

Full Official Text of Compromise Independence Bill

A BILL (S. 3377) To enable the people of the Philippine Islands to adopt a constitution and form a government for the Philippine Islands, to provide for the independence of the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

CONVENTION TO FRAME CONSTITUTION FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

SECTION 1. The Philippine Legislature is hereby authorized to provide for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention, which shall meet in the hall of the house of representatives in the capital of the Philippine Islands, at such time as the Philippine Legislature may fix, within one year after the enactment of this act, to formulate and draft a consti-

tution for the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, subject to the conditions and qualifications prescribed in this act, which shall exercise jurisdiction over all the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace concluded between the United States and Spain on the 10th day of December, 1898, the boundaries of which are set forth in Article III of said treaty, together with those islands embraced in the treaty between Spain and the United States concluded at Washington on the 7th day of November, 1900. The Philippine Legislature shall provide for the necessary expense of such convention.

CHARACTER OF CONSTITUTION—MANDATORY PROVISIONS

SEC. 2. The constitution formulated and drafted shall be republican in form, shall contain a bill of rights, either as a part thereof or in an ordinance appended thereto, contain provisions to the effect, that, pending the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands—

(a) All citizens of the Philippine Islands shall owe allegiance to the United States.

(b) Every officer of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, declaring, among other things, that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States.

(c) Absolute toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured and no inhabitant or religious organization shall be molested in person or property on account of religious belief or mode of worship.

(d) Property owned by the United States, cemeteries, churches, and parsonages or convents appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes shall be exempt from taxation.

(e) Trade relations between the Philippine Islands and the United States shall be upon the basis prescribed in section 6.

(f) The public debt of the Philippine Islands and its subordinate branches shall not exceed limits now or hereafter fixed by the Congress of the United States; and no loans shall be contracted in foreign countries without the approval of the President of the United States.

(g) The debts, liabilities, and obligations of the present Philippine government, its Provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, valid and subsisting at the time of the adoption of the constitution, shall be assumed and paid by the new government.

(h) Provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of an adequate system of public schools, primarily conducted in the English language.

(i) Acts affecting currency, coinage, imports, exports, and immigration shall not become law until approved by the President of the United States.

(j) Foreign affairs shall be under the direct supervision and control of the United States.

(k) All acts passed by the legislature of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be reported to the Congress of the United States.

(l) The Philippine Islands recognizes the right of the United States to expropriate property for public uses, to maintain military and other reservations and armed forces in the Philippines, and, upon order of the President, to call into the service of such armed forces all military forces organized by the Philippine government.

(m) The decisions of the courts of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States as provided in paragraph (6) of section 7.

(n) The United States may by presidential proclamation exercise the right to intervene

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for the preservation of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and for the maintenance of the government as provided in the constitution thereof, and for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty and for the discharge of government obligations under and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

(o) The authority of the United States high commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, as provided in this act, shall be recognized.

(p) Citizens and corporations of the United States shall enjoy in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands all the civil rights of the citizens and corporations, respectively, thereof.

SUBMISSION OF CONSTITUTION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 3. Upon the drafting and approval of the constitution by the constitutional convention in the Philippine Islands, the constitution shall be submitted, within two years after the enactment of this act, to the President of the United States, who shall determine whether or not it conforms with the provisions of this act. If the President finds that the proposed constitution conforms substantially with the provisions of this act he shall so certify to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, who shall so advise the constitutional convention. If the President finds that the constitution does not conform with the provisions of this act he shall so advise the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, stating wherein in his judgment the constitution does not so conform and submitting provisions which will in his judgment make the constitution so conform. The Governor General shall in turn submit such message to the constitutional convention for further action by them pursuant to the same procedure herebefore defined, until the President and the constitutional convention are in agreement.

SUBMISSION OF CONSTITUTION TO FILIPINO PEOPLE

SEC. 4. After the President of the United States has certified that the constitution conforms with the provisions of this act, it shall be submitted to the people of the Philippine Islands for their ratification or rejection at an election to be held within four months after the date of such certification, on a date to be fixed by the Philippine Legislature, at which election the qualified voters of the Philippine Islands shall have an opportunity to vote directly for or against the proposed constitution and ordinances

appended thereto. Such election shall be held in such manner as may be prescribed by the Philippine Legislature, to which the return of the election shall be made. The Philippine Legislature shall by law provide for the canvassing of the return and shall certify the result to the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, together with a statement of the votes cast, and a copy of said constitution and ordinances. If a majority of the votes cast shall be for the constitution, such vote shall be deemed an expression of the will of the people of the Philippine Islands in favor of Philippine independence, and the Governor General shall, within thirty days after receipt of the certification from the Philippine Legislature, issue a proclamation for the election of officers of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands provided for in the constitution. The election shall take place not earlier than three months nor later than six months after the proclamation by the Governor General ordering such election. When the election of the officers provided for under the constitution has been held and the results determined, the Governor General of the Philippine Islands shall certify the results of the election to the President of the United States, who shall thereupon issue a proclamation announcing the results of the election, and upon the issuance of such proclamation by the President the existing Philippine government shall terminate and the new government shall enter upon its rights, privileges, powers, and duties, as provided under the constitution. The present government of the Philippine Islands shall provide for the orderly transfer of the function of government.

If a majority of the votes cast are against the constitution, the existing government of the Philippine Islands shall continue without regard to the provisions of this act.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND RIGHTS TO PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

SEC. 5. All the property and rights which may have been acquired in the Philippine Islands by the United States under the treaties mentioned in the first section of this act, except such land or other property as has heretofore been designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations of the Government of the United States, and except such land or other property or rights or interests therein as may have been sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with law, are hereby granted to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands when constituted.

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RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES PENDING COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Sec. 6. After the date of the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands trade relations between the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be as now provided by law, subject to the following exceptions:

(a) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all refined sugars in excess of 50,000 long tons, and on unrefined sugars in excess of 800,000 long tons, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

(b) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all coconut oil coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of 200,000 long tons, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

(c) There shall be levied, collected, and paid on all yarn, twine, cord, cordage, rope, and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of Manila (abaca) or other hard fibers, coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands in any calendar year in excess of a collective total of 3,000,000 pounds of all such articles hereinbefore enumerated, the same rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries.

(d) In the event that in any year the limit in the case of any article which may be exported to the United States free of duty shall be reached by the Philippine Islands, the amount or quantity of such articles produced or manufactured in the Philippine Islands thereafter that may be so exported to the United States free of duty shall be allocated, under export permits issued by the government of the Commonwealth of the

Philippine Islands, to the producers or manufacturers of such articles proportionately on the basis of their exportation to the United States in the preceding year; except that in the case of unrefined sugar the amount thereof to be exported annually to the United States free of duty shall be allocated to the sugar-producing mills of the Islands proportionately on the basis of their average annual production for the calendar years 1931, 1932, and 1933, and the amount of sugar from each mill which may be so exported shall be allocated in each year between the mill and the planters on the basis of the proportion of sugar to which the mill and the planters are respectively entitled. The government of the Philippine Islands is authorized to adopt the necessary laws and regulations for putting into effect the allocation hereinbefore provided.

(e) The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall impose and collect an export tax on all articles that may be exported to the United States from the Philippine Islands free of duty under the provisions of existing law as modified by the foregoing provisions of this section, including the articles enumerated in subdivision (a), (b), and (c), within the limitations therein specified, as follows:

(1) During the sixth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 5 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(2) During the seventh year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 10 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(3) During the eighth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 15 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States

to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(4) During the ninth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 20 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries;

(5) After the expiration of the ninth year after the inauguration of the new government the export tax shall be 25 per centum of the rates of duty which are required by the laws of the United States to be levied, collected, and paid on like articles imported from foreign countries.

The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall place all funds received from such export taxes in a sinking fund, and such fund shall, in addition to other moneys available for that purpose, be applied solely to the payment of the principal and interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine Islands, its Provinces, municipalities, and instrumentalities, until such indebtedness has been fully discharged.

When used in this section in a geographical sense, the term "United States" includes all Territories and possessions of the United States, except the Philippine Islands, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the island of Guam.

Sec. 7. Until the final and complete withdrawal of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands—

(1) Every duly adopted amendment to the constitution of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be submitted to the President of the United States for approval. If the President approves the amendment or if the President fails to disapprove such amendment within six months from the time of its submission, the amendment shall take effect as a part of such constitution.

(2) The President of the United States shall have authority to suspend the taking effect of or the operation of any law, contract, or executive order of the government of the Com-

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nonwealth of the Philippine Islands, which in his judgment will result in a failure of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands to fulfill its contracts, or to meet its bonded indebtedness and interest thereon or to provide for its sinking funds, or which seems likely to impair the reserves for the protection of the currency of the Philippine Islands, or which in his judgment will violate international obligations of the United States.

(3) The Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall make an annual report to the President and Congress of the United States of the proceedings and operations of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and shall make such other reports as the President or Congress may request.

(4) The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a United

States High Commissioner to the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands who shall hold office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall be known as the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands. He shall be the representative of the President of the United States in the Philippine Islands and shall be recognized as such by the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, by the commanding officers of the military forces of the United States, and by all civil officials of the United States in the Philippine Islands. He shall have access to all records of the government or any subdivision thereof, and shall be furnished by the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands with such information as he shall request.

If the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands fails to pay any of its bonded or other indebtedness or the interest thereon when due or to fulfill any of its contracts, the United States High Commissioner shall immediately report the facts to the President, who may thereupon direct the High Commissioner to take over the customs officers and administration of the same, administer the same, and apply such part of the revenue received therefrom as may be necessary for the payment of such overdue indebtedness or for the fulfillment of such contracts. The United States High Commissioner shall annually, and at such other times as the President may require, render an official report to the President and Congress of the United States. He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may be lawfully delegated to him from time to time by the President under the provisions of this act.

The United States High Commissioner shall receive the same compensation as is now received by the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, and shall have such staff and assistants as the President may deem advisable and as may be appropriated for by Congress, including a financial expert who shall receive for submission to the High Commissioner a duplicate copy of the reports of the Insular Auditor. Appeals from decisions of the Insular Auditor may be taken to the President of the United States. The salaries and expenses of the High Commissioner and his staff and assistants shall be paid by the United States.

The first United States High Commissioner appointed under this Act shall take office upon the inauguration of the new government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

(5) The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall provide for the selection of a Resident Commissioner to the United States, and shall fix his term of office. He shall be the representative of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands and shall be entitled to official recognition as such by all departments upon presentation to the President of credentials signed by the Chief Executive of said government. He shall have a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, with the right of debate, but without the right of voting. His salary and expenses shall be fixed and paid by the government of the Philippine Islands. Until a Resident Commissioner is selected and qualified under this section, existing law governing the appointment of Resident Commissioners from the Philippine Islands shall continue in effect.

(6) Review by the Supreme Court of the United States of cases from the Philippine Islands shall be as now provided by law; and such review shall also extend to all cases involving the constitution of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

Sec. 8. (a) Effective upon the acceptance of this Act by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for that purpose, as provided in section 17—

(1) For the purposes of the Immigration Act of 1917, the Immigration Act of 1924 (except section 13 [c]), this section, and all other laws

(Please turn to page 24, col. 3)

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ness was not maintained and on the 13th prices again declined and there were reported a sale of small quantities of Puerto Ricans at 2.90 cents c. i. f. and two parcels of Coloso for prompt shipment at 0.86 cent and 0.85 cent c. and f., respectively.

The American sugar market continued in a depressed mood during the latter half of the month, one discouraging feature being the offering in the eastern territories of best whites at 3.95 cents which had a detrimental effect upon the refined market. Prices steadily declined in a dull and quiet market due in part to the Christmas holidays. At the end of the month the market was steady but with little business transacted at unchanged prices.

In spite of the depleted stocks the refiners continued to remain on the sidelines. Sooner or later they will have to re-stock to meet their requirements, but with an ample supply of duty-free sugar in sight, they are likely to continue their hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Future: Quotations for future deliveries on the Exchange fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
January.....	0.76	0.65	0.66
March.....	0.79	0.71	0.71
May.....	0.84	0.75	0.77
July.....	0.90	0.80	0.81
September.....	0.94	0.85	0.86
December.....	1.00	0.90	0.90

Philippine Sales: Sales of Philippine sugar amounting to 42,300 long tons were made for near and distant shipments during the month under review at prices ranging from 2.73 cents to 2.90 cents l. t. Resales amounting to 3,000 long tons were made at prices ranging from 2.82 cents to 2.90 cents l. t.

Stocks: The latest figures on the world's stocks in the United Kingdom, United States, Cuba, Java, and European statistical countries were 8,550,000 tons as compared with 8,517,000 tons in 1931 and 7,350,000 tons in 1930.

Local Market: In the local market for centrifugals, exporters' quotations fluctuated in sympathy with the prices ruling in the American market and ranged from P6.15 to P6.45 per picul. Latest quotations stood at from P6.20 to P6.25 per picul ex-godown Manila or Iloilo.

Crop Prospects: At the end of December, approximately one-third of the crop for 1932-1933 has been harvested or about 400,000 tons of

sugar already manufactured. The production of some of the large Centrals up to the end of December is given below:

Production in long tons of 2,240 lbs. up to Dec. 31, 1932	
Bristol-Murra Milling Co.	17,442
Madagan Estate, Inc.	20,214
Central Azucarera de Cebu	1,925
Central Azucarera del Danao	906
Central Benarim	4,846
Central Palma	4,618
Central San Isidro	5,042
Hawaiian-Philippine Co.	20,275
Isabela Sugar Co., Inc.	11,198
La Carlota Sugar Central	25,643
Lopez Sugar Central Mill Co.	8,508
Masao-Sugar Central Co.	21,613
San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.	21,441
Victorias Milling Co.	23,471
Calamba Sugar Estate	12,338
Central Azucarera de Calatagan	1,200
Central Azucarera de Tarlac	18,538
Central Azucarera Don Pedro	13,372
Central Luzon Milling Co.	9,770
Mount Arayat Sugar Co.	3,813
Pampanga Sugar Development Co.	27,659
Pampanga Sugar Mills	24,220
Central Santos-Lopez	2,974
Central Sara-Ajuy	2,959
Pilar Sugar Central	6,800
Philippine Milling Co.	3,850
Cebu Sugar Co.	1,795
TOTAL	317,870

Philippine Exports: Export statistics for the month of December, 1932, as reported to us showed that 122,005 long tons of centrifugals, and 6,956 long tons of refined were exported during the month. Exports of these two grades of sugar from the Philippines for the first two months of the current crop year 1932-1933 are as follows:

	Long Tons
Centrifugals.....	194,525
Refined.....	11,191
TOTAL	205,716

JAVA MARKET: According to information received from Java, the 1934 crop of Java is expected to be restricted drastically and indications are that it will probably not reach 500,000 tons. With this production, it is believed that the statistical position of Java will be balanced within a couple of years.

In the November 25th issue of the *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre*, Paris, France, appears the following news item:

"Amsterdam telegraph the rumor that 100,000 tons 1931 Muscovado have been sold at f. 3.50 per 100 kilos, f.o.b. Java. Amsterdam seemed quite pleased. Evidently the price is bad,—that is how the cable runs—but it is a solace to know that Java again got rid of another 100,000 tons."

The Javan Muscovado sugar is equivalent to our centrifugal sugar 96". According to the above item, 100,000 tons of the 1931 Java Muscovado sugar were sold f.o.b. at f. 3.50 per 100 kilos. This is equivalent to P1.77 per P. 1 picul on the basis of exchange at par.

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
Addition Hills



As shown below, the total Manila real estate sales during 1932 were but little more than half of the 1931 business but greater than 1921 and not far behind 1923:

1919.....	P21,859,572
1920.....	17,677,811
1921.....	8,827,689
1922.....	10,082,089
1923.....	10,277,448
1924.....	13,038,861
1925.....	15,404,742
1926.....	12,710,666
1927.....	11,995,124
1928.....	16,884,814
1929.....	18,110,918
1930.....	16,922,298
1931.....	18,522,382
1932.....	9,857,037

Sales, City of Manila

Sta.	1932	1931
Cruz	P 95,826	P347,107
Sampaloc	41,669	95,448
Tondo	84,725	57,322
Binondo	134,612	133,112
San Nicolas	86,071	45,225
Ermita	95,347	9,000
Malate	6,492	8,524
Paco	12,400	17,149
Intramuros		6,000
San Miguel		16,000
Santa Mesa	132,548	92,000
Santa Ana	76,149	20,800
Pandacan	6,700	1,752

P755,339 P749,439

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Full Official Text of...

(Continued from page 18)

of the United States relating to the immigration, extension, or expulsion of aliens, citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States shall be considered as if they were aliens. For such purposes the Philippine Islands shall be considered as a separate country and shall have for each fiscal year a quota of fifty. This paragraph shall not apply to a person coming or seeking to come to the Territory of Hawaii who does not apply for and secure an immigration or passport visa but such immigration shall be determined by the Department of the Interior on the basis of the needs of industries in the Territory of Hawaii.

(2) Citizens of the Philippine Islands who are not citizens of the United States shall not be admitted to the continental United States from the Territory of Hawaii (whether entering such Territory before or after the effective date of this section) unless they belong to a class declared to be nonimmigrants by section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1924 or to a class declared to be nonquota immigrants under the provisions of section 1 of such Act other than subdivision (c) thereof, or unless they were admitted to such Territory under an immigration visa. The

Secretary of Labor shall by regulations provide a method for such exclusion and for the admission of such excepted classes.

(3) Any Foreign Service officer may be assigned to duty in the Philippine Islands, under a commission as a consular officer, for such period as may be necessary and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, during which assignment such officer shall be considered as stationed in a foreign country; but his powers and duties shall be confined to the performance of such of the official acts and notarial and other services, which such officer might properly perform in respect of the administration of the immigration laws if assigned to a foreign country as such Secretary of State.

(4) For the purposes of sections 18 and 20 of the Immigration Act of 1917, as amended, the Philippine Islands shall be considered to be a foreign country.

(b) The provisions of this section are in addition to the provisions of the immigration laws now in force, and shall be enforced as a part of such laws, and all the penal or other provisions of such laws, not inapplicable, shall apply to and be enforced in connection with the provisions of this section. An alien, although admissible under the provisions of this section, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of the immigration laws other than this section, and an alien, although admissible under the provisions of the immigration laws other than this section, shall not be admitted to the United States if he is excluded by any provision of this section.

(c) Terms defined in the Immigration Act of 1924 shall, when used in this section, have the meaning assigned to such terms in that Act.

Sec. 9. There shall be no obligation on the part of the United States to meet the interest or principal of bonds and other obligations of the Government of the Philippine Islands or of the provincial and municipal government thereof, hereafter issued during the continuance of United States sovereignty in the Philippine Islands; *Provided*, That such bonds and obligations hereafter issued shall not be exempt from the taxation in the United States or by authority of the United States.

RECOGNITION OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY

Sec. 10. On the fourth day of July, immediately following the expiration of a period of ten years from the date of the inauguration of the government under the constitution provided for in this Act, the President of the United States shall by proclamation withdraw and surrender all right of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control, or sovereignty then existing and exercised by the United States in and over the territory and people of the Philippine Islands, including all military and other reservations of the Government of the United States in the Philippines (except such land or property reserved under section 5 as may be designated by the President of the United States not later than two years after the date of such proclamation), and, on behalf of the United States, shall recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of the government instituted by the people thereof, under the constitution then in force; *Provided*, That the constitution has been previously amended to include the following provisions:

(1) That the property rights of the United States and the Philippine Islands shall be promptly adjusted and settled, and that all existing property rights of citizens or corporations of the United States shall be acknowledged, respected, and safeguarded to the same extent as property rights of citizens of the Philippine Islands.

(2) That the officials elected and serving under the constitution adopted pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be constitutional officers of the free and independent government of the Philippine Islands and qualified to function in all respects as if elected directly under such government, and shall serve their full terms of office as prescribed in the constitution.

(3) That the debts and liabilities of the Philippine Islands, its Province, cities, municipalities, and instrumentalities, which shall be valid and subsisting at the time of the final and complete withdrawal of the sovereignty of the United States, shall be assumed by the free and independent government of the Philippine Islands; and that where bonds have been issued under authority of an Act of Congress of the United States by the Philippine Islands, or any Province, city, or municipality therein, the Philippine government will make adequate provision for the necessary funds for the payment of interest and principal, and such obligations shall be a first lien on the taxes collected in the Philippine Islands.

(4) That the government of the Philippine Islands, on becoming independent of the United States, will assume all continuing obligations assumed by the United States under the treaty of peace with Spain ending said Philippine Islands to the United States.

(5) That by way of further assurance the government of the Philippine Islands will embody the foregoing provisions (except paragraph (2)) in a treaty with the United States.

NEUTRALIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Sec. 11. The President is requested, at the

earliest practicable date to enter into negotiations with foreign powers with a view to the conclusion of a treaty for the perpetual neutralization of the Philippine Islands; and when Philippine independence shall have been achieved.

NOTIFICATION TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Sec. 12. Upon the proclamation and recognition of the independence of the Philippine Islands the President shall notify the governments with which the United States is in diplomatic correspondence thereof and invite said governments to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands.

TARIFF DUTIES AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Sec. 13. After the Philippine Islands have become a free and independent nation there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from other foreign countries; *Provided*, That at least one year prior to the date fixed in this Act for the independence of the Philippine Islands there shall be held a conference of representatives of the Government of the United States and the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, such representatives to be appointed by the

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President of the United States and the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, respectively, for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations between the Government of the United States and the independent government of the Philippine Islands, the time, place, and manner of holding such conference to be determined by the President of the United States; but nothing in this proviso shall be construed to modify or affect in any way any provision of this Act relating to the procedure leading up to Philippine independence or the date upon which the Philippine Islands shall become independent.

Sec. 14. Upon the final and complete withdrawal of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands the immigration laws of the United States (including all the provisions thereof relating to persons ineligible to citizenship) shall apply to persons who were born in the Philippine Islands to the same extent as in the case of other foreign countries.

CERTAIN STATUTES CONTINUED IN FORCE

Sec. 15. Except as in this Act otherwise provided, the laws now or hereafter in force in the Philippine Islands shall continue in force in the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands until altered, amended, or repealed by the legislature of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands or by the Congress of the United States, and all references in such laws to the Philippines or Philippine Islands shall be construed to mean the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. The government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be deemed successor to the present government of the Philippine Islands and of all the rights and obligations thereof. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all laws or parts of laws relating to the present government of the Philippine Islands and its administration are hereby repealed as of the date of the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands.

Sec. 16. If any provision of this Act is declared unconstitutional or the applicability thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the Act and the applicability of such provisions to other persons and circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 17. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not take effect until accepted by concurrent resolution of the Philippine Legislature or by a convention called for the purpose of passing upon that question as may be provided by the Philippine Legislature.

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company

The volume of Commodity received in Manila during the month of December, 1932, via the Manila Railroad are as follows:

Rice, cavans	71,283
Sugar, piculs	760,664
Copra, piculs	158,371
Coconuts	295,900
Decimated Coconuts in cases	1,625
Tobacco, bales	1,328
Lumber and Timber B. F.	393,671

The freight revenue car loading statistics for four weeks ending December 10, 1932, as compared with the same period for the year 1931 are given below:

FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADINGS

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	1932	1931	1932	1931	Cars	Tonnage
Rice	132	354	1,232	3,770	(222)	(2,538)
Palay	53	56	458	565	(3)	(107)
Sugar	1,065	761	29,551	22,131	304	7,420
Sugar cane	7,667	5,556	135,492	94,232	2,111	41,260
Copra	863	790	6,410	6,265	73	145
Coconuts	64	227	637	2,487	(163)	(1,850)
Molasses	105	76	3,043	2,123	29	920
Hemp	5	8	52	63	(3)	(11)
Tobacco	3	8	15	46	(5)	(31)
Livestock	19	42	96	196	(23)	(100)
Mineral Products	238	210	3,067	2,391	28	676
Lumber and Timber	137	141	3,613	3,225	(4)	388
Other Forest Products	2	6	33	43	(4)	(10)
Manufactures	63	81	982	916	(18)	66
All others including LCL	2,282	2,078	17,621	15,733	204	1,888
TOTAL	12,698	10,394	202,302	154,186	2,304	48,116

SUMMARY

Week ending Nov. 26, 1932	4,043	3,312	65,148	49,421	731	15,727
Week ending Dec. 3, 1932	4,131	3,421	65,034	51,079	710	13,955
Week ending Dec. 10, 1932	4,524	3,661	72,120	53,686	863	18,434
TOTAL	12,698	10,394	202,302	154,186	2,304	48,116

NOTE:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.