close study of Apayao customs.

When Apayao girls reach the marriage age, at 14 or 15 years, they are for sale to the highest bidder and may fetch as much as P2000. The purchase having been arranged with some ambitious young luck of the tribe, the girl becomes his sole wife and one of his slaves. He values her

for the promise she gives of developing into a good creature for work in both house and field. She goes to his home, to preside over its domestic affairs, taking with her the whole of her share of her parents' estate. This becomes the nucleus of the estate of her children. What she brought in the marriage market is divided equally among her immediate male relatives. It is not the price they had for her; it is the price of her body only—of herself as a physical being, in other words, a beast.

Her honeymoon is short and passionate. It is truly a honey-moon, lasting precisely one lunar month. At the end of it her husband cuts off her hair and makes of

it a wig for himself—one of three handsome ones with which he makes his own coiffure daily; spending several hours in the process, oiling and combing the wigs before his mirror and weaving them securely about a brightly fringed turban. He goes in for curls and puffs, he is effeminate and a very cruel and merciless warrior.

That wife is accounted excellent whose hair grows profusely and shortly provides her husband his necessary three thick switches to add to his own long tresses.

When he has made himself as handsome as artifice and nature permit, he sets out on a journey, taking with him as traveling companion the prettiest Apayao virgin he can induce to go along. At noon and at night the vagrant couple eat and rest in the homes of other Apayao bucks who are away on journeys of the same sort. The slave wives provide all necessary hospital-



TYPICAL GROUP OF APAYAOS: A CHIEFTAIN AT THE LEFT, THE WOMAN AT HIS RIGHT IS A WIDOW, WEARING ALL HER PINERY AT THE EXTREME RIGHT IS A COMPANION FOR A JOURNEY

ity, which must be furnished without cost and which may never be denied to visitors. Thus the Apayao men have a gay time. The number of their comely young companions is limited only by their appetite and their fortune, and these errant creatures are as welcome in their own homes as in those of other tribesmen. Jealousy is not aroused, there being no spiritual union between husband and wife, and the wife slaves as hard to provide meals for the husband's companions of his frequent travels as to provide for the husband himself.

But the advantage is not all with the pretty travelers. Here is where the spiritual part comes into the law. If children are born of their peadillos, they inherit nothing and the father has no responsibility toward them. They have only the hospitality accorded any stranger. When these women become mothers they naturally lose favor as the men's companions. Platonic regard does not go that far, and it looks too queer for a man to be traveling about with a sweet friend of the other sex who must divide her attention between him and one or more children—not easily carried over the mountain trails.

Apayao law makes the woman pay for her follies, by which she forfeits her chance to be sold into physical wifehood that keeps her soul inviolate and secures the heritage of her children. True, she may go

laughing away on a romantic journey with a gay young blade married hardly a month, while the wife goes drudging to the fields where women and children do all but the very heaviest work. But there is a day of retribution, which is the day of the soul's triumph over the things of the flesh.

Not one jot of the Apayao wife's property is shared with her husband, whose union with her, while it may give him personal ease and satisfaction, is for her only something done and endured for the sake of the tribe; more closely, for the sake of the village; and still more closely, for the sake of her children, to whom all that she has finally goes. Tribal and even family ties are not highly regarded among Apayaos as a people, but mothers there are identical with mothers the world over.

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The husband may not touch the least of the Apayao wife's property to call it his. An American traveler once purchased a hunting knife from an Apayao for ten centavos, wanting it for a collection. Almost immediately he heard quarrelling in the rear of the house, and soon the man, much crestfallen, came back and offered him constantly mounting sums, even up to five pesos, for the return of the knife. Finally it was learned that the knife was his wife's, not his, and the chief had fined him five pesos for selling it. The American gave him back the knife; he gave it back to his wife with humble apologies and promises of no further infringement of her prerogatives; and then she herself sold the knife back to the visitor for ten centavos.

She had taught her husband his lesson, that was the satisfaction she sought in sticking to the law.

Apayao bucks affect in the presence of visitors a great disdain of their wives. All their houses have stoops, where it is pleasant to rest. Here the visitor is taken, and here he talks with his host while the women fetch and carry at the latter's gruff command. When they approach the visitor they must avert their eyes. They can never utter a word or make the least sign even in reply to questions addressed to them in their own language. But all this is a cloak of formalism for manner's sake. As a matter of fact, when visitors are not around the Apayao husband takes rather a back seat; he shares the cool and shaded stoop with his wife and as many of her gossiping neighbors as may wish to drop in to chat with her. The woman of the Apayao tribe dwells in two realms, the menial physical one which custom creates for her and the aloof and spiritual one she creates for herself. She accepts the drudgery of the one for the sake of her children, that none of her daughters may be tempted by hardships to go on jocund road trips, catering in a mad way to the impulses of their bodies but quite ruining their souls. Even Apayao women therefore recognize their dual nature as very high and very low creatures—taken by and large. When their honeymoon is over they stoically strip themselves of every ornament and give these all to their husbands along with the abundant black tresses he shears from their bowed head to make his wigs. The sheared spouse arises, chastened of all vanity, to go her different way spiritually until time ends; and during this long period she values only that which is the soul's; only

once or twice, on festal occasions of the tribe, does she ever again resort to ornament or artifice making her physically attractive, and these occasions are the compunctions of custom, not of her own desire.

One of the most diverting trips to be taken in the Philippines is that which takes the traveler through the mountaintribe re-



APAYAO BRAVE AND GIRL ON A LARK. THE TEXT TELLS OF THIS TRIBAL CUSTOM.

gion of northern Luzon, and starting at Baguio. Winter is the season of the year in which to undertake it. Trails, bridle paths and frequent resthouses minimize discomforts; the roughing is never too much and the noble scenes and curious studies of the people and their customs are true rewards of the journey.

#### BOOK ON TAGALOG

"What Should be the National Language of Filipinos" is a brochure on this thesis by Eulogio B. Rodriguez, chief of the Filipiniana division of the Philippine Library and Museum. Philippine Education Company publishes the work, which tells of Spanish studies in the dialects and the advantages they derived therefrom. Pigafetta, who came with Magellan, acquired a knowledge of 150 Cebuano words and 426 Moro words.

"The missionaries had a natural method of absorbing the languages and dialects. They unreservedly associated with the nationals, attending their fiestas, listening to their *duplhan*s, attending their *concepcion*s, taking part in the *parusals*, baptismal fetes and birthday parties, and occasionally daring even the recitation of native poetry.".....

Rodriguez says "It seems to be clear, when one attempts to determine the origin of the races, that the tribe or nation from which the Tagalogs came enjoyed from the beginning, or at the time of establishing itself in the archipelago, a higher degree of culture than the other Philippine peoples which did not have a system of writing or, at all events, had a more rudimentary one, and accepted the Tagalog, abandoning their own."

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All petitions from provinces that the period for paying land taxes be extended have been denied by the government. Petitions had been received from Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Camarines Sur and Occidental Negros.

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MANILA, P. I.



## Romantic Episodes in Old Manila Church and State in the Hands of a Merry Jester—Time

By PERCY HILL

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IV

### THE CROSS SINISTER

In the latter part of the 18th century Don Alonso Pacheco, an old retired captain of infantry, one of the *invidiosos*, as the Spaniards call them, had his residence within the walls of old Manila. It was on calle Santa Lucia, the street that takes its name from the day, in the year 1600, on which the redoubtable de Morga somehow managed to float ashore on his mattress after his engagement with the Dutch privateer commander, Van Voort. That the city was not taken and sacked by the audacious Dutch pirates was considered a miraculous deliverance.

A small pension from the Spanish crown enabled Don Alonso to support his family. To be sure, it was not a large family. They were only four, Don Alonso and his wife, Doña Saturnina, their daughter, a very sprightly creature, Señorita Inez, and an ancient and distant relative, Doña Paula, not by any means too old to indulge some sly mischief-making at Don Alonso's expense if opportunity offered. Doña Saturnina was stern and domineering; where her husband was concerned her arms were always akimbo and her temper ready primed for the match. At the time our story begins she was, of course, no longer young. Her figure was not one to take pride in, and it was rendered the more corpulent by her fondness for rich sweets and wines. According to gossip—however, her reign over her husband had begun rather early.

In the small parish back in Spain where they were married, there was a miraculous well, the waters of which, if drunk by one newly married, were supposed to give power to rule over one's household. It was said that immediately after the nuptial benediction had been pronounced, Don Alonso left his bride at the altar and ran hastily to the well to drink. Doña Saturnina was not so easily outwitted. She had procured a bottle of the water before leaving for the church, and concealed it beneath her wedding veil. She now availed herself of it, and drank while Don Alonso ran.

One of Don Alonso's greatest trials was that his stout wife was very devout. Her confessor regularly had from all the captain's secrets and small *pecadillos* as well as her own, and she always appeared greatly horrified when her embarrassed husband complained of the indiscreet bounds of her devotions. Silence of Doña Paula upon such occasions convinced Don Alonso that he had no support from her. As to his daughter Inez, she was just at

the age when a lover is the most important thing in life, and nothing else matters. In her position as a sort of general factotum and duenna to Inez, Doña Paula was quite safe from the ire of either party in the frequent wordy quarrels. Whatever may be said of Spanish pride, and much may be said for it, in Spanish households there is a surprising freedom from restraint. Dependents do not feel the haughtiness that may dominate elsewhere, and they need not be obsequious.

In the matter of a suitor for his daughter's hand, Don Alonso had made a tactical error. He had already declared his choice, the son of an old comrade-in-arms living on calle Cabildo; and of course it fell out, as quite naturally it would, that the young man, Don Toribio, was not pleasing to Inez and was unacceptable to her mother. He had, they argued, neither career nor expectations. His suit did not prosper, the captain was once more exasperated at the perversity of his family. After violent yarning the question over, he determined that for once he should stand his ground; the family arrayed against him and things were soon on a war basis. Don Alonso's acquaintance with siege and onfall, sally and ambush was profound; a limp, a crippled leg, and a torso mottled with memories of many a hand-to-hand encounter, were full warrant to the crown in decreeing him a pension; for where Spanish arms had contended in the eastern seas during the last half of the 18th century, there Don Alonso had been, a gallant cavalier at the head of his men.

Trophies of conflict adorned the walls of his home, the *trabuco*, pistols and halberds; on his daily afternoon promenades he carried his trusty Toledo sword, with its plain ivory hilt and its supple steel blade. But pose and strut and expostulate as he might, his women remained firm against Don Toribio's marrying Inez. They would not surrender.

His cholera rose still more when he found their choice to be a young medical student in Santo Tomas University. Like all soldiers, he had an undying hatred for members of the quill and parchment, with whom he readily catalogued students of law or medicine; so, when the student was encouraged while Don Toribio was contemned, the failing old captain felt the first twinges of apoplexy.

Don Ricardo was the student's name. He was a boisterous young fellow, of a good family in distressed circumstances, dependent upon the galleon trade to give them the scanty existence; for their share in the trade was very small and the risks of every voyage were very grave indeed. However, when Don Ricardo should have his diploma from the university there would be patients enough, whether his remedies were good or ill. All would then be well, and he soon rich. He was, moreover, violently in love with Inez and as much sear upon having her for wife as he was upon having ancient old Santo Tomas for his alma mater. With the one ambition, Don Alonso was not concerned; the other he was still resolved to thwart by what means he could.

In those days the University of Santo Tomas was the principal seat of learning in the islands. It was founded in 1605, long before any institution of its type in America. Its professors, of the regular clergy, were resplendent in green togas trimmed with scarlet. They enjoyed many privileges, while the graduates were the foremost men of the colony—often called, by the Spaniards of those old times, the Republic, probably from the church's predominant participation in its affairs, decided by the votes and councils of the friar communities.

Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The course of Don Ricardo's love not running smooth, his thoughts strayed more to the possession of Inez as wife than to possession of a diploma from Santo Tomas; his medical studies suffered from his melancholy; Inez was a lodestar that drew his mind away from the art of Galen and Hippocrates; she was indeed a ravishing Spanish beauty and could not fail to turn the head of any youth upon whom her beauty beamed with graciousness.

But Don Alonso was ever on guard. When Don Ricardo would go in the evening with his guitar to pour out his soul beneath Inez' window, it was never a dainty white scarf that beckoned over the casement, but always the angrily bobbing nightcap of the old captain, who would accept no parley. However, Inez found ways of communicating with her lover, who was never allowed to grow really disheartened. As to her father, she endeavored in vain to soothe his feelings with his favorite dishes, prepared by her own dainty hands, that beseeched him with caresses when he expressed appreciation. All this had no more effect than the gentle admonitions of the genial friar, the father confessor of the family. So, all else failing, stratagem was resolved upon.

It was arranged between Doña Saturnina and Don Ricardo at one of their apparently casual street meetings, and the first steps were that both mother and daughter assumed a martyr attitude in Don Alonso's presence, quite upsetting him with their remonstrances. Doña Saturnina prophesied that the wrath of Holy Church would fall upon him for his bitterness; the stocky friar, made privy to the scheme, added his warning to weight the argument.

The family worshipped at San Agustín Church. Like all good Spanish Catholic families, they rarely missed a morning mass; and anyway, they were always especially admonished by the deep tones of the organ and the shrill voices of the *tiples*, plainly to be heard on calle Santa Lucia. After the stratagem had been planned, Doña Saturnina made it a point to enter the church first, her usual custom in any case, to dip her finger tips and make the sign of the cross, as do millions of good Christians every day.

Habit is of course a part of life itself; upon this invariable habit Don Ricardo had based his stratagem.

Next morning when the family returned from mass, all pointed to Don Alonso with expressions of dismay and pretended horror. On his forehead was the faint outline of a cross, in black. A mirror revealed the truth of all they said. Plainly worried, Don Alonso tried to pass it off as a joke: They all said with one voice it was not, and that it was a visitation. Next morning, the same thing happened, and the

following morning, Sunday, as well. Don Alonso consulted his closest friends, who referred him to the learned clergy. But the clergy could explain nothing, nor allay his fears. Consensus of opinion among them was that Don Alonso had committed some terrible sin, and that this was a divine visitation in consequence of it: the cross sinister only appeared after he had been to mass, outwardly in a state of grace but inwardly bearing rancor in his heart.

Truth was that Don Alonso was old. Worry quickly led him to fear. When Doña Saturnina perceived it, she intimated that the black cross might be a warning from heaven itself for him to withdraw his opposition to Don Ricardo. Again her husband's anger overcame him, but next morning the cross sinister reappeared and the lamentations of the family were renewed. Don Alonso's neighbors, knowing nothing of the strategem, began making their own conjectures; even his old military cronies began shunning his company; no longer could he visit them, and over a generous glass of Valdepeñas or Rioja review the old campaigns.

It was too much. Don Alonso abandoned his custom of a daily *paseo* and became low in spirit. At length he capitulated outright: he walked in constant fear and had quite lost his appetite.

Don Ricardo, apprised quickly enough of all that happened, now renewed his serenades, and his adored Inez was no longer forbidden to drop a rose or *sampaguita* blossom from the window and breathe her love in sweet whispers over its grilled casement. The wedding soon came and all went happily with the young couple; the eyes of the jovial father confessor twinkled as he blessed them. The great bells of San Agustín chimed their merriest, sounding out the glad tidings to all Manila. There was a banquet and a ball at Don Alonso's house on Santa Lucia. *Fandangos* and *jotas* and *cariñosas* were danced with all vivaciousness and grace in honor of the groom in his braided tight garments and the bride in her rustling silks and gorgeous *mantilla*. Toasts were drunk without number; the fiddle, the guitar and the hautboy made the day noisy if not precisely harmonious, and long into the tranquil night the revelry lasted. The guests divided into groups: those who had memories and those who had hopes were equally gay, what with the wine and the music and the beaming countenance of the father confessor.

The secret of the happy ending was that Don Ricardo in his study of chemistry had learned certain of the properties of nitrate of silver. It was this that Doña Saturnina touched to her fingers, and when she dampened them in the font and gave her hand to Don Alonso, of course the cross he made on his forehead was outlined in black. It may not have been quite ethical, but Inez loved Don Ricardo no whit less for having the wit to think of it; and it was never gossiped about until Don Alonso had gone to a brave soldier's just reward in another and less quizzical world, where, if there are windmills, they need not be contended against.

## Rubber In The Philippine Typhoon Belt.

A. H. MUZZALL

In order to get more data on the controversy as to whether or not rubber can be grown in the typhoon regions of the Philippines, a party was organized, composed of several technical men from the bureau of forestry and the Bureau of agriculture, accompanied by me, to go to Sorsogon to study conditions on the plantation of the Alkazar Rubber Company.

The rubber plantation of the Alkazar Rubber Company is situated about 20 kilometers from Legaspi, on the road to Sorsogon. This plantation was established in 1912 by a German by the name of Frank Hoelzl. The land was cleared of secondary jungle and planted in rubber. Part of the area was interplanted with rice for two years. The seeds were obtained from Singapore and planted in seed beds on the property. When the trees were about six months old, they were transplanted in the field at distances varying from four to six meters. After about two years, due to the death of Mr. Hoelzl, the plantation was abandoned and the secondary jungle again took possession. The present owner, Mr. Alkazar, has started to clear up the property and bring the trees into tapping.

Due to the continuous rainfall during the month of January while the party was on the property, no records of yields could be made, but over 350 trees were marked and prepared for tapping and a study made of their present condition. It is estimated that there are about 6000 trees now living in an area of approximately 20 hectares. Naturally, these trees vary greatly in size due to the lack of care which they received. None of the trees show a size which is expected of a 12 year old tree.

The soil is very patchy. There are places where the growth is very good and the soil is deep. In other places, the soil is very shallow, being underlaid sometimes with a layer of adobe and sometimes with basalt. Among trees planted on the shallow soil where the tap root was not allowed to develop, we found many windfalls. The fact that these trees were blown over and still living instead of being broken off is evidence that the strong winds are not as much responsible for the damage done, as the poor soil conditions.

The general topography of this country is rolling and good sized trees were noted on tops of knolls where they were exposed to the wind, but had not been blown over because of the well formed tap root.

The present owner has begun tapping operations and plans to make plain sheet which will be marketed in Singapore for the present. The crop is already contracted for at Singapore market prices. There are several other small groves of rubber in this region and a great many people in the locality have started additional plantations of their own. The Alkazar Rubber Company has sold during the last few months over 80,000 seedlings to various people.

The principal drawback to large plantations in this district is the continual rainfall, which lasts for several weeks at a time. The individual plantation, or a

plantation which requires only a few laborers, will not be seriously hindered by this continual rainfall because owners can tap heavier during the periods of good weather and rest the trees during the rainy weather.

It would not be practicable to handle a large labor force along these lines. Also, due to the variation in the soil, this country is better suited to small areas planted and operated by individuals.

The persistent propaganda by the enemies of Philippine rubber development, alleging the destructiveness of typhoons, should receive a definite setback by the fact that rubber is growing successfully in the heart of the typhoon belt. It has already been definitely proved that there are hundreds of thousands of acres outside of the typhoon belt. The probability is, no region in the Philippines should be eliminated from the potential rubber land due to typhoons. That is, plantations operated by individuals or where a small labor force is required. The fact is that the crowns of these trees growing at Sorsogon showed practically no damage from wind and that the trees were not broken off. These that were uprooted showed defective root systems, due to the underlying rock, and would undoubtedly be broken off in any of the rubber producing countries. The people in this district should not hesitate to plant up small areas of rubber where the soil is fertile and deep for they will be assured of a good return on their rubber.

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# A Word of Advice From the New York Times



ADOLPH S. OCHS  
Publisher, New York Times

## Low Rates Cheapen

**L**OW rates are cheapening the newspaper and the value of advertising, says Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times. At the high prices (so called) for advertising, the advertiser is obliged to give thought to what he is advertising, and where he is placing the advertising, and whether the expenditure is justified.

When the rates are low, he too frequently uses space only to keep his name before the public, to tickle vanity or some similar foreign purpose. He doesn't put the acid test to very cheap advertising. Will it interest somebody? Is it going to arrest the attention of the readers? Will it compete in interest with what is in the reading columns?

He would naturally do that if the rates were high. He would then often say when copy of no news value was prepared for publication, "We can't afford it. It won't pay."

But if he had something worth advertising, he would think otherwise, and while benefitting himself, would help the publisher to present matters of interest to the readers.

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# STATISTICAL REVIEW

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

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS	Period	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Total	Atlantic	Pacific	Total
American monthly	May 1926	P 3,207,584	P 2,994,103	32,277	P 6,233,964	P 6,282,261	P 4,576,433	P 10,857,694
	May 1925	3,312,818	3,481,680	4,516	6,799,014	4,204,004	7,088,366	11,292,370
	Av. for 1925	3,571,188	3,914,855	9,217	7,585,370	3,164,127	4,998,477	8,166,601
British monthly	May 1926	4,282,080	454,481	5,021	4,741,582	4,111,235	360,197	4,471,432
	May 1925	1,904,578	712,729	1,579	2,618,886	7,487,154	1,200,791	8,687,945
	Av. for 1925	2,889,937	441,608	3,530	3,335,052	3,068,602	303,152	4,471,811
Japanese monthly	May 1926		11		11	1,521,793		1,521,793
	May 1925					2,452,913	1,016,537	3,469,450
	Av. for 1925	832	12,737	3	13,572	1,701,854	84,711	1,786,565
Swedish monthly	May 1926					415,092		415,092
	May 1925					34,591	690,899	725,490
	Av. for 1925							
Norwegian monthly	May 1926					98,625		98,625
	May 1925					1,063,605		1,063,605
	Av. for 1925					865,529		865,529
Finnish monthly	May 1926							
	May 1925							
	Av. for 1925					92,187		92,187
Philippines monthly	May 1926			435	435			
	May 1925			70	70			
	Av. for 1925			27	27			
German monthly	May 1926		870		870			
	May 1925		74		74			
	Av. for 1925			32	106			
Spanish monthly	May 1926			3,161	3,161			
	May 1925							
	Av. for 1925			54	54			
Dutch monthly	May 1926							
	May 1925							
	Av. for 1925							
Mail monthly	May 1926	522,442			522,442	681,577		631,577
	May 1925	305,545			305,545	810,428		810,428
	Av. for 1925	445,982			445,982	1,095,743		1,095,743
Total monthly	May 1926	7,480,801	3,971,026	40,894	11,501,721	12,013,914	5,567,207	17,581,121
	May 1925	5,217,396	4,509,836	6,165	9,724,396	15,622,768	10,116,122	25,738,890
	Av. for 1925	5,499,269	4,305,465	12,863	12,809,122	10,113,983	7,572,966	17,566,949

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

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	May, 1926			May, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months previous to May, 1926.		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
Sugar	51,292.32	P 7,867,848	32.6	86,639,823	P14,427,891	45.4	12,746,552	P 6,072,099	36.4
Hemp	11,868,299	4,529,206	18.6	12,973,936	6,266,191	19.7	12,544,985	5,707,450	24.3
Cocunut	10,806,222	4,257,814	17.5	11,073,957	4,006,637	12.6	8,136,203	3,271,865	13.9
Copra	12,722,619	2,810,939	11.6	13,196,756	2,747,026	8.7	11,680,294	2,366,985	10.9
Copra (number)	22,156,491	1,915,642	7.9	19,772,475	991,515	3.1	21,831,446	1,029,477	4.4
Maizey	1,559,751	349,878	1.6	2,314,638	563,494	1.8	2,000,811	494,775	2.1
Leaf tobacco	1,358,952	501,549	2.1	742,889	304,698	1.0	1,055,666	480,652	2.0
Hats (number)	47,117	90,916	0.4	61,888	248,022	0.8	86,624	434,178	1.8
Lumber (cubic meters)	11,438	420,189	1.7	8,622	314,506	1.0	28,068	361,631	1.5
Copra meal	1,494,002	221,620	0.9	3,045,749	1,597,997	5.2	4,608,257	261,803	1.1
Knotted Hemp	3,255,366	204,016	0.8	396,309	254,444	0.8	477,830	296,702	1.3
Pearl buttons (gross)	50,908	181,561	0.7	40,901	139,288	0.4	37,678	131,054	0.6
Wheat flour (gross cwt)	68,232	69,380	0.3	72,848	88,974	0.2	72,636	62,314	0.2
All other products	272,104	534,898	2.2	253,381	509,920	1.8	47,346	0.1	0.1
Total domestic products	241,177,568	99.5		31,671,993	99.7		23,344,031	99.5	
U. S. products	18,423,217	7.7		77,179	0.2		93,332	0.4	
Foreign products	16,431,011	7.0		39,315,011	12.5		29,137,011	12.5	
Grand Total	242,222,424	100.0		31,789,587	100.0		23,670,820	100.0	

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	May, 1926		May, 1925		Monthly average for 12 months ending May, 1926	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cotton cloths	P 3,831,069	20.3	P 2,802,857	16.7	P 3,108,914	13.7
Other cotton goods	1,375,838	7.2	1,058,337	6.3	1,143,181	6.0
Iron and steel	1,273,392	6.7	1,703,468	10.2	1,417,165	7.4
Rice	483,734	2.5	809,125	4.8	984,306	5.3
Wheat flour	590,712	2.6	955,691	5.7	920,556	4.7
Machinery and parts	561,339	2.9	493,692	2.9	684,405	3.6
Dairy products	612,232	3.2	368,217	2.2	432,652	2.3
Gasoline	727,071	3.9	415,530	2.5	450,627	2.4
Silk goods	737,618	3.9	397,994	2.4	513,759	2.7
Automobiles	494,023	2.6	671,059	4.0	494,437	2.6
Vegetable and food products	305,543	1.6	333,412	2.0	446,240	2.4
Meat products	277,164	1.5	345,332	2.1	325,652	1.7
Vegetables	49,052	0.5	147,070	0.9	486,124	2.6
Fish and fish products	417,664	2.1	467,742	2.4	429,190	2.3
Cocoa oil	314,574	1.6	311,792	1.9	328,537	1.8
Coal	310,484	1.6	138,732	0.8	371,867	2.0
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	852,175	1.9	147,230	0.9	355,455	1.7
Fertilizers	107,241	0.6	191,271	1.1	181,291	1.0
Vegetables	247,835	1.3	312,637	1.9	319,099	1.7
Paper goods, except printing	338,937	1.8	199,453	1.2	310,068	1.7
Tobacco and manufactures	220,808	1.2	314,385	1.9	353,739	1.9
Electrical machinery	294,399	1.4	237,983	1.4	269,495	1.5
Books and other printed matter	236,742	1.3	626,991	3.7	278,018	0.8
Cars and carriages, except autos	87,264	0.5	23,515	0.1	128,219	0.8
Automobile tires	239,990	1.3	291,436	1.7	123,645	0.6
Fruits and nuts	103,389	0.5	103,055	0.6	184,940	1.2
Woolen goods	136,907	0.7	172,493	1.0	176,753	0.9
Leather goods	285,528	1.5	160,740	1.0	176,033	1.0
Shoes and other footwear	187,193	1.0	179,980	1.1	153,621	0.9
Office	150,926	0.8	147,833	0.8	150,079	0.9
Breadstuffs, except wheat flour	144,952	0.8	97,323	0.6	139,233	0.8
Eggs	117,006	0.6	102,880	0.6	131,238	0.7
Ferrous and other metal goods	122,608	0.7	92,006	0.6	131,527	0.7
Lubricating oil	158,493	0.8	74,069	0.4	110,277	0.7
Non-ferrous metal goods, res. except candy	127,114	0.7	105,601	0.6	124,603	0.6
Dress and glassware	156,785	0.8	123,753	0.7	137,895	0.7
Paints and pigments, vermilion, etc.	165,174	0.9	113,104	0.7	128,766	0.7
Oils not separately listed	126,884	0.7	112,218	0.7	117,587	0.6
Earthen, stone and chinaware	134,927	0.7	92,064	0.6	108,434	0.6
Articles of plastic material	84,401	0.4	73,580	0.4	116,774	0.6
Diamonds and other precious stones, unset	13,678	0.1			87,609	0.1
Wood, bamboo, reeds, rattan	71,265	0.4	105,000	0.6	100,797	0.5
Rubber goods	115,697	0.6	59,814	0.4	99,369	0.5
Leop	169,332	0.9	29,826	0.2	107,293	0.6
Hatches	54,960	0.3	21,747	0.1	21,747	0.1
Explosives	30,500	0.2	9,549	0.1	33,635	0.2
Element	49,832	0.3	13,283	0.1	80,394	0.4
Paint and molasses	44,522	0.2	34,558	0.2	40,406	0.2
Motion picture films	20,997	0.1	15,438	0.1	36,121	0.2
All other imports	1,490,417	7.7	1,533,601	7.9	1,533,601	7.9
Grand Total	18,752,138	100.0	16,755,008	100.0	19,404,183	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Ports	May, 1926		May, 1925		Monthly average for 12 months previous to May, 1926	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Manila	P29,194,483	67.8	P29,606,784	61.2	P29,885,194	69.4
Haiti	6,154,681	14.4	11,775,956	24.3	6,257,038	14.6
Cuba	5,992,982	13.9	4,814,571	9.9	5,175,382	11.6
Zamboanga	484,522	1.2	2,151,111	4.1	1,332,822	3.0
Iloilo	50,771	0.2	76,243	0.2	81,764	0.2
All other ports	992,444	2.6	928,438	1.9	928,438	2.6

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	May, 1926		May, 1925		Monthly average for 12 months ending May, 1926	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	P 8,628,459	46.0	P 8,281,044	46.0	P 9,230,500	51.1
British	6,596,865	35.0	5,151,540	28.5	5,726,329	29.9
Japanese	1,204,666	6.5	810,919	4.5	949,963	5.0
Dutch	882,025	4.8	608,232	3.3	741,691	3.9
German	415,863	2.2	470,454	2.8	615,830	3.3
Norwegian	224,943	1.2	225,864	1.3	303,124	1.7
Philippine	72,686	0.4	103,822	0.6	213,530	1.2
Spanish	89,749	0.5	120,825	0.7	184,553	0.9
French			79,642	0.4	79,642	0.4
Chinese			22,999	0.1	20,945	0.1
Swedish	10,100	0.1			29,844	0.2
Finnish					609,609	3.1
Italian					4,913	0.0
Russian					3,778	0.0
By Freight	18,134,305	96.7	16,372,142	97.4	18,806,923	96.0
By Mail	618,133	3.3	433,928	2.6	597,560	3.1
Total	18,752,438	100.0	16,755,080	100.0	19,404,483	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	May, 1926		May, 1925		Monthly average for 12 months ending May, 1925	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	P15,515,577	70.0	P13,153,920	41.4	P 9,865,146	42.0
British	7,495,784	33.6	11,668,243	36.6	7,189,543	30.8
Japanese	1,749,984	8.0	3,667,258	11.5	2,007,368	8.6
Swedish	1,109,009	5.1	66,881	0.2	1,822,640	7.6
German	649,969	3.0	530,573	1.7	697,135	3.0
Norwegian	98,625	0.5	1,229,448	3.8	898,340	3.7
Spanish	412,280	1.9	180,800	0.6	248,659	1.0
French	186,800	0.9	66,480	0.2	248,659	1.0
Philippine	582,982	2.7	5,085	0.0	123,474	0.5
Finnish					92,187	0.4
French			400	0.0	122	0.0
By Freight	18,134,305	96.7	30,973,234	97.4	22,571,279	95.2
By Mail	618,133	3.3	816,299	2.6	1,099,514	4.8
Total	18,752,438	100.0	31,789,587	100.0	23,670,820	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	May, 1926		May, 1925		Monthly average for 12 months previous to May, 1926	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
United States	P29,195,075	70.0	P35,677,441	73.5	P28,893,199	67.2
United Kingdom	1,783,411	3.9	7,730,711	15.6	2,109,653	6.1
Japan	3,667,129	8.8	2,501,614	5.2	2,000,011	6.7
Canada	1,996,739	4.8	1,817,758	3.7	1,892,937	5.6
French East Indies	500,335	1.0	1,100,798	2.7	962,263	2.2
Germany	764,072	1.6	545,668	1.1	781,213	1.9
China	92,1792	2.1	606,525	1.2	817,157	1.9
Australia	381,518	0.8	383,284	0.8	668,856	1.5
British East Indies	534,312	1.1	630,555	1.3	658,011	1.6
Dutch East Indies	594,129	1.3	477,143	1.0	554,880	1.3
France	476,281	1.0	415,115	0.9	572,479	1.3
Netherlands	290,284	0.6	457,175	0.9	404,674	0.9
Italy	287,085	0.6	297,862	0.6	323,741	0.7
Hongkong	31,983	0.6	551,265	1.1	2,821,911	6.7
Belgium	310,923	0.6	218,037	0.4	285,470	0.7
Switzerland	22,402	0.1	30,175	0.1	200,299	0.5
Japanese China	202,101	0.4	44,834	0.1	122,635	0.3
Siam	2,444	0.1	31,256	0.1	48,891	0.1

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