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Vol. 6, No. 11

November, 1926



Threshing Rice, Our Largest Crop: Luzon Valley

What the 16th Naval District Means to Manila Business

How Markham's "Dumb Creature" Responds to God

Making an Economic Survey in the Philippines

Paul R. Wright's Comment on Colonel Thompson

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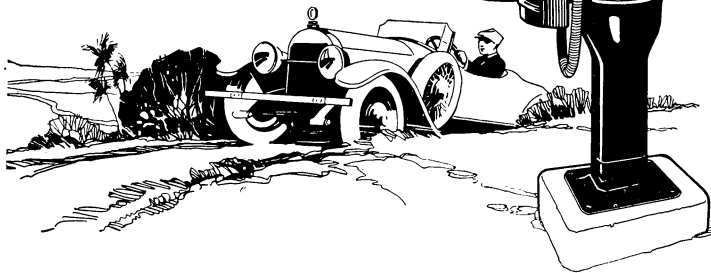
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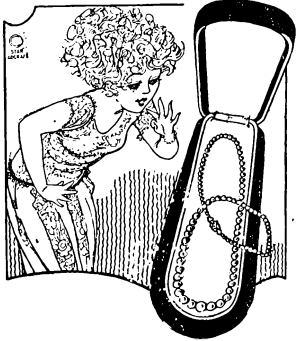
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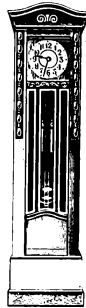
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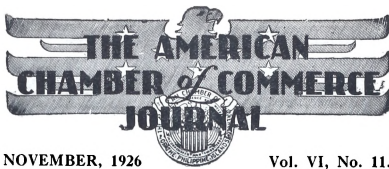
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NOVEMBER, 1926

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Present Situation Respecting Laoag-Vintar Washout

Government's Own Structure Collapses in October Floods

The question respecting the Laoag-Vintar irrigation dam is from time to time occupying space in the public prints, without a great deal of light being thrown upon it.

In December, 1923, since the *Journal* may,

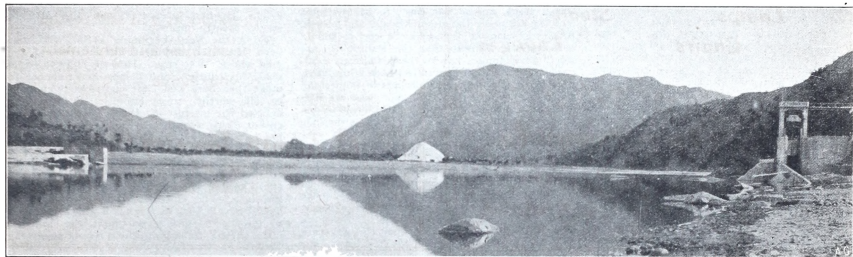
floods of May 23, 1925, destroyed the north headgate sluiceway.

This caused the water to undermine the tarring wall on the north end of the dam, and the carrying away of the riprap protecting the

and Haley refused to do so. They stated in explanation of their refusal that in their opinion the design was still inadequate to the stress bound to be laid upon it, and they feared repetition of the disaster of May, 1925.

The government thereupon undertook the work for its own account, and carried it to completion about June, 1926. The new dam, however, was seriously damaged in the floods of July, and the final washout, as shown in the illustration, occurred October 8 and 9.

This question, about where blame may lie, is pending in two places and two ways, before



Scene of the Laoag-Vintar Irrigation Dam (The Second, Built by the Government Itself after It Was Completely Carried Away in Floods of October 8 and 9.

perhaps, undertake a brief explanation of the essential facts. Messrs. Gordon and Haley, well known engineers and contractors, got the contract from the government upon their sealed bid for construction of the Laoag-Vintar dam. Specifications called for the rock-filled type of dam, a dam 200 meters long located in a mountain stream of high velocity.

The rock-filled type of dam is new in the Philippines; no others of this type have been constructed here.

There was to be a 200-kilogram rock paving on the top of the dam. This specification was afterward changed to 5-ton concrete blocks—in March, 1925. Without undue loss of time after being awarded the contract, Gordon and Haley began work; and it is a matter of common knowledge that Haley, directly in charge, stayed on the job and worked like the proverbial beaver. And the dam was practically completed when the

tower dike; and then the water rushed in behind the headgate itself and undermined it too.

Recurring floods at brief intervals undermined the north headgate completely, and toppled it over. About 100 meters of the dike was also carried away, and damage to the extent of some P70,000 caused to the dam proper.

A technical survey was made by the government after all this, and damages to the extent of approximately P170,000 were assessed against the contractors, and P41,000 against the government.

The dam was then redesigned and the spillway capacity increased 50 per cent by making the dam 300 meters long instead of only 200 meters (as the first design specified) and the north sluiceway increased from ten, to fifteen, feet. Under this new design the government (that is to say, the bureau of public works, of the department of commerce and communications) asked Gordon and Haley to continue construction, and Gordon

the government. In December, 1925, Gordon and Haley presented their claim to the insular auditor, Ben F. Wright, whose decision is still awaited.

Later, but prior to the washout of its own expensive structure, larger and better fortified than the one originally let to contract over which the controversy has arisen, the government began suit for damages against Gordon and Haley in the court of first instance.

And there's the picture.

PHILIPPINE PLANT LIFE

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Making an Economic Survey in the Philippines

A Writer's Estimate of Colonel Thompson's Work

By PAUL R. WRIGHT
Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

There needs to be a law in the Philippines limiting the number of banquets and formal dances to which the investigating missions from the United States are subjected. Or else the United States should take care to send over as investigating commissioners only those gentlemen who have passed the proper examination and are guaranteed to possess copper-lined stomachs and piano-iron legs. Otherwise, if these precautions are neglected, some time these lovely islands will behold a disaster, because the dual or triple strain put upon the Americans who are sent over here is more than flesh and blood and bone can endure. The fact that Colonel Carmo A. Thompson, the President's personal representative, thrived and grew strong is no argument to the contrary.

The colonel did not dance. He attended the banquets in the line of duty and he pursued his economic investigation, but he kept off the ball-room floors. Other members of the party attended to the dancing.

As near as the official statistician can estimate, there were 9,000 miles, very nearly, of banquets, dances and economic inspections between the time the Thompson party arrived in Manila early in July and the wind-up in Manila in October. These 9,000 miles were traveled in Philippine revenue cutters, in automobiles, and in railway trains. There were uncountable parades of Spanish war veterans, brass bands, rubber plantations, cane fields, hemp mills, coconut groves, pearl fisheries, cattle ranges, coffee soils, rice growing, irrigation works—everything. It was never too hot nor too wet. He wore his round sailor straw hat—purchased in Cleveland—when the old timers were wearing sun helmets, and the heat never bowled him over. And he was impervious to rain. Apparently he was economically inspecting when he pretended to be otherwise engaged. A notable case in point was the trip that two of us made with him across Dumaquillas bay, on the south side of Mindanao. The colonel had heard reports that there was an island of flying foxes somewhere in the neighborhood, and so we set off one very squally afternoon to see the flying foxes, and we found them, the biggest bats in the world, measuring more than four feet between the tips of the wings. We returned in a violent storm of wind, rain and lightning. The launch danced on the waves, the gasoline gave out. We were wet to the skin. But the colonel smiled. He had seen more than flying foxes. He had inspected an enormous landlocked harbor in which the biggest navy in the world could comfortably and safely ride at anchor. And on the shores his mind, no doubt, had already found a new and wonderful city.

Another, the colonel's eye—which has suc-

cessfully studied North America from Montana copper veins to Mexican oil fields, from West Virginia coal seams to the gold in the Golden Gate—beheld opportunities for economic development on the right hand and the left. Everywhere his executive secretary gathered in economic facts. These facts were showered upon the expedition in a deluge. They were delivered orally and in carefully typewritten sheets. They came in books and pamphlets. They accumulated in the colonel's quarters in great mounds. Eventually they will form a rich deposit of information that will serve as an appendix to the colonel's report to the President.

That report should be interesting and valuable to both the Philippines and the United States. It will serve to show the sentimentalists back home what a magnificent thing they propose to throw away in the Far East, to be quarreled over by Chinese, Japanese, Malays and others. And, furthermore, the colonel's report should convince the Filipino that the Philippines are worth developing. Indeed here is already evidence that the Filipino mind has been stimulated, because at this writing thousands of homestead claims are being filed by Filipinos, who are suddenly in a rush to plant their little farms in districts where such farms could block large-scale "capitalistic" development.

So much for the economics. The political part is also interesting and worthy of more extensive analysis than can be given here. There is no doubt that when Colonel Thompson landed in Manila the *politicos* jumped at the chance to use his mission to advance their own cause. They attempted to exploit Colonel Thompson. They tried to play him against the governor general, Leonard Wood. They tried to make Thompson think that they, the *politicos*, were like the rank and file of the Filipino people, fair average examples of Filipino culture, and that the cry for independence was the assured voice of the people. These attentions from the Filipino intelligentsia, the brainy *restivo* class, may have deceived the colonel at first, and they may not.

At any rate, by the time his travels in the islands were ended it may be assumed that the colonel knew what was what. He has been thoroughly well introduced to the oriental mind.

One thing in addition: Colonel Thompson proved himself more than a politician from Ohio and more than an investigator. He proved himself a man. He was kind and courteous always, solicitous for the well being of the members of his party.

And he never lost his temper. Even the heavy difficulties of the last voyage of twenty-eight days were unable to annoy him or to make him forgetful of others.

ON THE PASSING OF A NOTABLE MANILA AMERICAN



Lester E. Hamilton

that he recover. He had never seemed ill, on the contrary he had led a most active life and had the appearance of enjoying excellent health

at all times. Everyone looked to see him back in Manila soon, as alive, as he ever was, to the vital and helpful affairs of the community, and as willing as he ever was to lend both leadership and assistance wherever good was to be done.

It was therefore veritably shocking to Manila, when, in September, news flashed from New York that he had died after undergoing operation. The details have been anxiously awaited.

Hamilton suffered from amoebic abscesses of the liver. This necessitated the operation at St. Vincent's hospital in New York. That is the whole story. The Hamiltons arrived in New York August 15, the operation occurred August 29, and Hamilton's death September 15, after he had painfully struggled more than a fortnight for convalescence. Hamilton was about 40 years old. He was born in Buhl County, South Dakota, but went out to the coast as a boy and made his career in steamship and pier work in Seattle and San Francisco. In 1918 he came to Manila as agent for the Matson line, and in 1920 became a partner in the Luzon Stevedoring Company, which shortly effected the organization of the Manila Terminal Company and took over from the customhouse the arrastre service in Manila harbor.

The business prospered and the arrastre service greatly improved.

From the very beginning of his residence here, Hamilton displayed the interest of the man who plans to stay. How his clubs fared he made his concern, and helped in a manner to make them fare well. He contributed liberally to all worthy civic activities. Further, he enlisted the interest of others; he would always go out of his way to help promote a movement having about it the virtue of public welfare. He was, very eminently, a young man whose place in Manila will not be readily filled by another, a young man the community could ill afford to lose as a neighbor, friend and business associate. The American school was helped by his Brent School, in Baguio, owes very largely to him its new girls' department; the students' little tribute to him in their school paper, the *Toddler*, in its sincerity and grateful expression, would be more than a sufficient reward to the man who so gladly and generously aided them, could he but know of it.

Mrs. Hamilton returns to Manila within a day or two. She is aboard the *st. President Pierce*. Her plans are not fully made; whether she will reside in Manila is not settled. She may decide upon Los Angeles. Both the children, Robert and Miss Eileen, are completing their education there. Hamilton's ashes repose in Seattle. Cremation occurred in New York.

WHAT SHIPS MEAN

When America acquired the Philippines, business was transacted in sterling. But a few American ships began calling at Manila, American firms opened for business, and soon the dollar took the place of the pound. Finally, with the Great War, the merchant marine was established on an adequate basis, and now there is a new Philippines where American fresh fruits and meats are regularly on the market. Go to a remote place in the provinces, and there you can buy fine American apples. Sometimes the crop from more than 100 acres arrives on a single boat; in a year the crop from 3,500 acres is taken. It is the same with dairy products. Fine melons, lettuce, celery, etc., come regularly from the Pacific coast.

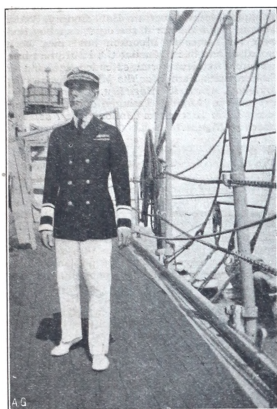
FIRST AMERICAN CONSUL

George W. Hubbell of Bridgeport, Connecticut, was the first American consul to the Philippines. He died in Manila in 1831 and a monument to his memory now stands on Cervantes plaza. America established her business with the Philippines during the revolution and by the time Washington became President Americans were leading the world not only in the Philippines but in China too.

WHAT THE 16th NAVAL DISTRICT MEANS TO MANILA BUSINESS

Station Spends \$6 Millions: \$ 1.10 Per Capita of Islands' Population

From the standpoint of actual money involved, the supply department, naval station, Cavite, is the most important activity of the 16th naval district. During the last fiscal year—July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926,—there was paid to Manila merchants and others furnishing the navy supplies in the city of Manila the sum of \$18,000,000 or P36,000,000. This amount includes



REAR ADMIRAL SUMNER E. W. KITTELLE, Commandant, 16th U. S. Naval District

Admiral Kittelle, with his splendid career in the Navy, esteems this station very highly and is doing everything possible to advance its efficiency. During the war he commanded the "Georgia"; in 1919 he headed the Alaska coal commission. He has been governor of the Virgin Islands. In 1922-1923 he commanded the destroyer squadrons of the Scouting Fleet, and the next year, 1923-1924, the same squadrons of the Battle Fleet; whence he went to shore command, that of the 8th Naval District and of New Orleans Navy Yard. Just prior to assignment to the command of the 16th Naval District he was president of the Naval Examining Board in Washington, D.C.

purchase of rope, manufactured in Manila, for the entire Asiatic fleet and all naval activities at Pearl Harbor, T. H., and Guam; hemp for shipment to Boston where the entire supply of rope for the navy is manufactured except for the activities just mentioned; fresh provisions, sugar, rice, alcohol, shellac, coal and other fuel, lubricating oils, and other supplies of all kinds too numerous to mention.

In addition to the direct purchases mentioned above, supplies were issued from stock at the naval station, Cavite, during the period mentioned as follows:

General stores, excluding fuel	P 7,903,196
Provisions	1,439,327
Clothing	729,574

Total from stock issued at Cavite. P10,072,097

Aside from the preceding sums, the expenditures below were made by the district during the fiscal year covered:

Industrial department	P5,444,840
Cañacao hospital, excluding construction	320,613
Mine depot, Cavite	161,475
Receiving ship and submarine base, Cavite	1,205,740
Marine barracks, Cavite and Olongapo	417,593

It may readily be realized from this brief statement that the United States Navy spends large sums of money annually in the Philippines, the items mentioned here all being independent of expenditures of the fleet while in Philippine waters, in itself more than P2,000,000 a month if the payroll is included. But the station expenditures alone, as just enumerated, during the last fiscal year were P\$6,144,194, or P\$1.10 per capita of the islands' population, or approximately the equivalent of the islands' insular tax revenue from all sources and twice the sum spent yearly on public education.

The navy department has approved plans which will ultimately replace all of the present wooden buildings at the naval hospital, Cañacao, with permanent fire-proof structures of the latest design. As a start towards the development, a navy yards and docks contract was awarded in September, 1925, for the construction of a new main building, north ward, subsistence building including general kitchen, power plant, stores building and Chinese quarters. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Mr. J. E. Grant, of Manila, at a total lump-sum contract price of \$384,000. Mr. Grant's accepted bid was \$100,000 below the next bidder, and \$55,000 lower than any combination of bids.

Some inaccurate publicity has appeared in respect to this matter. The only economy effected, or sought, was in acceptance of the lowest reliable bid; and this having been done, Grant's execution of his agreement ran more than 15 per cent above specifications. The fact has been gratifying to the naval authorities concerned: the commandants and the engineer officer in charge, and the bureau of yards and docks in Washington.

The buildings are as follows:

Main Building, 3-stories, 200' x 50'
North Ward, 2-stories, 205' x 52'
Subsistence Building, 1-story, 81' x 72'
General Kitchen, 1-story, 134' x 38'
Power Plant, 1-story, 130' x 45'
Stores Building, 2-stories, 84' x 40'
Chinese Quarters, 1-story, 63' x 63'.

The buildings are all of reinforced concrete, with asbestos shingle-roof, steel roof trusses, steel window sash, concrete floors, and all other materials required to make modern fire-proof buildings. The woods used throughout are of the best of the Philippine hardwoods for doors, and door and window casings, principally molave and narra.

The buildings are designed along broad simple lines, within the limitations of concrete, and are so designed as to be pleasing to the tropical background, the effect being enhanced by the use

of shells for window frames. Practically all materials entering into the contract were purchased in the Philippine Islands, directly for this project. The exceptions were the woods, sand, and gravel from the Philippines, and cement from Japan.

The main building is primarily for administration, and is of sufficient size for the complete hospital development. It also contains the treatment rooms of the various specialists; such as eye, ear, throat; dental, etc., and the laboratories. The third floor of the main building is devoted exclusively to operations, patients being transported there by automatic elevators.

The subsistence building is like the administration building, of sufficient size for the complete development of the hospital project.

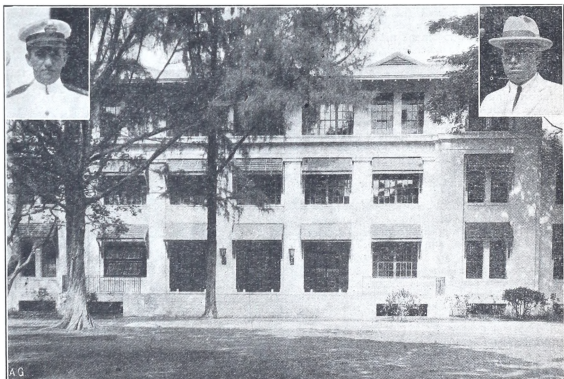
The north ward just completed is one of four wards contemplated, additional wards are to be added as necessity arises. The new ward completed can accommodate without crowding 120 patients on the two floors.

The workmanship on these buildings is a great credit to the Filipino labor, naval authorities assert. Outside of a few Chinese carpenters used on the finish of doors, all labor, including foremen, was performed by Filipinos, working directly under the personal supervision of Grant, the contractor.

In the construction of the buildings, practically every class of artisan was required, and the navy believes this speaks well for the skillful labor obtainable in the Philippines.

The hospital was designed by Commander S. W. Southworth of the bureau of yards and docks, and it was built, of course, under the direction of the officer in charge from the corps of civil engineers, Lieutenant R. R. Yates, district public works officer of the 16th naval district. It will shortly, fully completed, be turned over to the commanding officer of the Cañacao Naval Hospital, Commander R. E. Hoyt, medical corps, whose responsibility respecting the new structure will then begin.

The bureau of yards and docks of the navy department designs all structures of the navy shore stations, and its representatives have direct charge of all construction, acting under the commandants of the various districts; and this rule has not been deviated from at Cañacao. Captain H. R. Stanford, C.E.C., U.S.N., who was in Manila during the summer on the task of collecting reliable data upon the project for removal of Dewey drydock from Olongapo to a site within Manila bay, incidentally inspected the hospital very carefully and had nothing but unstinted praise for the design and the thoroughgoing execution of it. He is one of the leading



New Naval Hospital, Cañacao, Cavite Naval Station, 16th U. S. Naval District. Left Insert, Lieutenant R. R. Yates, C.E.C., U.S.N., District Public Works Officer, 16th Naval District, under whom construction proceeded. Right Insert, J. E. Grant, the contractor who constructed the hospital.

engineer officers of the navy and a former chief of the bureau of yards and docks.

After the unsatisfactory management by the Veterans' bureau of the veterans' hospitals, all of its projects were placed under the control of the bureau of yards and docks, both design and supervision. The veterans' hospital program was thereafter carried out without the slightest scandal, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned, under the direct control of Admiral (C.E.C.) L. E. Gregory. Commander Southworth had charge of the design of all of these various hospitals. The Cañacao hospital, coming

at a later date, received the full benefit of his previous experience.

"It is believed that the Cañacao hospital will compare most favorably with any hospital in the world, both as to construction and arrangement, and is a credit to the navy, to the Filipino workmen, and to the American contractor who so zealously carried out the plans and specifications and completed all work within contract time."

This is Rear Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle's verdict as the 16th district commandant.

Everybody's.....	20
Harper's Monthly.....	18
American Mercury.....	20
Century.....	13
Collier's.....	85

Eliminate, in this list, the American and foreign communities in Manila, winnowed and college bred, to get down to native bedrock. The Curtis product is, of course, communal land; it is the reading-public average, and, in the Philippines, the high average. Certain other publications in the list may be taken as bought chiefly by the boys in the service, soldiers and sailors and marines. The *Journal* knows one member of the legislature, Pedro de la Llanza, appointed by General Wood, who reads Mencken; but many seem never to read anything more subdued than the lurid sold-by-the-girl-on-the-cover back sheets. Mencken has never been quoted at length in Manila; the local press has, however, frequently run extended excerpts or whole articles from *World's Work*, *Review of Reviews*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Current History*, *Living Age* (seemingly only on sale at Tom's Dixie Kitchen in Manila), the *Post* and *Literary Digest*.

WHAT THE SCHOOL-GOING PHILIPPINES READS

From occasional observations at Tom's Dixie Kitchen, Goulette's and the Plaza Lunch, and round about Plaza Santa Cruz where there are many book stalls, movie shops and shoe-shining parlors, the *Journal* became curious as to what the English-speaking young Filipino is reading. It reproduces with this comment a picture of one of the Santa Cruz bookstalls, indicating the cause of its alarm.

This alarm proved quite well founded: the young Philippines does read, outside of school, a deal of trash. But it is not different from others in this, and among mature citizens may be found not a few, though small, good private libraries, while even the genuine bibliophile and collector is not unknown. There was the Tavera library, which, combined with the more comprehensive one of the *Compañía General de Tabacos de Filipinas*, and secured by Dr. Roberts, went into the Philippiniana section of the Philippine Library and Museum as the best collection on this subject in the world. The present director, Judge Epifanio Santos, has added valuable material to it. Besides, he has rare books in his private library.

But this is not the mob, and the mob in the Philippines reads for the vicarious thrill of high personal emprise, particularly in love and Wild West adventure wherein it rides gallantly with the intrepid cowboy masters of the Indian country.

The *Journal* went for its data to the Philippine Education Company, leading importers of current literature. This company also publishes, and has just put out a new edition of Rizal's *Social Cancer* with delectable drawings by Juan Luna. The book sells for five pesos and really does sell. But few individual Filipinos, it is ventured, buy copies; the best demand will come from the school libraries. For the book is in English, and English readers among Filipinos have not passed the silk shirt and flaming necktie age; for five pesos some coveted article of personal adornment may be bought.

Descending, then, to lower levels, the company mentioned sells at popular prices some 10,000 copies of paperback each year, and Bertha M. Clay, Charles Garvice and Mary Southworth are favorite authors. Among the youths who pore over such exciting pages, may be traced the largest circulations of local newspapers and the puissant *Free Press*, all regularly publishing gobs of sentimental trash, the imported stuff being only excelled in idiocy by the local product, vile beyond words.

But youngsters read it, and some of them write it.

In the magazine field, the following figures on what the Philippine Education Company actually brings in, selling in its own retail department and to the stalls, sum things up:

Saturday Evening Post.....	1400
Ladies' Home Journal.....	800
American Magazine.....	525
True Stories.....	425
Woman's Home Companion.....	400
Popular Mechanics.....	300
Physical Culture.....	250
Literary Digest.....	250
Picture Play.....	125
Red Book.....	190
Good Housekeeping.....	225
World's Work.....	100
Motion Picture Classics.....	100
Motion Picture Magazine.....	100

Photoplay.....	100
Review of Reviews.....	90
Delineator.....	130
Cosmopolitan.....	290
True Romance.....	75
Current History.....	75
House Beautiful.....	35
House and Garden.....	35
Judge.....	55
Life.....	55
Atlantic Monthly.....	30



Typical Magazine Stall, Plaza Santa Cruz, Manila: The Covers Tell But Half the Story.

The population of Manila may be set down at 300,000 and that of the islands at 11,000,000. Local publications have a combined circulation possibly reaching 200,000, including papers published at provincial points. So, though the quality of periodical literature patronized here rates alongside of what gets over elsewhere, with the adolescent mob, the quantity leaves much to be desired. Recently there is more

genuine interest in books. School libraries are growing and the auction price of books is higher than ever before known. Young Filipinos bid with surprising purpose and no little intelligence at the Hixson auction, last summer, and it is hardly worthwhile going to the second-hand shops nowadays, for somebody has always been there and bought everything of real value. Prices have doubled and trebled.

manufactures; and our local manufacturers, if we except cigarettes altogether and cigars and lumber in minor portion, thrive only as they dispose of their products outside the islands where the demand is such as to make economic processes worthwhile—the domestic demand not being of this large calibre. But the same principle does not apply at all to rice: our product is not only preferable, being adjudged by our palates to be superior, but the demand is always greater than our fields supply.

Hill, with his honest and nimble wit, has a ready remedy for the inadequacy of our rice crop. It is very simple, too. It is for all to raise some who deplore the fact that enough is not actually being raised. And Hill is right. The fields are mud wallows; the plowing, harrowing and planting are done in the rain, and the harvesting, if providence grants a harvest, in the blistering sun. One man with one or two carabos can handle a maximum tract of three hectares, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, from which he will have an average crop of not more than 120 cavans of paly, unhusled rice, and have an average price for this of not more than P3 the cavan, which is P360 for the one crop a year.

Hopeless? No, not altogether; but a plugging peasant's job full of discouragement for tenants but not so dismal for freeholders. So the real solution of the rice problem is better farming and more freeholders among the peasantry, and the bent of the government is pitifully abridge in this direction. The schools, conducive not at all to the making of freeholders, are very conducive indeed to the making of industrial dependents. If communities were left free to struggle with the rice problem and the schools together, the major conflicts of the two would be quickly harmonized, and the imperial uniform of Manila discarded in favor of the rolled-up smallothes and coir cape of the paddies.

That Old Question of Filling the Rice Sack

An Interpretation of Philippine Rice Importations

The Philippines, with their millions of idle acres, do not grow sufficient rice to sustain the sparse population, only 11 million, and this situation has so long existed that there is no comment. There is, however, another phase of the problem. Is any progress being made on it? Let us see.

The domestic supply comes from the Luzon valley and reaches Manila chiefly over the Manila Railroad. By this means 1,912,738 cavans (of 57.5 kilos) reached Manila in 1923, and 876,500 cavans in 1924, and 1,904,125 cavans in 1925. These totals show wide discrepancies, indicating, of course, the precarious conditions under which rice is grown, with irrigation systems not extensively developed and the growers still little accustomed, as Percy A. Hill often points out, to fertilization of the soil and careful selection of seed.

But it is often recalled, in disparagement of this condition, that formerly the Philippines actually exported rice. They may have, yet perhaps imported at the same time. Figures from the bureau of commerce and industry show that in 1885 rice to the amount of 42,441 metric tons was imported into the islands, and that importing has been consistent year after year. They also show that on a per capita basis, these importations are decreasing; we have gained about 50 per cent in population since the American régime began in 1898, yet rice imports last year were only 66,449 metric tons. This is only an increase of one third, against a growth of one half in population.

Domestic production, still far below a satisfactory point, has, nevertheless, increased materially; but so has the demand, because the people are rationed infinitely better than they formerly were. This leads to the probability that the measure of general prosperity will somewhat closely parallel the measure of rice imported: and by reference to the figures this is found to be true: 218,442 metric tons in 1915, and figures very close to these until 1920, when there was an abrupt drop from 183,732 metric tons to only 50,819.

Hill has already invited attention (the *Journal* for October) to the falling off in rice importations this year. In 1924 rice imports were 151,109 metric tons, last year they were 109,305 metric tons, and during the first nine months of this year only 54,914 metric tons, or 14,249 below the same period last year. With the new domestic crop coming on, during the remainder of the year imports of rice may be expected to be very light. Last year they dropped from 16,911 metric tons in October to 7,974 in November and 151 in December. This was more than 50 per cent.

It would be how much to the community advantage it but, if, without reduction of other crops, the total rice supply were supplied from our own fields. This could easily be brought about, too, without any additional labor or land; for improvement of varieties and fertilizing of fields where necessary would do it. One counts up, since 1898, six years during each of which the bill for imported rice was more than P15,000,000; and no less than 16 during each of which it exceeded P10,000,000; and two years, 1903 and 1912, when it was above P25,000,000 each year.

On the basis of a peso saved is a peso made, all these figures must be doubled to restore the communal wealth to where it stood before the

bill for filling the rice bag from foreign granaries were paid. It may pay to raise sugar, for example, when the price is P10 the picul; but, with rice on a market parity, sugar would really be at P5 the picul, when the market was P10, if exchanged for rice bought abroad. That makes it pretty cheap. It is not, of course, what the price would be to the planter; this would be the market, P10; but it would be the price the community as a whole had for all its sugar exchanged for foreign rice.

The rice granary of the East as a whole is Indochina. Hill remarks frequently that the Saigon market determines the price of rice in the Philippines like Liverpool gauges the wheat market. This is true, but it ought to continue to be true even though the islands grew their whole supply; unless, of course, an embargo were imposed against sending rice out of the country. A Negro planter sells a picul of sugar for P10, and sends the money to Saigon in payment for rice. To restore that P10 to the wealth of the country, another cavan of



Philippine Peasants Planting Rice: Central Luzon Valley Scene of July or August.

sugar must be produced and sold at the same price. By production of two piculs of sugar, the net gain to the country is but the price of one picul.

But, assuming the far more favorable hypothesis that the rice growers are meeting the whole domestic demand for rice. A Negro planter, selling a picul of sugar for P10, buys rice from Nueva Ecija with the money he receives. The country has this money; and when the second picul of sugar is sold, it has that money too.

It will, of course, with this and other money it has to spend, buy from abroad all it feels the necessity of and all it feels the desire to enjoy; if these things are not to be had from domestic sources more advantageously. For example, it will buy salmon and sardines, and have them for much lower prices than domestic fish fetch in the market. There is sound economy in this, the other fellow's labor, starting in Singapore, in mines and ending in Oregon tomato patches and coast canneries, is much more economically divided and better organized, while his market is the world. This principle applies to imports generally, if they are ma-

BIG TRADE FIGURES

Philippine overseas commerce is now about 22 times in value what it was under the rule of Spain, and even the Spanish portion is more than it was under Spain if calculated upon values. That of the United States is immensely more, and far better balanced. When American sovereignty was established over the islands in 1898, about 40 per cent of the trade was in British hands. America was buying from the islands at the rate of three million dollars a year, and selling only one million to them. Nowadays she exchanges about 70 cents in manufactures for every dollar she pays for raw products, and profits even from the export trade flow back to her by the medium of her banks. Per capita trade is growing; when it reaches what Hawaii's is now, at existing ratios America's participation will be roughly three billion dollars a year.



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NEW RADIO LAW MAY BE HELPFUL

The Radio Corporation of the Philippines has come into the islands with ample backing of every sort, to engage profitably in the practical extension of radio conveniences throughout the islands. Heretofore there has been slow-going, and the company sought amendments to the radio law. Without having seen a copy of the changes effected in the legislature prior to adjournment, the *Journal* learns unofficially that substantial improvements were made and congratulates those responsible for making them.

CARNIVAL OPPORTUNITIES

The annual carnival will shortly be functioning over on Wallace Field. There will be the usual opportunity to display commercial wares. Analysis of some of the islands' most fundamental economics indicates that the peasantry is by no means well off, but above this class the field for sales is broader than last year and broader than ever before. From this field will come the carnival visitors. It is an advertising opportunity. Good commercial exhibits probably pay in themselves, from the advertising they get over; they also pay in a community way and give evidence to strangers that is valuable all round.

NO BAN ON BUNTAL EXPORTS

On October 13, Governor-General Leonard Wood raised his hand from the sickbed long enough to veto the bill prohibiting the exportation of buntal fiber from the Philippines. His reasons seem to the *Journal* to be ample. He invited attention, too, to the fact that there had been criticism in Washington of his approval last year of the bill prohibiting exportation of abaca seeds. Such measures are ineffective at best; they often defeat their own ends. Buntal fiber, from our buri palm, is prepared in limited localities of Luzon for the manufacture of buntal hats, one of the world's best straws. Lately the demand for the hats has not always been met by the Lukban and Baliuag weavers, and fiber was shipped into north China, where the Philippine hat was copied. Since buri is no Philippine monopoly, the governor-general is surely right in assuming that to prohibit exportation of buntal fiber might work a hardship on those who prepare it, and that the final result would be a cheaper supply for China from some other part of Malaysia. Were that to happen, both the preparation and the weaving of the fiber here would be affected by lower prices generally. Surely nothing beyond a very temporary advantage could have come from approval of the prohibition. In the broad view an important industry would have been damaged.

ON WRITING ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES

Many writers are now scribbling off books about the Philippines, or dashing off syndicated articles about them for the newspapers. Though most of these earnest workers for the cause have perhaps visited the islands, and a number of them quite recently, from what they write they seem fairly lost in the muck of the perpetual controversy between Malacañang and the Legislature suggestive of nothing so much as the old and always futile quarrel between Church and State under Spain—in which the Philippines were never concerned except to feel the harm of it, since it served, as the present wrangle does, to cause men to lose sight of the real interests of the islands. (And this controversy we are now experiencing, is it so very recent? It certainly dates from Forbes' time; it at least goes back to 1907, when the Assembly was organized.)

Between the millstones of the essentially immaterial discussion, the Philippine community is relentlessly ground.

From the beginning, if facts are sought, the Legislature, aggrandizing its position, has built the whole procedure of an effective and aggressive cabal upon the assumption that Congress may abridge the sovereignty of the people of the United States. It has been encouraged in this by some congressmen who echo the novel theory. "Lop off the Philippines? Why, certainly we can!" But may they? The Constitution seems to give them no such power; they have no power other than that the Constitution does give them. This is the real question to determine; it is the one for the writers to put before their popular audiences, too. Do the people, sovereign over mere government, wish to relinquish the islands? Are the islands worth holding? What might follow giving them up? If they are retained, shall they remain a mere preserve of the war department, or shall the government be guided by the Constitution of the United States and function under it?

It is believed that if the American people really were made consciously aware of the character of government established in their name over these islands, they would have it changed overnight. But from the controversial matter that seems regularly to obscure every clear-cut issue about the islands upon the eve of every presidential election, the people are not likely to learn very much if anything of what is really wrong out here. What is wrong now, and has been from the outset, is that lacking the Constitution (which Congress might cable into effect the first day it meets this winter), we have a tyrannous government of men and not of laws. We may praise many of its benevolences, or admire and defend many of its agents, but none will risk largely on such virtues, limited not merely to the span of men's lives, but to the length of their terms of office.

MORAL EFFECT OF BORDER LAW

From time to time the *Journal* likes to invite attention to striking contrasts between existing government in the Philippines and what ought to exist here: between a colonial and an incorporated territorial government. This month's example comes from Lanao. The constabulary in Lanao has taken twelve lives for one: it has killed twelve Moros in endeavoring to kill or apprehend the slayers of a Lanao planter, Seifert, an American killed by Moros last summer. This is all right; twelve lives of jungle renegades are none too many to take for the life of any planter, or even the life of a humble farmer, native or American. But who took these twelve lives? What has been the effect of the enforcement of border law? The constabulary took them, the Christian constabulary; and the effect will be, we may all assume, that sympathy will be aroused among Moros who under other circumstances would be the first to applaud border vengeance upon assassins. But suppose, on the contrary, that there were in Lanao a deputy United States marshal. Upon learning of the killing of Seifert such an officer would have sworn into the public service a posse *comitatus*, not of Christians, but of law-abiding Moros; and having armed these men he would have gone out with them to get the criminals. Compare the moral effect of the two methods. The latter is seen to be infinitely better.

THE HOME ELECTIONS

The home elections in the mid-presidential term have gone rather against the administration. Democrats gain in both houses and western insurgents go into office with the votes of impatient farmers behind them. As the choice of candidates is by primaries, party discipline is of little effect; and from the 70th Congress, then, little may be expected except the stuffing of the record with leave-to-print matter, against the real contest to come two years hence. If anything is done about the Philippines, it must be done this winter, in the closing session of the present Congress. A good deal of political courage would be involved in this attempt. Robert L. Bacon of New York, Wainright of Massachusetts, and others who stand with them are ready to undertake the risks; and Bacon at least, with a majority of 30,000 in his district, considers this majority the people's vindication of his outspoken attitude. All that is lacking is Whitehouse approval, which would be tantamount to commitment of the party to the issue Bacon and his associates have raised. All hinges upon Coolidge.

THE RED CROSS

It is a source of increasing satisfaction to observe how much more spontaneous support the Red Cross gets from year to year. The community has just had a salutary lesson in what this organization does that none other can: down in Batangas, where the storm of Friday night, November 5, took a toll of hundreds of homes, growing crops into the millions of pesos, and several hundred lives—leaving stricken communities temporarily helpless and in want—there the mercy of the Red Cross went with relief, with food, with coffins for the dead, with nurses, doctors and medicines for the injured.

The whole year's work might be reviewed. It is not necessary. All we have to do is join up, and have our associates join up, and make the carrying on of this splendid community work our obligation and pleasure. It is too early, as the *Journal* goes to press, to review the havoc of the storm; and hope is merely expressed that the final damages assessed by an inscrutable fate will be less than now seems probable. By all the Red Cross does, they will be less.

AFTER FIVE O'CLOCK

Jacob Rosenthal and associates purchased the controlling stock interest in the Times Publishing Company, publishing the *Manila Times*, three weeks ago, and sold the job press department to the Sugar News Press. The deal was effected with the International Banking Corporation and involved the stock formerly held by Welch, Fairchild, Mr. Fairchild thus retiring from newspaper activities.

John Canson sold the old premises of the Manila Garage. San Luis and M. H. del Pilar, October 7, to the Asiatic Petroleum Company for \$45,000, the price being about \$92.65 per square meter. Canson bought this property in 1916 for \$15,000.

The McCullough Printing Company has entered into a contract to print the *Journal* for a year, this being the first number from their press.

D. G. Beebe, Basilian island coconut grower, returned to the islands from the United States early in October, reporting a truce in California over the vegetable-animal fat question and more interest in the Philippines among the people at home.

Senator William E. Borah was reported, October 7, in press dispatches from Washington as in favor of adopting a definite Philippine policy, independence or permanent retention without further equivocation.

Gustav Wilde, German consul *de carrière*, arrived in Manila, October 7, to take up his consular duties here, relieving E. Viegelmann, who had been acting German consul for some years.

Miss Natalie Plunkett, who has been assisting in the preparation of the new American Express Company tourist guide on the Philippines, left Manila for Europe, October 9, with the expectation of returning to Manila about mid-summer next year.

Consul General Lingoh Wang and the Chinese community tendered a reception at the Oriental Club, October 10, in honor of the 15th anniversary of the Chinese Republic. Consul Wang expressing hopes of the present chaos in China ending within a year.

Jay W. Myers, representing Robertson and Malcolm, export agents for Chandler, Cleveland, Wills St. Clair (Locomobile) automobiles and Ruggles trucks, is visiting Manila with a view to placing a distributing agency for the Philippines here.

W. E. Antrim, manager of the Manila Hotel, who returned to Manila recently after a furlough of several months in the United States, announced after the meeting of the hotel directors October 12 that a three-story concrete annex will be built to the hotel costing \$250,000, plans being somewhat modified from the plans for extensions drawn up by the insular supervising architect, Wm. E. Parsons, when the original building was designed. The proposed annex is for the better handling of conventions.

Governor-General Leonard Wood, upon resumption of work following his recent operation, vetoed the bill to prohibit legal exportation of buntal fiber, now being exported in considerable quantity to north China for the weaving of buntal hats for the American and European trade.

Marquis Yorisdada Tokugawa, member of the Japanese peerage, arrived in Manila with his suite, October 1, and spent several weeks visiting in the islands officially and traveling in the provinces. He expressed delight with his visit.

E. P. Brias-Roxas, of Brias Roxas, Inc., well known Escalota merchants, returned to Manila October 17, after nine months' absence in Europe and the United States during which he bought for the toy department.

Samuel Fraser, head of the insurance department of the Pacific Commercial Company, is back at his desk after six months' furlough in the homeland spent largely in traveling.

Roy C. Pittcain and family returned to Manila in October from their homeland visit. Mr. Pittcain is the manager of the Hawaiian-Philippine sugar central at Silay, Occidental Negros, and one of the islands' most representative sugar men.

W. G. Hall of the Honolulu Iron Works, which only recently acquired the interests here in the Catton-Neil Engineering and Machinery Company, is making one of his periodical trips to the islands.

R. A. McGrath, president and principal owner of the United States Shoe Company, making the famous *Hike* shoe, has been in California several years, but returned in mid-October to Manila to take temporary charge of the business here, while—

R. M. McCrory, manager of the United States Shoe Company, who left Manila for America seriously ill early in October, is attempting to regain health under the care of specialists in malignant alimentary ailments.

Dr. Henry A. Rasmussen has returned to Manila to be connected with the Philippine public health service.

Edmund Block and Mrs. Block of Iloilo returned to the islands in mid-October from a pleasure trip to the homeland and abroad. Mr. Block is a leading American attorney in the western Visayas.

John B. Wilson, of the Standard Oil Company, Zamboanga station, has returned to the islands from furlough.

Charles E. Casey of the Standard Oil Company, and Miss Blanche Winham were married in Manila, October 17, Miss Winham journeying across the Pacific for the happy event on the S. S. *President Lincoln*.

Colonel C. H. Nance, vice-president of the Pacific Corporation of the Philippines, is in Manila struggling with the powers in an effort to better radio's prospects in the islands.

John Van A. MacMurray, U. S. minister to China, and Mrs. MacMurray spent a fortnight in October in the Philippines as the guests of Governor-General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, and are now continuing their travel on furlough after most favorable first impressions of this territory.

Ex-Governor General W. Cameron Forbes arrives in Manila very shortly, to enjoy a sojourn here during his extended travel around the world. Much is being made of this occasion. The only other ex-governor general who ever returned to Manila at all is Taft, who came officially when secretary of war to make public addresses and inaugurate the Philippine Assembly that presently refused to pass the annual supply bills, a situation Forbes faced several times, while the assembly was deadlocked with the commission.

A. Kittridge, secretary of the Vegetable Oil Corporation of New York, arrived in Manila late in October and is now on a business trip to Zamboanga and other Mindanao points. He will be in the islands several months. The company operates a large copra mill in Berkeley, California.

R. E. Wilfarth, working as chief engineer of the Koppel Industrial Car and Equipment Company, has designed and built the *Panabutan*, a motor engine type of a type common in Sweden but first of its kind in Philippine harbor work. The tug's keel is dungon, framing of molave, stringers of yakal, and deck of lumbayo, all native hardwoods of the first group. She is the property of the Panabutan Lumber and Plantation Company, for whom the Koppel company built her.

Dr. Serapio Tamayo, superior at Rome of the Dominican friars, is paying a visit to the Philippines, the Dominican province of Santo Rosario.

Major Michael O'Keefe, U. S. A. (Philippine Scouts), died recently at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington. He was retired January 1, 1923, as major, having entered the Army as a private in 1888 and won promotion to a lieutenant's commission in 1905.

James T. Williams, Jr., in the Philippines more than three months in behalf of the Hearst papers, he being managing editor of the *Boston American*, has written a series of articles condemning the Harrison, and eulogizing the Wood, administration of this territory. Williams left Manila late in October, to return to America via the Pacific.

Miguel Unson as acting secretary of finance reports to the senate finance committee a cash surplus up to September 30 this year of \$5,000,000 over the budget with about another million gold to be added, probably, before accounts close for the current year.

Ralph Stout, for many years managing editor of the *Kansas City (Mo.) Star* (having the *Times* as an evening paper), died suddenly October 10 at his home in Kansas City. Stout is survived by his wife, who was with him on a trip to the Philippines early this year. Stout rendered during his life many public services, the last of which was his series of articles demanding prompt and honest handling of the Philippine problem by the United States, and his *featuring* (as much as the *Times* ever does feature news) of Colonel H. L. Heath's story on why the trouble is here and the means of remedying it.

J. P. Romaine, visiting Hollander from Sumatra, states that a corporation in Sumatra already successfully growing, mechanically cleaning and baling Manila hemp, has made plans for a plantation of 100,000 acres of this fiber, heretofore a Philippine monopoly.

Lawrence P. Kent, representing the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, is in Manila on his round of the Far East in behalf of his firm. As yet this company has no agency in the Philippines, but in other countries of the Orient, including Australia, Paige and Jewett cars are reported very popular. Mr. Kent is known in business circles from his earlier visits to Manila.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BEGINS HERE

First Looking About: What Should Be Done? What May Be Done?

Three American women, representatives of the Women's Christian Association, are in Manila looking about in behalf of their organization, with the purpose of establishing here in the interests of women of Manila. It was fourteen years ago that the first request went from Manila to headquarters in New York for something of this sort to be undertaken. Six years ago Miss Helen A. Davis, associate general secretary of the national board, spent a month in Manila looking into the situation. She has now returned to Manila, bringing with her Miss Flora S. Keeney, to be general secretary of the new station, and Miss Van Sant Jenkins, a specialist as to the survey and the program that may be based upon it.

Since Miss Davis was here six years ago, a club of women has been organized at the University under the charge of Mrs. Isaac Barza. A member of this club, Miss Soledad Garduño, has obtained a year's training in New York. These women will be on the local staff.

There will be an association for the women of the Philippines. Nothing may be said at present of a very definite nature as to the actual activities that will be undertaken when permanent arrangements are finally made. The movement is only in the formative period. Headquarters have been established at 308 Nebraska, phone 922, and the women here and elsewhere will call and proffer suggestions from their longer experience in the islands. The Elks Club recently raised a sum of money for the Y. W. C. A., and Mrs. Wood, wife of General Leonard Wood, the governor-general, has manifested a great deal of interest from the beginning and has been honorary chairman of a temporary committee encouraging the work. The *Journal* publishes this little notice for one purpose only: it would like to have American women express their own views to the Y. W. C. A. office. And if they care to, then to the *Journal*, too.

How Markham's "Dumb Creature" Responds to God

Analysis of General Agriculture in the Philippines

Jehovah is still the firm-head in Philippine agriculture. In many regions the peasants, always accepting the run of the seasons as fate, placate the apparent wrath of heaven with prayers, supplications and processions, and celebrate its kinder moods with feasts and thanksgiving. They know Jehovah to be jealous of all his prerogatives; they are therefore diffident about accepting the suggestions of science, for these—who knows?—may be profane. The landlords, too, share this complacency; and under the spell of this widespread fatalism, how is our agriculture faring, even driven forward, as it is, by free access to the American market, the world's biggest and best.

Another paper in this issue treats rice separately, but the annual crop during the last five years is set down here for comprehensiveness:

Rice Crop of	Hectares Thousands	Metric Tons of Paddy	Pesos Millions
1921.....	1,673.3	1,783,577	156.89
1922.....	1,661.4	1,867,784	140.00
1923.....	1,675.9	1,882,992	149.50
1924.....	1,737.9	1,787,540	172.95
1925.....	1,725.5	1,963,062	192.20

Now let us go to Manila hemp, abaca:

Abaca Crop of	Hectares	Metric Tons	Pesos Millions
1921.....	548,094	108,335	26.82
1922.....	404,990	121,046	19.92
1923.....	513,340	188,889	36.32
1924.....	485,340	197,688	43.19
1925.....	477,110	180,488	64.30

Jehovah has no less to do with sugar, but here the hand of science has become an aid to him—artificially fertilizing the fields and modernizing the milling, so that the story of the last five years runs as follows in respect to sugar:

Sugar Crop of	Hectares	Metric Tons	Pesos Millions
1921.....	241,345	534,734	96.38
1922.....	240,820	483,706	59.95
1923.....	227,290	431,212	87.83
1924.....	227,199	479,988	105.66
1925.....	239,470	707,167	112.73

In coconuts Jehovah once more becomes dominant: storms ruin the groves, beetles sap the buds, in various malignant forms the quixotic displeasure of heaven is made manifest to the patient husbandman bowing, as he must inevitably, to a will greater than his own; and so, though the margins of gain are wide enough, here is the record during five years in coconuts:

Coconut Crop of	Copra M. Tons	Oil Thousands M. Tons	Tuba Liters	Pesos Millions
1921.....	374,622	2,504	103,855	76.20

How Go Our Exports? Reviewing Nine Months

Coconuts, Sugar, Hemp and Tobacco Off 32 Million

For the guidance of merchants in estimating what the buying power of the Philippines is likely to be this year, and what it is, the *Journal* printed last month a little note on quantities of certain staple imports during the first eight months of this year compared to the same period last year. This month staple exports are taken up. The crops covered are coconuts, sugar, Manila hemp and tobacco, exports of which during the first nine months of this year were off \$32,000,000 in value as compared with the same period last year. This is a decline in value of staple crops sold practically equivalent to three pesos per capita, the islands' population being usually figured at 11 million.

We take this market situation up in detail, stating the first nine months of 1926 first and the

1922.....	366,809	2,657	105,431	55.27
1923.....	368,131	2,385	121,803	64.37
1924.....	387,036	1,726	114,582	68.13
1925.....	367,220	1,844	87,252	71.85

Aside from copra, oil and tuba (a native beverage), during the last five years the desiccated coconut industry has been developing. Recent figures on this product will be found elsewhere in this issue, in a study of the principal exports. Six million additional trees are reported planted during the last five years, with approximately seven million additional trees bearing. This industry is favorably affected, as the hemp industry of Mindanao, by American enterprise, to which, in Mindanao, must be added the enterprise of Japanese companies, and several thousand Japanese workmen, many of whom are acquiring lands.

All figures are from the latest (1925) statistical bulletin of the bureau of commerce and industry, and crop figures are originally from the bureau of agriculture, the values being given in terms of municipal markets.

Tobacco Crop of	Hectares	Quantity M. Tons	Pesos Millions
1921.....	90,980	52,799	8,777,574
1922.....	59,870	29,927	6,019,870
1923.....	64,730	32,806	6,814,800
1924.....	72,090	43,323	11,505,420
1925.....	71,630	41,902	11,891,590

Tobacco fields are well known to be Jehovah's favorite playgrounds. The celestial imps strew the fields with worms and larvae, and shift them about in the river sands, while the sun scorches and the late rains mildew the leaf escaping the voracious caterpillars. Tobacco is one of our greatest gambles, and our farmers growing it are notoriously "providence" farmers. Oxford finds our tobacco least harmful in nicotine content, of all tobaccos in the world, but this does not mitigate the risks of producing it and getting it properly cured. However, the new road into the Cagayan valley should be the beginning of a better day in this prime industry, for which, at an experiment station somewhere in the valley, the government could well afford to spend a round million a year—having back in excise levies so many millions more.

The tobacco regions need more voters, and better leadership in politics. The great days of the industry lie in the future, and by no means the immediate future.

This covers the main crops. Cacao, coffee and corn move but slowly one way or the other, and maguay has gained more than \$4,500,000 in value during the last years, but only slightly in area, which shows again that our agriculture requires something more than the stimulus of a good market.

same period for 1925 second in respect to each item.

Coconut oil: 82,283,869 kilos, value \$32,509,268; and quantity 75,345,127, value \$33,363,466; quantity, this over last year 6,938,742 kilos; value last year over this year \$854,198.

Desiccated and Shredded Coconut: 11,389,476 kilos, value \$4,448,468; and quantity 8,584,603, value \$3,411,019; quantity this year over last year 2,808,873 kilos; value this year over last year \$1,037,449.

Copra: 116,957,148 kilos, value \$25,828,567; and quantity 113,523,957 kilos, value \$25,220,705; quantity this year over last year 3,433,191 kilos; value this year over last year \$607,862.

Copra Meal: 41,848,039 kilos, value \$2,225,204; and quantity 36,178,419 kilos, value \$2,416,

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802; quantity this year over last year 5,669,620 kilos; value last year over this year \$191,598.

Sugar: 357,853,643 kilos, value \$54,489,175; and quantity 488,926,480 kilos, value \$82,485,040; quantity last year over this year 131,072,837 kilos; value last year over this year \$27,996,865.

Manila Hemp (abaca): 115,477,516 kilos, value \$48,260,514; and quantity 109,219,065 kilos, value \$51,746,503; quantity this year over last year 6,258,451 kilos; value last year over this year \$3,485,989.

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Tobacco, Leaf: 10,568,441 kilos, value P3,978,013; and quantity 14,535,953 kilos, value P4,978,462; quantity last year over this year 3,967,514 kilos; value last year over this year P1,000,449.

Cigars (Number): 171,521,745, value P7,764,161; and 176,951,427, value P8,573,956; number last year over this year 5,429,682; value last year over this year P809,795. (It is seen that the effects of the cigarmakers' strike during the summer might have been much worse than they really were, speaking of the trade as a whole.)

Hand embroideries have not been running parallel to crop exports; they have been doing much better. Their export invoice value during the first nine months of this year was P7,991,522, and during the same period last year only P5,926,734, the balance in favor of this year's first three-quarter period being P2,064,822.

There is much to say encouragingly about the so-called minor industries of the Philippines. Embroidery, formerly in this class, soon became a major industry; and the money it distributes

among thousands of peasant families is a genuine factor in business. Will the rattan furniture industry have a similar development? It is the best obtainable; there should be an ample market in the United States for the best of this line anywhere obtainable.

Though the Philippines are predominantly agricultural and will remain so, the mere state of society conduces to the establishment of household industries on a sizable scale.

Summing up on the principal crops, then, from coconuts the islands had P599,515 more during the first nine months of this year, over the same period of last year. In the same period they had P27,996,865 less from sugar, P1,000,449 less from leaf tobacco, P809,795 less from cigars, and P3,485,989 less from Manila hemp. This totals a combined depreciation in values of principal farm exports amounting to P33,293,098, and when the slight gain on coconut products is deducted the net depreciation on the crops mentioned is P32,693,583.

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Philippine Government Quits Cement Business

Three Million Peso Plant Bought by Irwin Syndicate

J. L. Irwin and associates have purchased from the Philippine government the stock of the Cebu Portland Cement Company, which thereby passes into private ownership after two years' negotiations during which many attempts to reach an agreement failed; but now the contract is signed and all objections laid, the deal closed. The National Development Company held the stock, 27,500 shares at par P100 per share. This stock, representing an actual cash outlay of P2,750,000, was sold to the Irwin syndicate for P2,175,000. The government also receives the profits until the date of the first payment, and the purchasers assume the overdraft at the Bank of the Philippine Islands, approximately P475,000, together with all other current obligations.

The first payment is P250,000 and is payable within sixty days from the date the contract was signed. The next payment is P475,000 and payable one year after the first payment. The balance of P1,500,000 is payable in four equal annual installments with interest at six per cent. As security, the government holds a first mortgage upon all fixed assets of the company. In addition it holds a bond for the full amount of the second payment, P475,000, to be cancelled when the second payment is made, at the end of one year from the date of transfer and first payment. The government may purchase for public use fifty per cent of the product of the plant at not to exceed P4.75 the barrel, f. o. b. mill, during a period of ten years; provided that during the ten years the cost of production does not rise, on account of labor, coal, etc., sufficient to entail a loss at the price of P4.75 the barrel.

Such are the essentials of the contract. The political features are that the government ap-

prove the stockholders, a list of which is submitted, and that it have the refusal of stock for the purchase of which the company may receive a subsequent offer. The government had in the plant P120,000, paid to C. F. Massey, the promoter, in settlement upon his contract, in addition to the investment in stock of P2,750,000; so that altogether the capital investment was P2,870,000. Operative losses incurred at the outset ran this well up over P3,000,000.

The company was incorporated under the laws of the Philippines January 13, 1922, with an authorized capital stock of P5,000,000. The plant is at Naga, Cebu. Adjacent to the site are found abundant quantities of all raw materials required, including coal, except the gypsum ingredient, which may either be obtained abroad or elsewhere in the islands where liberal deposits have been found. The company owns, and has under Torrens title, some 125 acres of cement material land adjoining the plant site; it also holds the foreshore lease from the government for all its shore land, and may develop a modern port obviating shipment to and from Cebu of its output and incoming supplies.

The plant is a modern wet-process plant in which a second kiln may be installed without adding materially to operation costs. The present capacity is 1200 barrels daily. The new ownership contemplates more economies than the government effected, among them being coal from the nearby Uling-Naga mines, from which the coal may be run to the plant by gravity. Of the quality of the cement, W. H. Brown, director of the bureau of science, states to the United States Navy in a letter dated July 31, 1925: "I believe our chemist is perfectly right when he says that Ap cement is as good as any found in the market."

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The data substantiating this would be cumbersome here.

There is no doubt that Naga and other points in the Philippines have first rate cement materials. In July this year the production cost of Apo cement c. i. f. Manila was P4.422 per barrel. When the plant began producing cement was selling in Manila at P7.50 to P10 the barrel, but now the ruling prices are much lower, as indicated by the agreement to furnish the government half the output at not more than P4.75 the barrel. Cebu is much interested in the transfer of the plant to private ownership and the prospect of operating the Uling-Naga mines again, which will afford much needed employment and, it is asserted, keep a larger share of cement money within the islands.

M. M. Ludlow, reputed to be a competent authority, made an expert's report on the project last year, saying among other favorable things: "This company has an unlimited supply of high-grade materials. It has a large deposit consisting largely of decomposed coral rock running from 80' to 90'; calcium carbonate. This deposit is in such a condition that no blasting is necessary, and it may be easily handled (as it is actually) by a steam shovel. It also

has a large deposit of a hard shale, an alluvial clay, and a low limestone, all of suitable chemical composition to produce economically a high grade cement. The cost of cement in the bin at present runs about P1.80 per barrel, or \$0.90, as compared with \$1.00 to \$1.15 in the States. This is based on Japanese coal at P14.50 a ton, and on a production of about 30,000 barrels of clinker and 25,000 barrels of cement a month. This cost can be very materially lowered by using a cheaper coal which is available near the plant; and by increasing the output to normal capacity. I believe cement can be produced at this plant for one peso a barrel, the plant operating at full capacity.

"In general I would say that in all my experience covering 23 years in all parts of the United States, Canada and other parts of the world, I have never seen a plant possessing as many natural advantages as the plant of the Cebu Portland Cement Company, and I can see no reason why it should not be a good investment in the future. The labor is of a very good quality and the men all seem to take an interest in their work. The average cost runs around one peso per day."

The use of cement in the islands is increasing.

When the Cebu company was organized the consumption yearly had been running between 300,000 and 400,000 barrels, but is now about 33 per cent more. Besides, within a radius of 3,500 miles of Cebu, there is a population of 761,205,722 people, their yearly purchase of cement running above 16 million barrels. As the cement plant passes into private ownership, these figures on cement importations during the first half of this year, indicate the competition it has:

From—	Kilos	Value	Duty
United States.....	19,278	P 2,033	None
Great Britain.....	3,048	979	P 23
France.....	28,224	979	190
Germany.....	3,200	107	20
Spain.....	4,448	124	29
Hongkong.....	4,168	164	29
Japan.....	16,674,395	355,977	110,869
Indochina.....	1,121,252	15,562	7,176
Total	17,858,013	P355,681	P118,330

These indeed are sign manuals of their nationality.

But he was an avistat, a throw-back to the times of Henry and Elizabeth, when one's pers was no more immaculate than one's mora and *bons mots* told in mixed company.

When hot weather came, a fireman's towel served all the purposes of a bath to him; an having done this, it sufficed him for dischlot too. In his favor it may be said that he never gambled, which he should have had to do with his own money, and was not attracted by th lighter pleasures, nor by the fiery liquors of th country—if for these he had to pay.

He had, too, a fair amount of money save for a rainy day, preferring to suffer rather than to spend. His landlady, a stocky *tagala* perennially in need of money, rented him, when he came to live among us in Central Luzon, a cogon shack with gaping walls and leaky roof. She charged, of course, only a nominal sum; and as the place was so cheap he chose to live in it and move his bed during showers, so as to escape involuntary baths, rather than pay for a better cottage.

A Dickens Character in the Rice Provinces

He Fattens a Goose Like the Honest Peasants of Strausberg

By PERCY A. HILL

A product of the English boarding schools, he had been pitchforked into the British merchant service during the trying period of the Great War, when everybody counted. Naturally, with the end of the war he had nothing in prospect in British shipping but a series of disappointing dismissals. He bore the handicap of weak vision, helped out by the mentality of early adolescence. Thus weighted by a cruel fate, he was thrown upon the world to subsist himself as best he could.

When I say subsist, I mean just that. His life was predicated upon the verb *to eat*. As

love is woman's whole existence, according to the poet, eating was his. In this capacity he was 99 per cent efficient. Some five foot six, with noncommittal hair, peering blue eyes behind thick black lenses, shoes betraying his sockless condition, he possessed an alimentary vacuum that seemed profound. Strangest of all, seeing that he was English, he had an inherited idiosyncrasy for soap and water. And with this aversion he came to the Philippines, to the subtropics, paradoxically, where all Englishmen are fairly wedded to a bar of soap and a bath-tub, collapsible if nothing better is to be had.

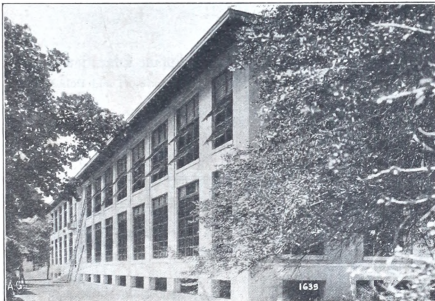
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But he was sorely tormented by this landlady. With the perversity of her sex, she became enamored of him, or possibly his wallet, and daily pointed out to him that two could live as cheap as one; but he had mind enough to see that in such an arrangement he might count as nothing; as the Spaniards say, *un zero al izquierdo*, or a cipher to the left.

As I have said, the most noticeable thing about him was his appetite. It was gargantuan and perpetual. Doctors gave it up in despair. At table he would suddenly seize a roll, smother it liberally with ketchup and devour it with gory smackings. When the victuals arrived, his performance would make a dyspeptic expire with envy. His eating was based upon the theory of direct action. He would fill his mouth with cabbage, crowd in a portion of pork as a lubricant, and ram the charge home with a cut of bread. Gulps of strong coffee would relieve any temporary jams in the gustatory traffic. A lady, who knew her rural Philippines well and had for long never exhibited the least surprise at anything, seeing him dine was compelled to lay aside her knife and fork, sit back and marvel at the performance.

He invariably helped himself first, and liberally, to everything within reach; he showed his appreciation of the cook by tilting his soup plate and audibly conquering the last drops; he attacked the beef like he feared it had been waiting to waylay him, and did not hesitate to scoop up the gravy with his spoon. I have known people to come from miles around, just to see him eat. But one session was enough to satisfy their curiosity, none ever cared for a second show.

After a meal that would hold most men to their chairs for hours, or bowl them over for a prolonged siesta, he would glance at the clock and rush out to put a dozen potatoes to bake in the oven. He believed in being prepared for emergencies. Gorge and surfeit as he would, indigestion never molested him. His appetite was a constant gnawing twenty-one times a week and twice on Sundays; and such mincing as is involved in devouring three or four dozen

bananas or a full basket of mangoes between meals did not count. They were too incidental. For a time he discarded light reading and went to sleep nightly over the tempting pages of a popular cookbook. A man of his capacity, heading a relief movement for the starving Armenians would have left them without a chance.

But life grew weary to him after all, and he took to pets. All these pets, however, were, so to speak, food on the hoof. Pigs were out of the question, though; they broke into his garden and ate the cabbage and onions.

Furthermore, the fattening of pigs in the Philippines is a problem that has troubled our local scientists for some years. Pigs of the town brand are picked up by the ears. If the head portion outweighs the other half, it is judged ready for the slaughter; and feed given in the hope of increasing its avoirdupois would be thrown away.

Instead of a pig he acquired a cock, and tethered it to his cot. This made the neighbors cross, for every time he turned in his sleep the cock would announce the dawn of a new day. Finally he acquired a goose, which became his prime favorite. I never found out where it came from, but he suddenly appeared one day holding it aloft in his arms and gloating over its possibilities for Christmas dinner. Knowing nothing of fowls, really, until they were cooked, he consulted the bureau of agriculture on the best method of fattening the goose. The bureau, of course, threw no very great light upon the subject, except to opine that it ought to be fed. I casually mentioned that the honest peasants of Strausberg fatten their geese by compulsion, in cages, so as to concoct that expensive epicurean entrée, *paté de foie gras*.

This was extremely interesting to him. He eagerly asked for details, which I gave him almost without thought of the consequences, being concerned at the time with other and more important matters. But he accepted it all without question.

Arrived home, he at once backed the goose into a potato crate, salvaged from a Chinese

store, and proceeded to lecture it on the art of becoming a perfect goose. Only perfect geese, he explained, get fat. He then gathered some *bindis*, or rice grits, some bran and such-like odds and ends of animal diet, and filled a can with the mixture, well diluted with water. He then took his bicycle pump, rigged a piece of rubber hose to it, inserted the hose into the goose's gullet and proceeded to feed it under compulsion as do the honest peasants of Strausberg. The bird, of course, tried to object; but it is difficult to make an effective protest against anything with a piece of rubber hose down one's neck.

A week or two of this treatment began to have its effect, and the goose learned to welcome the meal time ordeal. He would quack voraciously when his owner ascended the rickety ladder leading to his cage. No longer being free to stray by the grassy creek, he was forced to fatten in spite of a nature that allows such bipeds, in the Philippines, to attain only a stringy and unappetizing leanness.

His owner, I suppose, consumed him a dozen times or more, in anticipation. His mouth watered at the thought of the goose's succulent weight of fat and tender muscle. And Christmas came and passed, and still the goose fattened and was revived. New Year also came and passed; the goose was still too dear to make an edible holiday. Weighing it had become the man's prime indoor sport. He tinkered with various contraptions to cook it in, and priced the various stuffings he planned to season it with; and the day of its demise was to be one of the red-letter days of his life. He wrote to friends about it; the goose became a noted object of the little town, as each of his four or five hundred neighbors confidently expected to be invited to the well advertised feast.

Meanwhile he indulged, as usual, in the pleasant occupation of stowing away liquid and solid refreshments regularly, which, except as his imagination grappled the goose, with him meant mere quantity and not quality.

On the strength of his ownership of the notorious goose, his hand was now sought in marriage

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once more, and more than ever, by his devoted landlady, though this time for a maiden and not her corpulent self. She was convinced that anyone who can live in the Philippines as this man was living, without work, must either be wealthy in his own right, have a host of kind relatives, or be a nobleman in disguise. She introduced to him a damsel with a bashful manner and furtive eyes; and he beamed upon this luscious creature over his spectacles, as he stroked the precious goose. He even shook hands with the blushing girl, and the landlady kept their hands clasped, as a means of showing, by the universal sign language, that he could have the maiden for the asking.

But no bargain was struck that day. Still the goose fattened, and still it was consumed in spirit, until at length came the fatal day when it should be eaten.

On this bright morning the man rose and went to the goose's crate with the matutinal offering, a can of mush, for its lusty tenant. But something was amiss, the goose did not greet him as usual, with outstretched neck, and throaty cacklings of delight. There was something wrong. He hurriedly peered inside the crate, and tapped its sides impatiently, but no answer came to his summons. In despair he turned the crate over, and the truth came out: it had no feathered inmate: the goose was gone! Not even one feather was left to supply a clue; the goose had totally disappeared.

The neighbors and friends, and even the mayor and the sleepy village policemen, joined in the frantic search for the lost goose. But it was gone, and gone forever. The landlady and the damsel come awooing did, at last, discover some feathers which they presented in triumph to the broken-hearted disciple of the honest peasants of Strausberg; but these feathers were of a different color, and, furthermore, they were chicken feathers. A sadness both pitiful and profound settled upon the man. This feeling, indeed, was shared by everyone not in the secret, and these knew how surely the goose would not return.

Lucullus would have no feast. Hatim Tai would not call supper. The job of fattening had been done too well.

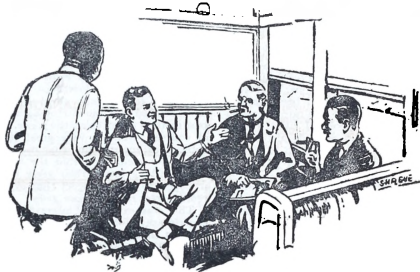
MANY ISLANDS: MUCH LAND

There are more than 3,000 islands in the Philippine archipelago, but many are quite small and uninhabited. The population of 11 millions is chiefly on about twelve of the larger islands, some of which are larger than many of the large states of the United States. The archipelago as a whole comprises 115,000 square miles land area, more than three times the area of Indiana, twice that of Michigan or Illinois, and only surpassed by the area of California, Texas, and New Mexico. Though California is larger than the Philippines, it has less farm land. Farm lands in the Philippines are $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the farm-land area of Oregon.

OCTOBER SUGAR REVIEW By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



New York Market:—The New York spot market has continued strong and steady during the first week of the month with prices on the basis of 2-7/8 cents per pound for Cubas or 4.65 cents landed terms for Philippine centrifugals. But the slight improvement in the market was soon followed by a lull with prices on the decline, and in the



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RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

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



The decline in the price of rice during October tended to decrease shipments of this product from provincial mills into Manila. The copra market also showed recessions during October and had a tendency to decrease shipments. At the end of October, crop conditions in the territory served by the railroad were reported favorable for both

rice and sugar. The central sugar factories are anticipating a large output of centrifugal sugar and are starting operations somewhat earlier than usual.

The following statistics cover commodities as indicated, handled by the railroad from provincial points into Manila during September and October respectively:

Commodity	September	October
	1926	1926
Rice, cavans	182,125	179,750
Sugar, piculs	14,672	11,984
Tobacco, bales	31,780	16,940
Copra, piculs	301,392	224,640
Desiccated Coconut, cases	6,134	11,760
Cocoanuts, units	2,430,000	2,846,000
Lumber, board feet	405,000	278,100

second week quotations for Cubas declined 1/16 cent per pound. A further decline in prices was registered during the latter half of the month when Cubas were sold at 2-3/4 cents or 4.52 cents landed terms duty paid for Philippine centrifugals.

The weakness in the market was apparently due to the poor demand for refined in the United States and to the cessation of purchases for Cubas from Far Eastern and European markets where the coal strike in the United Kingdom caused a sharp advance in Atlantic freights.

It is interesting to note that the cyclone which passed over Cuba during the latter half of the month did not have the expected effect upon the raw sugar market. Conflicting reports have been received, but the latest ones stated that the damage was estimated at 250,000 tons or a little over 5 per cent of the total crop, and that some 88 centrals more or less have been damaged. While some entertain, in this report as well as in the postponement of milling operations in Cuba until January next, a hope for better prospects in the future, it is to be noted that the Cuban acreage under cane this year, according to a prominent Cuban authority, is estimated at 2,764,567 acres, and that with a yield of about 2 tons per acre it is evident that there may be sufficient cane in Cuba this year to produce 5,500,000 tons of sugar. Whether or not this amount is produced will depend upon the date of commencement of milling operations and the weather conditions. A loss of 250,000 tons of sugar as reported recently would not alter considerably the statistical position of the world's sugar market. Visible supplies in the statistical countries for the past three years at the end of October were reported as follows:

1926.....	1,320,000 tons
1925.....	1,064,000 tons
1924.....	460,000 tons

Quotations for futures on the New York Exchange have registered a sharp decline. A slight improvement, however, was recorded at the close of the month. These follow:

	High	Low	Latest
December.....	2.88	2.70	2.74
January.....	2.89	2.71	2.76
March.....	2.81	2.66	2.75
July.....	2.96	2.83	2.90
September.....	3.03	2.91	2.98

Very small quantities of Philippine centrifugals, near arrivals and afloats, were sold during the month. These parcels were mostly transacted in the first week at prices ranging from 4.48 cents to 4.58 cents duty paid, landed terms.

The quotation for refined has declined 20 cents, latest quotations ranging from 5.70 cents to 5.80 cents as compared with those of the previous month of 5.90 cents to 6.00 cents.

Local Market:—The local market for centrifugal sugar has been quiet. The parcels which exchanged hands during the month were made at prices ranging from P11.00 to P11.50 per picul. Influenced by the improvement in the New York market during the latter half of the previous month, local holders preferred to wait for better prices, but owing to the weaker tendency of the New York market, buyers have of late been quoting only from P10.75 to P11.00 per picul.

The 1926-1927 milling season is now coming into full swing. Most of the Centrals on Negros have already commenced grinding and the Centrals on Luzon will follow a little later in November and December. The weather has been favorable for milling operations. A revised estimate of the crop that is being harvested places it at 7,527,500 piculs as compared with 7,893,892 piculs for the 1924-1925 crop which was the largest ever produced in the Philippines.

The details of this estimate by islands as compared with the production of the previous two years are as follows:

EXPECTED CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Islands	Estimate for 1926-1927		1925-1926 Crop		1924-1925 Crop	
	Piculs	Metric Tons	Piculs	Metric Tons	Piculs	Metric Tons
Negros.....	5,367,000	339,722	3,863,762	244,383	5,861,064	370,714
Luzon.....	1,865,500	117,992	1,793,533	113,441	1,769,881	111,893
Panay.....	230,000	14,547	123,375	7,930	176,881	11,188
Mindoro.....	65,000	4,111	63,936	4,044	86,892	5,496
	7,527,500	476,112	5,846,606	369,798	7,893,892	499,291

Very small quantities of Philippine sugars have been exported during the month. Statistics of the sugar shipments from January 1 to October 26, 1926, are as follows:

	(Metric Tons)			Total
	U.S. Pacific	U.S. Atlantic	China & Japan	
Centrifugals.....	45,056	245,024	—	290,080
Muscovados.....	—	—	64,912	64,912
Refined.....	1,673	—	139	1,812
	46,729	245,024	65,051	356,804

Miscellaneous:—The coming American beet crop is estimated at 854,000 tons as compared with 804,339 tons for the 1925-1926 season, or an increase for this year of 50,000 tons. The consumption of the United States for last year was 5,895,764 tons as compared with the previous estimate of 6,100,000 tons which shows an increase of 204,236 tons for 1926.

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Port Area

It has been rumored that Cuban interests are agitating for a universal curtailment of production and a reduction in the duty for Cuban sugar entering into the United States. A reduction in the tariff now paid by the Cuban producers exporting to the United States will adversely affect the Philippine sugar in the U. S. market, as this means lower prices for Philippine sugars. Authorities of the Cuban sugar industry are of the belief that Cuba can still make a profit with a price of 2-1/2 cents—a price level which will certainly spell ruin to the local industry, without the American tariff protection.

The Javan market has been reported dull and weak during the month. Latest quotations for superiors are as follows:

Oct.-Nov. shipment.....	Gs. 11-5 8 =	10 9.98
December shipment.....	11-3 4 =	10.09
January shipment.....	11-7 8 =	10.19
February shipment.....	12 =	10.30

The local sugar industry has recently been visited by three prominent sugar men: Mr. Earl D. Babst, president of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, New York; Mr. F. E. Sullivan, general manager of the Western Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco; and Don Antonio G. Mendoza, well known sugar magnate of Cuba. These gentlemen visited some of the centrals of Luzon, and made a two-day tour of Negros. They have left for Hawaii for a similar visit of the sugar industry of those islands.

LUMBER REVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER

By FLORENCIO TAMESIS

Acting Director, Bureau of Forestry



Lumber exports to the United States showed considerable decline, as compared either with the previous month or with the corresponding month of last year. Many attribute this decrease to the recent unfavorable decision of the United States Federal Trade Commission against Philippine Mahogany, but it is believed that definite conclusion made now is a little premature.

The above drop showed itself in practically all lumber shipments to foreign countries. It may be remembered that a building boom was recorded in the United States as well as in Japan and Australia during 1925.

The mill activities, however, as shown in mill production, did not show any slackening, as compared with the previous month. The total lumber cut for September was 15,436,322 board feet while for August it was 15,917,770. Nor was there an over-supply of stock in the lumber yards according to the lumber inventory for September, which was 30,498,871 board feet as against 31,441,791 for August.

The only conclusion that may be derived from this situation is that the domestic trade was able to take care of the slack in the foreign trade during the month.

The total lumber shipment showed a slight increase over that of the corresponding month of last year, the amount shipped for this month being 16,404,495 board feet as compared with 15,390,819 for September, 1925. The total mill cut for this month was 15,436,322 board feet as against 15,552,439 for September, 1925.

TIMBER AND LUMBER EXPORT

Destination	1926 September		1925 September	
	Board Feet	Value	Board Feet	Value
United States.....	1,411,920	P147,690	3,600,184	P322,314
China.....	1,001,064	84,731	2,604,632	228,950
Japan.....	578,760	49,266		
Australia.....	272,208	18,494	655,928	71,574
Great Britain.....	147,976	13,216	177,656	17,770
Netherlands.....	15,960	1,400	28,832	2,400
Hongkong.....	848	65		
Italy.....	848	60		
Canada.....	424	200	26,712	2,656
France.....			2,120	200
Germany.....			10,176	1,023
Total.....	3,431,008	P245,122	7,106,240	P646,887

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

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



expected for this year.

Prices for the cereal have declined at the buying points and are now from P3.80 to P3.90 per cavan of 44 kilos of old palay, with rice at the consuming points from P8.90 to P9.30 per sack according to class. The early crop offerings are at P3.40 per cavan of 44 kilos. The decrease is due to the banner crop

be diverted from Indo-Asia to the pockets of the producers of our greatest crop. This outlay for foreign rice averaged about a million pesos per month for the last two years. This amount, kept at home, means of course just that much more money here, and that much more prosperity.

The consumption of rice by the producers has always been woefully under-estimated by them, who should keep this amount in reserve and not buy it back again at enhanced prices. With a good year, this may be remedied to a certain extent so that some day we may say that the producer has a good carry-over; a thing that has not existed since the banner year of 1912-1913. There are a good many millions of pesos wasted yearly due to this lack of foresight, but as the loss falls upon the actual producer, the tenant, it has been nobody's business but his own.

With a bumper crop he should be enabled to store enough for his immediate use and to carry him over the period of high prices. That all will do this is of course problematical. Expe-



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Owing to fortunate climatic conditions, a long moist growing period with rains well distributed, a banner crop is expected to be harvested in the Luzon plain; if nothing out of the ordinary happens in the next fifteen days, the crop will be assured. The price reduction may register as much as 25% under that of last year. The crop gain, however, is difficult to estimate, but it may not fall far short of 18%, all of which means that a good many millions of pesos will

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ence is not always knowledge but it is better than education and this lack of foresight has cost the actual producer millions every year since 1909, when the rice industry became settled along the lines it is at present following.

An extension of the railroad lines to tap the rice producing regions more fully and to relieve congestion at the larger buying centers is imperative. The carrying-trade will of course fall to the railroad if it makes this step, otherwise the trucking companies will solve it.

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REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
San Juan Heights Addition



The total Manila sales January to October inclusive show a decided falling off from the totals of 1924 and 1925 for the same period in spite of a number of very large sales included this year. From what can be learned, suburban sales have not been as active this year as during 1925. The causes indicated behind the slump are difficult to

determine exactly, but the size and prevailing prices in the staple crops usually exert a powerful effect on the real estate market.

	Total Jan. to Oct. inclusive	1925
Sta. Cruz	P2,081,852	1,333,401
Malate	1,333,401	1,273,554
Paco	1,273,554	1,185,780
Sampaloc	1,185,780	899,654
Ermita	899,654	813,190
Tondo	813,190	759,338
Sta. Ana	759,338	655,275
San Nicolas	655,275	613,708
Binondo	613,708	372,265
Quiapo	372,265	277,221
Intramuros	277,221	194,407
Sta. Mesa	194,407	59,223
San Miguel	59,223	38,823
Pandacan	38,823	

	1926	1925
January	P 1,128,773	P 883,818
February	919,150	972,578
March	1,373,079	1,673,455
April	1,298,722	1,196,751
May	749,975	1,284,940
June	738,503	749,122
July	1,843,930	1,635,527
August	585,519	1,295,260
September	1,167,921	1,164,819
October	752,130	2,358,825

P10,477,702 P13,215,095

	1924	1923
January	1,879,486	570,486
February	840,673	1,151,309
March	1,137,176	778,153
April	689,218	729,829
May	791,276	1,381,465
June	868,874	1,027,668
July	975,450	717,859
August	795,260	504,123
September	1,652,377	1,153,444
October	1,543,486	550,507

P11,173,276 P8,564,843

NOTE:—Mr. Carman but recently returned to Manila from an extended trip with his family through Europe and the United States. Mrs. Carman returned to Manila with him. He is a leading real estate man of Manila and will resume his regular review of the real estate market for the *Journal*.—E.D.

FEUDAL CIVILIZATION

When American sovereignty was established over the Philippines in 1898, to pay labor real wages was almost unheard of, a feudal system of tenantry was the common practice, and still prevails in the rice farming regions; but elsewhere wages are paid and the Filipino workman is the best paid laborer in the orient, hence the Philippine market is the best for American goods, per capita, and sometimes bulks larger than that of all north China.

REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN
MacLeod & Company



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of October with statistics up to and including November 1, 1926.

U. S. Grades:—The U. S. market opened with shippers offering on the basis of J1, 11.3 4 cents; I, 14.3 8 cents and F, 16 cents. There seemed to be a good deal of hemp for sale and buyers were

rather indifferent. During the first ten days of the month purchases were confined almost entirely to housemarks and special grades. It was generally believed the manufacturers were not overly well supplied with fibre, but with the steady production, they no doubt figured they could afford to work from hand to mouth. However, it was apparent the higher grades were short and prices gradually moved up.

The middle of the month found prices firmer on account of the strong primary market and shippers had advanced their prices to a basis of J1, 12 cents; I, 15-1 4 cents and F, 17-1 4 cents.

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There was some business at these prices, but the manufacturers showed up from the market and prices commenced to decline.

The end of the month found a dull market with shippers willing to sell on the basis J1, 11-5/8 cents; I, 14-3/4 cents and F, 16-1/2 cents. It was generally believed these prices could be shaded from 1/8 cent to 1/4 cent. The prices for the month averaged a slight gain for the better grades.

The first of the month found shipping houses reluctant to buy and prices more or less nominal. During the first week a few transactions were made on the basis of E, P39 to P39.4; F, P37 to P38; G, P23.4; H, P16.4; I, P33; J1, P26 to P26.4; S1, P36; S2, P32, and S3, P26 to P26.4. The dealers stayed out of the market until toward the middle of the month when it was apparent that some of the shippers were in need of hemp. Prices here moved up rapidly and from the 12th to the 15th of the month a good deal of high quality Manila hemp was sold on the basis of E, P42.50; F, P40; G, P24.50; H, P18; I, P35.50; J1, P27.50; S1, P39; S2, P34.50 and S3, P27.50. The market here continued very firm and by the 20th sales were made on the basis of D, P47; E, P44; F, P40.50; G, P24.50; H, P18.50; I, P36; J1, P27.50; S1, P39.50; S2, P35.50 and S3, P28.50. A few parcels from the better districts were sold at higher prices. By the 25th of the month the market was decidedly easier and there were sellers on the basis of F, P39; G, P23; H, P17; I, P34; J1, P26; S1, P38; S2, P33 and S3, P26.50. The month closed with a dull market and shippers out of the market entirely. On the other hand, the dealers had sold all the hemp to arrive up until about the 10th of November so they were in a position to wait.

U. K. Grades.—The U. K. and Continental market was fairly firm on the first of the month. The shipping houses were offering sparingly, no doubt preferring to wait until they could get an idea of how the new grading would be received. Sellers were offering at J2, £45; K, £37.10; L1, £37.10; L2, £35.10; M1, £34 and M2, £30. By the end of the first week prices had moved up 10 - a ton on the average and a fair amount of business was transacted. By the middle of the month the market was very firm and sales were made on the basis of J2, £46.10; K, £41.5; L1, £41.5; L2, £37.10; M1, £37.10. M1 and M2, however, were neglected. By the 20th the market was easier owing to the absence of demand and nominal quotations were J2, £46.10; K, £41.10; L1, £41.1; L2, £37; M1, £37; M2 £33.10. Sellers indicated they would accept 10 - less.

From then on until the end of the month the market remained quiet with little or no change in prices. The market closed on the basis of J2, £45.10; K, £42; L1, £42; L2, £38; M1, £38 and M2, £34.

The Manila market for U.K. grades on the first of the month was rather quiet with prices more or less nominal on the basis of J2, P20.75; K, P16.25; L1, P16.25; L2, P15.25, M1, P14.25 and M2, P13.25. Prices increased toward the middle of the month in sympathy with the U. S. grades and by the 15th the shippers were buying on the basis of J2, P22; K, P18; L1, P18; L2, P16.50; M1, P16 and M2 P14. Prices continued to advance and by the 20th sales were made on the basis of J2, P22.50; K, P19.25; L1, P19.25; L2, P17.75; M1, P17.75 and M2, P15. By the 25th there was a reaction and sales were made on the basis of J2, P21; K, P18; L1, P18; L2, P16; M1, P16 and M2, P14. However, this loss was recovered by the end of the month and the market closed firm with shipping houses buyers on the basis of J2, P22.50; K, P19.50; L1, P19.50; L2, P17; M1, P17; M2, P15; DL, P15 and DM, P13.

Freight Rates.—Freight rates are unchanged to all ports except the usual temporary reduction to Japan.

Statistics.—We give below the figures for the period extending from September 28 to November 1:

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales
Stocks on January 1...	153,181	131,228
Receipts to November 1...	1,074,485	1,035,693
Stocks on November 1...	154,845	182,586

Shippers

To the—	To Nov. 1, 1926 Bales	To Nov. 2, 1925 Bales
United Kingdom.....	220,917	297,370
Continent of Europe.....	148,610	107,574
Atlantic U. S.....	288,933	240,567
U.S. via Pacific.....	142,264	127,530
Japan.....	199,483	139,231
Elsewhere and Local.....	72,614	64,063
Total.....	1,072,821	976,335

MANILA HEMP: SURPASSES STEEL

Of the three leading vegetable fibers of the world, jute is chiefly produced in India, sisal chiefly in Yucatan, Mexico, and Manila hemp almost wholly in the Philippines. Manila Hemp is by far the best fiber, that which makes cables for wharving and towing ships into port, or sinking deep oil wells. It also makes the best binder twine and when sisal supplies are cut off or reduced by political disturbances in Mexico;

it is the only thing that enables America to harvest her wheat and other grain crops. It is the leading export of the Philippines and the money from it is most widely distributed to the actual producers. When hemp sells at a good price, there is a big demand in the Philippines for American flour and cotton.

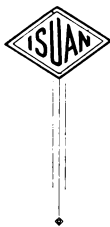
A MOUNTAIN DEMON

The world of the primitive tribes of the Philippines is inhabited with demon spirits with power to work good and evil upon mankind. Some of these dwell in the forest, others in the mountains. Their especial habitat is often the crest of some great volcano. For example, in Davao, Mindanao, a terrible god lives on the summit of Mount Apo, Father Mountain. Around the base of the mountain dwells a tribe known as *Bagobos*. They shun the mountain itself and will never go to the summit because they say it offends the god, who avenges the affront by sending earthquakes to destroy the Bagobo's fields and huts.

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**Comparative Statement of Advertising
Lineage Carried by Five Leading
Manila Dailies for Month
of October, 1926**

Newspapers	Lines
<i>Bulletin</i> - - - -	420,882
<i>Second Paper</i> - - - -	332,290
<i>Third Paper</i> - - - -	327,614
<i>Fourth Paper</i> - - - -	306,530
<i>Fifth Paper</i> - - - -	207,284

The BULLETIN carried:

27% more than the Second Paper

28% more than the Third Paper

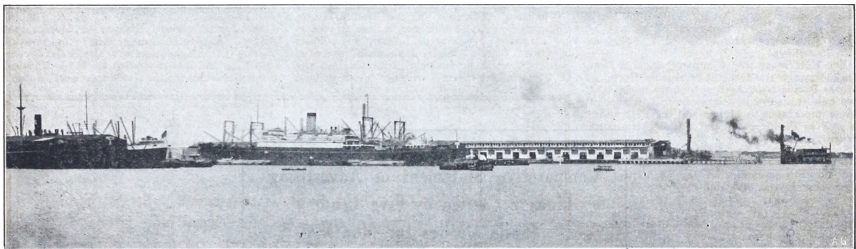
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SHIPPING NOTES



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line



Since our last report the London freight market has reported a satisfactory and steady stiffening in charter rates. This improvement was beyond doubt caused by the heavy demand for tonnage during September and October for the transportation of coal from Hampton Roads to the United Kingdom. With the mounting costs of ship operation result-

ing from the prolongation of the British coal strike the North Atlantic United Kingdom Freight Rate Conference was forced to increase ocean freight

rates on all commodities controlled by that organization. The new tariff scale went into effect October 1. On the Pacific westbound there has been seen also a general lack of space for immediate shipment. All lines in this trade report a brisk movement of freight. It is noticed from these conditions that the heavy cargo tonnages are now moving from North America both Trans-Atlantic and Trans-Pacific.

From the Philippines there is still ample tonnage available in all directions with lower freight rates in some instances. This, it will be seen, is a direct contrast with conditions existing in important shipping ports of the world. During the month fixtures of large parcels were reported in connection with the movement of sugar during the coming season. It was reported also that copra in monthly parcels to U. S. gulf ports has been closed by an Association line.

During October a total of 1238 passengers are reported to have departed from the islands. We find them distributed as follows: (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure stowage): To Hongkong 90—272; Shanghai

45—36; Japan 11—8; Honolulu 1—542; Pacific coast 59—160; Singapore 8—0; Europe 6—0. Filipino emigration during the month to Honolulu fell off, and to the Pacific coast gained. The comparison shows: Honolulu, September 589, October 742; Pacific coast, September 155, October 160.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of September: To China and Japan ports 11,732 tons with a total of 37 sailings, of which 5,086 tons were carried in American bottoms with 12 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 22,158 tons with 12 sailings, of which 16,168 tons were

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carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Pacific coast for transhipment 1,694 tons with 9 sailings, of which 1,501 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; to Atlantic coast 16,825 tons with 14 sailings, of which 3,589 tons were carried in American bottoms with 4 sailings; to European ports 16,476 tons with 14 sailings, of which 380 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports 1,412 tons with 5 sailings, none of which was carried in American bottoms; or a grand total of 70,293 tons with 91 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 26,824 tons with 35 sailings.

The Kerr Steamship Company, Inc., of New York, through the General Steamship Corporation as Pacific coast agents, recently announced two new trans Pacific express cargo services of prime importance to Manila and the Philippines as well as Pacific coast and Far Eastern ports served.

Service between San Francisco, Los Angeles and ports of the Dutch East Indies, the Orient and the Philippines is to be maintained by large, fast British-built-and-flagged motor vessels of the *Silverlarch* and *Silverbeech* types. These modern craft maintain speeds of twelve and sixteen knots. The new service will be inaugurated with the sailing of the *Silverlarch* scheduled from San Francisco January 10 and followed by regular monthly sailings conducted by the *Silverpine*, *Silverfir*, *Silverelm* and *Silverray*, calling at Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Sourabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Belawan, and Singapore, in the order named, returning to San Francisco via Java and Philippine ports.

The naval drydock Dewey, towed to the Philippines in sections twenty years ago and now moored at the somewhat abandoned Olongapo Naval Station, is to be removed to a position within Manila bay, it is reported. Captain H. R. Stanford, C. E. C., U. S. N., recently in Manila, prepared a technical report on the most feasible site, which he is taking to Wash-

ington for decision. Where the Dewey will be permanently anchored is of importance to shipping firms serving the Philippines. The capacity of private owned slipways (there are no drydocks) is between 1500 and 2000 tons and occasionally the Dewey must be requisitioned for urgent jobs. The new location must have a depth of from 65 to 70 feet which might require dredging operations. A naval appropriation of \$400,000 has been made available for the work.

Chairman O'Connor of the United States Shipping Board, at a luncheon in London recently, attended by principal steamship officials of Great Britain, made a carefully prepared speech in which he strongly intimated that the U. S. merchant marine, whether under private

or Government ownership, is on the seas to stay; and the further observation that it would be more to the interest of all concerned if an international agreement were reached to stabilize rates than to engage in continuous strife.

SHIPPING PERSONALS

Word was received recently in Manila that Andrew A. Moran has resigned the position of freight traffic manager with the Dollar Steamship Line and was succeeded by M. J. Buckley, former assistant freight traffic manager. Moran's

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NEXT SAILING

President Harrison - - - - - Nov. 12
President Van Buren - - - - - Nov. 26

Stopovers will be granted which permit the making of interesting side trips at various points.

resignation was made a necessity owing to continued ill health.

G. P. Bradford returned to Manila October 16 after an absence of three weeks looking over the shipping situation at southern Philippine ports. Mr. Bradford is agent for Swayne & Hoyt in the Philippines.

Leonard Everett, Far Eastern head of Swayne & Hoyt and Struthers & Barry interests, arrived in Manila aboard the s. s. *President Lincoln* October 17, on one of his periodical inspection trips. Mr. Everett returned to Shanghai aboard the s. s. *President Jefferson* October 28.

J. J. Underwood, ambassador at Washington, D. C., for the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, arrived in Manila and sailed with the s. s. *President McKinley* during October. Mr. Underwood is prominent at Washington in his efforts to foster American shipping.

Gifford Jones, well known transportation and stevedore man of Iloilo, was in Manila October 1 to 9 inclusive. The occasion was the return to the islands of Mrs. Jones on the s. s. *President Jackson* from a trip around the world for her health.

E. T. Beyer, agent for the Admiral Oriental Line at Iloilo during the past year and a half, sailed from Manila for Seattle October 16 on the s. s. *President McKinley*. Mr. Beyer's return to the United States was caused by prolonged illness which local physicians seemed unable to check. Mr. Beyer's relief has not yet been named.

Neil Macleod returned to Manila on board the s. s. *Empress of Canada* October 22. Mr. Macleod attended the meeting of Blue Funnel agents held during the month in Shanghai.

J. R. Shaw, accompanied by Mrs. Shaw, left Manila for Hongkong on board the *Empress of Canada* October 23. Mr. Shaw, for several years Manila agent for the Canadian Pacific, will be away only for a couple of weeks, on company business.

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE

MARKET

By STANLEY WILLIAMS

Manager International Banking Corporation.



The market for New York exchange closed on September 30 with telegraphic transfers quoted at 7.8% premium, but with possible sellers at 3.4% premium. There was no change until October 6, when rates were dropped 1.8% and on October 8 there was a further drop of 1.8%. On October 15 the market was quoted at a nominal 1.2% premium, but there were sellers at

3.8% premium for important amounts. On the 18th the rate was called 3.8% premium all round and there were possible sellers at 1.4% premium and by the 20th the latter rate became fairly general. The market was unchanged on this basis until Saturday the 30th when most banks were unwilling to sell better than 3.8% premium. Buyers at the close bid 1.8% premium ready par November and 1.8% discount December.

Sterling cables were quoted at 2.0 9/16 on September 30, and this market was unchanged until October 8, when there were sellers at 2.0 5/8. The market was unchanged until the end of the month with an occasional possible seller at 2.0 11/16 toward the close.

Sterling 3 m's credit bills were quoted at 2/1 3/16 and 3 m's D. P. bills at 2.1 5/16 at the close on September 30th. These rates were raised 1.16th on October 2 and a further 1.16th on October 19, closing unchanged on the 30th at 2.1 5/16 and 2.1 7/16, respectively.

The New York London cable rate closed at



TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.



Raw Leaf.—The local market during October remained quiet. General buying activities of the 1926 crop are reported from Cagayan and Isabela. Prices paid vary widely in the different tobacco growing districts. On the whole, a better quality of leaf than last year is observed. In the export field, shipments to Japan

show some improvement, while the United States seem to be only interested in scraps and cigar cuttings.

Shipments abroad during October are as follows:

Leaf Tobacco and Scraps	Kilos
Australia.....	385
Belgium and Holland.....	31,378
China.....	10,809
France.....	15,552
Hongkong.....	246
Japan.....	184,144
Spain.....	288,149
Straits Settlements.....	2,808
United States.....	80,902
Total.....	614,373

Cigars.—The resumption of work in the big cigar factories and the coming Christmas trade are reflected in increased shipments to the United States. Comparative figures are as follows:

Cigars exported to the United States	
October, 1926.....	23,557,668
September, 1926.....	13,758,438
October, 1925.....	23,210,700

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485-1.4 on September 30 and has been very steady throughout the month, touching a high of 485-3.8 on October 14th and 15th, after which it dropped gradually away to a low of 484-3.4 on the 25th, 27th, 29th and 30th.

London bar silver closed at 26-1.8 spot 26-1.4 forward on September 30. After a reaction to 26-3.4 spot and forward on October 4, this market fell away to 25-11.16 spot and forward on the 8th and after touching 25-13.16, 25-9.16 on the 14th dropped suddenly to 25-1.8, 25 on the 15th. It then dropped away to a low for the month of 24-1.8, 23-7.8 on the 20th and touching a subsequent high of 24-15.16, 24-11.16 on the 27th, it closed at 24-13.14 spot 24-9.16 forward on the 30th. The period was featured by violent and erratic fluctuations but with the general trend downward.

New York silver closed at 56-7.8 on September 30, touched a high for October at 58-3.8 on the 4th and a low of 51-1.2 on the 19th and closed on the 30th at 53-3.8.

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

Paris	14.80
Madrid	153 3 4
Singapore	113-3 4
Japan	98-3 4
Hongkong	95-3 4
Shanghai	83-1 2
India	136-1 4
Java	123 2

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation

COPRA

The total arrivals of copra at Manila during the month of October approximated 318,456 sacks. While this quantity fell short by 100,000 sacks of equaling September arrivals, nevertheless it represents the largest October total during the past four years. Copra prices, which dropped during the closing days of September

to a new low level for the year, approximating P11.75 for resacado, were advanced during the first half of October to P12.25 for November December delivery. There were rumors that as high as P12.62 was bid but we are confident that there was very little trading, if any, at this latter figure. The London market was to some extent responsible for the November reaction, being quoted as high as £26 17 6 for Cebu sundried. Our cables indicate that the London firmness was entirely due to speculative activities, coupled with higher Atlantic freight rates. At this writing both London and Manila are easier and are quoted as follows:

London—F.M.M.	£26 5 0.
San Francisco	47 8 cent nominal.
Manila	Buen corriente P10.75; Resacado P11.75 to P12.00.

COCONUT OIL

The very large cotton crop in America has depressed all competing fats and oils. During late September and early October U.S. consumers were overzealous in their endeavors to hammer down coconut oil prices, quoting as low as 7-7.8 cents c.i.f. west coast ports. With sellers unwilling to take on business at this level, buyers advanced their ideas to 8-1.4 cents f.o.b. Pacific coast, at which figure fairly large trading was reported. However, a number of large buyers refused to follow at 8-1.4 cents and held off awaiting government statistics on the cotton crop. These figures were released during the last week of October and proved to be more bearish than ever, placing the yield at 17,445,000 bales. After the publication of this information and up to the end of the month, only a few

scattered transactions were reported and our last advice shows sellers with no buyers at 8-1.4 cents c.i.f. New York, equivalent to 8-1.4 west coast.

We have no recent quotations from London on coconut oil.

Closing quotations:

San Francisco. Sellers (no buyers) 8 cents c.i.f.

Manila.....35-1/2 centavos per kilo.

COPRA CAKE

The continental market for this item strengthened slightly about the middle of the month and trades were reported at £7.3 to £7.5, from which point it has fallen away to £6.15. Locally sellers are asking P45 to P47, with buyers at P43 to P44.

Latest quotations:—

Hamburg.....£6 15.

Manila.....P43 to P44.

Manila, November 10.

DRYLAND FISH

One species of fish in the Philippines lives in trees and visits water only occasionally, as, for example, when pursued. Another lives in rice fields, and burrows down to moisture where it hibernates during the dry season. In a market stall it will flop out of the tub onto the floor and give the market woman a merry chase—riggering, as it is able to do, along the floor faster than she can run. This fish, the *daig*, travels 100 yards or more on dry land.

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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	September, 1926	3,937,640	3,217,000	9,922	7,164,562	929,607	5,410,616	6,340,223
	September, 1925	4,754,364	3,616,205	5,140	8,375,709	2,015,963	6,981,288	8,997,251
	Average for 1925	3,459,096	3,710,571	12,251	7,270,184	3,584,112	5,195,631	8,773,361
British Monthly	September, 1926	3,913,453	445,081	88	4,358,622	3,759,242	65,290	3,824,532
	September, 1925	2,457,572	1,168,141	16,383	3,541,096	3,742,266	1,034,027	4,776,293
	Average for 1925	3,192,812	402,718	2,583	3,598,113	3,362,714	414,671	3,777,385
Japanese Monthly	September, 1926		418	18,584	19,002	1,988,509		1,988,509
	September, 1925					1,260,606		1,260,606
	Average for 1925	8,618	12,725	3	21,387	1,716,266		1,716,266
Swedish Monthly	September, 1926						419,616	419,616
	September, 1925					83	594,994	594,994
	Average for 1925							
Norwegian Monthly	September, 1926					1,242,783		1,242,783
	September, 1925					1,332,719		1,332,719
	Average for 1925					959,693		959,693
Finnish Monthly	September, 1926							
	September, 1925							
	Average for 1925							
Philippine Monthly	September, 1926				54			
	September, 1925							
	Average for 1925							
German Monthly	September, 1926			373	373			
	September, 1925			32	32			
	Average for 1925							
Spanish Monthly	September, 1926				317	317		
	September, 1925							
	Average for 1925							
Dutch Monthly	September, 1926				6	6		
	September, 1925							
	Average for 1925							
Mail Monthly	September, 1926		282,766		282,766		923,195	923,195
	September, 1925		585,292		585,292		1,167,214	1,167,214
	Average for 1925		437,124		437,124		1,051,368	1,051,368
Total Monthly	September, 1926	7,851,093	3,945,265	28,500	11,824,958	7,020,141	6,399,101	14,319,742
	September, 1925	7,111,936	5,329,638	21,896	12,463,470	8,351,554	9,602,146	17,953,699
	Average for 1925	5,687,823	4,653,169	15,208	10,356,232	8,545,825	7,150,098	16,873,067

Note: Monthly average is for 12 months previous to September 1926



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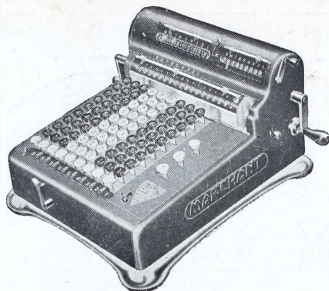
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10 days, Manila to Baguio, round trip	-	11.84	60 days, Manila to Damortis, round trip	-	16.04
60 days, Manila to Baguio, round trip	-	27.60	12.94	60 days, Manila to Bauang Sur, round trip	-
Manila to Damortis, one way	-	11.10	5.55	Sleeper berth, each way	-
					5.00

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One automobile	-	-	-	-	P51.94
Two automobiles to one owner holding two or more first class tickets	-	-	-	-	95.22
One automobile, Manila to Damortis and return within 60 days	-	-	-	-	71.71

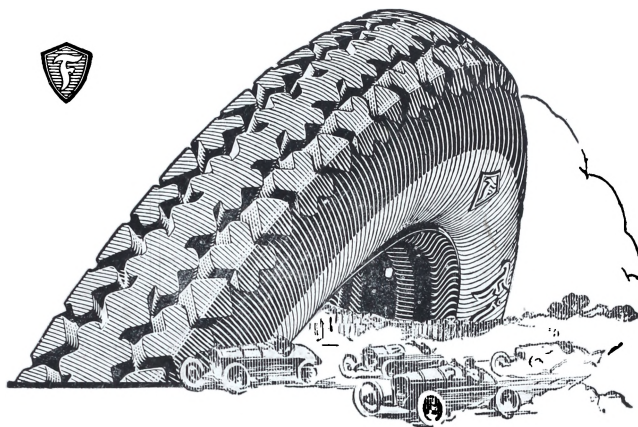
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