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Expert Reviews of Commerce



When You Want To Be Real Nice----offer

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Made In Four Sizes

Famous Around The World

Made by

TABACALERA

ORIGINATOR'S OF HIGH GRADE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO PRODUCTS

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San Miguel Brewery

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NOW—before the rains set in—
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help you select a most appropriate
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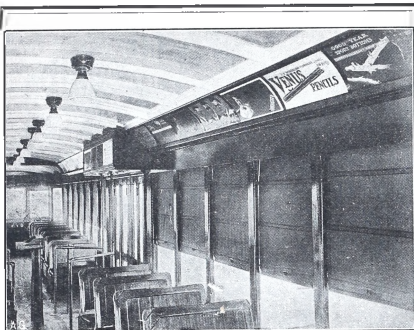
Undoubtedly, genuine sole leather as used in all ESCO shoes and chemically treated with this marvelous compound, will prevent absorption and keep the water from the feet—thus helping to protect one's HEALTH!

MORE, IT WILL PRACTICALLY GIVE TWICE THE WEAR YOU HAVE BEEN FORMERLY GETTING IN EVERY PAIR. Every day in every way, ESCO shoes are getting better and better!

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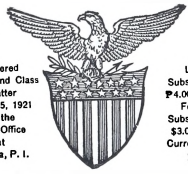


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Currency, per
year

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

July, 1933 Vol. XIII, No. 7

Single Copies:
35 Centavos
WALTER ROBB
Editor and
Manager



Governor General Murphy Lunches at Chamber of Commerce



The Speakers' Table: Luncheon to Governor General Frank Murphy

Left to right:—Vice President C. S. Salmon, Rear Admiral C. E. Courtney, His Excellency, Governor General Frank Murphy, President H. M. Cavender, Major General Edwin E. Booth, U.S.A., commanding the Philippine department, President S. F. Gaches of the Heacock company, Joseph E. Mills, financial adviser to Governor Murphy, and Director P. A. Meyer.

Some 120 representative business men, members of the chamber of commerce, participated in the chamber of commerce's pleasure in having His Excellency, Governor General Frank Murphy at luncheon Wednesday, June 28. Among the other prominent guests were Admiral Courtney and Major General Booth. Managing the introductions, President Howard M. Cavender introduced President Samuel F. Gaches

of the Heacock company to speak on behalf of the chamber of commerce and the American community in the Philippines. This task Mr. Gaches performed with grace and point. Governor General Frank Murphy's response, sincere and cordial, was well received and made an excellent impression. Prior to the luncheon every one present had opportunity to meet Governor Murphy.

Time's Industrial Recovery Act Survey

Out from under the final scrimmage on Capitol Hill last week squeezed a final version of the National Industrial Recovery Act, ready for the President's signature. A compromise between House and Senate, this titanic measure contained the following features:

Control. The 7,000 industries of the U. S. are brought under Government control by investing them with a public interest. Control takes the form of executive approval of voluntary trade codes reducing working hours, fixing wages, rationing production, regulating competition.

License. To bring balky industries into line the President can clamp a licensing system down on them. By canceling a license he may put one concern or a whole industry out of business until it is ready to subscribe to a fair trade code. The licensing period is one year instead of two. Last week many a manufacturer was threatening to shut up shop altogether rather than submit to this gun-at-head provision of the law.

Embargo. Because cheap goods from abroad may undermine the U. S. market and defeat domestic recovery, the President is authorized to embargo any and all imports.

Anti-Trust Laws. The President is to set aside at will the Sherman and Clayton Acts to permit industrial work & wage codes to operate legally. The Senate attempted to nullify industrial control by prohibiting price-fixing. A

tacit admission that price-fixing is to form a part of most trade agreements was made when that prohibition was finally knocked out. Labor. No employer may require his men to join a company union to get a job or keep them out of a regular one to hold it. "Open shop" manufacturers loudly lamented this section as giving an undue advantage to organized labor.

Public Works. To make several million new jobs the President is handed \$3,300,000,000 for public works. Part he will spend on Federal buildings, new warships, the Tennessee Valley development, river & harbor improvements. The rest he may give, not loan, to states and cities to build roads, sewers, bridges, water-works, docks. There are no strings about self-liquidating projects and only his own conscience limits the President's giving power.

To provide money the House passed a \$3,459,480,008 deficiency appropriation bill—largest in U. S. peacetime history. Loud were the Republican yells that this monster appropriation hopelessly unbalanced the budget. So it would have if President Roosevelt had met it out of ordinary treasury receipts. But he is to borrow the \$3,300,000,000 from the U. S. public and put it aside in a special emergency budget. Debt to an all-time high, the regular budget will be unaffected. Many a financial commentator considered this a deceptive if not dishonest form of Federal bookkeeping; many another

thought it the only sane thing to do. Taxes. To pay the interest on these public works borrowings and amortize them, \$227,000,000 per year is to be raised in special taxes to accord with the special budget idea. Mississippi's Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, successfully framed the final revenue section which replaced the House schedule for increased income taxes. Funds will be raised as follows:

- 1) A 1/10 of 1% tax on the capital value of all corporations, each company being free to fix its own worth. If it underestimates its value to reduce this levy, it will be caught at the other end by a 5% penalty tax on all profits over 12-1/2% of its own valuation. Estimated yield: \$80,000,000.
- 2) A 5% tax on all dividends to be paid by the company declaring them. If a stockholder is voted a \$1,000 dividend, he will get a check for \$950 and the balance will go to the Treasury. As now, such dividends will not be taxed under the normal income rates. Generous companies may pay the tax without cutting dividend checks. Estimated yield: \$73,000,000.
- 3) An increase in the gasoline tax from 1¢ to 1-1/2¢ per gal. Estimated yield: \$62,000,000.
- 4) Administrative changes to prevent taxpayers from carrying security losses over to the next year, partners from deducting partnership losses on securities from their personal returns, private bankers from deducting their short-term capital losses. Estimated yield: \$15,000,000.

President Roosevelt had been given everything he asked for in the National Recovery Act. All that remained was for him to make it live up to its name.

Philippine Sugar Industry Under the Proposed Quotas

Problems the centrals and planters will face in meeting quota limitations in the United States

The inset on this page gives the estimated production of sugar from the cane crop in the Philippines now coming on for harvest. The Coulter conferences now in progress at Washington propose fixing a limit of about 850,000 long tons to the amount of this sugar that may be sold duty free in the United States. The Hawes-Cutting bill proposes about the same thing, to take effect when the commonwealth government provided in the bill is established. That could hardly be earlier than sometime in 1935, granting that the Hawes-Cutting bill will be accepted and will actually go into effect. Meantime the American domestic sugar industry needs relief, pressure for quotas of sugar grown in Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines is so insistent that it would not be surprising if they were agreed upon at Washington and put into effect before this paper is printed.

In other words, there is hardly a prospect that Philippine sugar can escape a quota in the United States. There are, on the contrary, prospects that a third of the crop coming on for harvest will be subject to duty when sold in the United States. The estimated crop approaches 1,350,000 long tons. Say it will prove to be no more than 1,200,000 long tons; it is probable at this moment that only about 850,000 tons of it will be sold free of duty, some 400,000 tons will pay duty. If this is not the fate of this crop, at least it may be expected for the next. The industry faces quotas and the question arises as to how it may survive and take the fullest advantage of such an arrangement. The American sugar duty is \$2.50 per 100 pounds, which is ₱7 a picul. To escape it up to a yearly quota of 850,000 long tons, Philippine sugar production must be cut one third.

There looms also the problem of allotting the quota. The Hawes-Cutting bill allots it adversely to new centrals and planters who have not had opportunity to bring up their yields per hectare, by basing it upon the average of sugar from the Philippines sold in the United States in 1931, 1932 and 1933 central by central; and between planters and centrals, on the basis of the sugar to which each is entitled. In his cable to Washington June 24, Governor General Frank Murphy suggested that allocation of a quota that may be fixed for the Philippines by the Coulter conferences be left to the Philippine government. Under such an arrangement, distinctly not in the Hawes-Cutting bill, the newer centrals and the planters associated with them might obtain an opportunity to survive, but only at the expense of the older centrals and planters.

For the islands to have full advantage of a quota, each central must produce its allotment. What one fails of can't be distributed to the others, and what one district fails of producing can't be distributed to the other districts of the islands. This of course under the Hawes-Cutting bill, so it might be better to have a quota fixed by conference.

In one district of the islands where the quota question has been carefully studied the area in cane is 10,000 hectares.

The central's allotment of quota sugar is expected to be about 700,000 piculs, the expected crop is about 1,000,000 piculs. Production of sugar in this district must be cut about 300,000 piculs. Some planters in the district produce 100 piculs or more to the hectare, others no more than 60 piculs. It is expected to average all production at 70 piculs to the hectare. The planter who has 100 hectares in cane yielding 100 piculs to the hectare agrees to put 30 hectares into other crops; or to moderate his efficiency, or at any rate to produce no more than 7,000 piculs of sugar a year. If he confines his cane to 70 hectares, he economizes ₱7,200 in his yearly expenses, for it costs ₱240 a hectare to grow cane. But his share of the crop per hectare is 60 piculs, his profit at this time about ₱2 a picul. His sacrifice of income in putting 30 hectares of cane

land into other crops is therefore ₱3,600 less whatever returns the other crops may make him—also less the expected rise in sugar prices.

The quotas are proposed as a means of bettering the sugar market permanently. The promise is held out that this is likely to be more than a rise of ₱2 a picul. By conforming to a quota the Philippines may lose nothing in actual income from sugar. This planter, too, if the market rises as much as ₱2 a picul, will actually gain from putting 30 hectares of his farm of 100 hectares into other crops than cane; gain, that is, more than he now gains from 100 hectares of cane.

To go on with the arrangement in this planter's district, the neighbor now producing 60 piculs of sugar to the hectare doesn't have the privilege of planting additional land; he undertakes to bring his yields up to the standard district level of 70 piculs to the hectare on the land already in cane. He will be encouraged to do this by the central, which can make up its allotment nowhere else and depends on him alone to keep its allotment full.

In this district, however, and in every district, something more than the allotment must be produced, or planned to be produced, else there will be an inevitable falling below the quota allotments. Plagues and unfavorable seasons are factors that vary production whether man wills or no. To keep the al-

lotments up to quota there must be sugar enough to offset these factors. It is evident enough, too, that under a quota the industry can't go on to that intensive production already reached by Hawaii and Java, 200 piculs or more to the hectare. It would mean a crop of about 4,000,000 long tons a year and the probable wiping out of all quotas. The Philippines being granted a quota, the American industry that is at the bottom of the movement, aided by the Cuban industry so earnestly abetting its efforts, will expect the Philippine crop to be definitely pegged at about the quota figure. To do that with fairness to planter and central, to new central and old, will be no easy task. Above-quota Cuban sugar won't be allowed in the United States. The same rule applied to the Philippines would be another seriously complicating factor in the problem the industry faces here.

SUGAR BY PROVINCES

There are 44 sugar centrals in the Philippines, from which recent reports indicate total production of something more than 1,300,000 metric tons of centrifugal sugar from the 1933-1934 crop now coming on for grinding. It is assumed this estimate is liberal, the crop may not exceed 1,200,000 metric tons. Another fact is that the crop year varies from the calendar year, basis of the quota in the Hawes-Cutting bill.

Eighteen of the centrals are in Negros, where production of more than 700,000 metric tons is expected.

Sixteen of the centrals are in Luzon, where production of more than 425,000 metric tons is expected.

Six of the centrals are in Panay, where production of more than 88,500 metric tons is expected.

Mindoro has one central, expecting production of about 11,800 metric tons.

Cebu has two centrals, expecting production of about 40,000 metric tons.

Leyte has one central, Ormoc, expecting production of about 13,695 metric tons.

It is very early in the season to estimate the expected crop. There is a natural effort on the part of centrals to come out as favorably under a quota as possible by submitting maximum estimates; it seems to the *Journal* that it would be conservative to discount the estimates by 10% and fix upon 1,200,000 metric tons as next season's probable maximum production of centrifugal sugar.

Murphy Wants Lower General Bank Interest Rate

Mills succeeds Schwulst on National Bank board, Rockwell retires, Cotterman and Day continue

This page carries the balance sheet as of December 31 of the Philippine National Bank, considered one of the strongest central-bank balance sheets in the world today. At the stockholders' annual meeting Governor General Frank Murphy congratulated the officers and directors of the bank on its excellent position, emphasized the importance of keeping bank assets liquid with ample security behind every loan, also the importance of reducing non-liquid accounts and the advisability of lowering the general bank interest rate. Joseph E. Mills, financial adviser of Governor Murphy, was elected a director and the vice chairman of the board of directors succeeding E. B. Schwulst.

C. M. Hoskins and Benito Razon were elected directors of the bank. One directorship was not filled. By resignation, E. B. Schwulst, J. C. Rockwell and José de Leon retired from the board.

An interesting chapter in the progress of the bank is its adventure in furnishing the bulk of the capital some 15 years ago to build six large sugar centrals for corporations organized by Filipino planters. The early period of this venture was gloomy. The capital investment was large and supervision was not effective. But now the venture bears a different

and more favorable aspect. It is the basis of much profitable business of the bank, including exchange from a large bulk of sugar annually sold in New York.

In 1922 on October 31 the six centrals owed in principal to the bank P38,791,901. By October 31, 1926, this had mounted to P46,723,226. On June 30 this year it had been reduced to P14,141,963 on four centrals, two of the original six debtor centrals having pulled themselves out of the red side of the ledger some years ago, but remaining good customers of the bank still. In principal then, the centrals have repaid the bank P23,581,263.

There will be additional payments before the close of the sugar year October 31. One central that paid its debt some years ago and now pays yearly dividends of 20% to its stockholders, owed the bank in 1925 about P6,000,000; it has since practically doubled its capacity and now has an enviable cash position.

In interest the centrals of this group have paid the bank P16,500,000. This is about the price for which, ten years ago, there was a serious proposal to sell them under the hammer.

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK Consolidated Statement of Condition December 31, 1932

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand.....	P 4,005,320.06	Capital.....	P10,000,000.00
Due from Insular Treasurer—Circulation Reserve.....	2,500,000.00	Surplus.....	6,137,074.05
Due from Banks—		Reserve for Self-Insurance.....	246,635.40
U. S. and Foreign Banks.....	P 5,919,119.36	Reserve for Contingencies—	
Local Banks.....	226,625.83	Assets Acquired.....	P 2,169,833.48
Cheques and Other Cash Items.....	96,680.95	Other Assets.....	3,514,337.07
Total Cash and Exchange.....	12,747,746.20	Unearned Discount.....	60,637.71
Bonds.....		Uncollected Interest on Loans.....	669,274.95
P. I. Government, U. S. Gov't. and other Prime		Uncollected Profit.....	1,858,702.64
Readily Marketable Bonds.....	27,627,908.52*	Deposits—	
Commercial Loans—		Government Deposits.....	P35,371,406.21
Bankers' Acceptances, Export and Import Bills		Individual Deposits.....	20,364,549.09
and other similar self-liquidating bills.....	10,706,925.07	Trust Deposits.....	3,575.28
Total primary and secondary reserves.....	P51,082,579.79	Sub-Total.....	P55,739,530.58
Loans and Discounts.....	40,045,701.59	Due to Banks—	
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures—		U. S. and Foreign Banks.....	P 137,999.82
Real Estate Owned.....	P 339,969.03	Local Banks.....	329,535.82
Furniture and Fixtures.....	115,370.01	Sub-Total.....	P 467,535.64
Miscellaneous Assets—		Total Deposits.....	56,207,066.22
Assets Acquired in Settlement of		Bank Notes in Circulation (Net).....	9,806,721.00
Loans.....	P 2,169,833.48	Real Estate Mortgage Bonds.....	1,200,000.00
Premium on Bonds.....	361,873.76*	Miscellaneous Liabilities.....	655,354.90
Other Assets.....	217,345.90	Reserve for Taxes.....	663,339.98
Undistributed Expenses—Agencies.....	1,644.73	Reserve for Gratuities.....	1,141,514.57
Sub-Total.....	P94,334,318.35	Inter-Branch Accounts (Net).....	
		Sub-Total.....	P94,334,318.35
		CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS	
Exchange Contracts.....	P 1,412,094.89	Exchange Contracts.....	P 1,412,094.89
Letters of Credit—Unused.....	1,817,340.04	Letters of Credit—Unused.....	1,817,340.04
Bills on Hand—Collection.....	682,087.25	Bills Received for Collection.....	682,087.25
Customers' Items for Safekeeping.....	1,244,539.85	Customers' Items for Safekeeping.....	1,244,539.85
Total.....	P99,490,380.38	Total.....	P99,490,380.38

*These bonds are carried at cost, but depreciation in the current market value is covered by reserves.

(Signed) GEO. W. PORTER, Auditor.
(Representative of the Insular Auditor).

(Signed) RAFAEL CORPUS,
President.

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BENITO RAZON.

Philippines Film Industry Steps Forward



The airplane enters into the making of Manila talkies

Showmen Tait & Harris bid fair at present to become the pioneers in the Philippines in putting Tagalog talkies over in a really big way. The reason seems obvious. To their bent for showmanship they have added an investment in lot and equipment of P80,000 and must add more to the tune of thousands for the sound-proof studios necessary to make talkies successfully during the rainy season. These studios are under construction. Meantime, Malayan Movies under José Nepumoceno, continues making pictures; they have recently made three in collaboration with Tait & Harris for the sound effects.

Behind another budding company, Mayon Pictures, is Roman Caro of the Caro Electric Company.

The Tait & Harris lot is on calle Inverness, Santa Ana. Four successful talkies have been

made there, under such drawbacks as the recording of the crowing of roosters during the filming of a storm at sea. It is such drawbacks that soundproof studios eliminate. The trade name chosen for their talkie business is Philippine Films, Inc.

It is quite definitely proved that Tagalog talkies will be popular, if well done, far beyond Manila and the surrounding provinces where Tagalog is the popular language. Apparently Tagalog is acceptable in all provinces south of Manila, even Zamboanga. A Tagalog talkie made in Manila recently crossed more on its first showing in Iloilo than in its first showing in Manila, yet Iloilo is a Bisayan city where Spanish is still much in vogue. The merit of the camera work has much to do with the popularity of locally made pictures. Tait & Harris have tried to omit nothing, in founding their talking pictures venture, to make the photography, sound and synchronization first rate.

Sound and picture are simultaneously filmed, on different films. Then, when the cutting is done, on a third film sound and picture come out together. It is claimed the technique is the latest and best. Saving the owners and the experts from Hollywood, everyone on the lot is Philippine born. So there is a slogan: *Philippine Films Made by Filipinos*. Cameraman John Silver finds Manila actors adaptable to work before the camera; they are not camera-conscious, their natural histrionic ability is tractable.

Director Fernando Toledo, native of Valencia, experienced at Hollywood, works agreeably with the castes and finds among the actors a willingness to learn and be taught. Harry Blanchard is the tsar of sound. Hugh Gwynne dominates the developing and cutting department. George "Doc" Harris takes general charge.

With two companies in the field and another in prospect, making talkies will mean additional employment in Manila. The themes of Philip-

pine talkies are of course very simple. Generally they ring the changes on the old, old story of rural innocence betrayed by the city's dash and brilliance; the cruelty of life in town, its sweetness in the kind and unspoiled country. They keep to the field of melodrama, and play upon the domestic emotions. The emotional appeal can't be too broad. An early picture made by Nepumoceno was advertised: *A Very Sad Story! Don't Miss It!* Tragically goes over well. Comedy relief is of the broadest. Names indicate the type: *Ang Mutia ng Pamilihan*, *The Pearl of the Market*; *Dr. Kuba* (a striving after Lon Chaney effects); *Ang Monghita*, *The Little Nun*; *Pañal na Ginto*, *The Golden Dagger*; and Tait & Harris's next release, *Mga Utala*, *The Orphans*.

The Orphans is a shipwreck theme. The cabin set is oscillated on rockers to simulate a tossing by waves. Wind comes from a squirrel-cage wheel turned under stretched canvas, thunder from a suspended sheet of iron, all very realistic. It takes hours to prepare a set, moments only for the use of it. Modern inventions come into the pictures, airplanes and landings by parachute, swanky motor cars, opulent home scenes.



A sailor counsels a shipwrecked lad in the talkie *Mga Utala* being made in Manila

Islands' Oldest Life Insurance Company Celebrates



Annual Banquet of the Insular Life Assurance Company

TTT Photo

On June 26 the Singson Encarnación club of the Insular Life Assurance Company, oldest of the local life insurance companies, banqueted the company's directors at the Manila hotel. Vice President Charles S. Salmon of the chamber

of commerce is the general agent of the company. Left to right in the picture: Isaac Barza, Dr. Ignacio Ortigas, R. U. Sanchez, José McMicking, D. B. Ambrosio, Secretary of Agriculture V. Singson Encarnación, E. W. Schedler, Vicente

Arias, Dr. E. Roa, José Araneta, G. Abella, Leopoldo Melian, Abdon Lorente, José McMicking, jr., C. S. Salmon, Francisco Ortigas, Romulo H. David, and F. J. Santos.

The British World View of Commerce

From the current number of the London Chamber of Commerce Journal accessible at the library of the American Chamber of Commerce

India

Six important Japanese cotton organizations, in a statement on the repudiation of the Indo-Japanese commercial treaty, now say that should the Indian Government not alter its attitude, the Japanese organizations are firmly resolved to act, "considering the grave nature of the problem." They add that the termination of the treaty without preliminary negotiations and the recent Anti-Dumping Law passed by the Indian Legislature constitute "an unfriendly act," and an extreme boycott of Japanese goods, which is not only against the interests of the Indian public, but will also result in unhappy consequences to the treaty relations between India and Japan.

The Anti-Dumping Act is regarded by these associations more in the nature of protection for Lancashire than as a safeguard for the Indian textile industry, "in which there has been phenomenal expansion since the war." No decision, however, has been taken regarding the boycott of Indian cotton pending further negotiations, although Japanese traders are advocating it.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and the Delhi piece-goods merchants, have asked the Government of India immediately to save the textile industry from ruin by action under the Anti-Dumping Act.

How "Anti-Dumping Act" Works.—The "Anti-Dumping Act" which the Legislative Assembly has just passed has so been drafted as to secure two important purposes. In the first place, the power of direct executive action given to the Governor-General-in-Council will enable steps for the preservation of threatened industries. In the second place, it lays upon the Legislature responsibility for the endorsement or cancellation of every step of the kind taken by the Executive Government. There can, in this respect, be no sitting on the fence.

The Legislature must endorse by resolutions in both Houses every protective measure taken. In this way the authority of the Legislature over the import tariff is preserved and the right of the consumers to have their viewpoint asserted against such protective measures, if they wish to have it asserted, is secured.

The non-official European group in the Legislative Assembly, who at the time of the annual Budget debate specially demanded protective legislation of this kind, urged upon the authorities the need of speedy action, because, they said, small Indian industries were "tottering under the cut-throat competition of dumped imported goods."

Canada

The shift of the United States toward controlled inflation is a matter of deep interest to Canada because of the close economic attachment existing between the two countries. Canada's position, it now appears, would not be jeopardized even if the United States enforced the extreme sanctions in the measure that has passed the Senate, but still has to face a less partial lower house. The view held in banking circles here is that inflation in the United States, while it would tend to bring our dollar in closer alignment with New York funds, would result in an increased outlet for our goods and materials in United States markets which with the further trade stimulus in a sharply higher sterling rate here would result materially to our advantage.

The sharp rise in wheat has materially brightened our economic picture during the past month. Our carryover is still sufficiently large to permit the country at large to benefit materially from the sharp advance. Coming at this time, too, the rise in wheat will no doubt tend to stimulate seeding operations in Western Canada, and contribute to the maintenance of normal acreage at least.

The latest move, to which reference was made last month, in the direction of reducing our national costs is a reduction of bank interest rates in Canada on savings deposits. No immediate effect was apparent in the bond market, as it was rather affected by other extraneous and conflicting influences.

The departure of the United States from the Gold Standard was a development of some moment to our gold mining companies. Hitherto the producers sold their product to the Government, and were paid the equivalent of New York funds, the price being the average of the quotation on funds for the three days at the time of the receipt of the metal. Now with the United States off gold, and the American dollar at a substantial discount in terms of gold currencies, it is clear that that currency is no longer a fair measure of value of gold. The sterling quotation establishes prices here, and it was significant in this connection that a shipment of gold was recently dispatched to London, to be sold in the open market there.

Australia

The actual balance of trade in favour of Australia for eight months of the current statistical year, July to February inclusive, was £26,641,000, being slightly in excess of the favourable balance for eight months of the previous year. Then, however, the bullion and specie balance was £4,377,000, whereas now it is £13,236,000. The large bullion and specie balance is wholly on account of shipments by the Commonwealth Bank of gold from its reserves for conversion into sterling. The amount taken into account from July 1 to end of February was 6,417,270 sovereigns, whose estimated value is £stg9,053,169 and £A11,316,768. The actual commodity balance for the period was £stg13,405,000 compared with £stg22,042,000 for the corresponding period of 1931-32.

In quantity exports of primary products generally showed increases as compared with the corresponding period last year, but in many cases there was a fall in values. Shipments of cheese increased in volume by 44 per cent, butter by 20 per cent, and milk and cream by 92 per cent. Wheat increased by 5 per cent, and flour by 4 per cent. Sugar exports were 35 per cent less, wine 22 per cent less, and coal 25 per cent less. Exports of meat in value were generally lower, also sugar, copper, zinc and timber.

On the import side apparel and textiles showed an increase of 36 per cent, and the advance in metals and machinery was equal to 67 per cent; the greatest increase in the section being motor chassis, from £216,000 to £1,004,000 for 1932-33.

With the passing of nine months of the financial year the Budgetary position continued satisfactory. Federal revenue amounted to £52,285,000, and expenditure to £49,954,000, giving a surplus of £2,331,000 or £135,000 less than at the end of eight months.

United States

A marked revival of trade has been indicated recently. An industrial survey tends to show that a return to normal is slowly gathering momentum. One of the best signs of it is the announcement by a number of corporations and factories and firms of a 5 or 10 per cent increase in wages, and this is somewhat more than one would expect so early after an improvement in business has begun. Whether this will last, or whether it is merely seasonal, it is hard to say at this moment. A general upward turn in confidence and business has been apparent since the middle of March, just after the banks reopened. Commercial failures have decreased. Steel production, which is considered the barometer of business, is now 20 per cent of normal as compared with 14 per cent in the third week in March. Encouraging improvement is indicated in seasonal trades and in trades allied with brewing of beer.

Historic Plaza Names in Downtown Manila

An initial paper in this magazine on historic street names in downtown Manila promised a later one about the plazas, Cervantes, Moraga, Sta. Cruz and Goiti; but another, *Moriones*, because it is taking on the character of a *Hyde Park* or *Washington Square*, may be added. Notes in the Salt-Heistand manuscript that gave the data on streets have the following to say about the plazas listed in this paragraph:

"*Cervantes*. Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra was born in Madrid in October 1547, of an old and noble Castilian family, and died in poverty on April 23, 1616, after many hardships and experiences. He distinguished himself by great bravery at the battle of Lepanto (one of the world's decisive battles), but on his way home was captured by pirates, and imprisoned in Algiers for five years, only securing his ransom by complete beggary of his family. In 1605 he produced the first part of *Don Quixote* (a book that still makes all the world envy Spain Cervantes's genius), which at once became popular. The second part was not published until the year before his death, as a jealous contemporary had written a false sequel. As a truly brave man Cervantes could claim the right to laugh at the mock bravery of a sentimental chivalry."

Briefly, Cervantes bade medieval chivalry adieu with guffaws equally from the gallery and from the pit and the boxes; his wholesome humor will leave intransigence for all time, as his renown will forever reflect glory upon Spain and evoke the reading man's respect for his people.

"*Moraga*. Fernando de Moraga, Franciscan friar, was born in Alcozer, Spain. After joining the Franciscan order, he went to Mexico where he served for a time as parish priest in Michoacan. The date of his departure for the Philippines is unknown, but in 1579 he was living in Dilao (now Paco). On May 14, 1605, he was chosen parish priest of Santa Ana (for long a famous Franciscan shrine). On April 16, 1616, we find him presiding over the chapter of the Franciscans in the islands. After two ineffectual attempts to return to Spain as a member of the general chapter of the order, he was, on the third effort, forced to take port in Malacca. Hence he passed to Goa (mother of Portuguese missions in the orient) and so returned home across Persia, where he was received with much favor by the king, Armenia, Arabia, Chludae, Syria and Turkey, to Venice and finally in 1619 to Spain. Most of the journey was made on foot, his daily bread being secured by begging as he went along.

"In Spain he found King Philip III almost ready to abandon the islands owing to financial difficulties, and persuaded him to reconsider his decision. He also published in the same year, at Madrid, by request of the king, an elaborate account of the Philippines. On his return with 30 more religious to the islands, on the last day of December, 1619, he was drowned in a storm off the coast of Spain on January 3, 1620, and was buried at Conil, in the province of Cadiz. The name of this plaza was approved on August 16, 1871."

Franciscan chronicles rightly exalt Moraga's effort for the Philippines. It is said he appeared in the attired raiment of his travels before King Philip III, having no time to make himself presentable because the king was on the point of signing the decree to abandon the Philippines; but that travel stained as he was, the king was so moved by his eloquence that, against the Council of the Indies and the cabinet, he said he would support the Philippine mission to the last penny of his revenue.

"*Goiti*. After taking part in the Villalobos expedition (to the Moluccas, that touched the southern Philippines), Captain Martin de Goiti accompanied Legaspi to the Philippines as field marshal. He was the first to discover the town of Cabalian, Leyte, to which he persuaded Legaspi to sail, on March 5, 1565. Near Bohol, in the middle of March, he

captured a small Moro boat from Borneo and brought the sailors back to his chief. In 1570 he was dispatched, in company with Juan de Salcedo, 120 Spanish soldiers, and 14 or 15 boats filled with Bisayan allies, to Manila, and reached there on May 19, 1570. After Legaspi's arrival the next year, he consummated the conquest of the island of Luzon, from Manila bay to the gulf of Lingayen and was then sent back to control the Spaniards in the Bisayas.

"*Legaspi* was extremely fortunate in his captains, who included such old campaigners in the field as Martin de Goiti."

Goiti's house was the first point of attack by the Chinese corsair Limahon when he battled the Spaniards for Manila and the Philippines in 1575, and Goiti and his wife were both wounded, though both escaped. With other conquistadores, the noble Legaspi included, Goiti sleeps in the chapel at the left of the altar of the Augustinian convent church, of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the walled city.

"*Santa Cruz*. Holy Cross. This plaza is in front of the Santa Cruz church (at the eastern end of the Escolta). The village of Sta. Cruz was administered by the Jesuit order who had a residence here.

"The population was composed of married Christian Chinese, with a few Tagalogs, mestizos and free Negroes who worked on the farm belonging to the Jesuit college of San José at Mayhaligue (marked in our day by calle Mayhaligue, crossing Rizal avenue). The Jesuit priests were paid out of the communal fund of the Chinese in the Parian. As, however, the Parian was under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Dominicans, they objected to contribute to this tithe, and a very acrimonious lawsuit ensued, in which Governor Corcuera, June 30, 1636, endorsed the decision of his predecessor in favor of the Jesuits. Another communal was, May 4, 1622, established in Tondo to pay the magistrate there. In the revolution of 1638 the Chinese of Sta. Cruz were especially vigorous in rebellion, and burnt the church almost to the ground. In 1640 they were, however, exempted from the tribute as a concession to the Jesuits. In 1662 the district was beautified with a bridge over the *estero* to allow the cavalry troops to unhindered, for maneuvers, to the other side of the Pasig river. Another bridge was built across the lagoon to Quiapo, which aroused the hostility of the mestizo element who were unwilling to contribute to its cost.

"During the British occupation of Manila, 1762-1763, Sta. Cruz, which was then the home of many Spaniards and foreign merchants, suffered severely."

In this hint about foreign merchants in the midst of a Chinese progressive community is an explanation of why the Escolta and Binondo became the business section of Manila.

"*Moriones*. Domingo Moriones y Murillo was the 87th Spanish governor of the Philippines, 1877-1880. He became governor of the islands on February 28, 1877, having previously distinguished himself in the Carlist war. In 1877 he found himself confronted with a mutinous artillery regiment, but he suppressed the mutiny with great rigor. In the same year he was instrumental in preventing the transference of the tobacco monopoly, and in 1878 he set on foot the machinery which led to the establishment of the city waterworks. His term of office lasted until March 20, 1880. A plaza in the walled city, just outside Fort Santiago, also bears his name."

For defeating the Carlists in 1872 at the battle of Oroquieta, Moriones was made Marques de Oroquieta, and therefore calle Oroquieta, paralleling Rizal avenue beyond calle Azcarraga to the railroad, is named for him too.

Future papers will take up other bits of Manila history recorded in monuments and names.

Can Successful Battle Be Waged Against Our Slums?

They are Small and Scattered, without the outward aspects of typical city slums, but bad health places just the same

There are small or large slums in every part of Manila, the largest and most objectionable ones perhaps in Tondo. Manila slums, of course, don't duplicate in outward appearance the slums of American cities which are, typically, run-down neighborhoods of former business blocks and once proud residences turned into tenements. Manila slums hover about unimproved streets lacking gutters and sewers, even water mains; they are huddles of thatch cottages where, commonly, the cottagers pay a monthly rental for the ground on which their cottages stand. Refuse from the cottages finds lodgment in cesspools below the kitchens, where fowls often run and pigs are tethered by the ears.

No sward surrounds these cottages. Manila slums are bare except possibly of a tree here and there, an occasional bamboo clump and some hardy bushes planted by the cottagers for beauty's sake—as in an American tenement window a geranium is sunned and nurtured in a tomato can. As the best means of sanitation they know, the cottagers give their yards a daily sweeping, to invite the purging sunlight and the cleansing rains; and the sweepings, of course, clog and fill up the ditches at the edges of the unimproved streets that serve in place of gutters or sewers.

Manila's slums weaken and kill children, keep tuberculosis infection handy for adolescents and adults, and pneumonia and influenza on tap at all times for the aged. Architecturally they are not slums, hygienically they are. The bathing place in them is the city hydrant or an artesian well, also the common laundry. Each cottage has its open stove, smoke and soot from which defiles the roof and walls; and many have oil lamps instead of electric lights. Cottagers' children getting their home work done by the light or a coconut-oil or petroleum taper risk their eyesight in the strife for education. Privacy is out of the question.

Such is backstreet existence in Manila. What may be done about it is a problem no present agency is solving. Private enterprise is not solving it, government practically makes no attempt at solution of it.

The first difficulty arises in the people's gregariousness, their fond desire to live near one another furthering landlords' plans to have as many respayers on their property as possible; so a cottage is no farther than a meter or two from the cottages around it. In the dry season of the year, when fires come, whole blocks are devoured in a few minutes; and precious chattels, little in each cottage, but much in the aggregate, become ashes of discouragement. Cottagers in Manila's slums are shiftless; they are happy-go-lucky and live for the day and its joys, not for the more promising morrow toward which they think it futile to save or to plan.

Are they shiftless because they are slumites, or slumites because they are shiftless?

The *Journal* will reward with public notice, anyone who comes forward with a plan for materially alleviating conditions in Manila's slums that the publications committee of the chamber of commerce may deem practical and worthy of endorsement. No one will find the task easy, nowhere in the world are such tasks easy; but easy or not, there are places in the world where they are tackled, and Manila should be such a place.

When employers managing factories in Manila have sometimes attempted to take their employes out of the slums, the people's gregariousness has baffled them in some cases, shiftlessness has baffled them in other cases.

An actual case:

An American employing several hundred men in Manila put into effect, years ago, a home-buying plan. He bought the

land, built good wooden cottages on it, provided space, arranged that his workmen pay for these nice homes, and own them under registered title, by making small monthly payments to him over a period of 10 years. He wanted: (1) his money back with bank interest, not usurious interest, (2) his workmen to be reliable home-buyers with a special interest in keeping themselves steadily employed, (3) to elevate his workmen's place in life. At the end of the 10 years, *one workman owned his home*; all the others, hundreds, had defaulted along the way. This man no longer cares where his workmen live. The land he bought in a large tract and sold to them at about cost has become, not theirs—nor yet gone back to him, who would have enjoyed a material increment of its value—but has become the property of the workmen's usurious creditors.

"Why Pay Rent? Own Your Own Home!"

This cry of the realtor reached the ears of Manila's slumites about 10 years ago. Many succumbed to its blandishments. It was well-intentioned, but the experiment proved to have a fatal disadvantage for many families—cost of transportation to work, school and market offset the advantages of trying to pay for a home in the suburbs and eventually own it under clear title. Later appeals had to be addressed to classes above the slums, most slumites failed to make a go of it. Even without the generous write-ups of values realtors count into the retail prices of suburban lots, adding interest usually at not less than 12% on deferred payments; or even if a branch of the government should buy tracts and resell them at the cost plus bank-deposit rates, the people's native gregariousness, their imppecunious unthrift, and above all the cost of transportation from home to work and school, would no doubt make the venture fail.

The real practical problem, then, is the renovation of the slums; for it is there, convenient to their work, conveniently near one another, the slumites elect to live. What is the practical formula for this renovation of the city's unwholesome neighborhoods?

It is suggested that small parks, especially small parks north of the Pasig, would be a practical first step. These inexpensive breathing spaces should have two features, grass for children to romp on, concreted areas for them to roller-skate on; and some of them, if large enough, should have playground paraphernalia; those far from the sea, swimming pools making a charge large enough for the expense of operating them.

Foliage beautifies but should be limited, it is the exercise and open air that are needed. Besides, trees and shrubbery and flowers involve expense that, to make these proposed parks effective, is unnecessary. The skating areas would be most beneficial, exercising rickety limbs and building up vigor against tendencies to beriberi. It was noted that when Dewey boulevard was under construction (and being parked in a part of town that needs parks least), where traffic was temporarily kept off of concreted areas children of the rich and the poor alike went there every afternoon and evening to skate. All of them were immeasurably benefited, but the boulevard was soon completely *improved* and no skating places were left. It is suggested that as soon as presentable public parks relieve the squalor of the poorer and congested districts of Manila, the object lesson thus presented may lead to improved homes, less unthrift, and gradual abatement of the slums; whose growth with the city has been natural enough, but is not on that account, or for any reason, tolerable in a modern community such as Manila should take pride in being.



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PATRONIZE AMERICAN SHIPS

In a recent issue of a Hongkong newspaper, there appeared an article commenting on the efforts of the Australian commonwealth to extend its trade. The writer of the article pointed out that while the sending of a ship filled with goods of Australian manufacture to tour the neighboring countries and to campaign these neighbors to "Buy Australian" was in line with the campaign to "Buy British", yet the Australian authorities were sending this expedition of goodwill in a Dutch ship at a time when there were British ships and crews unemployed. The writer contended that the use of a ship flying a flag other than the British flag for such a mission defeated the purpose of the expedition.

This brings us to the subject of ships. There can be no foreign trade without ships. The nation that controls its shipping, that provides ample facilities through its shipping for the movement of the merchandise produced for export and the goods brought back in payment for them, certainly deserves the support of its nationals, wherever they may be.

Up to the time of the World War, the bulk of American foreign trade, both passenger and freight, was carried in foreign bottoms. The lessons learned since that time have caused our government to give serious consideration to the development and the maintenance of the American merchant marine.

With characteristic enthusiasm, American shipping firms, with and without the aid of the government, have gone into the overseas trade. They have provided services from American ports to all parts of the world, and they have done a good job. In spite of

laws that handicap the American flag ship to the advantage of the foreign flag ship in regard to economic operation, the American shipping companies have made a place for themselves on the oceans of the world.

Our government has recognized the importance of these services and, while holding back their economic operation with one hand, with the other hand has been generous in giving assistance in the building of new steamers for these trades. It has been liberal in its loans—placing ships that cost millions of dollars, the last word in construction and mechanical equipment, in competition with the rest of the world, yet, due to standards of living, has been forced to so regulate their operations as to make the shipping firms observe the strictest economies, the most intensive sales methods, and the best of service, if they are to procure their share of the overseas traffic.

To question the wisdom of these laws is not the province or purpose of this writer. The laws are the laws and as such are, and must be obeyed to the letter. Until such time as they are changed or amended, the American shipowner must continue to operate under them, overcoming these handicaps to the best of his ability.

For these reasons, if for no other, the American ship deserves the patronage of the American shipper and the American traveler.

There was a time—and not so many years ago—when this did not apply. The service of American shipping concerns did not meet the competition of that of other nations. It is the recognized right of every one, be he shipper or passenger, to use the ship that gives the best that can be obtained for the money to be spent. The shipper demands speed, safety, and service for his goods. The passenger is entitled to safety, comfort, service, and even luxury if he so desires and is willing to pay for it. In the days when these were not obtainable on American ships, the use of foreign ships was justifiable. Under present conditions, however, this is not the case. American ships, both freight and passenger, today provide everything that can be found in the foreign flag ships.

With competition in world shipping as it is, with the constantly shrinking volumes of traffic to be moved, and with rates practically uniform, the support of the American merchant ship is more or less the obligation of the American shipper and traveler.

American ships in themselves, as they ply between American and foreign ports, are among the best customers of the American manufacturer, farmer, and businessman. Disregard the vast millions that have been spent in the building of these ships, millions that have been distributed through all channels of industry—for there is scarcely a business that does not in some way feel the reaction of ship building—and consider the amazing wealth American ships return into American hands in their expenditures for outfitting and stocking them for their voyages to other lands. The purchasing offices of the big shipping concerns furnish convincing examples of this. Even the ordinary freighter must carry its quota of supplies, purchased in the American market. The amounts spent in providing for one of the big express passenger and freight liners for each trip are staggering in their totals. This money for meats, for poultry, for fish, for vegetables, for fruit, for flour and meal, for sugar, dairy products, coffee and tea—only a few of the hundreds of items that must be provided—runs into astounding totals. This purchase money goes back directly to the produce of California, of Delaware, of New York, Texas, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Florida, Iowa, and nearly every state in the Union. On the return trips, the amounts spent which are not as large are equally impressive. Here is concrete evidence of the contribution to American trade through payments for supplies by American ships.

As above stated, the money spent in the building, equipping, operating, and maintaining of American shipping, due to the diversity of interests affected, is distributed to every line of activity. It is not unreasonable, therefore, for the American shipowner and operator to ask that he be given the business and support of the American shipper and traveler to enable him to keep on spending these sums in America instead of having all of them go into foreign countries through the hands of foreign shipping companies.

If this applies in America, it also is equally applicable here in the Philippines. Here we have a world in miniature—representatives of every country living in peace and harmony with each other and engaging in the peaceful pursuits of trade. Manila is essentially a shipping city. Remove its shipping industry, and there would be little left. It is served by ships of every flag. Rates are the same. Competition prevents any differences. Nearly all Americans living here receive their living from American and Philippine sources, and, other conditions being equal, it seems the logical and reasonable thing to expect that they patronize their own ships. They expect the protection given by the American merchant marine, and they should do their share to maintain the prestige of the American flag on the seas.

Provinces' Relative Income Tax Standings

The accompanying table of income taxes for 1932 shows more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of income taxes in the islands to be assessed in Manila. The total assessment for the 49 provinces and for Manila comes to P4,255,491.08, and only 5 provinces besides Manila are assessed more than 1% of the tax. These 5 provinces, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, Iloilo, Cebu and Laguna all domicile sugar industries and sugar mills. In Occidental Negros where the sugar industry is the most important branch of farming and manufacturing by long odds, the tax on corporations, which will be the milling corporations chiefly, exceeds that on individuals by P60,000.

The minimum tax is 3% of the taxable income. Occidental Negros has a gross income of about P50,000,000 a year from sugar; that is, it has more than 600,000 metric tons of sugar a year. This works out in a very small amount of income tax. Yet Pampanga, next richest sugar province, is next below Negros in the income tax list; it is evident that for income tax sugar is the best farm industry the islands have. It is not so evident, but is it not true, that the volume of this tax is in at least a loose ratio with the capitalization of the various provinces? Factories keep books and report their incomes in a formal way that is readily checked up by revenue agents.

Davao, for example, is 7th in the list. This very sparsely settled and generally backward province has a well organized fiber industry around its gulfs, with fiber agencies and presses at central points such as the port of Davao. This formalization of what business Davao has must help place it in the income tax list above such provinces as Tarlac, for example, quite populous and generally cultivated. But Davao

is also above Rizal, a thriving province heavily populated, at the doors of Manila. A special reason here is that people declare their income taxes where it is most convenient to do so, and many residents of Rizal may declare in Manila; and while this also affects provinces as far away as Tarlac, it hardly accounts in itself for Tarlac paying less income tax than Davao or Zamboanga.

Seeing Mountain Province below Batangas, it is realized that incomes made in mining in Mountain Province are declared in Manila. Many apparent anomalies in the list fail of obvious explanation. Abra is taxed only P2.60, even Batanes pays a little more than this, P8.25. Some leading men in public life hail from Abra. The rice industry yields little income tax, not P9,000 each from Pangasinan, Bulakan, and

Nueva Ecija. Hard hit as Leyte hemp and copra industries have been, drastically affecting the transportation industry there, even this province shows almost as much income tax as Bulakan. Nearness to Manila helps explain Cavite's low income tax assessment, P3,438.96; but distance from Manila is not an unvarying factor in this study.

Cotabato, with remarkably few plantations, few roads and small development of any kind, and lying in the south of Mindanao very remote from Manila and enjoying the most limited advantages from public works and other general appropriations, brackets in the income tax list with Oriental Misamis. Provinces where less than P1,000 income tax each is assessed are widely dispersed: Bohol, Masbate, Sulu, Agusan, Mindoro, Camarines Norte, Romblon, Nueva Vizcaya, Zambales, Ilocos Norte, Bukidnon, Marinduque, Antique, Batanes, Abra, nearly 1/3 of all the provinces of the islands.

TOTAL TAXES ASSESSED ON INDIVIDUAL AND CORPORATION RETURNS FILED DURING 1932, BY PROVINCES

Province	Individual	Corporation and Partnership	Total	Per cent of each province
Manila	P2,001,710.02	P1,255,757.08	P3,257,467.10	76.547
Occidental Negros	135,949.39	185,652.57	321,601.96	7.792
Pampanga	70,835.96	91,555.11	168,390.47	3.957
Iloilo	96,338.15	28,366.97	119,705.12	2.813
Cebu	37,366.20	25,104.47	62,470.67	1.468
Laguna	10,303.62	35,081.28	45,384.90	1.067
Davao	18,099.59	21,213.72	39,313.31	.924
Zamboanga	17,992.49	11,246.54	29,239.03	.687
Rizal	23,053.18	5,049.85	28,103.03	.660
Tarlac	12,507.57	7,115.22	19,622.79	.461
Oriental Negros	14,951.49	1,432.07	16,383.56	.385
Batangas	2,528.59	12,893.99	15,422.58	.362
Mountain Province	11,022.29	2,548.25	13,570.54	.319
Camarines Sur	4,423.29	8,883.89	13,307.18	.313
Cagayan	3,974.81	5,447.42	9,422.23	.221
Bulakan	7,434.24	1,294.68	8,728.92	.205
Leyte	5,801.50	2,422.83	8,224.33	.194
Pangasinan	5,241.93	2,641.96	7,883.89	.185
Nueva Ecija	6,526.97	545.64	7,072.61	.166
Albay	4,452.62	1,593.47	6,046.09	.145
Bataan	3,457.16	466.72	4,923.54	.116
Tayabas	2,861.85	1,091.08	4,548.24	.107
Oriental Misamis	3,457.16	1,620.08	4,841.93	.105
Cotabato	1,600.59	2,435.41	4,036.00	.095
Cavite	983.07	2,492.64	3,475.71	.082
Capiz	2,224.67	1,214.29	3,438.96	.081
Isabela	2,226.15	625.99	2,852.14	.068
Lanao	1,874.49	809.61	2,684.10	.063
Samar	1,588.15	893.55	2,481.70	.058
The Union	1,800.26	163.27	1,963.53	.046
Sorsogon	1,690.58	144.54	1,835.12	.043
Palawan		1,271.80	1,271.80	.030
Occidental Misamis	24.81	1,203.43	1,228.24	.029
Surigao	1,046.51	162.32	1,208.83	.028
Ilocos Sur	625.70	421.36	1,047.06	.025
Bohol	462.56	536.40	998.96	.024
Masbate	320.84	579.06	899.90	.021
Sulu	296.48	542.72	839.20	.020
Agusan	230.49	586.89	817.38	.019
Mindoro	571.16	108.40	679.56	.016
Camarines Norte	219.51	331.10	550.61	.013
Romblon	153.64	340.72	494.36	.012
Nueva Vizcaya	320.32	.87	321.19	.008
Zambales	201.77	96.92	298.69	.007
Ilocos Norte	177.18	88.37	265.55	.005
Bukidnon	207.77		207.77	.004
Marinduque		63.68	63.68	.001
Antique	51.17		51.17	.001
Batanes		8.25	8.25	.000
Abra		2.60	2.60	.000
TOTAL	P2,526,342.00	P1,729,149.08	P4,255,491.08	100.000

There are fewer than 7,000 income tax payers in the Philippines

No Business Can Escape Change

(From "Nation's Business")

Kapok is now available in sheet form, backed on one side by a thin paper membrane or with a tough paper liner added on the other. Applications include temperature and sound insulation in planes and cars, outdoor apparel, insulation and gloves for handling solid carbon dioxide. . . .

A new lacquered fabric for bookbinding looks, feels and can be worked like cloth, can take all the colors and designs of cloth, yet is washable and moisture and insect proof. . . .

Novel effects are obtained in the home, display windows, theater scenery, etc., with a new fluorescent paint which glows and changes color under ultra-violet light. The paint contains no radium or other dangerous substance. . . .

A fast-drying pyroxylin enamel has been developed for use as a one-coat finish on bare metal. It's said to have good adhesive qualities, to give a high gloss finish without use of a primer. . . .

Copper-hydrogen-electric welding is now commercially available. It produces a strong iron-copper alloy bond, involves no flame, permits automatic welding on a quantity basis. . . .

Through a new formula, copper and certain copper alloys can be covered with a thin coating of special glass. The coating prevents tarnish, offers various color effects. . . .

A new solder for aluminum and all other metals is said to have ten times the strength of ordinary solder, to require only an iron or blow torch to apply. Dissimilar metals can be joined with it. . . .

Sheet steel is used instead of the customary cast-iron in a new enameled sink. Stamped out of a single sheet, it is said to weigh only about a fourth as much as a cast-iron sink. . . .

Cool and oil-fired water heaters are protected against overheating by a new emergency valve containing a "fuse" which softens under excess heat, permitting the escape of too-hot water. . . .

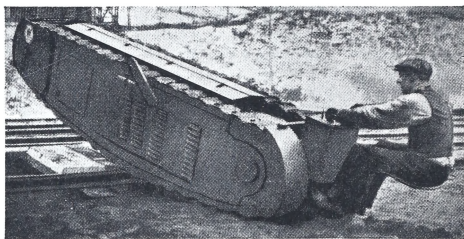
A new copper egg cooker, built like a double boiler, boils eggs soft, medium or hard and whistles when they're done. . . .

Hinges have been devised which permit screens, storm windows to be interchanged, allow them to be swung open like doors. . . .

A self-cleaning rake has been devised for the home gardener. It has a spring-equipped, hinged head which folds flat to the ground when the rake is pushed forward. . . .

Crankcase oil is sucked up into a glass container where it can be inspected by the motorist in a new electrical oil changer for filling-station islands. If still good, the oil's pumped back; if not the machine flushes the crankcase, and new oil is put in. . . .

Full 100 horsepower is built into a new motor of less than a foot diameter. It's designed to drive direct-mounted cutting tools whose diameter and speed must be held to a minimum. . .



Railroads use this new tractor welder for reclaiming battered rail ends, frogs, etc. It can travel along road-bed shoulders without interfering with rail traffic

"IT'S new ideas that break depressions," one business man writes. "We know because our plant is still working 24 hours a day to keep up with orders on a new whistling tea kettle made of copper."

A new electric pencil sharpener is said to produce a perfect point in an instant at the flick of a switch. . . .

There's a new double-purpose electric tool which serves either as a drill or hammer. It's used to drill, chip and channel concrete, brick, wood, also to chip, steel plates and drive light rivets. . . .

A new electrical machine for the butcher shop removes the viscera from a chicken, lops off feet and head, in eight seconds. It's said to adjust itself automatically to chickens weighing two to eight pounds, handles fresh killed or chilled fowls. . . .

A machine which automatically candlers and then grades eggs according to weight has been developed. Eggs of the same weight are deposited in bins, ten classifications being provided.

Milk bottles, cheese, butter and lard containers are now being molded from cellulose which is then impregnated with a new tasteless, odorless, wax-like material. Nonbreakable, nonsoftening, they can be had in any solid color. . . .

A wire-stayed fiberboard container has been developed for nails, bottle caps and other metal products. The container can be knocked down, is said not to bulge under pressure. . .

Hot water at constant temperature is supplied by a new volume water-heating system. The system brings successive quantities of water to full heat before passing them to storage or use. . . .

Especially timely is the new device for quickly determining alcoholic content of liquids. Correct percentages, read directly from a scale, are said to be determined under any conditions. . . .

—PAUL H. HAYWARD

EDITOR'S NOTE—Material for this page is gathered from the many sources to which NATION'S BUSINESS has access and from the flow of business information into our offices in Washington. Further information on any of these items can be had by writing NATION'S BUSINESS.

The Smuggling of Onions and Men in China

By EDMUND W. SCHIEDLER

My conception of smuggling, as carried on today, has been largely formed by the advertisements of the Jewelers Protective Association which appear in the Sunday magazine section of the *New York Times*. I have learned that if a friend of mine purchases a diamond solitaire for his wife in Amsterdam, his second honeymoon and the proud wife takes it into the United States with the stone coyly turned to the palm of her hand, I can receive personally a good portion of the penalties imposed upon my friends should I anonymously "sneak" on them to the U. S. customs authorities, or to the vigilant Jewelers Association. And then we have all read about the false heels on the shoes, the hollowed out umbrellas, the false bottom in the trunk, and the tricky books.

Continuous smuggling goes on today in all of the China ports. It involves new commodities and is accepted as a common everyday practice by participants, observers, and customs officials alike. Everything from human beings to onions is smuggled, probably more baskets of onions than human beings.

Last May, my wife and I made the round trip out of Hongkong on the Douglis line *Han Yang* to Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, calling at the same ports on the return, a nine-day trip in all. We were greatly interested, and at times amused, at the flagrant smuggling which any casual visitor can observe, if he keeps his eyes open for it.

Our first contact with the age old practice was in Hongkong. The boat was delayed an hour in sailing while the comprador staff searched the boat from prow to stern, between decks and amongst the cargo for third-class passengers who were hiding aboard without tickets or means to pay for one. We did not see any of the would-be-passengers, but were told that several were aboard. We found that in each port, after all the documents were in order, the first officer and part of the Chinese staff, scoured below decks for elusive non-paying passengers, before the ship sailed. This was part of the regular routine.

We arrived outside Swatow early the following morning, but were not in the Han River harbor until well after sun-up, as the Chinese authorities will not let ships enter except during specified hours. The ship worked its way up the channel, passing swarms of fishing boats, each boat propelled by two or more men, working one oar from a standing position on the extreme edge of the boat. They pushed the oars and seemed, at a distance, to resemble Egyptian bas-reliefs. We were met near the anchorage by many sampans, both freight and passenger, as the cargo and passengers are all lightered ashore, some 200 yards away. I noticed that on deck there were several lengths of hose connected to the water pumps, the same hose that the sailors use for washing down the deck.

Presently I saw the reason. A huge empty sampan with about 20 chattering, gesticulating Chinese women, tried to come alongside. The bosun repeatedly warned them to stay off, but they optimistically edged in. As a last measure, the hoses were brought into play and a shower bath was given to the oncoming Amazons who retreated reluctantly and forcefully bearing the sailors in good Swatow.

I turned to the ship's officer for an explanation.

"Those are women smugglers who are trying to get aboard and smuggle out sugar. They have some friends in the crew or among the passengers, and if you could watch them closely, you would see that each has a vest underneath her jacket. This vest has many pockets and she will manage to fill each pocket with loose sugar. If those 20 women got aboard in a half hour's time you would see them going ashore the "fattest" Chinese women in Swatow. Their "fat" would be sugar.

A 100% duty on sugar explains this illegal enterprise.

Sure enough, late that afternoon, I saw two Chinese women get off the ship on to a passenger sampan from the gangway. One of them flung open her outer jacket to adjust an inner garment, which was one of the vests the ship's officer had told me about. The pockets were swollen with sugar. The hulking garment reminded one of those close fitting cork life saving jackets.

I was told that there is a considerable amount of smuggling of sugar in the package form and in small sacks by the sampans meeting ships outside of the harbor. They estimate that if they start with three sampans and can land a cargo of two out of the three, having only one sampan confiscated, that the expedition shows a nice profit.

Returning to the ship after strolling around Swatow, we had to walk the length of the customs pier, to reach the tender. Midway down the pier, we came on to a group of Chinese surrounding a uniformed official, his two assistants and a very valuable would-be-ship's passenger. One did not need to understand Chinese to follow the scenario. The passenger had been caught with several hundred silver dollars in his possession, wrapped in rolls of about 40 dollars each in old newspapers. The Customs official in his peremptory search had discovered the bumps on his person, made him dig up the silver, which is not exportable as there is an embargo on it. The passenger was doing a great deal of talking to free himself but was not having much success so we passed on to the tender leaving one smuggler in the coils of the law.

The price of silver varies between any two towns. An Amoy dollar and a Hongkong dollar have different values. Normally, a Swatow and a Canton dollar have the same value, and the Amoy and the Foochow dollar have the same value. The number of copper cents of "small money", payable for one dollar "big money" varies from town to town, and is the cause of much actual interchange of copper cents. While we were in Amoy, the copper cents in Canton were very cheap, the cheapest in years and the newsboys, bootblacks, and roadside vendors were having a very great difficulty in making a living as their medium was the copper cent. Foodstuffs were high, cents were cheap. In Amoy the copper cent was more valuable. As a result and the smart merchants were smuggling copper cents out of Canton, taking them in to Amoy, and there buying Amoy dollars "big money". I did not see the actual smuggling of copper cents but the Chinese ashore told me that it was a common coastwise custom.

The harbor of Amoy is a narrow channel between two islands, Amoy and Ku Lang Su, the latter being the foreign concession and the home of many wealthy Chinese. This channel is very deep, some 200 feet, and has a 23 foot rise and fall the tide. One company, Butterfield & Swires, has an accommodation for ships to tie up alongside, all other ships tie up into the stream to buoys, and all freight and passengers are sampanned ashore.

While we were watching the stevedores unload structural iron for the new water front, we saw a passenger sampan slip up alongside the cargo sampan, hook on a mooring rope and then float idly. Presently one of the ship's mess attendants glided out of the opening in the side of the ship from which the cargo was being unloaded and furtively made his way to the sampans, carrying several small packages under his arm. These were quickly concealed in a secret compartment of the sampan. Five minutes later the same incident was repeated, and we saw some for 20 minutes watching this attendant smuggle cube sugar, Jacob's crackers, cigarettes, and other tinned commodities to the sampan man. I took several feet of movie film of this daylight violation of the law.

"Pigeon Cargo"

The most amusing occurrence of the trip was in the Pagoda Anchorage of the Min River, where all sea going vessels accept and discharge Foochow cargo. There is an import as well as an export to most products of China. The Foochow exporter must have his bill of lading approved by the customs office in Foochow before it can be cleared, and the sampan carrying the cargo is then sealed. The large freight sampans make a 12-mile journey downstream and on arrival at the Pagoda Anchorage, the sampans are unsealed and the cargo placed aboard the ship, the customs official checking it against the approved bill of lading.

A part of our cargo consisted of 50 baskets of onions, bound for Amoy. The Chinese Maritime Customs officer, a white Russian, on checking the cargo discovered that instead of 50 baskets, there were 60 baskets of onions, and to add insult to the injury, two jars of laquer had been slipped in with the onions. All of which brought an export tax and "seizure fee" of \$125 Foochow on the head of the luckless shipper. The shipper tried to compromise with \$50, but the customs officer stood pat. He wanted all of his money or the onions and laquer were going ashore. There was much argument, much walking back and forth on the ship, then the customs launch moved forward from the gangway to the forward hatch. Presently one jar of laquer was snubbed over the side, dropping the last two feet with a resounding thump into the customs tender. The tender stood the thump but the laquer jar didn't and shortly red laquer was streaming over the bottom of the tender. The customs sailors decided to unload onions next, as the laquer was too much of a job.

Noticing the laquered bottom of the tender, the white Russian decided to preserve his nice clean tender, overboard he went and steamed back to shore for a large sampan. Twenty minutes later the white Russian came ashore and the stevedores. All this time the ship's officers were standing by ready to sail, even though he said their goodbyes, and it was getting hotter and hotter on the river.

When the customs tender returned, the Foochow merchant had been able to scrape together 75 dollars more from the passengers and was able to satisfy the demand of the customs officer whom he paid, and his several baskets of onions and the half empty jar of laquer came up over the side and into the ship.

The ship's officers were philosophical about "pigeon cargo", as they called it. They knew and expected a certain amount of cargo to be carried not listed on the ship's papers and free of freight charges. Their worry was to allow the ship to carry only enough "pigeon cargo" to keep the crew happy and at the same time, allow the owners to make a profit. After years of experience, that seemed to be the happy medium to take in dealing with freight smugglers and the crew.

On the return trip to Amoy, the chief officer must have caught a Li Chinese trying to beat their way to Hongkong. He managed to get the 11 on deck with the aid of the Sikh guards, but getting them over the side and down the gangway and off the ship was another problem. Some of the "dead heads" would lie on the floor and try to hold on to his feet begging him for mercy and free passage. Others offered supplications on their knees. Several held on to the gangway and others that were all pushing until the Sikh rapped their knuckles with his stick.

The Chief Officer seemed to bear no malice towards them, taking the whole proceeding as a matter of course and part of his day's work. He told me that they had to be very careful and not hurt any of the stowaways or let them fall into the sea, or the ship would be in for a lot of trouble.

I asked him if they could prosecute them in Hongkong for beating their passage. He said yes, but the stowaways would probably get three weeks hard labor, but somebody from the ship would have to spend several days in court and that would cost more than the punishment was worth.

(Please turn to page 15, col. 3.)

A View of Manchuria from Pu-yi's Imperial Quarters

Nora Wain: In the *May Atlantic*

In February 1933, when I was in France, I received the following letter from a Manchurian princess in residence in Manchukuo:

"If thou couldst come to us now, thou wouldst find us different yet the same. Pu-yi sits at the opposite end of the table on which I am writing. He wears his horn-crowned spectacles and the Amber Goggles. He is this hour occupied with various reports concerning matters politic, from which he is preparing what he will say tomorrow morning at the State Executive Council; but in all possible leisure now he studies Japanese and Russian, to make himself easy in these tongues as he did in English and French. Pu-yi and I thrive in this which is our natural climate. The Empress, who was in such frail health when we traveled, suffers much from the bitter weather. There is sun this afternoon and she is sleeping in a long chair set where the golden warmth comes by the western window.

"I would tell thee of this Manchukuo wherein we are established. Our geography is all north of the Great Wall (built in fear by the Chinese two thousand years ago) which divides Manchuria from China. Our land is land which belonged to our Banners when we conquered China.

"During our dominion over China, which endured from 1644 to 1912, we protected the purity of our race by an edict which forbade a Manchuan clan member, male or female, to mate with a Chinese. We protected Manchuria, our clan homeland, from assimilation by the prolific Chinese people with another edict. No Chinese person was permitted to pass over the Great Wall, or to enter by any route, for any excuse whatsoever, except he possessed a permit. Such a permit was a highly privileged possession. It was "by leave of the Imperial Manchu Household," "by permission of the Council of Hereditary Manchu Princes," "by membership in the Chinese Banner Corps." Membership in the Banner Corps was the privilege only of sons of those families which were regularly domiciled in Manchuria before the sixteenth century and which had persons in our ranks when we sallied south. We vigorously enforced these restrictions safeguarding the place of our origin until 1906. Then, alas, we did not!

"We have not completed a census of our present population. From round figures, from available statistics, we know that we are 16,000,000 Manchuan clan members, 750,000 registered Koreans, 250,000 domiciled Japanese, and 100,000 royalistic Russians who have sought sanctuary here from republicanism in their birthland. The Chinese population is difficult to estimate.

"The Chinese Professor of Economics, to whom thou and I listened together at Nankai, counted 37,000,000 of his race as migrated here since 1906. By observation I surmise 14,000,000 as more correct. But if we continue to permit Chinese entry, his total will soon be full. The migration ceased for some months following the Japanese seizure of the Chinese Government offices. It is a voluminous flow now. My intellect tells me that it must be stopped. My heart tells me to blanket my mind in pity for these bewildered Chinese farm families, who tell of the continued cruelties of civil war in Shantung, and of unmerciful treatment from the unpaid and undisciplined soldiers quartered on Hopei.

"While on this subject of Chinese migration, I must thank thee for the lantern light thou hast thrown on our affairs for us by sending me *The Pacific Area—An International Survey*, by George H. Blakeslee, World Peace Foundation. In the chapter, "Manchuria," I observe: "It was stated by some experts at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown in 1928 that Manchuria could support a Chinese population of 100,000,000."

"I am eager to be informed as to how many of these unwary Chinese citizens who are migrating from China to every foreign land that will permit them entry, the United States of America is giving sanctuary to. I have been informed, incorrectly I now presume, that thy

country has an edict shutting the gate in the Chinese face.

"It has been interesting to observe the behavior of our self-invited guests. On pilgrimages to temples and our ancestral tombs, I have traversed a considerable part of Manchuria during the last ten months. When I first journeyed I found the Chinese sullen. Twice during my first pilgrimage I was called "Japanese Toad," and once my senior bearer was spat upon. Later, after Japanese and Manchukuo troops had begun the anti-bandit raids we are conducting, I found these squatters on our countryside so apprehensive that they ran and hid in their miserable baked-mud hovels as I approached. Some weeks later I discovered that they ventured shyly to return my smile. On my last tour abroad, farmers, wives, and

Background Facts

When the emperor Kwang-su mounted his death couch in November 1908, Pu-yi was chosen Emperor of the Banners in his stead. This made him ruler of China too, a Manchuan conquest of 1644, which with the expression "we have exhausted the mandate of Heaven" he relinquished in 1912 for specified imperial quarters, courtyards, in Peking, the forbidden city, and an annuity of 4 million dollars in silver—an agreement with the Chinese broken by Feng Yu-hsiang in his capture of Peking and a pursuit of Pu-yi and his family which caused them to throw themselves upon the proffered mercy of the Japanese legation and eventually to reside in Tientsin under the security of the Japanese garrison in the Japanese concession.

Pu-yi then asked the president of China and the emperor of Japan to help secure him the return of Manchuria, held under the autonomous government of a Chinese, Chang Tso-lin. He then got no help from either quarter, but got help from Japan last year, and his new government of Manchukuo set up by aid of alliance with Japan was recognized by Japan on the eve of the advent at Geneva of the Lytton report adverse to Japan's contentions concerning Manchuria.—Ed.

children cheered me with "Good! Good! Good!"

"But there is much to be done! Good! Good! Good! Our territory is more than three times the size of France and has been badly conducted for twenty-one years. To set it in order is a tremendous task. Manchuria has seemingly been the favorite hunting ground of the scum of the Russian and Chinese revolutions. Our land is overrun with bandits of both races, who have organization threads running up every river channel and over every mountain. We hope, now that we have made an example of those arch-villains Su Ping-wen and Ma Chao-shan, we shall have no further disgrace in the northwest.

"The Harbin land is an ulcer on our countenance. No woman of any race is safe there. Murder and kidnapping happen with the same

frequency as in China. An Englishwoman was recently killed in broad daylight, attempting to protect her three little girls. She was taking them the short distance from her home to the morning school. We need a competent force to send there, but we do not yet have men to spare, as all our strength is called to protect our China border.

"We have sufficient to occupy us within our own land, and no desire to be entangled in the affairs of our civil-war-riven neighbor. But we will have men to occupy the Chiu Gate eight miles north of Shanhaikuan and send armed men into Jehol. We shall, if necessary to protect the integrity of our birthland, occupy all the Great Wall from where it runs into the sea to the farthest reach of our southern boundary. Quarreling is an extravagance neither we nor China can afford in this era. We each need all our resources to put our own place in respectable condition.

"The rounding of the year brings us the following balances. We have control of the Salt, the Customs, and the Postal Services. Those employees in these organizations, of whatever nation, who refused to obey our edicts have been deposited below the Wall.

"The Salt, in which the workers were principally Chinese, and Chinese, was comfortably arranged. The Japanese are our allies. The Chinese were found to be of sound common sense and glad to have salaried positions.

"The Customs Service gave trouble. These officials were for the most part American and English—a race I find peculiar. But these affairs have smoothed. They should soon be correct. We remembered Mr. Edwards. He was Director General of the Chinese Customs Service (which was established for our Aunt Yehonah by Sir Robert Hart) until he was dismissed by the "little dragons" at Nanking when they came into possession of the republican seal in 1928. We had Mr. Edwards's London address. We used the telegraph to speak with him. He answered "yes." He is here.

"The Postal Service we have made what I think are lovely stamps. Thou canst judge for thyself, as I will enclose a set. One hundred and four main post offices and ninety-seven branches offices are staffed. Letters and parcels are traveling by train, by air, by motor, by cart, by boat, by camel, and by man-foot. The outer world is waking to consciousness that we have a Postal Service. Japan and Russia see us bags of mail; also France, Norway, Italy, Holland, and Sweden. The Post Office of Canada has sent us a Verification Certificate regarding postal matters. We have signed and returned it. More recently we have received a questionnaire from the General Post Office in New York, which we have gladly answered.

The Southampton, England, Postmaster sends us letters and parcels with commendable regularity. China does not see our stamps. We have the same blindness for China's stamps. Communication is by hand-passage.

"As we have already written to thee, we want thee to visit us when the ice goes out of our rivers. Thou art of simple taste, so we feel we can invite thee, but I must warn thee that our life is more frugal than thou canst perhaps imagine. Enjoy the luxuries of the West, but these are possessed and done without. Our court draws no salary and spends nothing beyond what is necessary for food and shelter. We have not had a foot of silk since we came up; our garments of state are the clothes we had when thou last sawest us. Thou knowest well, and sharest, my delight in Chinese theatricals. We do not spend a cent in the hire of actors. But the flowers of our land are exquisite in their brief season. The rippling waterfalls and our many birds make sweet music.

"This year we have taken tiny taxes from the farmers and shopkeepers. In cases beyond count we have had to forgive default of payment. This must be our policy for a generation. We want our land to be again a land of prosperous people. The race bred here must be virile and strong to survive the stern climate and to maintain our three-cornered position between Japan, Russia, and China. Our children must be well fed and properly clad. The standard of their living must be high. Dur-

(Continued on page 17)

Japan Seeks More Trade with Philippines



Recent Delegation of Japanese Peers to Manila

TIT Photo

Front row, left to right:—Kisichiro Oka, Katsuraron Inabata, Dr. Yasushi Hijikata, Masanosuke Kato, Viscount Kiko Okoehi, and Shintaro Kumeta. Back row, left to right:—Tobukei Tanaka, Baron Yoshishisa Saki, Baron Masatane Inada, Jiro Kobayashi, Mr. Inabata, Jr., and Mr. Oka, Jr.

Chairman of the delegation of Japanese peers who visited the islands late in June and early in July was Dr. Yasushi Hijikata. Following is a portion of an interview with Dr. Hijikata from the Manila Daily Bulletin of July 6:

"Any trade agreement that may be entered into between Japan and the Philippines must be in accord with existing treaties between Japan and the United States and must have the sanction of the United States," declared Dr. Yasushi Hijikata, chairman of the delegation of Japanese peers who left Manila yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Hijikata gave a special interview a few hours prior to the departure of the delegation, which left on the Dollar liner *President Jackson* for Hongkong. The ship sailed at 3 p. m.

A number of prominent persons in the city, including Gregorio Nieva, secretary of the Philippine legislative trade commission that visited Japan last April, and several local Japanese residents, went to Pier 7 to bid the party goodbye. From Hongkong the delegation will go to Japan direct on a Japanese steamer.

In the course of the interview, Dr. Hijikata pointed out the great latent and potential resources of the Philippines. He said for many years yet to come this country will remain agricultural. He visualized the tremendous possibilities for development. For this purpose, he said the Philippines needs capital and labor.

"It would be advisable," he declared, "if corporations jointly capitalized by Filipinos, Americans and Japanese could be formed for investment here and for the development of the vast resources of the country. As to labor, Japan can furnish all that the Islands may need. It is for this reason that Japan is encouraging the emigration of her people to the Philippines.

"With the development of the agricultural industries of the Islands, there is no doubt that the greater portion of their products can be easily absorbed by Japan. Our industries in the empire are in great need of raw products, and these can be supplied by the Philippines. Thus will the two countries be mutually benefited."

Among the products that Dr. Hijikata believes are greatly needed in Japan are mineral products, lumber, hemp and tobacco. He said that, according to information furnished him, the Philippines is rich in mineral resources. Greater effort should be exerted to develop and utilize them, he said.

Smuggling...

(Continued from page 13)

The average Chinese has no inclination to pay customs duty because he sees no direct return for himself from the money so paid. And for that he can hardly be blamed. For centuries their public funds have been misappropriated, squandered and converted for personal uses. The money paid into the public coffers has been a donation to some overlord. While this situation is not true today of the modern coastwise cities, it is going to take much time to educate the people to take a cooperative and sympathetic view towards the necessity of meeting legitimate tax payments. A good portion of the customs tax now collected goes to the maintenance of light houses, ships for taking care of the light houses, and for the marking and charting of coastwise waters. Neither are most of the Chinese in favor of the taxes on food-stuffs, tobacco and the necessities of life. It hits them close to home. Such taxes are as unpopular as the Volstead Act was in the United States and are evaded as frequently as Americans evaded the Volstead Act, with even more reason for doing so.

IMPORTERS & EXPORTERS

OSAKA BAZAR

OSAKA

MANILA
CEBU

DAVAO

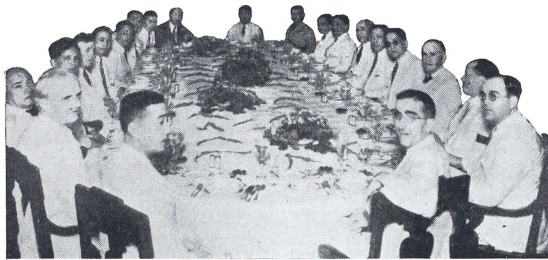
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

LINE OF BUSINESS

FANCY GOODS
CHINA WARE
GLASS WARE
ENAMEL WARE
SILK & COTTON PIECE GOODS
TOYS & TOILET ARTICLES
HARBERDASHERY, ETC.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
SPORTING GOODS
GROCERIES
CARPENTER'S TOOLS
MARINE ENGINES
DRUGS
DRY GOODS, ETC.

Senator Hidrosollo Entertains for General Cox



T.V.T. Photo

General Creed F. Cox, chief of the insular affairs bureau, who visited officially in the Philippines late in June and early in July, was the guest of honor Wednesday, June 28, of Senator Ludovico Hidrosollo, at the Manila Hotel. During General Cox's visit here he had many conferences that will assist his administration of Philippine matters during the most crucial period to date of the islands' relations with the United States.

Left to right in the picture: Dr. Victor Buen-

camino, Dr. Luther B. Bewley, President Rafael Palma of the university, Secretary Teofilo Sison of the interior and labor department, General Cox, Senator Hidrosollo, Representative Emiliano Tria Tirona, Marcial Lichauco, C. W. Franks, Judge Rafael Corpus, General Clarence H. Bowers, Carlos P. Romulo, Representative Pedro Sabido, Vice Governor John H. Holliday, Senator Sergio Osmeña, Senator Ruperto Montinola, Colonel Louis J. Van Schaick, Honorio Ventura, and George C. Dankwerth.

LYRIC

STARTING

July 14th

STRANGE LOVE OF MOLLY
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Reg. No. 11338. Trademark consisting of the words "RADIO-SALIL" with a design, for chemicals, medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, registered on April 25, 1933, by Pedro Viñas Dordal, of Barcelona, Spain.

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(Please turn to page 20)

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A View of Manchuria...

(Continued from page 14)

ing the (regime of Chang-Tso-lin and his son, in which both "government" and bandit taxes were recognized as a part of the cost of living, our people had a starvation diet and poor shelter. They must be nourished.

'Our foreign trade is flourishing. We now have a trade balance of more than \$1,000,000—all in less than a year. We have also a great many Western visitors bidding extravagantly against each other for purchase of our minerals and our forests. This may make us appear rich. But there is no money for pleasure. Our receipts must be spent in equipping a police and a defense force.

'We have no expense along our thousands of miles of seacoast. This is assured by our friendly relation with our cousin-race, the

Japanese. It would be fatuous to pretend that Manchukuo has been established and is maintained by our own volition. We could not have returned to our rightful place without Japanese consent. Manchukuo men, women, and children were massacred in every province in China in 1911 and 1912. Our homes were leveled, our wealth taken. We were thus shattered in numbers and in strength. But twenty-one years have passed. A new generation has sprung from "us who survived." I myself have given life to nine healthy sons.

'Even so, as long as Japan was content with a Chinese Governor north of the Wall, we could not take our rightful place. Japan was content with Chang Tso-lin, the daring Chinese ex-bandit, who seized control and made himself Dictator of the autonomous state of Manchuria. He was a man who kept his word. But when his heir failed to respect Japanese treaties, causing Japan to make a military occupation to protect her investments, the Emperor of Japan was willing to confer with us.

'We have made a treaty of mutual benefit. This treaty is public paper for all who wish to read. It does not give any concession or right which Japan did not already possess by pre-existing treaties and agreements, but it assures Japan that the government in Manchuria recognizes these treaties. In return for our signature, Japan agreed to give us military assistance in the establishment and maintenance of national security.

'Thou knowest the persuasion by which Pu-yi and his Empress arrived here. But perhaps thou dost not know that, while the carrier was a Japanese gubboat, his transport had the sanction of Princes and Princesses of each of our eight Banners. Pu-yi had been bitten by the flea of republicanism. Drastic treatment was necessary to remind him that he is Emperor of Banners.

'Now that he has come to his rightful place as leader of his own people in the land of Manchou origin, he understands much that bewildered him a year ago. He is content with circumstance. I think that thou wouldst immediately notice that, although he has retained his natural simplicity, he has developed amazingly.'

362,295, according to E. W. Wilson, Manager of the Corporation.

More than 2,160 applications out of a total of 3,600 received by that office have been approved, amounting to over \$7,000,000. Over \$3,000,000 of this amount has been advanced to growers and livestock owners and the balance is being disbursed on a budgetary basis, as needed. Loans made by the Credit Corporation cover every kind of fruit and field crop grown in California, as well as vegetables and livestock.

'The material strengthening of prices to growers on many California crops is encouraging to growers and will help toward rehabilitating California agriculture,' says Mr. Wilson. 'Prices for dried fruits have been strengthening materially. Growers are being offered prices for their dried apricots substantially above last year's. The successful drive of the California prune industry to maintain the California Prune Pool keeps this important stabilizing factor in the prune industry. Our prune borowers report considerable interest by packers in contracting their unsold lots. The low stocks of canned fruits, of which there is a total of less than one and a quarter million unsold at this time in the hands of all canners, including cherries, pears and peaches, has brightened the canning fruit situation.

'Canning peach borowers report to us a decided activity and interest on the part of canners to contract their 1933 requirements at substantially firm prices. Activities of various cannery groups toward the formulation of an industry program taking advantage of the new Federal Industry control legislation to embrace peaches and probably all canned fruits, will undoubtedly lend strength to the canning fruit situation in California, especially as the pear growers in many districts are working toward some control of the shipments and elimination of low quality pears, and any surplus of canning peaches would be small compared with the surplus of previous years. In line with general present governmental policy applied to crop and farm activities, this Corporation is lending its aid in a reasonable way to all constructive marketing movements.

'Prices of beans, rice, barley, wheat and hops have all improved. Wool has nearly doubled in price the last sixty days, and many other farm products are taking strength from the general improvement that all business is feeling. The year 1933 promises improvement to the California farmer.'



From Judge.

Youthful One (Standing):—I just called up home and junior answered the 'phone—*imagine!* four years old and his voice is changing!

Applications received by the San Francisco Branch of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation as of June 7, 1933, total over \$14,-

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Thord-Robinson: Soldier of Fortune

By H. W. LOMBARD

In command of a company of the famous Philippine Constabulary with which I had been in the field in the north central part of Luzon, I had been called to Manila and told that certain military steps were to be taken in Mindanao with a view to putting a stop to a general unrest which seemed to be affecting the Moros. This meant that I was to bring my company into Manila, draw new equipment and supplies and sail for the Northern Coast of Mindanao.

A short period in Manila and off we went for Mindanao. We sailed for Iloilo, on the Island of Panay, and there we were to wait for a Coast-Guard Cutter which was to pick us up and take us to a point on the Northern Coast of Mindanao and there dump us off on the edge of the jungle to shift for ourselves. The prospect was pleasing to me and when the whistle at midnight with the prospect of field service in Mindanao. On the trip down, their principal talk was of fighting in general and more specifically of the new women whom they would conquer.

When we got to Iloilo we found no coast-guard cutter so I put my men up in the local Constabulary cuartel and myself went to live with Captain Bobby Page, the provincial commander. He was quite a little older than I and much senior. We were good friends and I settled down to wait for our boat. The following Sunday morning, Page and I were sitting on his veranda when the whistle at midnight with the arrival of the boat from Manila sounded. He lived on the main road leading from the muelle to the town and soon the passengers came drifting by all intent on getting quickly to their respective destinations.

We watched them pass, a heterogeneous kaleidoscopic crowd shading from sun blackened field hands through the paler clerk class to paler aristocrats. Page replying in kind to the friendly salutations and greetings shouted by those who knew him.

At the very last, up the road in the distance came a tall figure which we knew intuitively and instantly to be that of a white man. He strode briskly along under the blazing sun and I shall never forget the way his brilliantly polished riding boots glistened and gleamed as his legs moved back and forth. They were without doubt the shiniest boots I have ever seen. As he came nearer we could see that he was tall, erect and rangy; and that while well worn his riding breeches and khaki shirt were immaculately clean and well starched. He also wore at the correct military angle a well weathered campaign hat. He was followed by an Ilongo boy who carried a clothing and a bedding roll.

As he approached, Page stepped to the edge of the porch and called to him, inviting him to come up and have a drink. He accepted, and when he got to us it was easily seen that there was an educated man, a man of breeding and we felt that his acceptance he had conferred a favor on us. It is difficult for me to describe a man's face. His was striking, thin, weather beaten, intelligent and attractive. His voice was of beautifully modulated Oxford quality. He was, in all, a gentleman who knew how to be a guest.

Page explained over the whiskey-soda that he was the provincial commander, that he would have to report to him on the morrow and fill in a personal questionnaire, since the government at Manila insisted on knowing where all white men in the Philippines were. The idea seemed normal to him and he gave his name as Ivan Thord-Robinson. Astonishingly, however, the fact that he was thirty-four years old, single and English, he gave us no formal personal history. But later, at lunch, his conversation indicated that he had been in South America, although he left us in the air as to what countries he had visited.

Lunch that day was an enjoyable function and stands out as one of the most interesting at which I have ever assisted. I don't know why,

since nothing out of the ordinary was said by any of us. Our guest was a charming conversationalist, but aside from telling us why he had come, said nothing about his past. It was just an occasion when three strangers who found each other thoroughly congenial had met under the roof of a genial host in a far country. I shall never forget the charm of Thord-Robinson nor my admiration of his style of speech, his choice of words and his calm easy mannerism.

He seemed to be intensely interested in us and in our service. So interested that almost during the entire lunch he devoted himself to drawing us out. And we, so proud of the feats of our men, their bravery under fire, their shooting ability, their soldierly qualities, the heroism of our outstanding officers, the traditions of our corps, were led to story after story, viewing with each other, Page glorifying his Visayan troops and I my soldiers from north an Luzon until his eyes were gleaming, and his voice rang with a splendid toast to the men of the khaki and red.

His story was short, and after he finished we found that all we knew about him was that he had come to the Philippines because he had heard that here was a native army officered by white men and he wanted to join it.

Great was his disappointment at learning that in order to secure a commission one must be an American citizen and a graduate of an American college or university. Having heard that a railroad was being built on the Island of Panay, he had come to the headquarters of the American engineer to secure employment. That was his story and told us why he was with us.

The next morning took him over to the office of the chief engineer, where he was taken on as a time-keeper for one of the up-country grading camps at \$75 a month. We saw him off, and as the construction train rolled out of Iloilo I felt that I had seen the last of a soldier of fortune and a gentleman but such was not to be.

In due course my coastguard came, picked us up and in a few days dumped us on a lovely beach at the edge of a jungle as beautiful and alluring as a siren—and as faithless. There followed a few months of hard and interesting campaigning and then into the "jewel town" of Zamboanga and back to our station at Daguapan to pick up again the threads of assisting in the preservation of law and order among the 500,000 souls of the great province of Pangasinan. Time went on. Except for minor disturbances of no importance and the occasional pursuit of roving bands of cattle thieves, interspersed with the regular round of drills, guard mounting and social contacts at the provincial capital, 13 kilometers away, nothing happened and I took leave and visited Manila.

Page had been to the States, married. On his return to Manila he had resigned and was now comfortably settled as the resident secretary of a large Canadian life insurance company. His home became a daily heaven of refuge at tea time.

After I had left Iloilo for Mindanao, he told me, an inspection trip had taken him up-country. He had met Thord-Robinson and had invited him to spend his week-ends at Iloilo. His invitation had been accepted and Page said that he had enjoyed the visits more than he ever had with any other man. Thord-Robinson had never told us any more about himself, but had proved to have those masculine qualities which enabled him to radiate companionship even though he and Page did nothing but sit together with their pipes and smoke.

One day, several months later, he had appeared with his clothing and bedding roll and told Page that he was away. He had heard that the French had a native army in French Indochina, that it was officered by whites and he was off to give it a whirl.

Page had heard from him several times and dug out his most interesting letters for me to read. To me they were all too brief and told a fascinating story.

He had arrived at Saigon and there found that it was true that the French had native troops, but the officers were all French. There was no room for him and nothing to do but move on, so he had boarded a dirty little Chinese trading steamer captained by an Englishman who had spent 30 years on the China coast and had gone to Java.

In some way he had found that the Dutch had native troops officered by white men and that they were being engaged in punitive expeditions against the Achmets, wild tribes of Java or Sumatra, who had made themselves troublesome. There it was the same story. It was true that the Dutch were having trouble with their wild tribes, and it was true that they had a native army. But the officers and leading non-commissioned officers were Dutch and the positions were only available to whites of that nationality.

Here was an impasse. Thord-Robinson had traveled far and long to achieve his purpose. His quest had led him across a continent and wide seas and he had met nothing but set-backs. His letters said nothing about disappointment, however, but here was action which he had determined to get in on in some way or other.

Taught by his experience in Saigon, he had not made the mistake of applying to the Dutch commandant. In conversation around town and at the hotel he had satisfied himself as to his ineligibility, but to the will to stay and see was indomitable. At first he decided to represent himself as a writer and ask to be allowed to go to the turbulent area in search of material. This impulse was stifled in time and he abandoned the idea upon learning that Dutch officialdom was unalterably opposed to publicity in connection with any other activity than that depicting industry, agriculture and the generally peaceful conditions in their overseas empire.

However, he did hear that their transport in the mountains was faulty and unsatisfactory in that they depended on *carpoadores*, which meant that all ammunitions, equipment and food supplies were carried on the backs or heads of friendly natives. Here was his chance.

Calling on the chief quartermaster, he told him of the wonderfully satisfactory work done by mules in other armies. Working desperately against apathy, indifference and disbelief, and carrying his fight to higher quarters he finally persuaded them to try it out in a limited way. This meant employment in a civilian capacity, a short trip to China with a Dutch officer to buy the mules, and their training, together with personnel, on his return. Altogether he had spent about 9 months, had visited and worked in the troublesome sector and was now ready to seek other fields wherein he could be active as a beligerent.

About this time Italy was having trouble with her colony in Algiers. Among her troops was a foreign legion and there in the first contingent to leave for African shores was Ivan Thord-Robinson, gentleman and soldier of fortune. His letters did not say how long he had been in Africa, nor how long a legionnaire. But they did contain a small photo showing a field piece, a few spiggatty soldiers lined up, and out in front our friend, now a captain in Madera's army in Mexico.

Back to my station. The interesting and busy routine of company administration; formations, patrols, inspection and supervision of the 23 municipal police forces in my district together with hunting and sports absorbed my time and I thought infrequently of our gentlemen adventurer. Others had swum in and out of my life and his memory dimmed.

Came 1914. The drums of war were beating and I felt that we were losing out. The jungle of accomplishment, the roll of the guns, the smoke of the powder, were incessantly with me in our peaceful country and when in 1917 America went in I was soon a civilian en route to the

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By KENNETH B. DAY AND LEO SCHURMACHER

With prices of all basic commodities, including competing oils and fats, on the upgrade, copra and coconut oil stood out in June as two of the very few exceptions to the rule and not only did these commodities fail to gain, but they registered a distinct loss in the prime markets of the world.

COPRA: Local copra prices during June followed American oil and copra markets and in doing so, declined perceptibly from the beginning of the month to very near the end of it. This decline covered a spread of from P5.70 maximum to P5.20 minimum with all indications at the end of the month pointing to a continued weakness due to the great press of local arrivals. Arrivals for the month were exceptionally high, totalling 412,000 sacks for Manila and 350,000 sacks for Cebu, the latter figure the second highest month in Cebu's history. Manila receipts were over twice as large as during June 1932 and Cebu receipts over 75% greater. This great press of copra caused buyers to be very wary and placed them in a position where they were forced to turn away copra for fear that they would be overstocked with stagnant outside markets.

The Pacific Coast copra market gradually declined throughout the month and starting with 1.70 cents on the 1st, was only worth 1.57-1.2 at the end of the month. Even at these figures there was considerable selling for July-August shipment and there probably would have been more had it not been for the European situation. Very suddenly and somewhat unexpectedly, the conference rate of freight on copra to Europe was dropped on June 27th from 63/- per ton 52/6. This, combined with the improvement in the London copra market and in £-Exchange made European copra business possible and approximately 5,000 tons of copra, chiefly from Cebu, were sold to Europe within a very few days. This did much to take the pressure off the market and the month ended with sellers in an easier position and buyers sufficiently supplied for the moment and, therefore, not anxious. Most of the European business was done at prices ranging from £11/- to £10/10/0d., the European market declining as additional offers were made.

Shipments for the month totalled the very high figure of 36,800 tons over 24,000 tons of which went to the Pacific Coast. The Gulf took 5800 tons, Europe 4200 and the Atlantic Coast only 1500. Approximately 60% of this total was shipped out of Cebu. In spite of this, stocks of copra in sellers' possession at the end of June were at an extremely high mark, particularly for this time of the year and there was nearly 41,000 tons on hand, with the heavy season coming on, contrasting with only about 1/4 this quantity a year ago.

COCONUT OIL: Coconut oil touched its high mark for the year of 3-3/8 cents. c. i. f. N. Y. the first few days of June. Then with sellers offering freely for prompt shipment, the expected happened and buyers began to back away until, at the end of the month, there were sellers at 3 cents with buyers only interested for the end of this year or early 1934. Throughout the month buyers were cautious and comparatively little real business was done. Shipments for the month totalled 8800 tons, a rather small amount, everything considered. Of this 6400 tons was destined for the Atlantic Coast, 1250 for the Pacific Coast and just over 1000 for the Gulf. With these small shipments, combined with fairly heavy production by all mills, coconut oil stocks at the end of June totalled over 20,000 tons or about three as much as a year ago.

COPRA CAKE: The copra cake market improved slightly in June. Hamburg prices, which are now quoted in dollars, advanced from \$18.50 to as high as \$19.50 per ton. This improvement was reflected to a lesser degree in local purchases which advanced from P17.75 per 1000 kilos ex-warehouse to as high as P19.00, most of the business passing at between P18.25 and P18.75. The Monopoly Tax on cake in Germany was reduced from 110 marks to 60 marks, which was still prohibitive. In addition, it was rumored that the Swedish Government is considering applying a duty of 20 Swedish Crowns per 1000 kilos on all foreign oil cakes. This, combined with generous stocks, induced local mills to sell very freely particularly for July-August shipment and, as a result, at the end of the month, most of the mills were sold out for any shipment prior to September, a healthy position for this time of the year. On June 30th the cake business was very dull, with sellers not interested and buyers making only occasional offers.

9900 tons of cake were shipped out during the month, all of it, with the exception of 735 tons of meal for the Coast, going to Scandinavian buyers. Stocks on hand still totalled nearly 7900 tons but this amount will all be moved within the next 45 days. Prospects for future business are very uncertain.

DESICATED COCONUT: Desicated coconut is the only coconut product which actually improved in price in June. With demand steady and shipments moderate, desicated prices on the New York market went up 1/4 cent per lb. to approximately 7-1/4 cents. Local mills were running fairly steadily and large stocks were reported on hand both in the Philippines and in the United States. Shipments during the month totalled only

slightly over 1000 tons, a decrease from May. With the price of nuts low, desicated manufacturers were fairly well satisfied with the situation.

GENERAL: For the first six months of 1933 export figures showed the following:

	1933	M.T.	1932	M.T.
Copra	50,142	M.T.	118,165	M.T.
Coconut oil	58,664	M.T.	58,643	M.T.
Copra cake	36,404	M.T.	36,705	M.T.
Desicated coconut	7,882	M.T.	6,932	M.T.

The interesting feature of the above is that while the oil mills just about held their own, exports of copra increased nearly 140%, this due, undoubtedly, to a combination of large production in the Philippines and a more favorable exchange rate in foreign countries and the United States, which made Philippine copra a cheaper buy than copra from other parts of the world.

At the end of the month copra buyers and oil mills were in a very difficult position. With reports rolling in indicating a bumper crop of copra in the Philippines on the one hand, with an inflated dollar pushing the prices up of almost all world commodities on the other, buyers were in a quandary as to what they should do or what could be expected. Ordinarily speaking, coconut oil should commence to move upward within a reasonably short period of time, but if stocks are over-plentiful, any such movement will be retarded and, so far at least, this condition has caused an actual recession in price. The proper balance between consumptive demand in inflated dollars and uncontrolled supply under favorable productive conditions will determine the future of the coconut market and buyers here face the problem of trying to foresee just where this balance will lie.

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company



The volume of commodities received in Manila during the month of June, 1933, via the Manila Railroad are as follows:

Rice, cavans	170,596
Sugar, piculs	117,249
Copra, piculs	192,269
Desicated coconuts, in cases	8,249
Tobacco, bales	4,617
Lumber and Timber, Bd. Ft.	348,300

The freight revenue car loading statistics for seven weeks ending June 17, 1933 as compared with the same period for the year 1932 are given below:

FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADING

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	1933	1932	1933	1932	Cars	Tonnage
Rice	1,113	944	12,650	11,114	169	1,536
Palay	70	91	680	1,023	(21)	(343)
Sugar	1,399	1,075	43,462	29,523	324	13,939
Sugar Cane	3		23		3	23
Copra	1,958	664	14,696	4,724	1,294	9,972
Coconuts	179	287	2,401	3,517	(108)	(1,116)
Molasses	163	42	4,754	1,279	121	3,475
Tobacco	4	9	22	57	(5)	(35)
Hemp	73	122	801	1,108	49	(307)
Livestock	33	60	174	293	(27)	(119)
Mineral Products	459	482	5,763	5,708	(23)	55
Lumber and Timber	331	463	8,714	7,821	(132)	893
Other Forest Products	12	11	73	84	1	(11)
Manufactures	223	264	2,925	3,280	(41)	(355)
All others including LCL	4,994	4,801	33,585	32,157	193	1,428
TOTAL	11,014	9,315	130,723	101,688	1,699	29,035

SUMMARY

Week ending Saturday, May 6, 1933	1,365	1,101	16,852	10,018	264	6,834
Week ending Saturday, May 13, 1933	1,669	1,442	21,169	17,586	227	3,583
Week ending Saturday, May 20, 1933	1,719	1,340	23,013	13,924	379	9,089
Week ending Saturday, May 27, 1933	1,708	1,366	20,794	15,432	342	5,362
Week ending Saturday, June 3, 1933	1,514	1,372	16,716	15,097	142	1,619
Week ending Saturday, June 10, 1933	1,508	1,419	15,631	17,064	89	(1,433)
Week ending Saturday, June 17, 1933	1,531	1,275	16,548	12,567	256	3,981
TOTAL	11,014	9,315	130,723	101,688	1,699	29,035

NOTE:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

Trademarks . . .

(Continued from page 16)

duction and containing recorded images, etc., registered on April 27, 1933, by R. C. A. Victor Company, Inc., of Camden, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11343. Trademark consisting of the word "TARZAN" for pomade, perfumes, lotions, etc., registered on April 29, 1933, by Masao Matsumoto, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11344. Trademark consisting of the word "EAGLE" with a design, for siphons, registered on May 2, 1933, by S. Kishimoto, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11345. Trademark consisting of the representation of a wreath, the lower part of which is composed of ten leaves and three blossoms, etc., for food relishing powder, registered on May 3, 1933, by The Natural Food Products Company, of Shanghai, China.

Reg. No. 11346. Trade-name consisting of the words "CAMISERIA MATIBAY" for the business of manufacturing and selling shirts, undershirts, drawers, pants, coats, sweaters, kimonos, etc., registered on May 4, 1933, by R. Choolani and Company, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11347. Trade-name consisting of the words "CAMISERIA MURA" for the business of importing and selling foreign and domestic merchandise, registered on May 4, 1933, by Navalrai Jethmal, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11348. Trademark consisting of the word "LUX" with a design, for hair pomade, registered on May 5, 1933, by Teodoro Kalaw Ng Khe, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11349. Trademark consisting of the word "FALS" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on May 8, 1933, by Alhambra Cigar & Cigarette Mfg. Co., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11350. Trademark consisting of the words "KABUHAYAN CAFE" with a design, for coffee, registered on May 16, 1933, by Nazario Hidalgo, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11351. Trademark consisting of the words "KABUHAYAN CAFE" with a design, for coffee, registered on May 16, 1933, by Nazario Hidalgo, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11352. Trademark consisting of the word "HARP" with a design, for all kinds of thread and yarn, registered on May 16, 1933, by J. A. Carp's Garenfabrieken, of Helmond, Holland.

Reg. No. 11353. Trademark consisting of the distinctive facon for perfumes, toilet waters, lotions and perfumed liquids, registered on May 16, 1933, by La Parfumerie Houbigant, Société Anonyme, of Paris, France.

Reg. No. 11354. Trademark consisting of the word "FOSFO-LECITINA" for tonic, registered on May 16, 1933, by Henry K. Wampole and Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11355. Trademark consisting of the letters "U. F. A." for motion picture films, registered on May 16, 1933, by Universum-Film Aktiengesellschaft, of Berlin, Germany.

Reg. No. 11356. Trade-name consisting of the words "EXPRESS SILK SUPPLY", for the business of selling at wholesale and retail wearing apparel, dry goods and other articles of commerce, registered on May 16, 1933, by P. C. Aimal & Company, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11357. Trademark consisting of the word "RIZAL", for ice drop freezer, and ice scraper, registered on May 16, 1933, by S. Kishimoto, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11358. Trademark consisting of the word "HEMO-CALCIN" with a design, for chemicals, medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, registered on May 16, 1933, by Pedro Vinas Dordal, of Barcelona, Spain.

Reg. No. 11359. Trademark consisting of the word "PALATOL" with a design, for tonic medicines, registered on May 22, 1933, by Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11360. Trademark consisting of the word "PALATOL" with a design, for tonic medicine, registered on May 22, 1933, by Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11361. Trademark consisting of

the representation of an aeroplane, for crayons, registered on May 23, 1933, by Sigeru Nakashima, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11362. Trademark consisting of the words "COLUMBIA PICTURES" with a design, for motion picture photoplays, registered on May 23, 1933, by Columbia Pictures Corporation, of New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11363. Trademark consisting of the words "DR. LYON'S" with a design, for tooth powder, dentifrices, astringents and mouth washes, registered on May 23, 1933, by The R. L. Watkins Company, of New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11364. Trademark consisting of the words "MARCA SEÑORITA REGISTRADA MENZI & CO. INC." with a design, for papers, blotting, cigarette, carbon, copying, etc., registered on May 24, 1933, by Menzi & Co., Inc., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11365. Trademark consisting of the word "REX" with a design, for coffee and roasted peanuts, registered on May 25, 1933, by Ah Gong Sons & Co., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11366. Trademark consisting of the representation of a red wax impression seal, for coffee and tea, registered on May 27, 1933, by Standard Brands Incorporated, of New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11367. Trademark consisting of the word "DIAMALT" for malt syrup or extract, registered on May 27, 1933, by Standard Brands Incorporated, of New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11368. Trademark consisting of the words "CHASE AND SANBORN'S", for coffee and tea, registered on May 27, 1933, by Standard Brands Incorporated, of New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11369. Trademark consisting of

the words "SEAL BRAND" for coffee and tea, registered on May 27, 1933, by Standard Brands Incorporated, of New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11370. Trademark consisting of the word "ARKADY" for dough improver, registered on May 27, 1933, by Standard Brands Incorporated, of New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11371. Trademark consisting of the representation of a central diamond-shaped figure, for dough improver, registered on May 27, 1933, by Standard Brands Incorporated, of New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11372. Trademark consisting of the words "SUPERIOR MEJOR" with a design, for matches, registered on May 31, 1933, by M. L. Loy, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11373. Trademark consisting of the words "JACOB & CO'S" with a design, for biscuits, registered on May 31, 1933, by W. & R. Jacob & Co., Limited, of Dublin, Ireland.

Reg. No. 11374. Trademark consisting of the word "ESPECIALES" for biscuit, registered on June 1, 1933, by Chin Sang, of San Jose, Antique, P. I.

Reg. No. 11375. Trade-name consisting of the words "AMERICAN IMPORTER COMPANY" ALIPIO DIZON, for a grocery and general merchant store, etc., registered on June 1, 1933, by Alipio Dizon, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11376. Trademark consisting of the word "CO-ED" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 1, 1933, by the Sweet Dreams Aromatic Cigarettes Company, Incorporated, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11377. Trademark consisting of the words "LIFEBUOY HAIR POMADE", for hair pomade, registered on June 3, 1933, by Teodoro Kalaw Ng Khe, of Manila, P. I.

(Please refer to page 26)

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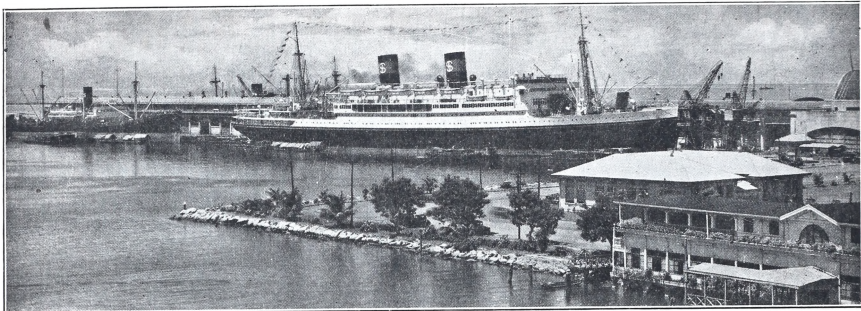
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MANILA, P. I.



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, The Robert Dollar Co.



Our reports for the past few months have shown record totals, and May shipments amounting to 236,734 tons, we believe, make a new record. Sugar shipments to the Atlantic Coast, amounting to 165,000 tons, are mainly responsible for the large total. Of the other items to the Atlantic Coast, coconut oil and copra fell off very considerably. Hemp shipments remained about on a level with the previous month, while desiccated coconut ship-

ments showed quite a satisfactory increase. To China and Japan, the main items, hemp and lumber, continue in good volume although both dropped from the previous month. To the Pacific Coast, coconut oil shipments again increased, while copra shipments amounting to 9,500 tons were by far the best for several years. Hemp for Pacific Coast Local Delivery showed a nice increase, while for Overland Delivery there was only one small shipment.

Cigar shipments were good, and rope and desiccated coconut fair. To European Ports, copra and copra cake and meal were good. There was also a nice shipment of tobacco. Hemp and lumber were only fair.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, during the month of May there were exported from the Philippine Islands the following:

	Tons	Misc. Sailings	Tons	Sailings
China and Japan...	11,191	with 44	1,321	were carried in American Bottoms with 10
Pacific Coast Local Delivery.....	20,717	with 15	14,039	were carried in American Bottoms with 9
Pacific Coast Overland Delivery....	714	with 10	472	were carried in American Bottoms with 6
Pacific Coast Inter-Coastal Steamer...	95	with 7	76	were carried in American Bottoms with 5
Atlantic Coast.....	191,950	with 40	22,932	were carried in American Bottoms with 9
European Ports.....	19,664	with 16	29	were carried in American Bottoms with 2
Australian Ports....	402	with 5	—	were carried in American Bottoms with —
GRAND TOTAL..	244,733	with 95	38,869	were carried in American Bottoms with 16

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- Pres. Jackson - Aug. 23
- Pres. Jefferson - Sept. 6

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China-Japan, Honolulu
San Francisco
Panama Canal

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- Pres. Coolidge - Aug. 12
- Pres. McKinley Aug. 26
- Pres. Hoover - - Sept. 9
- Pres. Lincoln - - Sept. 23

Via
Suez Canal
and
Europe

- Pres. Pierce - - July 24
- Pres. Monroe - Aug. 7
- Pres. Van Buren-Aug. 21
- Pres. Garfield - - Sept. 4
- Pres. Polk - - - Sept. 18

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- Aug. 1
- Aug. 8
- Aug. 15
- Aug. 22

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(Health Bulletin No. 28) Rules and Regulations for the Sanitary Control of the Factories of Tobacco Products.

"Section 15. Insanitary Acts.—No person engaged in the handling, preparation, processing, manufacture, or packing of tobacco product or supervising such employment, shall perform, cause, permit, or suffer to be permitted any insanitary act during such employment, nor shall any such person touch or contaminate any tobacco products with filthy hands or permit the same to be brought into contact with the tongue or lips, or use saliva, impure water, or other unwholesome substances as a contaminating agent; . . ."

Passenger departures show a decrease in all classes from last month's figures. First class departures decreased from 671 to 303, and intermediate class from 666 to 478. However, the May 1933 departures compare more favorably with the May 1932 figures, which latter were 313 first class and 302 intermediate class. The annual Spring movement of Navy traffic to the China Coast having been completed, the decrease in departures is a normal trend.

The following figures show the number of passengers departing from the Philippine Islands during the month of May 1933:

	Interme- diate Third	First	Total
China and Japan	167	307	306
Honolulu	4	7	15
Pacific Coast	30	47	50
New York	0	0	1
Europe via America	18	24	0
Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies	27	18	2
Europe and Mediterranean ports beyond Colombo	21	69	0
America via Suez	25	6	0
Australia	11	0	1

TOTALS 303 478 375

Mr. J. A. J. W. Nieuwenhuis, General Manager of the Java-China-Japan Line, arrived on the J.C.J.L. S.S. *Tjikembang* June 2nd. After making an inspection of the Philippine Territory with the local manager, Mr. G. C. Mann, including a round trip to the Southern Islands on the S.S. *Mayon*, Mr. Nieuwenhuis sailed for Hongkong on the S.S. *Empress of Japan* June 12th.

Mr. J. M. Major, Travelling Auditor of the Dollar Steamship Lines, sailed on June 26th aboard the S.S. *President Harrison* for Singapore. After visiting Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and Bombay Offices, Mr. Major will proceed to the United States via Europe on home leave.

TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Mfg. Co.



RAWLEAF: The market continues to be exceedingly quiet. Stocks in Manila and provinces do not move. Exports during the past months were small. Shipments to the United States consisted exclusively of Scrap Tobacco. Details are as follows:

	Rawleaf	Stripped Tobacco and Straps
China	11,414	
Gibraltar	5,900	
Hongkong	30,622	
Java	630	
North Africa	5,589	
North Atlantic (Europe)	5,157	
Straits Settlements	476	
United States	62,900	
	122,683	

CIGARS: Exports to the United States again suffered a decline during June as shown by the following figures:

Period	Cigars
June, 1933	10,596,858
June 1932	12,250,983
January-June, 1933	60,865,671
January-June, 1932	78,574,203

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
Addition Hills



An increase of about a hundred thousand pesos over June of last year. The following are the totals for the first half of the year since 1928:

1929	₱ 10,760,037
1930	9,577,979
1931	11,740,959
1932	4,659,690
1933	5,646,562

Sales City of Manila
May, 1933 June, 1933

Sta. Cruz	₱ 62,952	₱ 93,357
Sampaloc	127,677	73,501
Tondo	58,214	71,832
Binondo	2,896	136,200
San Nicolas	61,700	18,800
Ermita	98,236	46,830
Malate	56,727	179,844
Paco	23,998	11,290
Intramuros		
San Miguel	600	31,000
Sta. Mesa		
Quiapo	155,500	34,800
Sta. Ana	22,500	41,111
Pandacan	2,350	3,326

₱73,350 ₱741,891



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MANILA, P. I.

LUMBER REVIEW

By **ARTHUR F. FISCHER**
Director of Forestry



The total lumber and timber exports for the month of March registered an increase of 53% as compared with last year. This was due chiefly to increased shipments to Japan and China. Unusually large shipments went to Japan during the month under review in anticipation

of the passage of the proposed additional tariff of about P2.00 per cubic meter on logs. The increased tariff on the Philippine product actually went into effect on March 29, 1933. The Philippine trade with China is apparently picking up as shown by several inquiries and actual orders placed lately. The exports to that country jumped abruptly from merely a few thousand board feet, average, during the past few months to over a million board feet during March. From all indications, the consumption of this market will this year considerably exceed that of last year. From the United States market, not a few inquiries have also been received by local producers. However, no actual increase as yet in the exports to that country has taken place; the total amount shipped during the month under review remained at low level. Total shipments to Great Britain for March showed a slight increase over that for the previous month.

For the first time this year, the mill production during the month under review exceeded that for the corresponding month in 1932. In spite of this increase, however, lumber deliveries from the mills continued to exceed the production. The total lumber inventories was 34% less than the stocks at the mills at the end of March of last year.

The market for hard woods continued firm during the month under review. It will be remembered that prices for these woods in the local markets have slightly improved since the beginning of the year. It is not likely that the improvement already attained along this line would be lost, unless production is so accelerated as to once more render the supply out of proportion to the actual demand. For the first time, prices for lumber of the export grade registered slight increases. Average retail prices, as quoted by various lumber dealers in Manila on March 31, 1933, are given below.

Sawed Lumber		Unseasoned Timber	
Species	Price per 1,000 Bd. Ft. in pesos	Species	Price per 1,000 Bd. Ft. in pesos
Red Latan...	50-60	Akle.....	36-38
Tanguile...	55-60	Apil.....	40
White Latan	40-45	Yakal.....	28
Apitong...	50-55	Guijo.....	20-25
Lumbayao...	70-80	Narra.....	40-45
Palosapis...	45-55		

NOTE:—1 Cubic Meter = 424 Board Feet.
1 peso = \$0.50 approximately, normal rate of exchange.

The present situation of the Philippine lumber and timber trade can not but present an optimistic outlook and bring about greater confidence among producers. The United States has actually begun buying as evidence by the resumption of inquiries and placing of orders. Her going out of the gold standard has benefitted the islands' foreign trade, particularly with China and Japan. The increased tariff on Philippine logs in the latter country is not likely to offset the advantage gained, due to favorable exchange. In Great Britain, confidence to buy has returned and this naturally will have its

favorable reaction in the islands. Prices, although better than last year, are to be sure still at comparatively low levels; but an active demand in the foreign markets and the upward trend of the prices for the islands' chief staple crops, noted recently, are bound to bring about improvements along this line.

There is only one thing, it is feared, that will mar the above bright prospects and that is, the indiscriminate shipment of lumber abroad without proper grading.

The following statements show the lumber and timber exports, by countries, and mill production and lumber inventory for the month of March, 1933, as compared with the corresponding month the previous year.

Lumber and Timber Exports for March

Destination	1933	
	Board Feet	Customs-Declared Value
Japan.....	*5,001,504	P80,440
China.....	1,344,928	69,656
United States.....	517,208	30,502
Great Britain.....	417,744	33,243
British Africa.....	120,776	8,705
Australia.....	3,816	241
Canada.....	—	—
Hongkong.....	—	—
Hawaii.....	—	—
TOTAL.....	7,461,976	P222,787

Destination	1932	
	Board Feet	Customs-Declared Value
Japan.....	3,757,488	P85,083
China.....	3,816	322
United States.....	546,536	37,825
Great Britain.....	479,216	38,753
British Africa.....	41,552	3,038
Australia.....	—	—
Canada.....	33,072	2,766
Hongkong.....	16,536	1,319
Hawaii.....	7,208	1,200
TOTAL.....	4,876,424	P170,306

NOTE:—*This represents mostly solid log scale, that is, 424 board feet to a cubic meter.

Lumber Deliveries from Mills		
Month	1933	
	1933	1932
March.....	14,978,862	11,395,976
Lumber Inventory		
Month	1933	
	1933	1932
March.....	22,480,644	34,221,110
Mill Production		
Month	1933	
	1933	1932
March.....	12,417,066	10,865,81

NOTE:—Board feet should be used.

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An Oldtimer Dies

Fred A. Seymour died in Manila Friday, June 30, after a painful illness at St. Luke's of about a week's duration, that seemed to have come of ptomaine poisoning. Fred Seymour had been identified with the commercial life of Manila since 1901, and in recent years had been, and was at the time of his death, an executive of the largest American commercial house in the islands, the Pacific Commercial Company.

He lived at the Army & Navy Club, his family, Mrs. Seymour and their 3 children, being in the United States. All who knew him were his friends; he was an affable, unassuming man of gracious manner and natural reserve that imparted dignity to all he did. Sincerity was his rubric. Our condolences are expressed to the bereaved. The funeral services under the rites of Christian Science were held Saturday at 4 p. m., July 1, at the residence of President H. B. Pond of the Pacific Commercial Company, on Calle Valenzuela, Sta. Mesa. The body was cremated.

JUNE SUGAR REVIEW

By GEO. H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET:

Although a sale of June-July shipment Philippines was made on the 31st of the previous month at 3.45 cents, no buyers could be found at over 3.40 cents at the close of the day as the result of profit taking. On the 2nd of the month under review, however, quotations on the Exchange advanced and prices of actual sugar similarly improved, with sales to refiners of 4000 tons Cubas at 3.48 cents—3.50 cents, duty paid, ex-store Norfolk, and 3000 tons June-July shipment Philippines at 3.50 cents. On the same day, a Pacific Coast refinery advanced its price to 4.60 cents.

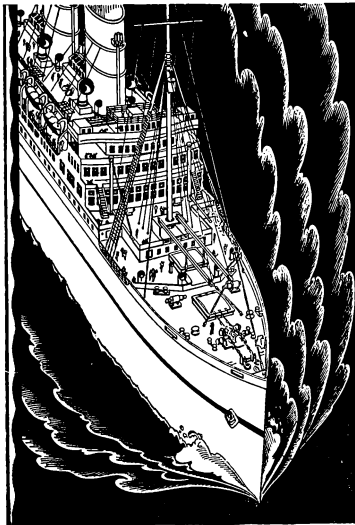
The advance in the Sugar Exchange which began on the 5th was checked on the 7th when "future" quotations declined 9 to 11 points owing to the rumors that no change in the present U. S. Sugar Tariff would be effected until the next session of Congress. Offerings of Cubas at 1.50 cents did not attract buyers, while Philippine sugar afloat changed hands at 3.46 cents. The advance in refined prices to 4.60 cents was followed generally on the 7th. During the second week "future" quotations on the Exchange declined steadily, resulting in a net loss of 15 to 17 points. A sale of June-July shipment Philippines was effected on the 13th at 3.40 cents, while Cuban sugar changed hands at 1.40 cents c. and f.

The third week saw a recovery of 7 to 9 points in the "Exchange" quotations from the previous week's losses, due principally to reports that President Roosevelt had rejected the proposal of monetary stabilization. Although the market for actual sugar was dull, prices remained on the same level as that of the previous week.

The improved tone of the sugar market was maintained during the first two days of the last week and quotations on the Exchange advanced 6 to 10 points over the closing quotations of the previous week. On the 27th, Puerto Rico sugar for prompt shipment was sold at 3.50 cents and August shipment Cubas at 1.50 cents c. and f. On this same day the sugar conference at Washington started, at which the representatives of the U. S. continental beet and cane industry as well as of the sugar producers of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Cuba were present, to discuss the proposal for the allotment of a quota to the various countries supplying the U. S. sugar requirements. The general feeling that considerable delays would be encountered before a decision could be arrived at by this conference greatly contributed to the weakness of the Exchange during the week. On the 28th, large quantities of Cuban sugar were being offered in all positions without finding buyers at 1.50 cents c. and f.

Futures: Quotations for future deliveries on the Exchange followed during the month as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
July	1.55	1.32	1.45
September	1.58	1.34	1.47
December	1.64	1.41	1.54
January	1.65	1.41	1.55
March	1.70	1.47	1.59
May	1.74	1.52	1.64



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"Empress of Canada"	\$456	\$276	\$365	\$224
"Empress of Russia"	\$432	\$240	—	—
"Empress of Asia"	\$432	\$240	—	—

Tickets on sale commencing with the "Empress of Japan" sailing June 12th until the "Empress of Russia" sailing July 22nd. Return tickets good until September 30th, 1933.

Attractive Fares to Europe quoted in Pounds Sterling

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Stocks: Stocks in the U.K., U.S., Cuba, Java and European statistical countries were reported on June 29th as 7,671,000 tons, compared with 7,764,000 tons in 1932 and 7,634,000 tons in 1931.

Centrifugal Sales: Sales and resales of P. I. centrifugal sugar were reported in New York during the month as follows:

	Cents per lb.		
	Long Tons	From	To
Sales	17,725	3.40	3.50
Resales	21,500	3.45	3.50

LOCAL MARKET: Although exporting houses raised their quotations to ₱7.80-₱8.15 per picul, very little business was transacted at this level during the first three weeks owing to scarcity of present-crop sugar. During the last week, however, large sales of centrifugal sugar aggregating over 7000 tons were made to an ex-

porter at ₱8.00 per picul for delivery up to October 31st.

Crop Prospects: The locust menace in the sugar districts, particularly of the southern islands, has not abated in spite of the active campaign being conducted by the government entities, and it is feared that the growing crop may suffer serious damage from the winged pest.

The production for the 1933-34 crop, according to the preliminary estimates received from the individual Centrals, as cabled to Washington by the Philippine government authorities, is placed at 1,327,564 long tons equivalent to 1,486,871 short tons.

The 1932-33 crop which has already been harvested except in the case of five Centrals, which are still grinding, will probably aggregate 1,149,044 long tons equivalent to 1,286,929 short tons. The production of each individual Central is tabulated in the attached statement compiled by the Philippine Sugar Association.

PHILIPPINE CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR 1932-33

(Compiled by the Philippine Sugar Association, July 11, 1933)

Centrals on Negros

	Piculs	Long Tons
1. Bacolod-Murcia Milling Co.	722,343	44,967
2. Binalbagan Estate, Inc.	664,719	41,379
3. Central Azucarera de Bais	769,971	47,931
4. Central Azucarera del Danao (*)	220,000	13,695
5. Central Bearin	167,280	10,413
6. Central De la Rama	85,000	5,291
7. Central Leonor	60,000	3,735
8. Central Palma	141,096	8,783
9. Central San Isidro	166,500	10,365
10. Hawaiian-Philippine Co.	1,060,221	66,000
11. Isabela Sugar Co., Inc.	449,680	27,993
12. La Carlota Sugar Central	1,209,296	75,290
13. Lopez Sugar Central Mill (*)	500,000	31,126
14. Ma-ao Sugar Central Co.	700,522	43,608
15. North Negros Sugar Co. (*)	1,279,000	79,619
16. San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.	696,867	43,331
17. Talisay-Silay Milling Co.	823,910	51,280
18. Victorias Milling Co.	936,065	58,271
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,652,470	663,126

Centrals on Luzon

19. Bataan Sugar Co.	73,000	4,544
20. Calamba Sugar Estate	748,222	46,577
21. Central Azucarera de Calatagan	75,743	4,715
22. Central Azucarera de Tarlac	1,193,571	74,301
23. Central Azucarera del Norte	45,000	2,801
24. Central Azucarera Don Pedro	463,802	28,872
25. Central Luzon Milling Co.	464,343	28,909
26. Hind Sugar Company	51,210	3,188
27. Luzon Sugar Company	87,872	5,470
28. Mabalacat Sugar Co.	98,577	2,402
29. Mount Arayat Sugar Co.	176,543	10,990
30. Nueva Ecija Sugar Mills, Inc.	50,991	3,174
31. Pampanga Sugar Development Co.	1,130,433	70,371
32. Pampanga Sugar Mills	1,172,405	72,983
33. Paniqui Sugar Mills	167,648	10,436
34. Philippine Sugar Estates Dev. Co.	80,303	4,999
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,019,703	374,732

Centrals on Panay

35. Asturias Sugar Central, Inc.	293,391	18,264
36. Central Lourdes	15,000	934
37. Central Santos-Lopez (*)	266,000	16,559
38. Central Sara-Ajuy	109,027	6,787
39. Philippine Starch & Sugar Co.	141,910	8,834
40. Pilar Sugar Central	224,010	13,945
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,049,338	65,323

Central on Mindoro

41. Philippine Milling Co.	163,053	10,150
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Centrals on Cebu

42. Bogo-Medellin Milling Co.	208,904	13,004
43. Cebu Sugar Company	174,788	10,881
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	383,692	23,885

Central on Leyte

44. Ormoc Sugar Company (*)	190,000	11,828
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TOTAL..... 18,458,256 1,149,044

(*) Latest estimates, still grinding.

Philippine Exports: Export statistics for the month of June as reported to us from private sources are as follows:

	Long Tons
Centrifugals	33,847
Refined	6,395

Total for the month..... 40,242
Exports of these two grades of sugar from the Islands to the United States for the first eight months of the current crop year from November 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, are as follows:

	Long Tons
Centrifugals	929,052
Refined	46,351

Total exports to date..... 975,403

It has been reliably estimated that a total of approximately 1,073,000 long tons equivalent to 1,090,000 metric tons will be exported to the United States from the Islands during the calendar year 1933. The amount exported from the Islands to the United States during the first half of the calendar year totals 746,124 long tons, indicating a balance of about 327,000 long tons still available for export to the United States during the last half of this year.

Thord-Robinson: Soldier of Fortune

(Continued from page 18)

naval station at Cavite to enroll for active duty in my old outfit, the navy.

Upon arrival at Manila, I phoned Page who insisted that I come out to the house to stay overnight. After a wonderful dinner, to me, Mrs. Page said, "Well, I know you boys want to wade around in blood awhile and wave the banner, so I'm leaving." She had hardly gone when Page passed me a large envelope containing a folded sheet which read as follows:

Major Ivan Thord-Robinson
and Officers
of the

Fourteenth Battalion, Sherwood Foresters
cordially invite you to be present at
Field Sports to be held on the Plains
of x x x x x at Cairo, Egypt

I cannot remember the name of the plains nor the date but the salient point was that he must at last have realized his dream; and I felt that he was back in the service from which I had always felt he had come.

In 1921 I was back to the Philippines under orders for duty ashore at Otongapo. Page was still in Manila. We had corresponded some during the war. I had hardly gotten settled when he came into my room with an Illustrated London News, on the back cover of which appeared a three-quarter length picture of a splendidly military looking officer in dress uniform. Beneath was the following:

"His Majesty, the King, has been graciously pleased to brevet Major Ivan Thord-Robinson a lieutenant colonel in the Royal Fusiliers."

Page and I filled our glasses and drank to Major Thord-Robinson's continued good fortune.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

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(ESTABLISHED 1880)

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

	Yen
Capital (Paid Up) - - - -	100,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - - -	119,750,000.00
Undivided Profits - - - -	5,859,464.04

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34 PLAZA CERVANTES, MANILA

S. DAZAI
Manager

Telephone 23759—Manager
Telephone 23758—Export & Import Dept.

Telephone 23755—Account & Cashier
Telephone 23766—Deposit & Remittance Dept.

Trademarks . . .

(Continued from page 20)

Reg. No. 11378. Trademark consisting of the word "NATIONAL" for radio sets, registered on June 5, 1933, by Eduardo B. Gonzales, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11379. Trademark consisting of the word "MAYON" with a design, for shirts, registered on June 5, 1933, by Yap Yngco, of Cebu, Cebu, P. I.

Reg. No. 11380. Trademark consisting of the word "DORRICO" with a design, for apparatus for the treatment of solids suspended in liquids, etc., registered on June 7, 1933, by The Dorr Company, Inc., of New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11381. Trademark consisting of the word "SYLVANIA", for radio tubes, radio apparatus and parts and accessories, electric lamps, etc., registered on June 7, 1933, by Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, of Salem, Essex, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Reg. No. 11382. Trademark consisting of the words "SANG WO LOONG OIL MILL" with a design, for ground nut oil, registered on June 9, 1933, by Quan Kee Cheong, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11383. Trademark consisting of the words "TROPIC COOLED", for cigarettes, registered on June 9, 1933, by the Philippine Aromatic Cigarette Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11384. Trademark consisting of the letters "R. U. O. K." with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 9, 1933, by the Philippine Aromatic Cigarettes Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11385. Trademark consisting of the words "EQUERRY BRAND" with a design, for flour, registered on June 12, 1933, by Ty Chuaco & Co., Inc., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11386. Trademark consisting of the words "GOLD MEDAL" with a design, for hair pomade and cosmetic, registered on June 12, 1933, by Chan Kian, of Aparri, Cagayan, P. I.

Reg. No. 11387. Trademark consisting of the words "BOWLING CIGARETTES" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 12, 1933, by La Yelana Company Inc., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11388. Trademark consisting of the letters "M C A" for shirts, men's and women's undershirts, neckties, cravats, drawers, etc., registered on June 12, 1933, by Yap Tian Sieng, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11389. Trademark consisting of the word "DOT" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 12, 1933, by La Insular Fabrica de Tabacos y Cigarillos Inc., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11390. Trademark consisting of the words "GIRL BRAND FLORIDA WATER" with a design, for perfumes, cosmetics, face powder, etc., registered on June 13, 1933, by Chuan Lie Lam Tong Te, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11391. Trademark consisting of the representation of a Dromedary and Foal the two standing in an upright position facing each other, for textiles of all kind and similar articles, registered on June 13, 1933, by Germann & Co., Ltd., of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11392. Trademark consisting of the words "LA SUERTE" with a design, for slippers and shoes, registered on June 14, 1933, by Tomas Nito, of Dagupan, Pangasinan, P. I.

Reg. No. 11393. Trademark consisting of the word "GANDHI", for all kinds of cotton, silk and artificial silk, and all kinds of piece goods whether plain, striped, painted or otherwise, registered on June 16, 1933, by Hassamal Dhalmal, of Manila, P. I.

Reg. No. 11394. Trademark consisting of the words "HIGH HAT CIGARETTES" with a design, for cigarettes, registered on June 16, 1933, by Philippine Aromatic Cigarette Manufacturing Co., Inc., of Manila, P. I.

(To be continued)

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California



NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

• C. L. TOWNSEND, General Passenger Agent, Smith Tower, Seattle, Washington •

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	May, 1933				May, 1932				Monthly average for 12 months previous to May, 1933			
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
Sugar	167,968,152	£20,646,939	79.5	50,237,170	£5,705,354	47.6	92,977,239	£10,566,325	65.7			
Hemp	10,499,902	779,017	3.0	8,243,524	746,009	6.3	9,285,264	780,379	4.7			
Cocoa Oil	8,083,257	986,818	3.9	16,822,949	2,108,620	17.7	10,281,336	1,294,921	7.9			
Copra	16,406,474	968,041	3.8	8,907,418	686,512	5.9	13,971,639	562,271	3.3			
Cash (Hemp)	13,565,300	447,948	1.8	15,968,250	531,195	4.6	14,348,621	483,954	2.9			
Embroidery	536,741	27,481	0.2	282,855	14,388	0.1	384,270	19,513	0.1			
Macropy	1,369,783	290,199	1.1	1,257,717	303,981	2.7	1,484,596	316,383	1.8			
Leaf Tobacco	1,543,322	309,640	1.2	1,560,046	299,030	2.6	1,299,384	292,122	1.7			
Desiccated and Shredded Cocoanuts	69,179	0.2	18,991	23,202	0.2	58,948	94,437	0.6				
Hats (Number)	3,319	86,109	0.3	1,707	54,720	0.5	5,792	72,852	0.4			
Lumber (Cubic Meters)	5,119,523	118,572	0.4	31,483,034	3,102,572	6.8	5,918,900	900,587	4.2			
Copra Mfgal	183,855	0.5	31,042	100,297	0.9	333,398	103,599	0.6				
Cordage	25,118	31,754	0.1	3,091	5,460	0.0	29,214	27,163	0.1			
Pearl Buttons (Gross)	89,140	33,275	0.2	60,723	40,384	0.4	114,863	47,900	0.2			
Cotton (Lower grade cords fibre)	233,393	11,048	0.0	532,093	30,263	0.3	334,418	17,949	0.1			
All Other Products	512,440	1.9	493,541	4.7	3			436,956	2.5			
Total	£25,683,430	100.0	£11,602,937	100.0	£11,732,810	100.0	£16,254,571	100.0	100.0	£16,254,571	100.0	100.0

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	May, 1933				May, 1932				12 months average for 12 months previous to May, 1933			
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cotton Cloths	£ 2,192,785	15.7	£ 2,242,202	20.3	£ 1,649,473	13.7						
Textile Goods	1,042,232	7.5	982,464	8.8	1,028,436	7.7						
Iron and Steel, Except Machinery	1,038,785	7.4	693,013	6.8	95,746	0.8						
Wheat Flour	250,309	1.8	365,184	3.2	363,368	3.0						
Machinery and Parts of	230,097	4.0	296,956	2.3	310,476	2.5						
Automobiles	200,541	3.0	383,436	3.4	394,089	3.3						
Gasoline	22,791	0.2	520,541	4.7	493,234	3.9						
Silk Goods	415,621	3.0	365,590	4.6	401,993	3.4						
Automobile Tires	377,436	2.7	282,330	2.5	411,489	3.5						
Vegetable Fiber Goods	183,553	1.3	113,902	0.8	204,228	2.0						
Meat Products	222,912	1.6	169,506	1.4	206,054	1.7						
Fertilizers	63,056	0.5	352,873	3.4	190,825	1.6						
Fish and Fish Products	195,726	1.4	113,720	0.8	52,882	0.5						
Crude Oil	76,738	0.6	94,792	0.7	298,983	2.5						
Cocoa Beans	133,448	1.0	91,941	0.8	98,747	0.8						
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, Etc.	305,370	2.2	278,616	2.4	318,972	2.7						
Perfumery and Toilet Goods	249,255	1.8	141,116	1.3	168,430	1.5						
Vegetables	333,084	2.4	163,259	1.5	241,682	1.9						
Paper Goods, Except Books	354,983	2.6	263,616	2.4	263,840	2.1						
Tobacco and Manufactures of	251,424	1.8	325,048	2.9	364,832	2.9						
Electrical Machinery	344,424	2.5	245,064	2.2	322,150	2.6						
Books and Other Printed Matter	559,003	4.0	78,552	0.7	147,235	1.1						
Cars and Carriages	101,162	0.7	38,936	0.2	107,363	0.8						
Automobile Tires	188,223	1.3	84,274	0.8	118,432	0.9						
Fruits and Nuts	244,021	1.8	99,408	0.9	193,098	1.5						
Automotive Oil	64,662	0.4	352,873	3.4	54,003	0.4						
Leather Goods	160,955	1.2	99,797	0.9	114,006	0.9						
Shoes and Other Footwear	137,833	1.0	136,388	1.2	147,012	1.1						
Coffee	114,928	0.8	110,617	0.9	98,257	0.8						
Breadstuffs, Except Wheat	119,513	0.8	97,764	0.9	105,479	0.8						
Eggs	36,164	0.4	115,853	1.0	105,479	0.8						
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods	147,639	1.1	84,621	0.8	91,513	0.7						
Lubricating Oil	15,473	0.1	36,995	0.3	115,061	0.9						
Cocoa Manufacture, Except Beans	36,218	0.4	63,523	0.6	43,032	0.3						
Glass and Glassware	114,149	0.8	65,199	0.6	78,461	0.6						
Paints, Pigments, Varnishes, Etc.	118,406	0.8	77,300	0.7	92,329	0.7						
Oil not separately listed	79,425	0.6	90,371	0.9	94,170	0.7						
Earthen Stones and Marble	139,635	1.0	53,872	0.5	78,407	0.6						
Diamond and Other Precious Stones Used	100,703	0.9	61,168	0.6	100,661	0.8						
Wood, Rattan, Bamboo, and Related Goods	78,770	0.7	53,206	0.5	67,556	0.5						
Textile Goods	71,376	0.7	29,027	0.3	38,045	0.4						
Soap	13,238	1.0	101,704	0.9	91,703	0.7						
Matches	8,208	0.0	11,780	0.1	24,302	0.2						
Explosives	196,778	1.5	13,747	0.1	52,192	0.4						
Cement	4,494	0.0	547	0.0	1,906	0.0						
Sponges and Sponges	48,822	0.4	18,150	0.2	14,902	0.3						
Motion Picture Films	1,233,857	8.9	744,048	6.8	2,049,825	16.9						
Other Imports	113,321	0.8	291,966	2.7	309,846	2.4						
Total	£13,693,380	100.0	£11,153,515	100.0	£12,258,014	100.0						

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	May, 1933				May, 1932				12 months average for 12 months previous to May, 1933			
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	£ 4,531,001	33.4	£ 3,627,627	32.7	£ 4,109,394	34.1						
Japanese	1,190,829	8.5	627,899	5.6	836,947	6.8						
Dutch	430,267	3.2	326,243	2.8	521,633	4.3						
British	685,185	4.9	721,481	6.5	621,453	5.1						
Norwegian	1,119,238	8.0	1,753,808	15.8	976,486	8.0						
Philippine	42,951	0.3	1,289	0.0	106	0.0						
Spanish	40,068	0.3	18,922	0.1	14,971	0.1						
Swedish	348,755	2.5	97,978	0.8	172,437	1.3						
Portuguese	1,621	0.0	9,787	0.0	7,787	0.0						
Panama	294,704	2.1	9,273	0.0	326,664	2.6						
Italian	537	0.0	3,737	0.0	11,863	0.1						
Belgian					2,363	0.0						
By Freight	£13,471,411	98.4	£10,971,771	98.4	£12,046,155	98.4						
By Mail	222,969	1.6	183,774	1.6	209,858	1.6						
Total	£13,693,380	100.0	£11,155,515	100.0	£12,258,014	100.0						

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	May, 1933				May, 1932				12 months average for 12 months previous to May, 1933			
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	£ 5,842,980	23.3	£ 5,308,004	44.5	£ 4,854,465	28.3						
British	7,064,434	27.2	2,822,183	22.1	4,034,470	24.7						
Japanese	7,249,060	27.9	2,316,873	22.1	4,124,134	25.4						
Italian	62,272	0.2	116,373	1.2	1,214,316	7.2						
Norwegian	4,781,543	18.4	548,110	4.8	1,793,327	11.1						
Spanish					315,623	2.9						
Philippine	117,490	0.4	14,273	0.2	4,560	0.0						
Chinese	47,548	0.1	51,999	0.6	75,740	0.4						
Swedish	568,113	2.2	6,935	0.3	554,374	3.4						
Danish					30,283	0.4						
Panama					179,918	1.0						
Italian												
By Freight	£25,739,301	99.7	£11,529,921	98.0	£							

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Manila, P. I.

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Capital (Paid) - - - ₱248,000,000.00
Surplus - - - - - ₱152,000,000.00
Undivided Profits - ₱ 10,889,025.54
(as of June 30, 1932)

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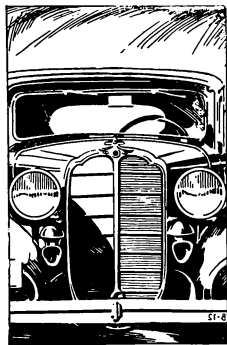
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A third says: "... the promotion of timely, wanted merchandise is essential to our continued profit making; in fact, to our very existence."

A fourth says: "... and I cannot too strongly repeat that we in our store are firmly of the opinion that not one peso should be spent on the advertising of goods not in demand —and that *not one peso less* than what is required to do a thorough job should be spent on the advertising of goods in demand."

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


ZINC META ARSENITE




Stop ANAY With







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 STAMPED ON LUMBER MEANS THAT IT HAS BEEN PRESSURE TREATED WITH  A WOOD PRESERVATIVE OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

 LUMBER IS PERMANENTLY PROTECTED AGAINST ALL FORMS OF ROT AND INSECT ATTACK. IT IS CLEAN AND TAKES PAINT OR VARNISH AS SATISFACTORILY AS UNTREATED WOOD.

A NEW INTERNATIONAL
LUMBER TRADE MARK



 LUMBER IS ROT PROOF
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 LUMBER IS PERMANENT

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ZMA does not change the strength, physical appearance, nor any other characteristics of the wood and has the added advantage of making it somewhat fire resistant.

ZMA lumber may be used unpainted since it is colorless or it may be painted or finished in any manner desired.

ZMA lumber is PRESSURE TREATED and as such is not to be confused with open tank, dip, spray or brush treatments. Unless lumber is PRESSURE TREATED it is not permanently protected against decay and anay.

ZMA is practically insoluble in water and hence permanently present in the wood to protect it during the useful life of the structure.

ATLANTIC GULF & PACIFIC COMPANY OF MANILA

71-77 Muelle de la Industria

Sole Licensee
Philippine Islands

Manila, P. I.