

# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

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OCTOBER, 1929

Governor Davis's Mindanao Trip.—How Newspapers Began in Manila.—Cashew Nuts, a Suggested Crop Diversification: E. M. Gross.—Diverting Ourselves with Diversification: Percy A. Hill.—A Close-Up of a Talkie Film.—Farther with Franciscans in Samar: More of the Mission Trail.—General Dorey Leaves: “Last of the Mohicans”.—Two More Philippine Poems by Gilbert S. Perez.—*Bridge*: Henry Philip Broad.—Governor Davis's Sugar-Meeting Talk.—The Founding of Mehan Gardens.—An Historic Account of the *Ayuntamiento*, Our Town Hall.—The New Mentality: President Rafael Palma.—Usual Reviews by Expert Authorities on Our Commerce and Industry.

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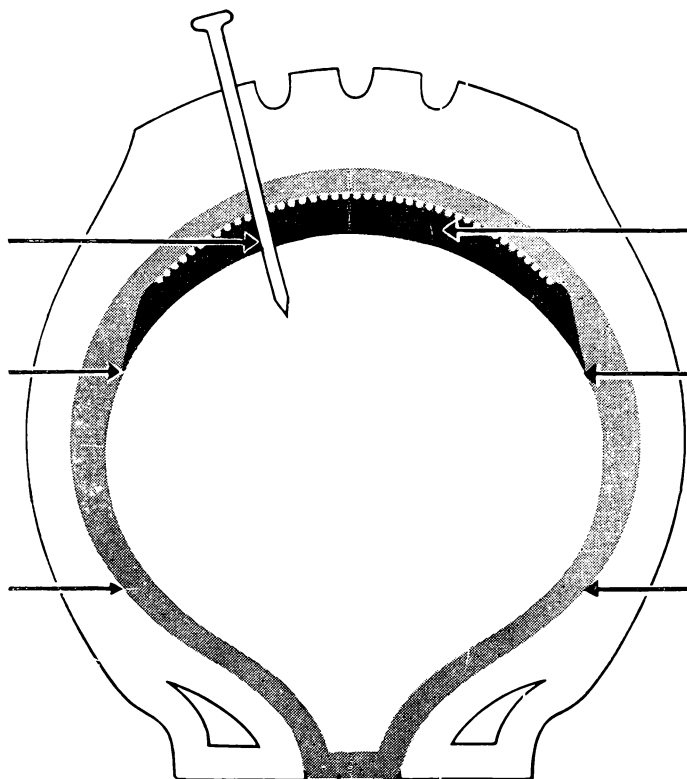
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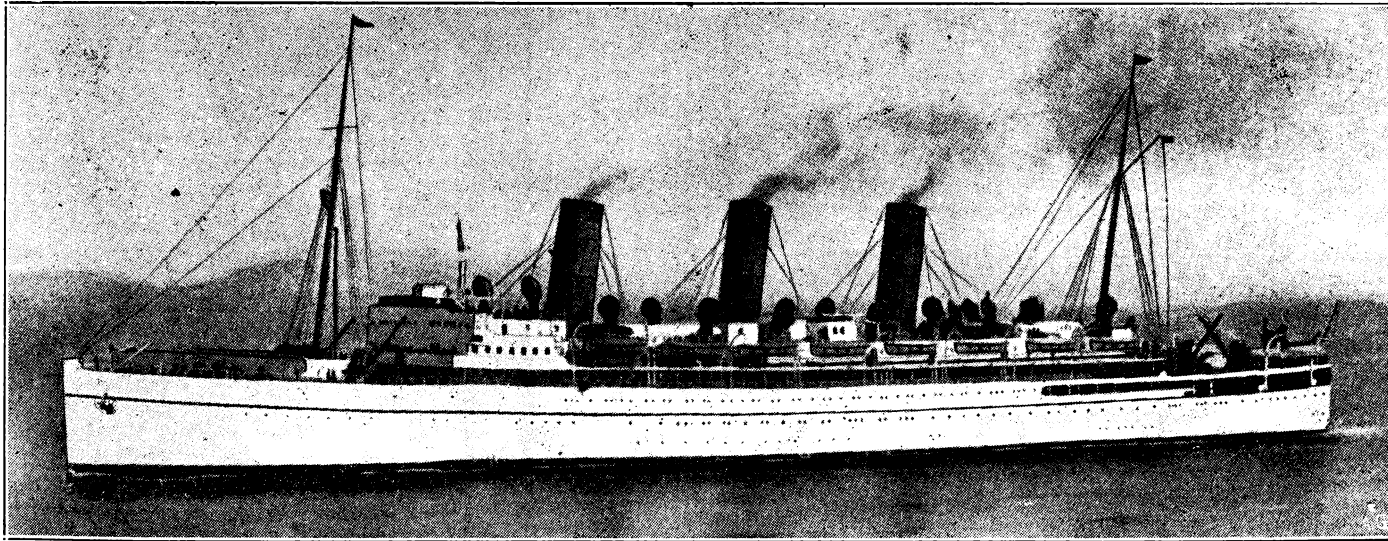


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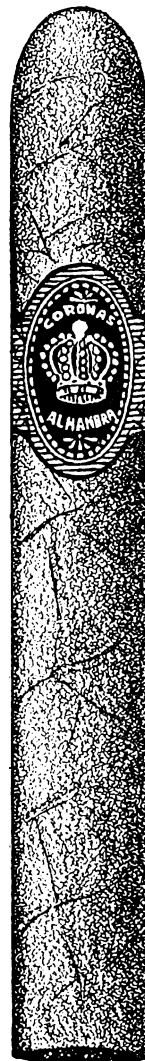
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## Davis Goes A-Voyaging, Etc.!

While legislation was on the crane and simmering only slowly, Governor Davis went south on the *Apo* on his first extended provincial inspection. With him were his friend from St. Louis, George S. Johns, editor of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, his daughter Miss Davis, his niece Miss Alita Davis, staff members—Brigadier General Halstead Dorey, among others, the general bidding good-bye to Moroland and Moro friends—and Wilkins of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, who was surrogate of the newspapers and the press services, and took pictures. Wherever Davis may go and smile, and Miss Davis and Miss Alita Davis may go and smile, there will be a Davis triumph; and whither the going may be matters not.

The southern trip was a triumph, of course; these islands may be said to have placed themselves in fee to some amiable and distinguished official folk by name of Davis.

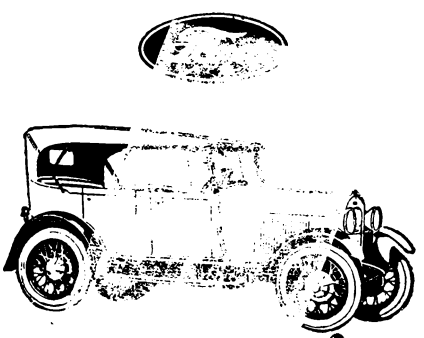
But some real work was done by His Excellency. The smile may have changed momentarily to a frown at Iloilo, where the river is dammed to facilitate the work on the marginal wharf and some of the citizens complain that their property is flooded and being ruined by engineering which more expertness would improve. Davis saw and heard, but said nothing. Maybe he has said it since he came back to Manila; the trip began at midnight August 23 and ended at sundown September 5.

From Iloilo the course was set to Isabela de Basilan, where the islands' two rubber plantations past the development stage were visited and executive interest in expanding the rubber industry was evidenced; but little was said of ways and means, this waiting upon the maturity of judgment and the gathering of further information.

At Zamboanga, naturally, there was the question of San Ramon penal colony: whether to sell the plantation and move the prisoners or keep on doing business at the same old stand. Judgment reserved.

At Jolo, the big crowd was all for the retention in office of Governor James R. Fugate, but a few standard-bearers toted placards to the contrary; and there's a pretty tale. Fugate's economies have gone so far as to deprive some officials of free automobiles and gasoline—heresy, as every taxpayer knows, in a bureaucracy, where every man's importance is measured by his perquisites—and Fugate has restored to the Mohammedan mullahs their privilege to judge the Sulu fallahreens in religious and tribal matters, levy and collect fees therefor, as in instances of marriage and divorce, and thereby to live in the manner to which they have become accustomed—by exaction of tribute. The other side of this quaint picture is that it seems these restive recruits of the Crescent, the Sulu fallahreens, will take up the peaceful practices of husbandry wherever roads are built, giving them access to constabulary protection, and schools established. Besides them, there is the Christian minority in Sulu. A tangled situation, and again—judgment reserved.

The *Apo* lazily journeyed on to Cotabato, Port Baras and Malabang, sluggish harbors of southern Mindanao, and, leaving its party ashore to hitch-hike along the old military wagon road to Ganasi and Lanao lake, steamed round to Iligan to pick them up again. On this hike the Maria Cristina falls were viewed, and seemingly limitless areas of Mindanao wilderness surrounding what would be a source of hydroelectric power, the cascading river, were the wilderness changed into an inhabited industrious



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region. This seems to have been the locale, lending itself to quiet depths of thought, where the executive mind mulled over the idea of settling with the inhabitants of Mindanao by settling them upon allotments. Later, in Manila, *La Vanguardia* nearly endorsed the proposal of Director Hidrosollo of the non-Christian bureau, and an anonymous colleague of his, as memory momentarily runs, to carry out Governor Davis's suggestion by creating a reservation of 3,500 hectares.

When it is recalled that the Mohammedans alone in Mindanao number about 500,000, marrying young and often, readily submitting to vaccination and sometimes taking quinine, the reader may calculate for himself how very generous the proposal is. The Mohammedans in their colorful tribal costumes are picturesque; they submitted their petitions, mostly for schools and public improvements, made their obeisances and bestowed their presents, and, at Iligan, bowed proudly out of the picture. The Mohammedan problem—judgment reserved. Not much was seen of the nineteen or twenty other peoples of Mindanao, their innings await another journey; they, too, have grievances, and once had the impression they possessed some of the lands over which their forefathers were tribal lords.

The lugubrious aspect of pedestrian delegations, down barefoot from the hills, excites but fleeting perturbation—the *Apo's* halts at ports are short and she is off and beyond the horizon before the chattering ashore has hardly subsided. Nevertheless, Governor Davis learns of the prevailing long delays in the granting of homestead patents; speed in this and road-building, he surmises, would do much good. He calls for data; they are available to everyone in the Lands (bureau) *Courier* and show that during the period since 1904, when the lands bureau was organized, something more than 32,000 homestead applications have been approved and that 100,000 are now pending. Discouraging—judgment reserved.

Homeward from Iligan is old Cebu, port, province and island—striated with roads and knit into a busy community of a million people bent upon wresting their livelihood from the stingy mountainous soil and the commerce commanded by the harbor, where the new improvements are progressing satisfactorily. Ships of the seven seas lay here, unburdening themselves of cargoes of manufactures and reburdening themselves with bales of Manila hemp and sisal, bags of copra and tanks of coconut oil. Entertainment was lavish, and the little *Apo* lay to sagaciously until the typhoon at Manila—presaging the sugar convention, perhaps—blew over and the high seas were once more venturable.

Sure enough, the sugar convention was waiting, and, when care had been taken to keep calm about the storm, but to send relief where it was needed (a duty involving a morning's airplane flight across the mountains to the Infanta coast on the Pacific), Davis delivered his address purporting to announce his major economic policy—the reason for the appearance of the address elsewhere in these pages.

Some suspect that the address took tone from

the fact that Congress is in special session over the tariff; however that may be, Davis did advocate limiting the further progress of our sugar industry as a piece of practical sense and practical politics. The convention thereafter adopted a resolution against *undue* expansion; Osmeña announced that unless expansion is curtailed he will have the law on the industry; and bless you, he will!

Strange transformation: only a short while ago, he who would plant sugar and pledge his property for the building of a sugar mill was lauded as a citizen of enterprising virtue—he had credit at the bank; and now the man who would follow that chap's example is threatened with the law and blacklisted at the *loans* window!

Being impractical in one thing, he was impractical in all. He spoiled his labor, then German and Japanese, by paying more than the standard wage, building better than the standard cottages, and allotting to each cottage a half-acre garden which he irrigated free; and if any family wanted more than a half-acre, Wilcox provided it. Dr. Townsend, who teaches philosophy at the U. P., tells smilingly of a time when he visited Wilcox and found the great plantation proprietor busy in his carpenter shop devising a contrivance that Townsend couldn't fathom the use of. Next morning the two rode out to the plantation villages together, Wilcox inquiring here about a sick child, there about a fever case—whether or not the doctor



The Davises in a Basilan Rubber Grove

Research on this occult situation turned up the story of George Wilcox, of Kauai, T. H.

Back on Kauai, T. H., some 40 years or so ago, George Wilcox produced a crop of sugar which he had to sell in New York at about 2.09 cents a pound. Wilcox was then about fifty years old, and things looked so black to him that he went out and bought more fallow fields and tripled his acreage of sugar. "If sugar is going to be cheap, a man's got to have a lot of it to make any money," said Wilcox, in explanation to his astounded neighbors. And forth he went about the seeding of new fields; that is, about his business.

had come and his orders were being followed—all very impractical.

They came to the Germans' cottages.

"We'll go in here," said Wilcox, pointing out a cottage with an anxious mother at the door; and he carried along with him the mysterious contrivance he had fashioned in the carpenter shop. In that household was a lad with a club foot, and the doctor had said he could probably cure it if he had just the right cast to fit it into. The plantation owner, old-fogy George Wilcox—past fifty and tripling his sugar fields with sugar at 2 cents a pound!—had made it his personal concern to provide the cast the doctor needed

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to correct that tow-headed kid's deformity! And who in h—is a club-footed, tow-headed kid on a sugar plantation anyway? Just a lot of bother!

George Wilcox failed, of course: he was so profoundly and incurably impractical. But failure that he was, he is still living, though up in his nineties and disinclined to work. In fact, Wilcox always was such a perverse fellow that he never would work unless he could see something in it—not even putter aimlessly in his carpenter shop. Now, he doesn't even know what his income is, it's so immaterial to him; and he has to tell the publicans they have on Kauai to go over his books and figure it out for themselves, setting down what they think he should pay.

"What there is of it is there," he says.

The assessor has an awful time with him too, for Wilcox doesn't know the value of his own lands! But they're still in sugar, though only worth the paltry sum of \$32,000,000, sugar being so confounded cheap and costing much more to produce in T. H. than in the P. I., what with

the higher wages and all. Filipinos long ago took the places of Wilcox's Japanese and German families, and are housed in his better-than-standard cottages and diligently working his unprofitable fields! The fate of men such as George Wilcox is, is sad indeed; they just plod on to failure—seem never to care to get ahead.

But after all, sugar conventions are lively affairs: everyone talks and no one really gets hurt. The final decision will probably be the one which is politically and economically wise.

The industry is very powerful, able as it was to evoke from Governor Davis the utterances he made.

By the way, Davis's state, Missouri, once had a sugar industry, and was to be ruined if certain things occurred and it lost it. The things occurred, about on schedule time, Missouri switched from sugar to mules; she was still doing fairly well at last reports. What was to ruin Missouri by ruining her sugar industry is not precisely recalled—maybe it was abolition. It got the old clay-bank commonwealth all

het up under the collar, but there were enough George Wilcoxes there to save the day. There always are enough of 'em; there are enough in these islands, if they'll wake up to their chances.

Footnote: That smile Governor Davis flashes about so genially seems to robe in velvet some mighty stern pertinacity. See how the probes keep digging into the government graft, and some of the grafters. How much is His Excellency smilingly having his way about things? It's just possible, you know, that he commences to dominate the council table. It's just possible that he occasionally says in Harvard English, slightly Missouri-worn, "Well, after all, I guess this matter had better be handled this way. Yes, I really believe it had; so, if there is no objection. . . . None? Fine! (with the smile out in full regalia), we'll have it done that way, then. Thank you, gentlemen (more, and more persistent, smiling), and I guess that will be all for today." Yes, it is surely a possibility; and interesting, eh what?

## "Fall in" with Cashew Nuts

By E. M. GROSS

Diversification of crops is the present Philippine slogan; so, falling in line with the numerous requests of my genial friend the editor, I write this, the first of a series of short articles, founded on personal experiments and studies, as to the commercial possibilities of other than major crops, which can yield financial returns to those who wish to attempt their cultivation. I have chosen the *cashew nut* for the first of the series because it is admirably adapted to the small farmer's requirements, and also because the tree will grow anywhere, is insect, parasite and pest resistant, and commences bearing after three years of life.

The cashew-nut tree, for which the botanical name is *Anacardium Occidentale*, in Tagalog is called *casuy*. It is a small garbled tree found all over the Islands in a wild state, never having been cultivated up to the present time. It flowers in the month of March and fruits from the latter part of April until early in June. The fruit is a lemon colored, pear-shaped, spongy body, of a strongly astringent sweetish taste, repugnant to most people; for edible purposes this fruit so far does not hold out any promise. It can, however, easily be fermented and distilled off into alcohol. The part of the fruit that chiefly concerns us is the small kidney-shaped nut attached to the lower end of the fruit, weighing from 9 to 10 grammes. Its shell is an elastic spongy mass, containing a black viscous vesicatory oil analogous to carbolic acid, known as *cardol oil*. This oil makes the nut difficult to handle. When the outer covering or "shell" is removed we find a small cream-colored nut which is probably the most delicious nut found in the world to-day. It is not astringent as are most other edible nuts, nor has it laxative or satiating properties. The edible portion of the cashew nut represents about 45% of the total weight of the whole nut; 55% is shell; recovery

of cardol oil from the shell is about 10%.

Many efforts have been made in the past to shell these nuts by machine, but the elastic, spongy nature of the shell, irregularity of size, and the caustic character of the oil it contains, have thus far been insurmountable obstacles to the success of mechanical devices. Hence the process resorted to in shelling is to place the nuts on corrugated sheet iron under which a quick fire is burning; the cardol oil oozes out into special receptacles placed to receive it, the charred shell then cracked with a piece of wood, and the edible nut recovered. Some dexterity is required to recover the nut whole, as they command a much higher price intact,—about forty cents gold per lb.,—than when they are broken; pieces are worth only about one half as much. It is advisable to desiccate the nuts before packing in order that they may keep longer.

According to last American consular reports, India is at present the only country cultivating and shipping these nuts to the United States. During the past year Calcutta exported to the States over four million rupees' worth of cashew nuts, and about half a million rupees' worth of cardol oil. The principal buyers of cashew nuts are the "Salters". The Indian practice is to give the coolie a sack of nuts in the shell, forty per cent of the weight of which he must bring back in shelled nuts, in return for a stipulated price. The coolies keep the charred shell which they use for fuel. The burning is done in the open air, but this is objectionable as the burning process gives off a very acrid smoke, irritating to the eyes and throat. The writer uses a fuming chamber process by which a considerable quantity of crystal carbolic acid can be recovered as a by-product.

In Indian practice the nuts are not desic-

cated, but when shelled are heaped in piles in the various go-downs prior to shipment. As a result, many of the nuts become worm eaten. These are not a complete loss, however, for buyers allow a 10% worm eaten product. During desiccation about 4% of water is taken out, and naturally results in that much loss of weight in the finished product, but this loss is compensated for by a superior finished article, worm resisting more crisp in taste; in other words, a "nutty tasting nut." Recently India tried shipping the nuts in cold storage to arrest worm destruction, but if they are desiccated, this becomes unnecessary. The nuts are packed in clean petroleum cans.

Planting should be done during the month of May-June, spot planting being cheapest. Each tree should be given 50 square meters of space, or about 200 trees per hectare. After about one year the trees need little, if any care. They commence bearing in small quantities after three years, gradually increasing every year until about eight years' old, when the yield will be about 500 fruits per tree, or a total of about five kilos of nuts, or two of the shelled product, which is equal to four and one half pounds. In the shelling process, even with care, only about 75% of whole nuts can be recovered; we can, therefore, sum up the yield of an eight year old tree per year, as follows: three pounds' whole nuts at \$0.40 equal \$1.20; one and one half pounds of pieces at \$0.22 per pound equal \$0.33; total \$1.53; harvesting and preparing, \$0.53; balance \$1.00 per tree, or \$200 per hectare, not considering the value of cardol oil, the alcohol which may be recovered from the fruit, or the gummy exudation from the tree, which can be made up into the best book-varnish obtainable.

Cardol oil is used for the preservation of fish seines, as a wood preserver, and can also be used as the base material for the manufacture of a hair-dye (Alpha and Beta Anacardic Acid with Ammonia), which does not stain the scalp nor the hands. The sap of the cashew-nut tree makes the finest of indelible inks. The natives

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use the tree for wooden heels or wooden shoes, as it is a very light and hard wood. For this purpose many trees are destroyed. Local use for the cashew nuts is either to eat them roasted or to mix them with cacao beans in the making of chocolate, for which it is very highly appreciated. The largest number of trees at

present is found in the hills of Antipolo and Bataan province, where the nuts are collected annually and brought to the Manila market. The collectors ask twenty centavos per hundred nuts. A few of the fruits come into the market and are sold for edible purposes, but most of them are left to rot under the trees.

The career of Romero Salas as an editor in Manila bridges the gap between old times and new.

But though there were no Filipino newspapers under Spain in the islands, they began quickly enough under the Stars and Stripes, which give a free press, of course, constitutional protection save in time of war; and even then a good deal of leeway. Retana (quoted by Carson Taylor in his brochure *History of the Philippine Press*) credits the first Filipino newspaper to Isabelo de los Reyes, the cultured Ilokano who, aside from being a fiery politician and sectarian crusader, has contributed much to the cause of Philippine learning. His newspaper was *El Ilokano*, and may have antedated somewhat the American occupation of Manila. Taylor omits a date for it. The next Filipino newspaper was *La Inde-*

## Your Newspaper: How It Came Here

### II

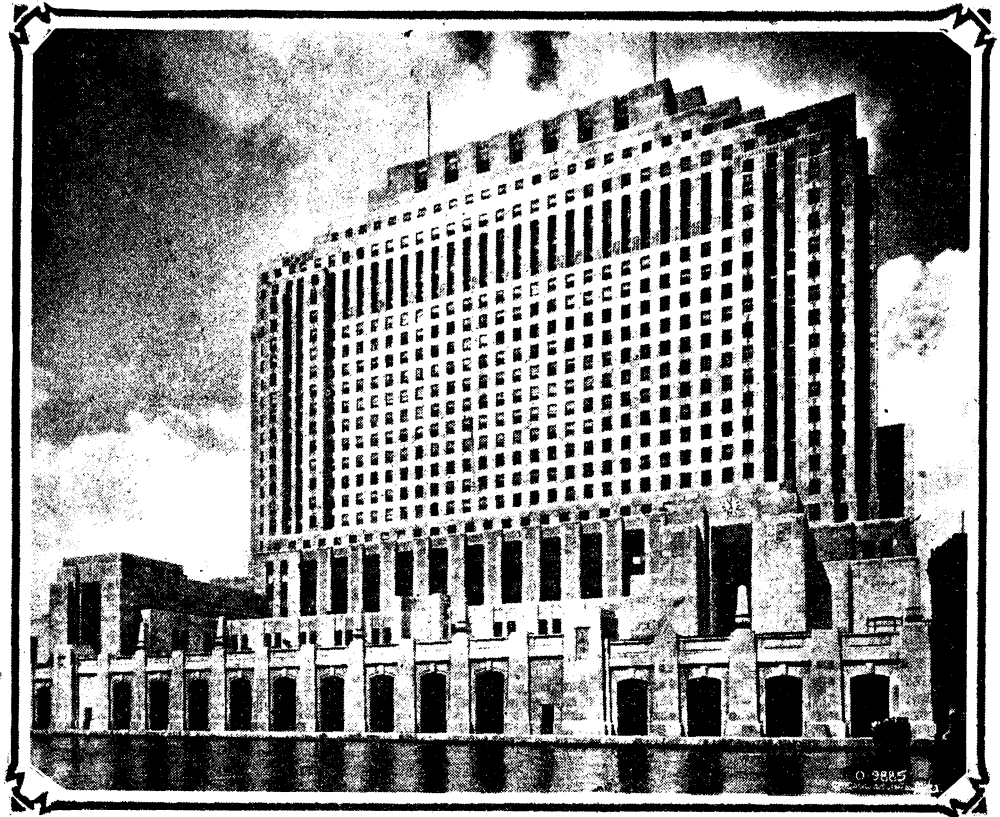
One right which does not find universal sanction among Latin nations (but is esteemed by Latins individually as highly as it is by other peoples) is that of free speech and a free press. This right, naturally, was not enjoyed in the Philippines prior to the advent here of American power—when it instantly sprang into activity. Even now it is not widely functioning in either Latin republics or Latin monarchies: Mexico and several South American republics now have the press under censorship, as Mussolini has it in Italy, a monarchy, and Rivera has it in Spain, another monarchy; so it seems that whether ruling in a monarchy or in a pseudo-republic, the Latin governing element looks askance upon the freedom of the press and never hesitates to humble the fourth estate at the knees of its elders. This is comment, not criticism; any view on the subject is empirical, since it takes a millenium or more of time to prove anything right or wrong in this world; the fact is, stating it without decrying it, that freedom of the press has never been firmly established in any Latin country now called to mind, and it seems, among such countries, to be buttressed by no constitutional provisions.

France will be thought of by the reader, and truly the French press has been great since Voltaire's time. But that press, written by the people who write the world's best prose, the French people, is largely a subsidized press; and such a press is a press voluntarily censored by those who subsidize it.

This limitation, in another form, is affecting the modern press elsewhere—as in America and Great Britain—but the government in those countries at least keeps its hands off. (What is meant is, that newspaper blocs are known in both countries mentioned which reflect in all the papers of the bloc the opinions, predilections and policies of the owner, while the absolute independence of other papers is modified in some instances by the fact that any great newspaper is primarily a great business, and in business it happens often enough that business considerations must prevail. Items and editorials sometimes appear in newspapers because the business office wishes them to, and other items and comment are kept out for like reasons.)

During the Spanish régime, then, in the Philippines, newspapers operated under a strict secular and ecclesiastical censorship when they operated at all. Those who were devoted to their letters endured the humiliations inevitably appertaining to the ownership and operation of a property under a superior authority in whose wishes one must acquiesce, and Filipinos had

nothing to do with them except as employees. There was, in Spanish times, no Filipino press; that, now very flourishing, has been a growth under the United States. But somehow some of the old Spanish editors held on, perhaps by patriotism and hope, or perhaps because there was



New Chicago Daily News and Chicago Daily Journal Building in Chicago. The circulation of this newspaper runs about 450,000 papers daily.

no alternative, and, under the new régime, one of these at least became a distinguished editor. He was Romero Salas, of the Spanish paper *El Mercantil*. The Philippines appear to have captivated his Iberian imagination and impulsive nature; he sang many paens to their glory, remained in Manila, reared his family here, and left Manila only for his deathbed in Spain, one year ago.

*pendencia*, born September 3, 1898, just three weeks after the occupation, in the printshop of the Augustinian home for orphans at Malabon, a ship-building village in the environs of Manila.

This is the place, therefore, to record the fact that the friars and the Jesuits introduced the art of printing in the Philippines very early. There are records indicating that the Augustinians imported the first type and printing presses

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before the close of the 16th century; for a long time, when their asylum was at Guadalupe, they taught the art of printing there, and only removed the shop to Malabon when the new orphanage was built at that place. The oldest Filipino printer remembered was Tomás Pinpin, taught by the Dominicans; the Jesuits, too, had very early printshops. A text by Pinpin printed in 1605 is extant.

The printers, good ones, available among the craftsmen of Manila when Americans and Filipinos began establishing newspapers, must have been taught by the friars; the revolutionists who printed *La Independencia* (which may have been preceded by *La Libertad*, a paper suppressed by Aguinaldo and succeeded by *El Heraldo*, as Taylor quotes Epifanio de los Santos as believing), made much of the fact that they were using the orphanage press, upon which many an argument against their cause had been printed.

The first American paper published in the Philippines was *The Bounding Billow*, Taylor says, published by two sailors on the Olympia and, with an illustrated account of the Battle of Manila Bay, selling to several editions for a quarter a copy—50 centavos. It was followed September 10, 1898, by the first American newspaper, *The American Soldier*, by a group of the 13th Minnesota Volunteers. It found a place, broadened in scope, and became *The Soldier's Letter*. W. W. "Mayor" Brown, destined to be a familiar figure in Manila for 30 years thereafter, financed this paper. Others were started, but *The Manila Times*, now out with its 31st anniversary number, is the only one which has survived. It began publication October 11, 1898, and has had a grist of editors and publishers averaging second to none in the islands. Martin Egan, "Bill" Lewis, L. H. Thibault, and R. McCullough Dick loom brilliantly among *Times* editors. Walter Wilgus, when George H. Fairchild was the publisher, had full play for his gift as a natural wit—with little fondness for politicians.

When Fairchild laid down the dictum *Govern or Go*, as a norm of policy for the United States in the Philippines, that, for a man who kept the vitriol handy on his desk, as Wilgus did, was sanction enough for some of the most biting comment Philippine readers have ever enjoyed; it was spontaneous and it kept up daily, until the *Times* changed hands. It compared in dare-deviltry with the newspapers of the *empire days*, chiefly bought by soldiers and saying whatever they pleased. If there are files extant (since the lamentable Cosmopolitan-building

fire, which left the *Times* with its name alone, though its files had been rich in antiquities of the early days), that period of American editorship in Manila deserves the attention of a genius.

Editors and staff were hardboiled, recruited from the ranks of the volunteers whose enlistments had expired, and the acrimonies of the barracks flowered in their unpent diction: what they thought, they said—in a way to be understood. And they mostly thought contrary to the government. Among all their palladiums upon the preservation of which the fate of this modern Troy was to depend—but somehow didn't—space is available for but one, *The Manila Freedom*. Taylor remarks it as one among 24 newspapers started in 1899, and possibly some others which are not recorded. Taylor thinks it was the successor of *The Soldier's Letter*. C. W. Musser fathered it. F. C. Fisher and C. A. McDermot soon bought it, Eddie O'Brien became the editor and George Fuller the business manager; then Fisher and McDermot sold it to Fred L. Dorr, an early-days American who had lived in Manila prior to the occupation and had been a friend of Rizal's, and Dorr and O'Brien were associated in the paper together until a criminal libel action landed them in Bilibid and made some constitutional history.

Their offense was against Benito Legarda, appointed to the Philippine Commission, and in this day would excite no resentment from the government; but at that time the government, daily set upon by the *little lions of the press*, as Taft styled them, was more sensitive of its honor. Anyway, Taft had his opening and took it. O'Brien and Dorr demanded jury trial! Frederick Garfield Waite, one of the town's best lawyers, was their counsel; he carried the case to the Federal supreme court and was one of the last to learn that the Constitution does not follow the Flag except as the Federal court may hold that it does; in other words, to learn that in the cases of Porto Rico and the Philippines, judge-made law will be decreed at the high court's discretion. Fuller bought the *Freedom*, which died about 1906; O'Brien has long been editing *The Times of Cuba* in Havana, Dorr lived out many another adventure and died in Manila about 1914.

Some of the antecedents of the new papers now being published in Manila will be reviewed next month.

"By the end of 1899 the orgy of journalistic

freedom," says Taylor, "as indicated by the large number of new papers started in 1898 and 1899 appears to have subsided. The majority of those who ventured into the field either lost their capital, if they had any, or were unable to gather sufficient revenue to pay the printers. It may be noted here that in those days it was comparatively easy to start a newspaper, especially of a political nature. There were plenty of writers who were willing to give the anxious world the benefit of their wisdom for the pleasure it afforded themselves and without cost to the publisher. Filipino printers received from ₱0.20 to ₱0.80 per day and if the 'ghost didn't walk' on Saturday they lived just the same."

In newspaperdom, *the ghost walks* when payday comes. *Is the ghost gonna walk today?* is an anxious query unless the business office has the envelopes ready early.

### NEW SCHOOLS OF ENGLISH

To our readers who may be interested in movie theaters in the provinces—*watch the talkies*. Don't be caught napping. The talkies in Manila are already turning out to be the schools of English one's first observations predicted they would be. The initiatory difficulties at the *Radio*, for instance, where they were first installed in Manila, have been overcome. New equipment is going into the *Lyric*. The *Rialto* has been fortunate from the start. The *Ideal* goes talkie this month. While there is nothing to add to September's comment, and nothing to modify, we urge theater-owners in the provinces the importance of installing talkies at once and getting the right kind of apparatus. There are two systems, one synchronizing the phonograph with the actors' lips, the other photographing the sound on one edge of the film and scientifically turning it back into sound from the microphones. Theaters with poor acoustics can be improved in this detail by use of heavy hangings on the walls and across the ceiling and at the doors. The *Radio* has been so improved, until it is now easy to hear from any seat in it. Even a town which has been indifferent to movies will respond to talkies; and teachers will soon notice how the talkies help them in the teaching of English diction and pronunciation. Don't overlook the fact that the talkies are a new form of drama. Be first in your field with them. They annihilate movies overnight.—Ed.

## A Close-up of a Talkie

By JACK CASEY\*

Hollywood, Cal., July 28.—They work eight hours a day.

If they get five minutes' worth of results they are satisfied.

That's the talkies.

Mechanics of the "new" (in reality very old) medium have caused what the producers love to call an art to become as mechanical as a barber's electrically driven clippers. There's a human guiding hand necessary to get a decent picture or a John Gilbert haircut. But turn the clippers loose or turn on the juice of talkie-recording instruments and you'll still get something—in the barber shop probably a painful nip on the scalp, but in pictures more than likely a classic, the human guiding hand having ruined more pictures than anything else.

\* \* \*

And the talkies—how are they made? On a set, in a hot, sound-proof stage. Broadway players—stage players—do just what they would do in a play behind the footlights. Only they do it under much brighter lights and in a sickish looking brown makeup, before from three to six cameras. The cameras have lenses of various

sizes and are covered with hoods or are in portable booths. From a microphone near the players wires run into the sound or "mixing" room. There two machines record the spoken voice in a tiny zigzag thread (depending upon the voice or sound vibrations as to loudness or softness). On the film this is known as the film track and is transferred to one side of the film being "shot" in the cameras when the picture is matched up in the laboratories.

Voices of the players are released in the sound room via a loud speaker—the same as by radio—and the man in charge, by twirling a dial, just as in radio, does what is known as the "mixing". He makes the voices either louder or softer—to make them sound right in the theater—as his experience and judgment dictate. The recording machines get the sound on the film track through tiny mirrors which catch and reflect the sound vibrations on the sensitized celluloid. The same medium is used to get it back from the film in theater-projecting machines and released through loud speakers to the audience.

Buzzers are used as signals, and the numbers for the various "takes" (scenes shot) are talked into the microphone as well as photographed for identification on the film (silent) which photographs the scenes. In other words, synchronization has to be perfect. Otherwise the film reels—one sound, one silent—would not match up

to the sound track or talkie.

\* \* \*

In the old days a director would say "cut" if somebody blundered. Now he says "N. G.", and a buzzer halts the recording machines in the sound booth.

The shooting schedule following a week of rehearsals on such a drama as "Paris Bound"—on which set, at Pathe, we spent an afternoon—is fifteen days. The work is scheduled to go on for eight hours a day. The picture will run, when released, an hour and fifteen minutes. So Ned Griffith, directing, had to get five minutes' perfect results each day of the fifteen—which he did. In fact, he did so well that we can safely recommend "Paris Bound" to you.

Ann Harding, very blond and very nice, stopped New York cold with her performance of the stage "Mary Dugan," and does as well in this, her first film. However, we're no press agent. Frankly, we enjoyed a private preview of this Griffith opus far more than we did seeing it made.

Talkies are tiresome, arduous and mechanical. And a voice that is charming on the set gets a mechanical veneer in being recorded. Until that is eliminated the producers never will make the so-called "new medium" much of a threat to the speaking stage.

\*The *Chicago Daily News*, July 31, 1929.

## Diverting Ourselves with Diversification

By PERCY A. HILL\*

There are many words which can be parsed from different angles, with varied results. We have that fine old word *crisis*, for example, which can mean anything from an empty pocket-book to a bureau impasse; that splendid word, *co-operation*, which hops all over the dictionary as well as the horizon and still remains—a word; and now we have that bright evangel word *diversification*, as a panacea for all our Philippine troubles. Used by a non-producer, it may mean something or nothing; used by a business man it may merely be a reiterated formula to take the place of thought; used by a politician it comes through his hat, but employed by a statesman, it becomes a noble expression, like conservation, trust-busting or what have you. But just how does this word strike the thirteen millions busied with their happy production, and far removed from the frolicsome rigodon, the mutual admiration banquet and the merry word that does for the deed?

The producer is sternly told he is making a mistake if he does not diversify. This is all right for a nation of farmers but not for a nation of planters. Even in the United States, the farmer-nation par-excellence, farmers have long ceased merely growing a variety of produce for actual consumption. Farming itself has moved upward from the subsistence occupations and has become a cash-crop occupation. Let us look at Philippine conditions, not from the viewpoint of the idealist, the optimist, or the "politicastror." but as they actually are. We will find the following factors:

The farmer or planter who faces the hardest problem is the one who diversifies or grows a variety of crops. He must start anew with some of these and learn new principles, as it were; he must fit his land to the crops and not the crop to the land; he must ignore climatic and physical conditions, which, sad to say, were here first; he cannot afford the latest equipment for each of his several major crops nor can he hope for low production costs,—a matter of time, concentration and experience. There is also his immobile labor question to be taken into account. Ever-present problems are magnified when he is unable to concentrate on the crop that yields the greatest returns.

Where diversification of crops has taken place in the United States, it has only been a matter of time when requirement turned in the direction of the crop most suited to the physical, climatic and labor conditions of the producer, factors with which he was actually faced. There is a vast difference between a nation of farmers and one of planters. The former, as a world force, is being relegated to the background. If we had a nation of purely diversified farmers we might find out that our export crops, upon which we depend for material existence, would be neglected for those of vital requirement for the field worker, as in Russia.

Our four principal export crops, sugar, copra, hemp and tobacco, which, together with our principal domestic commodity, rice, are located in regions over which the clever word has no control, for they are bound rigidly by climatic and physical conditions. As a matter of fact, we need more concentration than diversification to bring these crops up to what they should be, for in the last analysis they supply the wherewithal the country requires in the way of favorable balances of trade.

It would be interesting to have our experts, who are not faced with the actual conditions of the producer, recommend a paying crop that could substitute rice in the clay lands of the Central Luzon plain, bound by monsoons, or one that might enrich the poverty-stricken Ilocano Coast, or the typhoon racked provinces of Isabela and Cagayan, not to speak of the Batanes. Have we any agricultural or political Messiah who can discover that hemp can be produced north of a line running from Zambales to Baler, copra in Nueva Ecija, or vast quantities of cacao in Abra, rice in Davao or Cebu? The climatic

conditions facing the planter from Basco to Jolo have thus far baffled all but the most optimistic theorists.

If our agriculturists by proxy and exponents of the nebulous theory of diversification applied to Philippine crops mean that each region should diversify with the crops of the others, in other words, that each should grow a small area devoted to sugar, rice, copra, hemp, etc., so that they

### WHAT A ROAD DOES

Henry Becker, of Aparri, tells on his frequent visits to Manila of the stimulation the road into the Cagayan valley has been to industry in that region, particularly to agriculture. Formerly the valley imported rice, now it exports some 125,000 bags a month. More than 100 small rice mills have been installed, most of them in villages which never had heard of such conveniences before the road gave machinery salesmen a means of reaching the valley. Sugar-cane planting is being extended, and the commerce-and-industry bureau reports a sugar-mill company organized; for several years, however, the output of this mill will be consumed in the valley. Less tobacco is being grown, Becker says, farmers are turning to rice and corn as better crops. This is partly a response to circulars printed in the local dialect and widely distributed among the farmers two years ago, Becker, Judge Cata lino Sevilla and more than 20 other influential men having been associated in the preparation of the circular.

Lumber and logs are among the valley's exports which are increasing in volume and value. The road across the mountains from Bangui to Aparri, giving access to the Ilokos region without the necessity of the present long, expensive detour, is greatly needed.

will not put their eggs all into one basket (a homely phrase that has ruined many a farmer) we cannot see how this ruinous policy would favorably affect Philippine conditions. If they advocate the production of new crops such as chinchona, pepper, camphor, or oil-nuts, they will have to resort to other methods than the blah-blah before they get producers to abandon

a good egg for one that might be addled, or divert their energy and capital from the known to the unknown. If they mean the growing of crops such as cotton, cacao, coffee, kapok, etc., they should be aware that these do grow here but they are grown unprofitably or there would long ago have been a rush to engage in such industries.

If they mean the diversification of crops to be put into pigs, cattle, poultry, this is also being done but we see no millionaires in any of those diversified industries. They should also note that the price of Philippine coffee produced in Batangas, when the industry there was at its zenith, cannot compete with the flood of Brazilian, Columbian and Central American coffee at present prices. There are quite a few angles to this diversification, it must be admitted.

The whole problem comes back to its original status of many years ago. Only those entities of large capital desiring security, and willing to embark in new industries can solve the problems of introducing a new crop into the Isles of Philip. This modus operandi is paralyzed under present conditions and heeds not the siren song now sung by the co-oppers, who retain their former reservations, mental and what-not. This may be the result of our hot climate,—*quien sabe*,—as it is not in line with the aspirations of the impractical; but it exists—like a sore thumb.

Again the production or diversification, as you prefer, of cotton, coffee, cacao, brings us in direct competition with these same commodities produced in the United States, South America and Africa,—another problem. To advocate for the Philippines what is good in other countries needs more gray matter than that prompting a mere cursory exclamation. Diversity might lie in the cutting down of imports like pork and beef products, eggs, fish, spices, pepper, etc. Who is the Moses who wants to invest money in these industries? If they were profitable they would be flourishing adjuncts instead of adverse facts. Why ask the cattle raisers to diversify when they are blocked by law? Why ask the sugar-grower to turn to pepper, the rice producer to grow camphor or abandon a good egg for a doubtful henfruit? No producer with his nose to the grindstone can be a patriot, nor does he welcome the idea of grafting the egg-plant with the milk-veek to produce a vegetable custard.

To date we have no Utopian idea that will aid us in producing more wealth except by concentration rather than diversification owing to our unspeakable status. Faced with the dilemma of lowered prices for tropical products, expansion is out of the question, for many of the prices

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\*From the Manila Daily Bulletin.

offered are less than the cost of production. If diversification means new crops, who is to be the John D. or Edison who will lead the way—at a price? If it means diversification of known crops, it leads back to doing each other's washing. What we need is a Society of Amigos de Paisanos and not Amigos del País. All these things were tried, weighed in the balances and found wanting, as any one can ascertain if he cares to read history. For four long centuries we have found out what crops can be produced here under our peculiar climatic limitations. It now remains to be seen what new ones can be introduced under our peculiar political limitations. We are inclined to believe from past performances that Juan will let some George do it, for he has only a few eggs in his basket which he knows are good eggs.

## Farther with Franciscans in Samar.

For two months we left the Franciscans laboring in Samar, at the many missions taken over by them from the founders, the Jesuits, upon the latter's expulsion from the Philippines in 1768. Other matters have claimed space, and our friend, the companion of the vicar of Santa Clara convent, has been making a vain fight against cancer of the throat. Samar was a familiar book to him, he was a parish priest there for so many years. He was short, stout, and sunny-natured. He knew how to suffer excruciating pain and die of it—with philosophic

For the others he has neither capital, time nor inclination in the face of existing conditions. The proof of the feasibility of introducing new crops here lies in the melancholy fact of surns aggregating into the millions spent here by those who tried and were beaten. And the crops were many from peanuts to pineapples, kapok to camphor, castor-oil-beans to champacas, and a score of other efforts in agricultural pioneering. Tired of the fruitless struggle and saddened by the loss of their capital they have long since disappeared from the scene. The introduction of new crops is the work of efficient experimental stations carried on by entities that can afford to lose at first if there is ultimate hope in prospect. These again would be organizations of some magnitude which desire to invest in a stable country with the hope of a continuity of existence.

*Sulat*, meaning *Writing*. At the edge of a beautiful and fertile plain on the east coast of Samar, on the right bank of the Sulat river and on the shore of secure cove. "The church, dedicated to St. Ignatius Loyola, is of stone, built by the Jesuits and repaired by Fr. Enrique de Barcelona in 1844, who at the same time built a bell tower of stone (no doubt serving as a fortress against the Moros too), a beautiful baptismal chapel and a cemetery surrounded by a stone wall, outside the town and well situated. The *convento* is also of stone, strong and spacious.

ages thrifty husbandry and blesses the crops, is the patron of the *ermila* at Meytigbaou.

Of course, if their intercessions are unsuccessful, man is at fault—never the kindly saints. Ah, that man should sin: he should ever heed the homilies from the parish pulpit and properly behave himself.

The friars' recipe for a good life was simple, and, perhaps in part for the reasons about to be stated, not very difficult to follow: "The boundaries of this town extend five leagues north and south and on the west are not marked at all. The mountains abound in fine woods suitable for building and for cabinet-work; there is a diversity of palms, rattans, edible plants, resins, gums and wild game of every variety. . . . Excellent sea fish abound in the coastal waters. Cultivated lands yield rice enough for all requirements, especially a black rice known as *mumus*, which ordinarily is given to the sick. Coconuts, Manila hemp, taro and yams are also abundantly produced. The people are devoted to agriculture, the stripping of Manila hemp, the making of coconut oil, hunting and fishing, the women to weaving; and all the surplus products are exported in the people's own boats to the provincial capital and Manila. . . . This parish is served by Fr. José Mata, minister, 27 years old."

In such pastoral isolation and plenitude simple virtues were not of course exceptional; all authority being in the parish priest, they were the rule.

*Borongan*. "The name of this pueblo signifies Cloudy Place, from the fogs from two rivers between whose opposite banks the pueblo is situated." As was the case with the other towns of Samar which were early established, the Franciscans took over Borongan from the Jesuits in 1768, when there were 751 *tributos* in the town and a population of 4,999. Fr. Juan de Mora was the first Franciscan sent there as a parish priest. The church is under the advocacy of Our Lady of the Nativity. Burned down in 1773, Fr. Roque de San José rebuilt it in 1781; Fr. Juan Navarrete gave it a new roof of tile in 1843 and defrayed from his personal funds the expense of a fine tower in 1853. Navarrete erected other buildings in the town. The church in one of the barrios, Meydolong, "was built by the infidels converted by the zealous Fr. Vicente Mérida about the year 1820, who began paying tribute in 1844"; another village, converted to Christianity by Navarrete "began paying tribute in 1849."

That was the process, then; first, teaching the seminoradic animists the Catholic faith and respect for established government, then settling the neophytes in a village round a church

(Please turn to page 11)

### THE MANILA HOTEL

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uncomplaining thoughts, merry-smiling lips even when the voice was but a whisper, and faith that all is ordered for the best. Oh, an old formula enough; but a formula that made of our friend a very fine man to know.

If anyone would make fine acquaintances, let him insinuate himself into the friendship of some of the friars in the walled city whom he thinks he should like to know; and let him go and visit with them, and they with him. He shall better his Spanish, revise his views perhaps, and fill his memory with quaint reminiscences out of which good tales may be made. The friars' geniality is spontaneous and unfeeling. They may think little enough of many present-day institutions, but they always think well of their fellow man. Some want Spanish teachers. Why not a friar friend?

We could wish that the old priest from Samar had not had to succumb to cancer, but he seemed to mind it little enough. Faith was his nursemaid, submission his physician. When we occasionally took groups of children to the convent and went up into the vicarage, he gave each one some religious token—a picture of one of the saints in a plush or silken frame the nuns had made for it. He gave our daughter the Nazarene, which has become a cherished symbol to her; and on his hand, when he gave it, was the palsy of death, but on his lips and in his merry eyes gleamed a smile that knew not that mysterious halting, or unexplained shifting of course which men call death—wanting a better word.

Many another friar living out his days among us, but with so very few of us, is a character who will bear acquaintance. If our traditions come to be as eloquent as theirs, taken with all their faults, but with their virtues too, great indeed will be our annals in these islands. Father Julian, God rest him. Now let us see some more of the Franciscans' work in Samar:

There is a wooden town hall and a primary school supported by the community fund, the building being by Father Barcelona; the other buildings, excepting about ten wooden ones, are of nipa and in the usual style of the country." When Father Huerta wrote, in 1865, he also mentioned the chapel in the *visita* of Catalaban, on the island of that name at the mouth of the cove. San Antonio de Padua, always good to the poor in their afflictions, is the patron of this chapel; San Isidro Labrador, who encour-




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## Building and Loan Associations

This brief discussion will first take up certain obvious advantages of Manila as a building and loan center.

The paramount advantage is the absence of booms and business depressions of devastating intensity; Manila grows rationally, constantly, increment upon real estate is assured. This growth, it is clear upon even the most cursory examination of the reasons for it, will persist indefinitely—until the city has a population of several millions. There will be *bad* times and *good* times, but not annihilating crises. Manila is the outlet of half the hinterland of the Philippines, upon which, engaged in productive occupations, is half the islands' population. These 4-1/2 or 5 million people may be tenfold that number before Luzon shall be overcrowded. Their activities are most varied, even in agriculture, and, at their prevailing standards of living, they never produce anything which does not yield them an instant and material profit. It is sometimes complained that commodity prices are low, and times are said to be bad; but even at such times there is a profit for the farmer, who in the Philippines is not given to going beyond his means—the sugar farmer excepted.

Even if the future should bring times of personal peril to the provinces of Luzon, Manila, a place of consular residence entitled to international protection, would be a refuge for the pursued and would suffer nothing from the disturbances. An expert, surely, called upon to pass upon Manila as a place for real estate investments, could not fail of rendering a most favorable report. Building and loan associations are authorized for the purpose of providing the poor with means of taking advantage of such conditions and utilizing their savings as a means of relieving themselves from poverty.

Building and loan associations are incorporated associations of men and women authorized to charge high interest and exempted from income taxation for the mutual benefit of their members, who are of two classes—those who borrow and those who lend, both acting through the association. As the profits are, when the law's intent is followed, periodically distributed to all, the high interest is merely a compulsion to more rapid saving. The objective is the building of homes for the members who borrow, and the augmentation of the savings of those who lend. At the same time a borrower is a debtor to his association, he is, to the extent he meets his payments, equally a creditor.

Building and loan associations accumulate the pittance of their members. Those who are merely saving, can save only a little each month, perhaps no more than a peso or two; and they are, even though they may have saved a sum of several thousand pesos, unable of themselves to effect a secure real estate mortgage. Besides, all the time they should be engaged in getting such a sum together, they could have from it no more than the prevailing savings-bank rates. By pooling, in building and loan associations, with others who are saving by pittance each month, they immediately have the advantage of the higher rate charged by the association for loans; that is, 3,000 or 5,000 saving members paying a peso each into the association each month, make it possible for the association immediately to effect a sound real estate loan, the association attending to all the details, legal and administrative.

When such members wish to withdraw, it is easy for the association to square off their account with the current collections from other

members and new ones coming into the association: under the Dayton plan, in wide vogue in America, members pay in whatever they can at any time, and withdraw whatever they wish, even all that is due them, at any time. Our rules are somewhat more regulatory, but the investment is always safe.

Incidentally, few building and loan associations whose operations are localized in a single community where the natural interest of everyone will keep them under due surveillance, ever have failed; practically it is impossible for conservative associations to fail, even in cities where real estate is subject to material fluctuations of value. The loans are made upon appraised values, the mortgages, as soon as made, begin to be paid; and they are all bulked together in the assets of the association holding them, so that any loss suffered on some is made up from profits gained from others. This illustrates the

This article on building and loan associations is prompted by the proposals from Earl B. Schwulst, banking-bureau director, to amend certain paragraphs of the corporation law in the division of it pertaining to such associations. The zeal of Mr. Schwulst is commendable, his motives unquestioned. But it would be more important to impress the fact upon the public of these islands, particularly the residents of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Baguio and many provincial centers where the people would be greatly benefited by building and loan associations, that the Philippines now have one of the best laws governing building and loan associations to be found anywhere. Our law on this subject was drafted by Luke E. Wright and Henry C. Ide, who came here as Commissioners and left as Governors, and were both adept in the drafting of good laws and erudite in knowledge of the law. Most defects of fundamental character probably lie elsewhere than in our building and loan law.—ED.

peculiar security offered the creditors, many mortgages instead of a few or only one; and besides that, the constant employment of the money, putting it into new loans as fast as old ones are paid up.

Those who save through the medium of a building and loan association are only able to save in pittance, from their periodical incomes—salaries, or wages. A goal of several thousand pesos, enough for a mortgage loan, would be too far off for them, it would be a fatal strain upon their frugality and they should never reach it; but a few pesos each month placed with the association is not beyond them, and they soon realize the advantages of living within their means and putting something aside regularly for the future.

Their passbooks or stock certificates become sources of pride to them, and marks of their prestige among their fellows. (By the way, the passbook would be better than the stock certificate, as it would be more convenient to the bookkeeper and the stockholder).

As with the saving member, a goal of a sum sufficient to secure a piece of ground and build a house on it is too far off to attract the borrowing member, who can never hope to have more than a small fraction of the required sum at any one time. His income, salary or wages, is periodically received and must go for the most part to square up current family expenses. He can, however, manage to put aside a few pesos each month, and his loan is so arranged that such pittance amortize, in a given period, the principal of the loan, the legal interest on it, and the other charge by way of premium. He is credited with interest upon all that he pays into the association; after a time, when he faithfully keeps up his payments, he is able to go to a real estate mortgage company and effect a loan (paying off the balance due the association) at a much lower rate. He now has some acquaintance with the business of saving, and may be said to be well launched toward acquiring an unencumbered title to his home.

He always has the option, of course, of keeping on with the association until his pittance pay him out of its debt, at which time his stock and its earnings cancel his loan. But he should always have the privilege of paying up and withdrawing, particularly to secure better terms, at any time. The association, of course, has the advantage of foreclosure upon delinquent borrowers without the usual formal foreclosure proceedings in court, in which case the delinquent borrower must be credited with all that is due him as a creditor of the association. (The proposed amendments to our law would not be as liberal to borrowers as some laws in successful operation in the United States. There, indeed, it has been found that fines for delinquency are a nuisance; other lessons taught by experience have made the associations in most states more liberal toward debtor members than the law requires).

Amendments to a good building and loan law ought to be undertaken cautiously, perhaps in the light of more experience than the Philippines have had with the few associations now operating here. The law often says *the associations may do thus and so, not requiring that they must*. It defines their maximum powers, and our law defines the associations as home-building organizations. By extension, however, and no doubt in view of even greater abuses extant in these islands, even large loans of building and loan associations upon farms and plantations have not been corrected by our courts. The association's viewpoint on such a matter is one thing, the borrower's wisdom another. Everyone knows, of course, that only two classes of farmers in the Philippines have regular periodical incomes with which to meet the obligations of a loan from a building and loan association; for such loans are payable periodically, in the same manner as the capital is accumulated by the saving members and utilized by borrowing members for building homes for themselves. The two classes of farmers referred to are the hemp planters and coconut growers, whose crops are continually ripening. Any other farmer, becoming indebted to a building and loan association and being compelled to meet very material payments monthly—or, being delinquent, to have fines charged against him, increasing even the high interest he has agreed to pay—runs a peculiar risk with his land (which is his capital), which may be preemptorily seized by the association and, in the same manner, sold to satisfy the obligation. By the time this has happened, whatever the planter-debtor has coming to him on his stock by way of interest is offset by the fines and proceedings charges. Building and loan associations are not designed to meet the needs of planters for money; their field is the urban community; and in such a community any debtor of theirs, being hard-pressed, can usually make shift, among all the agencies available, at least to save all that he has put into the association—that is, all his payments together with his accrued earnings as a creditor.

(Please turn to page 16, col. 3)



## Farther with Franciscans in Samar

(Continued from page 9)

and plaza, then levying and collecting taxes for the carrying on of local government and the support of the crown government in Manila. Father Huerta describes Borongan as surrounded by fertile lands; Fr. Juan Navarrete introduced there the cultivation of Manila hemp, "all the products of this pueblo were doubled and tripled under the zealous direction of the oft-mentioned Navarrete."

**Paranas.** This pueblo when taken over by the Franciscans from the Jesuits in 1768 had 310 *tributos* and a population of 985. The stone church which the Jesuits had built, under the advocacy of St. Peter and St. Paul, burned down, and a second built by the Franciscans met the same fate in 1835, but Fr. Leon de Tembleque built a third one which is no doubt that still in use. The terrain is fertile, the bordering mountains on the one side and the sea on the other abounding in products more than sufficient for the community.

**Laong.** "The first founders of this pueblo, about the year 1680, were three *principales*, headmen, of the pueblo of Palapat, Kahundik,

Surahan and Anodanod, who kept the pueblo in subjection to Palapat until 1768, at which time and as soon as we received the administration of Samar from the Jesuits, the town was separated from Palapat and Fr. Antonio de Toledo was assigned there as the first parish priest." The archangel St. Michael is the patron saint; the church, stone and timber, was built during the period from 1848 to 1852 by Fr. Sebastian de Almonacid, "who at the same time directed the construction of a town hall, *tribunal*, of stone and timber, and another building of the same sort where a primary school supported by the community fund is established. . . The lands cultivated, fertilized by a multitude of small streams, produces much rice, tobacco, Manila hemp, coconuts and palms. The people are devoted to farming, producing hemp, coconut oil and nipa-palm wine, this palm abounding in the vicinity. Cattle raising and fishing are other industries." The women, in Father Huerta's time, were diligent weavers of native cloths which they sold in Catbalogan, while the rice not needed at home was sold in Albay.

Calviga is the next Samar town in the Franciscan list. Our next journey commences there.

## General Dorey Leaves—Last of Mohicans!

Brigadier General Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., left Manila, September 20, to return to the United States and assume command of the army division which has its headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. Some of the newspapers honored his departure with stories on his army career; the JOURNAL will not repeat the data recorded in *Who's Who in America*, but will endeavor to furnish its readers with some of the more salient facts involved in America's administration of Mohammedans in the Philippines—this being the work to which Dorey was devoted when first associated with Leonard Wood in Mindanao and Sulu in 1904 and thereafter for some years, and later, from 1925 to the time of Wood's departure from Manila in the spring of 1927, when Wood was governor of the Philippines and Dorey was his chief adviser, handling Mohammedan affairs particularly.

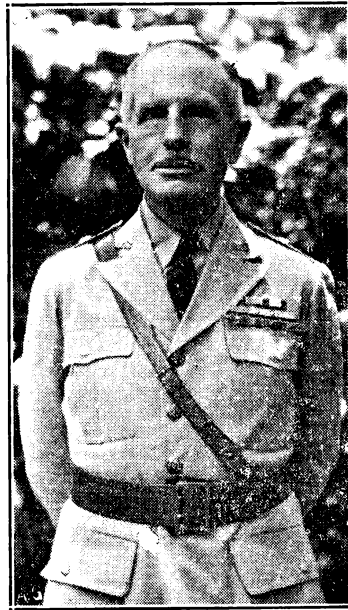
Dorey was absent from the islands during most of the time Vice Governor Eugene A. Gilmore was acting governor, but returned to Manila to hold the same post under Stimson (and for three months under Davis) that he held under General Wood. His departure from Manila in September leaves no old-timer at Malacañang whose experience carries back through the whole period of America's sovereignty over the Mohammedans of the Philippines. No capable lieutenant is left behind: Dorey, in Mohammedan affairs, is *the last of the Mohicans*, to overstrain a familiar allusion; and he is probably not to return to the Philippines.

Governor Davis's direct reliance will be, it would seem, Ludovico Hidrosollo, director of the non-Christian-tribes bureau created by provision of the islands' organic act of 1916, the Jones law. This young man, first of the young Filipinos Taft pensioned to America for college training, is naturally very ambitious for continued success in his career, guided heretofore in measurable part by the counsel of American friends, Dorey being the last, who had first-hand knowledge of our Mohammedan wards and, in most cases, a decided sympathy with them. Hidrosollo's task is not an easy one, since it involves, by policy of the government, eventual abandonment of Mohammedan customary law and its entire substitution by the civil and criminal codes of the Philippines.

In other words, it is the aim of the government to leave the Mohammedans alone only in their religion; and even in the field of faith the proselyter will of course pursue his missionary labors under the protection of the law. This is no new thing, it began when the American régime began; the government feels that with the education of Mohammedans up to the point where they can scrawl their names upon notes-of-hand and bills-of-sale, and the names of candidates upon election ballots, transition from tribal practices to the formal legal instruments of Christian civilization will be the next and quite a natural step. And, rather unfortunately, sometimes, the Mohammedan has much the

same feeling—that he is being led on to commitments of whose consequences he is not fully aware.

This is not to suggest insincerity, the government seems very sincere in what it does; and it may be granted that it always has been. Some criticism adhered to the speed with which Frank W. Carpenter, succeeding Pershing in 1914 as Mindanao-Sulu governor, hurried the process along; but the record indicates only a difference



Bulletin Photo

Halstead Dorey

of degree in what he did and what the others did before him—Bates, Wood, Pershing. However much any of these governors wished to respect the Mohammedan people's laws and customs, it must have been very hard to follow that which they did not know; the tendency was, and is, to follow what is known—our own laws.

Nevertheless, Dorey witnessed a tremendous change during the 25 years he knew our Mohammedans. When he went to join Wood, first Mindanao-Sulu governor, at Zamboanga in 1904, the Philippine Commission had just created that province and provided a legislative council, Wood at the head of it, to enact laws *conforming as nearly as possible to the lawful customs of such peoples and leaving the chiefs the same authority over their people as they now exercise*. The organic law even provided that the customary laws be codified, printed in dialect and Arabic as well as in English, and made applicable to all civil and criminal cases involving Mohammedan litigants only. There were five districts, each under an American governor, and the governors

settled disputes between chiefs and had the power of *enforcing their decisions upon such differences*.

Some remnant of this remains, justices of the peace are expected to have recourse to the customary law where its application is plainly indicated and would not conflict with what we have from Justinian.

The original arrangement seems to have been very liberal, as is said, but it was in fact a drawing away from the Bates treaty (with the Sultan of Sulu) and really looked toward what has followed. The Mohammedans had not kept public order as the treaty pledged them to do, Congress had balked at slavery and had never ratified the treaty, and the President was considered absolved from executive observance of the treaty because the other party had failed of compliance. The treaty recognized the sultan's civil and religious sovereignty over his people, and we see that the Mindanao-Sulu act placed civil power in the new government it created and aggrandized local chiefs.

Wood had everything to organize, of course, in 1904.

Taft had a solid foundation upon which to erect modern administration in the other parts of the archipelago. It is not intended as a reflection upon what Taft did to say that Wood made his own foundations and patiently built upon them, gaining the confidence of the Mohammedans as Taft did that of the Christians; and it was upon Wood's reports that the Philippine Commission depended in drafting the organic law for Mindanao-Sulu, the Mohammedan province. These are proud memories for Dorey, devoted as he is to Leonard Wood's patriotic achievements. For he was there helping *his general*, such being his invariable allusion to the comrade in civil and military duties whom he loved, as a son might love a father, and admired as a hero.

Few men have ever endured more inconsolable grief than Dorey still endures over the death of Leonard Wood. But however benevolent the paternal government of the Mohammedans Wood advised, it long ago succumbed to the nationalism that pervades the land, and, therefore, to the policy, as already intimated, which made provision for it as an expedient. One of the most rational devices was the tribal wards, with ward courts on which the peers of the litigants sat as assessors and authorities on the customary law. The wards have since become municipal districts, and the tribunals courts of justices of the peace—mostly Christian immigrants.

The five districts are now provinces, Davao, Cotabato, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga; four of them enjoy all the paraphernalia of democracy, they are organized under the general provincial-government act. Only Sulu has an appointed American governor, the one now in office, pending confirmation of his appointment by the Philippine senate, being James R. Fugate, a Dorey selection, of whom reports are good. The Mohammedans were disarmed in 1911, by Pershing; the outlawry prevalent theretofore has since abated perceptibly, but is not entirely a thing of the past and heavy detachments of the Philippine constabulary are always on duty in Mindanao-Sulu. In Zamboanga, at Petit Barracks, a memento of old times, there is a garrison of Federal scouts, Filipino soldiers.

The commander, Colonel Fletcher, is at this writing gravely ill in Sternberg hospital in Manila. On his sick bed Dorey had to bid him good-bye.

The old order changes.

"The Philippine government," says one of Hidrosollo's reports, "as well as the Filipino people is greatly indebted to the work of pacification undertaken by the (American) military authorities with no less great sacrifice of life. This pacification which immediately followed the general disarmament (in 1911) undoubtedly paved the way for the implantation of civil government." Lanao and Sulu were the most recalcitrant provinces; in Lanao the Mohammedans are frugal, conservative, illiterate farmers, and in Sulu they are the immediate descendants of pirates and tribute-demanding headmen.

With the abolition of the department has come a change in fiscal arrangements. The department used to have all the local revenue and the

disposition of it, including the port collections. It was very little, but wonders were done with it. The prison building on San Ramon penal reservation, outside Zamboanga, was built of reinforced concrete for ₱153,495.10; municipal markets were built for ₱6,000 each in most cases, either of concrete or hardwood. Now, for their major appropriations, the provinces take their chances in the general insular budget. Hence the current discussion concerning a *Mindanao program*; some legislators would be liberal in making the jungle accessible to settlers, others say the settlers should be there before the roads are built—to justify the expense.

There is indecision, as in all things deliberated over by unwieldy bodies of men, but Mindanao and Sulu progress in the material sense anyway—on the stimulus of their commerce overseas. Procrastination may retard but cannot wholly stop Mindanao-Sulu progress. Out of the schools which Wood inaugurated has come the best system of rural schools, perhaps, in all the Philippines; there appear to be about 100 farm and settlement schools where peasant boys ply the hoe in the corn row part of the day and bend

over the three r's the remainder, these schools producing crops which help maintain them.

Davao teems with industry, because of the American pioneers Wood encouraged to settle there and take up plantations on the slopes of Bud Apo, skirting the gulf. They have been followed by Japanese, who have imitated them in the cultivation of Manila hemp and coconuts. Now a modern experiment is being tried, an American corporation is turning a tract of nine square miles into a business unit as a hemp farm, building roads, providing drainage, choosing and cultivating the hemp carefully, and finally stripping, drying and baling it by machinery for overseas shipment. The Japanese have another economical unit devoted to hemp and coconuts, and word comes to Manila that they are installing a paper mill depending upon the waste hemp for its raw material.

A kutch factory and a coconut factory operate at Zamboanga, lumbering enterprises are many, rubber is the prime crop on Basilan island. Dorey wonders about his oldtime friends, the Mohammedans. But they clamor for more schools, roads and bridges and if these are forth-

coming the chances are that they will reconcile themselves, even to such things as law codes and justices of the peace, and become diligent husbandmen. For a long time, though, it will be contended by some that the Mohammedans are one with the Christian people of the Philippines, and by others, who are not zealots of a *cause*, that they are a people culturally distinct from the rest.

In March, 1915, Carpenter got the sultan to renounce in writing, duly witnessed, his pretensions to temporal sovereignty, and to recognize that of the United States. During Dorey's last year here there were occasions when Mohammedans came to him murmuring, even threatening to take matters into their own hands, alleging mistreatment. "But Leonard Wood would not want you to do that," Dorey would say, "it would displease him." And with their belief in the undying soul that beholds the conduct of the living, something they do not have from Mohammedanism, but from Buddhism perhaps, this would quiet them and off they would go—back to Mindanao to face it out.

## Two More Philippine Poems by Gilbert S. Perez

### Pokeresque

Moonlight off Corregidor,  
And in the distance  
The towering heights  
Of Mariveles.  
On the holystoned table  
A lone pack of  
Crimson *angel-backs*  
And a saucer  
Of pearl white beans:  
Beans  
At a penny apiece.

Morning off the Romblon coast,  
And the creaking  
Of chairs on deck;  
The glare of the sunlit  
Sea;

Close eyes that are  
Sleepless and weary:  
Beans  
At five for a peso.

Evening off the barren hills  
Of old Cebu;  
Cigarettes in ash laden  
Saucers,  
And the steady shuffle  
Of card on card:  
Beans  
At a peso apiece.

Dawn off the coast  
Of Mindanao,  
And rows of cots  
On deck;

The slow steady grind  
Of the engine;  
A lone light,  
Red eyes,  
Grim, drawn faces:  
No beans—  
And the sky the limit.

—Gilbert S. Perez.

### Old-timer

Huddled about his aching feet lie the lotus years  
Yellow and sear like autumn leaves in the forest;  
His weather-worn face—so old and so furrowed  
With the grim interlacings of pitiless time—  
Smiles at the touch of little saffron hands,  
Baby fingers and tiny petaled hands  
That clasp his own in the thickening tropical  
twilight.

*I'm tired, grandpa, let's go home.*

—Gilbert S. Perez.

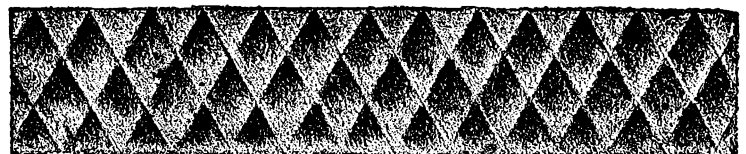
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# Bridge

By HENRY PHILIP BROAD

Margaret White, rolling out to the Country Club in her car, fervently hoped that her hostess would place her with the better bridge players. One always learned something from them; and Margaret well knew that her game was not above need of improvement.

She was, as a look at her watch informed her, a little late. When the car came to a stop in front of the low, whitewashed club-house, she realized the woeful inappropriateness of the word *little*. Already eight tables on the cool, rambling verandah had become green-topped foci of interest from which radiated well-dressed women in various stages of silent engrossment. From one of them Mrs. Stanley, the hostess, rose and with a frigidly polite smile on her carmined lips, met the late arrival.

"I'm so sorry, Mrs. Stanley, I . . ."  
 "It's all right, Mrs. White. I took your hand. . . You play here."

Margaret, a little nervous, observed that she was to play with some of the town's sharks. They greeted her with a subdued eagerness from which blame and curiosity were not altogether absent. They are nice about my being so late, Margaret thought, but she had not the courage to explain the reason for her tardiness. They seemed not in the least interested in it. With well-concealed trepidation Margaret faced her partner, Miss Martin, whose reputation at bridge was unsurpassed. They were to play against Mrs. Seeley, an army officer's wife, who had but recently arrived from the States, and Mrs. Blake, reputed to be the wealthiest woman south of Manila.

It was Mrs. Seeley's brittle voice which called out a disdainful *I pass* in sharp staccato. Again Margaret felt the distinct shock once before experienced on a similar occasion: Could this decidedly unfriendly tone come from the charming woman that she knew Mrs. Seeley to be? Why, bridge changed her. That rapped-out *I pass* so reflected itself in her pale face that she suddenly looked a wizened sprite instead of a

handsome woman with a parted, blue-black bob. Strange!

*Three hearts*, sang out Miss Martin, Margaret's partner. Her faded, but cleverly done-up face glowed with a sudden rich warmth; she must have a peach of a hand, Margaret thought, and how delighted she was on account of it! Funny, how Miss Martin was lucky at cards! Uncanny almost, the way she held the tops! Fate's own way, no doubt, of doling out the poor thing some compensations. . . From the standpoint of a happily married woman she found Miss Martin's lot a particularly hard one. . .

Now it was Mrs. Blake's turn to speak. The grey-haired woman, said to be the wealthiest south of Manila, and who always gave exactly the opposite impression, bent her head. All knew that the cogitation would not be a short one; perhaps Mrs. Seeley, a new comer did not know that Mrs. Blake would calculate all her chances, evaluating to the minutest possibilities the strength of her hand. A mathematician, bent upon the solution of an abstruse problem, would take the same posture and probably the same attitude as Mary Blake. Poor Mary Blake, Margaret thought. Poor, yes, in spite of her unquestioned wealth. Who would not be wealthy if she consented to live the way Mary Blake had done all these years? Who would live in so small a house, with such restricted comforts? And who, oh Lord, who would wear such clothes? Glancing at the wind-blown hat, the crumpled dress, Margaret White, smart in a beige sport suit, felt all other emotions swamped by an all-pervading pity. How dearly Mary Blake had paid for her wealth! With her youth and the precious glamor of her femininity she had paid!

Mrs. Blake raised her angular face from the cards, and slowly took in the countenances of the other women. Miss Martin still smiled. Mrs. Seeley nervously fidgeted on her chair. Margaret White sat tensely silent. "Nice little woman, this army girl," mused Mrs. Blake,

"but irritating at times with her crisp, curt way." What was that? A clearly provocative little cough from her partner? Did the snip mean to hurry her on? Did she want her to ruin her chances by a hasty bid? Well, she'd show her. . . and she delayed the drawn-out conclusion a bit longer. Her eye fell on the still beaming Miss Martin, elegant in pale pink chiffon. Again a new dress and hat to match! Surely from that exorbitant Yvonne store in Manila! Where in all the world did the woman get the money to doll up like that? She must be making a lot as a bookkeeper at the export firm. . . Mary Blake shook her head in disapproval. She had the deepest contempt for a person who spent a great part of her earnings on clothes. And contempt, too, though tempered by memories of the happy associations of earlier years, she had for Margaret White. Silly old Margaret! Always sporting the latest styles. Had she not yet come to see that money alone counted, and not pretty clothes?

Another cough from Mrs. Seeley, slightly less discreet; and Mary Blake, after another glance at her cards, came to a conclusion at last. With a quick motion of her wrist, she shoved the cards together: *I double three hearts*. She sat up straight in her chair and immediately forgot all about the game. Her eyes roamed over the beautiful bamboo-crested hills. How lovely they looked under the slowly gathering rain-clouds! Those hills, seeming so near and that were so far, far away! For years she had longed to go into the hills, but had never found time. But she would go some day and invite her soul to its festival, some day when Ralph was less busy with the new sawmill or when he could find a good man to take care of the Lamitan plantation that was coming into wonderful bearing, or when they had disposed of the new hemp land out San Ramon way. . . Some day, yes! Then she would go into the hills, Keats in one hand and the other in Ralph's. . .

It was Margaret's turn to speak. Always less captivated by the game than by the emotions it bared, she had watched Mary Blake until Mrs. Seeley, a suspicion of anger in her pale

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cheeks, reminded her that they were waiting for her. Margaret at once felt uncommonly nervous. Her partner had bid three hearts and the opponents had doubled. What did it all mean? Did she . . . was she expected to take out her partner? Or not? She had played bridge for more years than she was ready to admit, and now she did not know what to do. Tingling with indecision she looked at her hand. A trick or two, no more. She would never play bridge well. . . She always forgot what this and that signal stood for. . . Hopeless case. . . How seriously the others took bridge! She raised her cards to her face, flushed crimson with embarrassment. At her side sat Mrs. Seeley, tensely mute. Margaret's anxiety increased threefold. But she could not make up her mind.

"My partner doubles the three-heart bid." Mrs. Seeley suddenly lashed the brooding silence with the whip of her sharp voice. "What do you say?" And Margaret, flustered and utterly unable to think, stammered out *I pass*, breathed a sigh of relief and recovered her peace of mind.

That she had not thought of it before! *I pass* commits you to nothing, takes all responsibility from you. Safety first! She breathed another sigh.

Helen Seeley knew, with one glance of her black eyes, what her cards promised. Not for her the nerve-racking hesitation. She did not hold much of value, but her partner had doubled and the fussy White woman had passed. That Mrs. White! How could anyone come too late to a bridge-party? To her bridge was a serious and most exacting affair and she threw herself into with all the fervor of her vibrant nature. With an astounding fidelity of memory she could recall interesting hands held long ago, could dissect in detail card contests that all other participants had long since forgotten. Fresh from the States, and absolutely sure of her impeccability she could not but harbor toward the other three women a feeling of aggressive toleration which at times verged on unmistakable impatience. She rapped out: *Three spades*, and turned to Miss Martin. "It's your turn."

Miss Martin still smiled, but it was no longer a delighted smile; it had taken a grim quality not often seen in her once fine features. These married women, she thought! Always treating her with that barely concealed patronizing air that got on her nerves! That partner of hers who was ever so strangely kind to her. . . That Army woman, too! The way she crackled out that *Three spades*. . . *It's your turn!* The way she looked at you, fiercely, searingly. . . Mrs. Blake, after all, pleased her most. Always enough absorbed by her own devices to leave others to theirs. . . Those others considered her a misfit from the point of vantage of their own well-regulated worlds! A smile of contempt curled her lips. Would they confine their sympathies to their wonderful selves! What a sweetly encouraging look from that pudgy White woman! Did she think, prototype of the happy-though-married woman that she was, that the world held no other felicity? Miss Martin snorted, but not audibly; Mrs. Seeley coughed, but very audibly indeed; and Miss Martin said: *Four hearts*.

The wealthiest woman again took her own time for reflection; finally she doubled the four-heart bid. And Margaret, weak with excitement, her freshly regained assurance ebbing away under the falcon eyes of the army woman, passed as did her opponent. Miss Martin murmured a subdued *Content* and the game began.

Margaret's partner played with deliberate hesitation. Let them take the lead from her! Let them wait her own good time! Mrs. Blake with evident regret had to part with the two top-cards of her hand. Across the table her partner shot daggers at her. What was the matter with the woman? She had nothing and yet she had doubled the initial bid. What was the great idea? She'd ask her after the game. When it came to bridge Helen Seeley stood on no ceremony.

The game ended with a smashing victory for Miss Martin and Margaret. No one spoke; an angry flush settled on Mrs. Seeley's pale face as she wrote down the score with rapid strokes of her small hand. *Fifty for contract* threw in Miss Martin, timidly yet exultingly. Without a word Mrs. Seeley pointed to a neat 50 above the line; a smile of infinite depreciation stood on her lips. That she should have been beaten by such rotten players! No use reproving her partner for her foolish doubling; she would not grasp it anyway. Her hands picked up newly dealt cards. It hurt her pride to be beaten by inferiors. Well, this was not yet the end. Win she would, if she put her mind to it. . . She did put her mind to it and won. It was to her that the hostess handed the tissue-wrapped prize.

At the conclusion of the game, tea was served. It tasted extraordinarily good to the relaxed participants. Outside dusk had fallen, enveloping the lacy bamboo, swaying coconut trees, and shivering oleanders with a sheet of consuming darkness. Increasing coolness heralded the advent of the night.

"Wasn't it a nice game?" Helen Seeley asked, tea-cup in hand. The cards lay stacked in their green-and-gilt cases. They all enthusiastically agreed. The excitement of the struggle had given place to the contented sensation of an afternoon well-spent. Conventional smiles again masked their faces. Miss Martin spoke to Margaret: "What a perfectly lovely dress, Mrs. White! You did not get it here?"

"Mother sent it to me from Los Angeles," she answered, flattered. Miss Martin's taste was not be disregarded.

"Clothes are a problem in this small Philippine town," said Helen Seeley, leaning forward. Margaret, to her bewildered satisfaction, beheld again the charming, handsome woman where shortly before she had detected the sprite. The sharp staccato manner that had so changed her had completely vanished.

"I'm afraid I'll turn into a frump some day," she added, in a voice singularly warm and appealing.

"You could not if you tried, Mrs. Seeley," Miss Martin's tone was frankly admiring. Those eyes and that creamy skin could never change much. Margaret said nothing. For the first time during the afternoon she felt really at ease. Her gaze wandered about the three women, so

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## Governor Davis's Sugar-Meeting Talk

The sugar industry is one of the most important in the Islands. Thirty per cent of our exports consist of sugar. The total value of sugar exported in the year ending June 30, 1929, was ₱100,428,198, of which ₱98,430,210 went to the United States. The prosperity of approximately a million people in the Islands is directly dependent on the conditions of the sugar trade, while indirectly everyone is effected by it. If the industry is prosperous, that prosperity is shared by every other business here. Any act which crippled the sugar industry would seriously injure every man, woman and child in the Islands. The destruction of the industry would ruin thousands of our people and would set back the prosperity, progress and development of the Islands for many long years of hardship and suffering.

If then we consider the importance of the sugar industry to these Islands and if we realize that over 98 per cent of our sugar exports go to the United States due to the favorable tariff situation, we begin to get a slight conception of the vital necessity to the Philippine Islands of maintaining friendly trade relations with the United States.

Recently it was proposed in Congress to limit the free entry of Philippine sugar into the United States. The able Philippine commission worked hard and faithfully to defeat the proposal. Influential friends of the Philippine Islands, both in and out of Congress, effectively fought against it. The press of the United States supported the fight by strong editorials. Finally the first battle was won; the tariff bill was re-

(Please turn to page 17)

different in appearance, and outlooks on life, and she marveled at the undeniable affinities which she saw shape themselves into being. They chatted animatedly between sips of tea. Miss Martin was telling an amusing story, her tapable hands planted on the hand-embroidered tea-cloth. "This friend of mine . . . she went home via Suez, it's just two years ago . . . and she fell in love with a man . . . They parted in Boston . . . and she came back to the Islands. And who do you think stood at the pier in Manila? The very same man! He had come to meet his wife . . . Here she had been traveling with her all these four weeks . . . I . . . She, my friend I mean, she laughed . . ."

All were very still now. All three of them sensed here a tragedy that in their married security they had lost the fear of. Miss Martin laughed, a deliberately provoking laugh that spontaneously forbade compassion. Then Mrs. Blake spoke. She had sat still most of the time, taking no part in the conversation. But she had not lost the significance of that laugh.

"There are all kinds of cads in this world," she said and became aware of the apparent irrelevance of the remark. Pointing into the void of invading night, she added: "Look! Isn't it lovely?" One could distinguish the hazy outlines of the hills by the fires of the hill-dwellers.

Helen Seeley gazed into the inky blackness splashed with spots of flame. It was lovely . . . as lovely as that feeling of security in a place one loved, that attachment . . . But with her there never was time to become attached . . . one never stayed anywhere long enough to become attached . . . One feared it because it hurt so to part . . . She sat still and very quiet. Her life had been spent roving from one military reservation to another . . .

Margaret White, stroking the silken pleatedness of her lap, pondered. How charming, how humanly warm were these women! How much kindness, how much friendship and understanding there was between them! With a sudden shock it came to her, as Mary Blake rose and put her arm around her, that always women were kind to one another, always . . . except at bridge.

## Roll Call On Independence

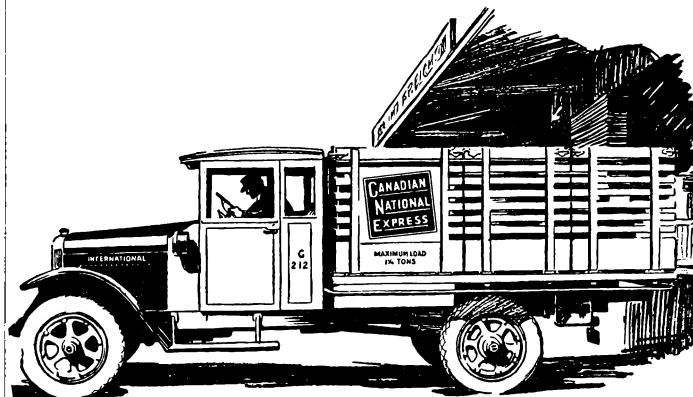
(By UNITED PRESS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—The following senators voted in favor of the King measure for Philippine independence:

Senator King, Henry F. Ashurst, Democrat of Arizona; Alben W. Barkley, Democrat of Kentucky; Hugo L. Black, Democrat of Alabama; John J. Blaine, Republican of Wisconsin; Coleman L. Blease, Democrat of North Carolina; Sam G. Bratton, Democrat of New Mexico; Senator Brock, Democrat of Tennessee; Smith W. Brookhart, Republican of Iowa; Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas; Clarence C. Dill, Democrat of Washington; Duncan U. Fletcher, Democrat of Florida; Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia; Harry B. Hawes, Democrat of Missouri; Carl Hayden, Democrat of Arizona; J. Thomas Hefflin, Democrat of Alabama; Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., Republican of Wisconsin; Kenneth McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee; William H. McMaster, Republican of South Dakota; George W. Norris, Republican of Nebraska; Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota; Lee S. Overman, Democrat of North Carolina; W. B. Pine, Republican of Oklahoma; Joseph T. Robinson, Democrat of Arkansas; Morris Sheppard, Democrat of Texas; Ellison D. Smith, Democrat of South Carolina; Daniel F. Steck, Democrat of Iowa; Hubert D. Stephens, Democrat of Mississippi; Thomas of Oklahoma; Park Trammell, Democrat of Florida; Robert F. Wagner, Democrat of New York; Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat of Montana; David I. Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts and Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat of Montana.

The tabloids over here (in San Francisco) have described the typhoon over in Manila as being about the worst catastrophe that was ever visited upon that fair city. Hundreds killed and still more dying, twisted and mangled beyond recognition. Families torn apart, and little babies left without their mothers, to slowly die, their feeble little cries unheeded by the terror-stricken populace rushing wildly hither and yon, seeking shelter from the infuriated elements.

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## What 100 Insurance Cards Show

The reading of *Middletown* would suggest to any Manila the interesting possibilities in the countless things still unknown about this city, and about the Philippines, which it would be more than worth while to find out. The book is a scientific social survey of a typical middle-west American industrial city built out of an old-time county-seat and drawing its new population directly from the surrounding farms. How the 30,000 people of the new city get their living, where they live, how they spend their leisure hours is told about with scientific preciseness and detachment.

If such a survey should be attempted in Manila, it would show this town to be better off in some respects than *Middletown*. Work, for one thing, is probably steadier here. For in *Middletown* the laying off of thousands of men at the factories may occur at any time and does occur frequently. Wives of the men were questioned about their anxieties over this condition (and all others affecting their lives), and it came out that as poverty approaches the families of workmen life insurance is, with most of them, about the last thing given up. This is a severe test of insurance, a practical one. It would be interesting to learn how such things go in Manila.

The wives of *Middletown* workmen cling to the hope of educating their children in order that they shall have things easier than their parents, and life insurance is a means of doing this. Of course there are some *Middletown* families who will keep the family automobile and let the insurance lapse, but they are a minority. In Manila there is at least one large employer who will discharge an employe who tries to keep a car when his earnings are not enough for him to do so, but he doesn't discipline them for taking out life insurance—a means of protection and of saving money instead of an expensive pastime.

### II

The first 100 cards in the files of a leading Manila life-insurance agency were gone over, with the following results:

The 100 cards pertained to the insurance of 104 persons, 89 men and 15 women.

Of the women, 11 are independently insured and 4 are jointly insured with their husbands. There are four insured with their husbands and their wives. The eleven independently insured include a child of 6, a child of 10, one of 13 and one of 14; the average age of the 11 is 19-1/11 years and that of the 4 insured with their husbands is 29-1/2 years. The children are insured with a view to their education; of the best ways of utilizing life insurance is, in the case of a child, to mature at the

age for college and provide a periodical income during that period.

Of the 89 men in the list, 12 are merchants, 13 are teachers, 6 are landlords, 15 are clerks, 5 are students, 8 are farmers, 3 are officials, 1 is a chemist, 1 is a soldier, 3 are sailors, 1 is a photographer, 1 is a treasurer, 2 are telegraphers, 1 is a musician, 1 is an accountant, 1 is a checker, 1 is a priest, 1 is a stenographer, 1 is a mechanic, 1 is an editor, two are telegraphers, 4 are chauffeurs, two are foremen, 1 is a banker, 1 is an electrician, and 1 is a shoemaker.

₱1,500 each, 40 of ₱1,000 each, 39 of ₱2,000 each, 9 of ₱3,000 each, 8 of ₱5,000 each, 1 of ₱4,000 and 1 of ₱10,000.

All ages are as of the date when the insurance was taken out. The average age of the men especially, indicates that life insurance does not make an early appeal in the Philippines; or, if it does, thought of saving for it is put off for some reason, either because youth wishes to spend or because young men wait until their families are well started, or for something else. One man was insured at 54, for ₱2,000. The lowest age is 17, that of a student insured for ₱1,000. Most of the cards, of course, pertain to Filipinos. Does it take so long for young Filipino

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P. O. Box 734, Manila

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J. McMICKING, Manager

The average age of the men is just under 31 years. They include no boys; the 100 cards disclosed no boy whose education is guaranteed by insurance, which may indicate, as several girls are insured, more parental anxiety in behalf of girls than of boys.

The insurance in force on the 104 lives listed in the 100 cards totals ₱202,000 and therefore averages slightly below ₱2,000 per person. Embracing, as it does, 100 policies, four of them being joint policies, it includes 2 policies of

fathers to get firmly enough established financially as the age at which they seem to take out life insurance would indicate? The taking out of any insurance whatever seems to be postponed for other things, and the policies finally taken seem to be small in nearly every case. Insurance has had a remarkable growth in the Philippines, but it is obviously just well begun in a field that it will take a long time to exploit as thoroughly as sound social organization demands.

### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

(Continued from page 10)

The planter usually has no such recourse. Competition is a corrective influence upon the profligate practices of associations, those which are frugally conducted being soon able to pay the saving members higher earnings on their investments and to offer the borrowing members real estate loans at less heavy rates. Little reserve is necessary for a frugal association to maintain. This comes of the excellent credit such associations enjoy, because their loans, conservatively made originally, daily increase in value in two ways: (1) from the payments of the borrowing members, reducing the principal at stake, and (2) from the increment on the real estate security. It is the law's intention that the profits of the associations be periodically distributed, less a very nominal amount, to the saving and the borrowing members by whose efforts in conserving pittances from their salaries and wages it has been made. The life of these associations is limited to fifty years, and in winding them up there should be little more than the capital and current earnings to distribute—the net earnings of previous years having been frugally utilized when in the treasury and periodically distributed to the members whom the law intends shall have them.

The field for building and loan associations in the Philippines, and even in Manila, is by no means fully occupied, and a better popular understanding of the manner in which these associations operate, according to law, is highly desirable. They do cities infinite good.—W. R.

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## Governor Davis's Sugar-Meeting Talk

(Continued from page 15)

ported by the committee without the limitation feature.

We must not deceive ourselves, however, into believing that the campaign has been finally won merely because we have been victorious in the first battle. That battle was especially important because it aligned on our side many high-minded, unselfish groups who put principle above privilege. But undoubtedly the campaign will be continued and new, more deceptive, more subtle methods adopted. The underlying purpose, so obvious in the first fight, will be kept under cover. Other interests and other arguments will be pushed into the foreground. Promises, baits and lures will be dangled before our eyes. Already in the second skirmish we are being tempted by the offer of additional governmental revenues through the return of taxes which it is proposed to collect on Philippine imports. The insular government, sorely as it needs more revenues, will not sacrifice the welfare of the Filipino people to obtain them. I am opposed to this proposal as strongly as I was opposed to the limitation proposal.

But other offensives will be launched, other baits offered, other methods tried. It will be well for us to remember the old warning of Cassandra which, if it had been heeded, would have saved Troy from destruction. "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes". "I fear the Greeks bearing gifts". Eternal vigilance is needed. Our forces must always be ready. We must ever be on our guard. Our fight is based on principle, a principle which applies not only to sugar, but to every other Philippine product imported into the United States. On that high plane the first battle was won. On that high plane the campaign must be continued.

How best can we meet these attacks? In my opinion there are several measures of defense which can be adopted. The first of these is publicity. The American people react quickly and unselfishly to issues based on moral principles. If they understand the fundamental issue, they will give generous support to our cause. Your Association might well give serious thought to the best method of carrying on a continuous campaign of publicity.

A second potent weapon is education, both in the United States and in the Philippines. In the United States the sugar interests should be reassured that the American market in the future will not be swamped by Philippine sugar. If they can be convinced of this fact, much of the opposition would disappear, as they are fair-minded men, seeking only to protect their own interests.

This puts a serious responsibility on the Philippine sugar interests and others interested in the prosperity of the country, to oppose in every way an undue increase in the production of sugar. The promotion of unnecessary new centrals should be discouraged. Planters should be taught the importance of diversifying their crops. The growing of tropical products for which there is a constantly increasing demand and a world underproduction should be encouraged, while the increased production of products in which there is already a world overproduction should be discouraged.

This is not only wise policy but it is sound economics. The Philippine Islands, with its wide range of climatic and soil conditions, should produce a much larger proportion of the food consumed in the country than is being produced at the present time. The annual importation of more than twenty-seven million pesos worth of foodstuffs, including nearly five million pesos worth of rice, of thirteen million pesos worth of meat and dairy products, and of relatively large quantities of such products as cacao, coffee, peanuts, tropical fruits and vegetables, and eggs—all of which can be easily and cheaply produced in the Islands—constitutes a serious and an unnecessary drain on our resources. If there should unhappily be a war in the Far East at any time, the fact that we are dependent on outside sources for such a large amount of food-

stuffs would very seriously affect the Islands and particularly the poorer people. Efforts to prevent an undue increase in the production of sugar would show good faith, as well as good sense, and would minimize, if not end, the opposition.

Finally, we should cultivate the closest possible trade and other relations with as many different American groups and interests as possible. American farmers and other business men should be induced to think of the Philippine Islands as good customers for their products rather than thinking of them as competitors. For example, in the last twenty years the importation of dairy products from the United States has increased from ₱210,000 to more than ₱6,000,000, wheat flour from ₱1,000,000 to over ₱9,000,000, cotton goods from ₱1,300,000 to ₱30,800,000, iron and steel products from ₱1,600,000 to ₱31,600,000, paper and its manufactures ₱445,000 to ₱5,600,000, mineral oils from ₱1,300,000 to ₱14,200,000, and the total imports have increased from ₱10,200,000 to ₱168,700,000.

Recently a suggestion was made by a group of Filipinos studying the tariff question that articles which could be supplied to the Islands both by the United States and by foreign countries should be subjected to sufficiently high duties to give reasonable protection to Philippine and American goods, but not so high as to establish monopolies. While I am not prepared to endorse specifically this proposal at the present time, it is an example of a friendly measure which would be an expression of appreciation for the tremendous advantage which the protection policy of the United States gives to the products of the Philippine Islands. Such evidences of friendship promote friendly measures in return. As was said in an editorial in one of the Manila papers yesterday, "If we want preferential rights in the United States, then we must also grant them."

In the same way the labor organizations in the United States should be convinced that with the development of the Islands, labor emigration will decline and will not become in any sense a menace to American labor. Every effort should be made to keep Philippine laborers from leaving the Islands. They should be offered inducements to remain here. They are and will increasingly be needed to develop our local industries. They can look forward to prospects of a more favorable future here than in the United States, and their presence in large numbers on the West Coast adds another element of difficulty to our problem.

Finally, the effect of political speeches, methods and policies in promoting or repelling friendly relationships might well be considered, but this is neither the time nor the place for such a discussion.

To sum up, the welfare of the sugar industry is vital to the future prosperity of the Philippine Islands. That welfare is largely dependent upon the continuance of the present free trade relationship with the United States. We must, therefore, make every effort to insure the maintenance of that relationship by peaceful arguments if possible, and by fighting any hostile proposals in Congress if necessary. It is better to win by peaceful means if possible. To do so it is important to convince certain powerful groups in the United States that Philippine products and labor are not a menace to their interests. To show our good faith in urging this argument it is necessary that we do our part here in the Islands. We should discourage an undue increase in sugar production. We should discourage the emigration of Philippine labor. We should encourage wherever possible friendly relationship with the United States in business, professional and official circles.

This may seem like practical politics. Perhaps it is, but it is sound economics as well. Diversification of agricultural products is a wise policy from the standpoint of the farmer and it is so recognized the world over. To give but one example of many which might be given, take rice

and sugar. The price of rice is higher than has been for five years, while the price of sugar is low. We export sugar and import rice. There is a world over-production of sugar but apparently no such condition exists in regard to rice. Good rice land usually makes poor sugar land. It is economically unsound for the farmer to convert good rice land into poor sugar land, thus adding to an already depressed sugar situation. It is also extremely harmful to the future interests of the whole Islands.

In the same way an economic development which will provide profitable employment for the laborer is also advantageous to the Islands as a whole. It is better for the country to offer inducements for our labor to stay here and to increase our own resources than to emigrate and build up the resources of other countries.

And, finally, to cultivate cordial relationships with a powerful friend who offers us unusual advantages is only the part of wisdom, enlightened self-interest, and good economic policy.

So in saying this word of welcome I believe it necessary also to make it a word of warning, and to call your attention to the heavy responsibility which rests especially upon all those interested in the sugar industry. We cannot in good faith argue in the United States that Philippine sugar and Philippine labor will not be harmful to American interests unless in good faith we try to carry out the promises underlying those arguments. Good faith and sound business judgment alike demand intelligent action. Upon you, therefore, rests not only the future welfare of the sugar industry but in large part the future progress and prosperity of the Philippine Islands. Our campaign to make the future possible is based on high principles. We can win by sound peaceful arguments, we can and good; but if we must fight, let us go into the battle with clean hands.

Paris is making women's dresses longer. Will this change really kneed?

The *Tribune* says the Philippines under the spirit and genius of democracy. That they are apt in stategraft.

While Topacio, posts director, was junked the postoffice administration seems to have been junked.

Three several airplane companies are striving for place in the Philippine field. But none of them has made a flying start.

They are running an egg-laying contest at aggie college. Does anyone know of a reliable old hens?

So many Billingsgate affairs occur at University that someone suggests making college subject of the primary course in manners and right conduct.

We'd have more faith in the originality of officialdom's new ideas if they didn't so consistently follow quiet conferences at Malacañan.

The United States Senate voted 36 to 45 in ridding the United States of the Philippine Islands (five to four against independence). The vote came not directly as a consideration of the Philippines but as side-issue in connection with the American tariff. Therein lies an element of discouragement.

The Philippine question certainly merits a better consideration than can be given it when it is subordinated to plans for protecting cotton seed oil, beet and cane sugar and dairy products.—*Bulletin*.

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## Haphazard Studies in the English Language

(Continued from September)

**baptism.** Pronounced as two syllables, bap'tizm; not three, bap'tiz-um, nor two, bab'tizm.

**be.** To be grammatically correct, the case of an apposite personal pronoun following the verb "to be" should agree with its subject. We should always say, "It is I, you are he," not "It is me, you are him." Colloquial exceptions are frequent, but the rule is plain and should be strictly observed.

**beastly.** An English colloquialism occasionally heard in America. "Beastly weather" is a single example of phrases used by people of all classes in England, but regarded in the United States as coarse. "Beastly drunk" is said by some writers to be defensible, while by others it is regarded as a libel on the beasts.

**beat.** Do not use this word for the more expressive word "defeat."

**be back.** "I'll be here again," "I'll return," or "I'll come back again," are all preferable to "I'll be back," a common colloquialism which should be avoided.

**been to.** Pronounce been, bin, short i. The "to" is superfluous in "where have you been to?" "Been to home" should be "Been at home."

**begin, commence.** The preference should always be given to the former, though the two words have the same meaning. "Begin" is of Anglo-Saxon origin and is the better word. The use of "commence" is often evidence of affectation.

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"the same persons," says Godfrey Turner, "who habitually discard the word 'many' when they have a chance of gloryfying in 'numerous' have concurred in giving the cold shoulder to 'begin.' . . . 'Directly I commence to speak, every one commences to look at me,' said a mincing miss at a suburban 'at home'. There are mincing misses of the male sex in authorship who are always 'commencing to.' Female authors are seldom caught at this feminine weakness of phrase."

"In the beginning" God made heaven and earth. Note the weakness of a change to "In the commencement."

According to Crabb, "begin" is opposed to end, "commence" to complete. A person begins a thing with a view of ending it; he commences a thing with a view of completing it. Begin is used for either things or persons, commence for persons only. A word begins with a particular letter, a man commences his career.

**beginner.** It is incorrect and displays ignorance to speak of "a new beginner." A beginner cannot be anything but new to his work. Omit the "new."

**being.** Many writers have labored strenuously

to prove the illegitimacy of the expression "is being," as in "The house is being built," but it is now well established, and appears to have filled a void.

"Is being" first appeared as an English passive, corresponding to the progressive form in the active voice, late in the 18th or early in the 19th century, and gained currency chiefly through the newspaper press. Its opponents, who were many, argued that it was pure invention; that there is no progressive form of the verb "to be," and no need of it; hence, that there is no such expression in English as "is being." They pointed to the following among other examples of literary usage:

"The books are selling."—Allen's Grammar.

"The fortress was building,"—Washington Irving.

"An attempt is making in the English Parliament."—Daniel Webster.

"The church now erecting in the city of New York."—North American Review.

These quotations are of interest as showing the void—the need now supplied by "is being," which was characterized by the grammarian

Goold Brown as "one of the most absurd and monstrous innovations ever thought of." Another writer said that "is being done" was "a new-fangled and most uncouth solecism, substituted for the good old English idiom 'is doing'—an absurd periphrasis driving out a pointed and pithy turn of the English language."

Richard Grant White devoted many pages of his interesting work, "Words and Their Uses," to his protest against "is being," which, said he, "about seventy or eighty years ago began to affront the eye, torment the ear, and assault the common sense of the speaker of plain and idiomatic English." He concludes that "it can hardly be that such an incongruous and ridiculous form of speech as 'is being done' was contrived by a man who, by any stretch of the name, should be included among grammarians."

In spite of these fulminations of the learned and the conservative, the locution "is being" came to stay. At first regarded as an awkward neologism, usage has accustomed and even reconciled us to it, and the imperfects passive, "is being built, is being done," etc., pass unquestioned in modern English and American literature. Indeed Dr. Fitzedward Hall has shown that such compound participial forms have been used by good writers on both sides of the Atlantic for more than a century. "The deviser of our modern imperfects passive," says Dr. Hall, "is, more than likely, as undiscoverable as the name of the valiant antediluvian who first tasted an oyster."

As early as 1795 Robert Southey wrote of "a fellow whose uttermost upper grinder is being torn out by the roots by a mutton-fisted barber," and Charles Lamb speaks of "a man who is being strangled." Many of the best of living writers employ "is being" freely, and having regard for the logic of facts the conclusion must be reached that the once obnoxious neologism has firmly established itself in the English language and its literature. This does not, however, deny the right of the modern speaker to say "the house is building" if he prefers that locution to "is being built."

A pronounced difference is seen between such phrases as "is growing" and "is being grown," the one indicating development from within and the other the watchful care of the husbandman. "Is feeding" and "is being fed" further illustrate the difference of signification.

**belong.** "Do you belong?" is a common colloquialism used when the subject of conversation is of some particular organization, etc. Regarded as a colloquialism, and as elliptical—"to the society, etc." being understood, there is little to urge against this absolute use of "belong." Some writers, however, think it objectionable.

**belongings.** An old English word recently restored to good usage after a period of disuse. Sometimes applied by the head of a family to the members dependent on him.

**beside, besides.** These words are interchangeable in the meanings of over and above, distinct from, although besides is more frequently used in this sense; as, "There were learned men besides these." Beside means by or at the side of, on one side of; as, "He sat beside me." Also, aside from, apart from, or out of; as, "Paul, thou art beside thyself".

Besides specially means moreover, in addition; as, "Besides, the gentleman is married."

Generally speaking, it may be said that the tendency of present usage is to use "beside" only as a preposition with the original meaning, by the side of, or with the cognate meaning, aside from, out of; while "besides" is used in the adverbial sense (moreover) and in the remaining prepositional sense.

**bestial.** Often mispronounced. Should be best'y'al, with short e.

**be that as it will.** Should be "be that as it may."

**better.** Erroneously used for "more" in phrases like "better than a mile," which is incorrect.

**between.** Often misused for among. It is strictly applied only to two things, parties or persons, while among is used in reference to a greater number. We say, "Between James and John," but "Among the apostles."

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## What the Archives Say of Mehan Gardens

The following is translated from the Spanish certified to by Manuel M. Miranda, chief of archives of the Philippine government:

"*Jardín Botánico* (now Mehan Gardens).—Decree of the Superior Government of September 13, 1858. As of this date I have decreed the following:

"Taking into consideration the proposal of the town council of this city in the conference of July 16 ultimo, concerning the convenience and utility that would come of establishing a botanical garden in the extensive field of Arroceros, which would at the same time be a school of practical agriculture and the acclimatization of exotic fruits; . . .

"Noting the opinion of the subinspector of engineers of August 8, that also of the committee of commerce and the director of the economic society of September 6;

"Noting the endorsement of the superior directorate of finance of August 25, ordering the compliance of this body with the decree of September 4;

"Believing that from the viewpoint of hygiene and ornamentation of the city devotion of the field of Arroceros to plants and making it a park and place of recreation for the public, and that evident advantages will derive from the planting and cultivation of plants with the object of acclimatizing those which are not now being grown here and teaching the better utilization of others, so that a certain number of Filipinos of the provinces, supported in Manila by general funds, may be returned periodically to their respective provinces to put into practice the knowledge they have acquired;

"Having heard and being in conformity with the ruling of the senior general assessor, I hereby decree:

"Art. 1.—There is hereby created a School of Botany and Agriculture in Manila under the patronage of the superior government and the immediate supervision of a board to be created for this purpose to include an officer of engineers and other persons from the different corporations administering or having to do with the funds from which this new establishment will be supported.

"Art. 2.—Within the boundaries to be indicated by the aforementioned subinspector of engineers, the field of Arroceros is hereby set aside for the practical work of said school, as a botanical and acclimatization garden and demonstration plot, it being understood that the property pertains to the town council under the limitations which govern within the polemical one of a fortified plaza.

"Art. 3.—The permanent personnel of the school shall include: one professor of botany with a salary of ₱1,500 a year; two teachers of horticulture with a salary of ₱500 a year each; ten students selected among the young farmers of the provinces, who shall be changed every three years and be aided during their term of study with ₱100 a year each; and the necessary number of prisoners, chosen among short-term men who are industrious laborers, to whom a gratuity of ₱500 shall be yearly distributed.

"Art. 4.—For the acquisition of plants and tools, there is hereby set aside the sum of ₱1,500 a year, reimbursable when the planting and seeding is complete.

"Art. 5.—The products of the botanical garden and school of agriculture shall go, as far as they will, toward covering the foregoing appropriations, but in case they are insufficient the sums shall be made up from special funds in the following form and according to the degree of interest which for its inauguration must be taken in this important improvement: the town council, ₱1,000; consular funds, ₱1,000; *Amigos del País* (a corporation for the fomentation of Philippine agriculture), ₱500; Filipinos' community fund, ₱3,000; total, ₱5,500.

"Art. 6.—Until the personnel necessary for the undertaking of the artistic work upon a scientific basis is organized, the sum of ₱2,500 yearly shall be employed in proportion to the sums set forth in the preceding article for the preparatory work and the planting of rows of trees which border

the streets and pathways for the use of the public.

"Art. 7.—If it becomes necessary to build cottages, sheds, and railings for the purposes of the school, and sentry boxes, porters' lodges and other structures conducing to the better administration of the botanical garden, due permission of the captain general must be requested, on the understanding that all construction must be of light material and subject to the general conditions obtaining in the polemical zone.

"Art. 8.—The board of inspectors of the botanical and agricultural school shall agree upon and submit to me such other measures as conduce to the fullest realization of this project; and the rules for instruction and work of the personnel provided in Art. 3, subject to the approval of the professor of botany; but meantime and as a preliminary step, the board shall propose to me



This girl that "Mac" drew in *Judge* is telling "Junior" she's That Way about him and "Mac" because they always make the cocktails with

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Cop (to loiterer at the *Rialto* after the last run of "Broadway"): Say, what's the big idea in hanging around here? The show's over.

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the most useful and advantageous employment of the fund set aside in Art. 6, for the initial preparatory work.

"Notify all concerned and return to the executive secretary the instructions submitted for the approval of the finance department August 25, in order that the department may have proper authority for the disbursement from the community fund in accordance with Art. 6 of this decree, which shall also be published in the *Official Gazette*."

Thus was the *Jardín Botánico*, Manila's spacious central park, created by Lieutenant General Fernando de Norzagaray, a Spanish governor and captain general of the Philippines, 71 years ago. Sebastian Vidal y Soler, a naturalist, from Barcelona, became the director of the park, where his statue, donated by his admirers in Barcelona, now stands. "Sr. Vidal y Soler, a native of Catalonia, was married to an American lady, of Philadelphia, very beautiful and beyond dispute the most elegant lady of her time in Manila. Her name was Ella." Vidal died July 28, 1889, and his statue was erected in May 1892. When the Americans came to Manila six years later, the park was in a very repulsive and insanitary condition; it soon became the work of John Mehan to improve this and all other public grounds of Manila, notably including the *Cementerio del Norte*.

The park's name was changed from *Jardín Botánico* to *Mehan Gardens*, but remains popularly called the botanical garden. The original purpose of establishing it has never been carried out, the plant life there shares the neglect to which the zoological specimens are subjected, and—no monument to Mehan is found in all the park. This is one of the circumstances of which visitors to Manila ask *why*? Someone must know the answer. There is a calle Norzagaray in Manila, also two calles Soler.

## The Ayuntamiento

The word *Ayuntamiento* means town council and in Manila applies to the public building on the northeast side of Plaza de McKinley in the walled city, a building two stories high and nearly, if not quite square, extending over an area of some 6,000 square yards (6,240 *varas cuadradas* being the exact area). Our data are kindly furnished us by Manuel Miranda, keeper of the Ayuntamiento archives—documentary records dating back to 1561 and beginning with Legaspi's commission from Philip II of Spain, to occupy and govern lands he might discover in this region of the world.

The Ayuntamiento was built in 1735, Marshal Fernando Valdéz y Tamón, then governor and captain general of the Philippines, laying the corner stone January 31 of that year. When built it was the finest public building in the islands; it remains one of the best and is excellently suited to be converted into a museum of art and history. It is of stone, and of the European type of architecture; the old clock tower that formerly topped the façade was thrown down in the earthquake of June 3, 1863, at which time the building suffered such general damage that the town council and other bodies using it for a meeting place had to abandon it for a time and hold their meetings in what is now, and has been for a score of years, the *Corregidor Bar*. During Spanish times the Ayuntamiento was generally known as the *Cabildo* (the capitol), from which fact calle Cabildo takes name. The town council, aside from holding meetings there, assembled there to view from the upper balconies the fiestas celebrated on the occasion of the arrival in Manila of a new governor general, or a new archbishop; and in the halls the great receptions and balls of the period took place, as many do today.

The original structure being damaged beyond use and eight years having elapsed, on May 30, 1871, Sr. Botella, the municipal architect, submitted plans for a new building, but the town council rejected them because the space allotted and its distribution were inadequate to the city's requirements. Botella became occupied with

(Please turn to page 22)

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—W. J. Odom, *Proprietor.*

## The Ayuntamiento

(Continued from page 20)

ther duties, being, it seems, an engineer officer of the Spanish military forces, and the governor general commissioned the ports and highways engineer, Eduardo Lopez Navarro, to draw new plans. These are the ones followed in the building as it now stands, which cost ₱152,241. Merritt's headquarters were here when he commanded the American forces of occupation, August 13, 1898, and assumed the duties of military governor. Otis, and then MacArthur, succeeding Merritt, had their offices in the Ayuntamiento; and governors Taft, Wright, Ide, Smith, Forbes, and Harrison had their offices

here. The first American laws for the Philippines were enacted here, the *general orders* of the military governors, and the *acts* of the Philippine Commission. Osmeña long had his office here, both as speaker of the Philippine Assembly, which held its sessions here, in the Marble Hall, and as speaker of the house of representatives when the full legislature began functioning in 1916. At present the cabinet offices are here. Mention of these few things only hints at the rich historical associations of the Ayuntamiento, which, stone below and only the best of hardwoods above, should stand for centuries to come.

## The New Mentality

By PRESIDENT RAFAEL PALMA

University of the Philippines

✓ Educating youth today demands a change in principle and methods in the same way that science and industry have sought new by-paths in their development. We cannot educate the youth of today under the tenets and doctrines bequeathed to us by our ancestors. They represented an epoch and a world entirely different from ours. The world of our forefathers is no longer the world of today. To feed our youth with the aggregate of the theories and beliefs which have already lost their usefulness with the march of ages, would be to commit a gross mistake. We cannot give to an adult only the amount of food we give an infant, without imperiling his health. Neither can we expect to educate the youth of our day with the body of truths and knowledge possessed by our elders under social conditions which were not only different from, but diametrically opposed to those that obtain at present.

✓ I do not mean that we should discard old truths simply because they are such. I mean that we should determine which of them should be retained and which should not, in order to hasten our development along the road of human progress and wisdom. We cannot afford to tarry in our journey, while the world is "up and doing," unless we are content to lag behind. The wheel of progress, like inscrutable time, will not stop just because we stand in its way. We must move with it or be crushed by its relentless motion.

Some educators would make us believe our salvation lies in the dogmas of the past. They look upon present conditions as anomalous and dangerous deviations from the time-honored rules and norms of conduct which made our infancy carefree and happy, and our parents infinitely more so with our conduct. But happiness in its true sense has yet to be defined, because its conception has varied with time and place. In that twilight of civilization, known as the Stone Age, man lived in caves. He was happy and contented with the fruits he could gather and with the raw meat he could get by fishing and hunting with stones and splints. Later on, not satisfied with the tools he had, he hit upon flint to generate fire, the bow and

the arrow to kill animals from afar, and pottery, not only to cook the game he had bagged, but also to store water at home and thus avoid going out to the spring every time he needed to quench his thirst. After long centuries, he settled down and tilled the soil, and domesticated, to help him in his labor, the animals he previously hunted. In this way he assured himself a steady and permanent food supply; he no longer depended, as he had been wont to do, only upon what he could get from hunting and fishing. Having ample time to accumulate property and advance his well-being, he became an architect, beautified his dwelling, and in company with other men, founded towns, constructed temples, and built forts to protect himself from his enemies. As time went on, planting and cultivating ceased to be his principal occupations. He transformed the products of the soil, and through his resourcefulness and ingenuity, invented machines for weaving and for locomotion both on land and on the sea, utilized electricity to speed up communication, and still dissatisfied with the resistance of the earth, traversed the space above and made distance no longer a hindrance to good will among nations. His happiness increased as fast as he was able to invent, and to utilize the varied forces of Nature for his own good.

Modern man is insatiable in his ambitions, and the conception that he has of happiness has gained in weight and measure. It would be tyrannical to impose upon him the measure of happiness that satisfied his grandparents, because they knew little of Nature and enjoyed fewer comforts and conveniences in life. It would not only be tyrannical, but humanly impossible, to cause the youth of today to renounce enjoyment of the benefits brought about by our civilization and to dress in bark or leaves and branches of trees as our ancestors of antiquity did, or to travel not by rail but in carts drawn by carabaos, or to read by the glow of a candle instead of in the brightness of an electric light. Whether we wish it or not, youth will always endeavor to avail itself of the privileges of this age of machinery and social revolt, regardless of the consequences. ✓ It were better that educators and priests should not oppose this natural

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tendency of man in his upward flight, because if religion and education are to maintain their influence over youth, they should go with life and not against it. To me, the greatest error of the Church, as well as of the pedagogy of old, was that both endeavored to mould life in accordance with a preconceived notion, and to maintain this notion in spite of the revolts and derangements which it occasioned and was unable to check.

✓ There are people who still cling to the belief that life can be encompassed in the hollow of one's palm, when, as a matter of fact, the fountains of life are many and stream through innumerable channels. If religion, in collaboration with the school, was able, at one time, to build a barricade which it thought sufficiently strong to withstand the onrushing tides of life, the natural sciences, politics, economics, commerce and law, as well as many other agencies of civilization, undertook to demolish the dam so that life could once more run normally. ✓ The mission of the school should be, to my mind, carefully to watch the course of life, to keep its flow constantly supplied at its source by checking errors and superstitions and by adding new information to the stock of human knowledge; to set up before the vision of man sound principles and high ideals to be striven for and attained, that man may always maintain contact with his spiritual destiny and thus discover for himself the true rewards of earthly existence.

God and Humanity are not antagonistic terms. He who would see a conflict of principles between God and man, wherein man could not live surrounded by comforts and conveniences without displeasing God, insults the Almighty who, in His infinite wisdom, kindled in the heart of man the desire for his own personal advancement. Man should strive to better himself, elevate the conditions that environ him, and beautify the planet in which he lives. God did not put him in this world to do nothing, to evade the struggles or to escape from temptations and live in the seclusion of the desert. It is his duty to discover the laws of God by reading the book of Nature. Man is a combination of matter and spirit, of body and soul. It is his duty to unfold equally the forces of matter and of spirit. Never should it be considered that because man is composed of two elements, there exists a principle of contradiction within himself. He must seek the perfect equilibrium between the two. The old maxim "mens sana in corpore sano" summarizes the erudition of the ages. ✓ The Middle Ages endeavored to perfect the spirit at the expense of the body. It was a mistake which produced a weak and feeble civilization, full of impossible visions and ideas which brought about more wars and conflicts between men and men and between nations and nations than any other period in history. The present age tends to elevate the body at the expense of the spirit. It is another mistake. We must seek no conflict. Man cannot be brutally materialistic nor inhumanly spiritualistic.

It is beyond my humble powers to understand why a certain school of thought should insist that we cannot please God if we continue adding day by day new moral and religious and scientific truths to the stock of human wisdom. Nor can I consider that we have exhausted the sources of knowledge in matters of religion and morality, and that religious and moral precepts of our ancestors are unalterable and not amen-

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able to any modification or betterment, consistent with the experience of the times. Why should it be insisted that our children be tied to the parental authority, as was the practice in patriarchal times, and that they be subjected to the perennial control of their parents, even long after they have become mature beings? Why, I ask, ought we not educate our children with the greatest possible amount of freedom in order to develop in them, from their tender years, the inner moral restraints that they need for overcoming evil impulses, without at the same time lessening the respect and obedience that they owe to their elders—who should, in turn, treat them with the love and consideration fitting rational beings, and not as chattels and beasts of burden? Some people still entertain the basically wrong notion that our children are, by nature, incorrigible beings, so strongly inclined to evil that they cannot be permitted to do anything without the previous permission and consent of their parents, thus converting them into automatons doomed to a life of eternal irresponsibility and incapable of helping themselves from the moment they are deprived of parental protection and help.

It is precisely to stimulate the good instincts and suppress the evil that children should be encouraged to assert themselves. Harassing them with all kinds of restrictions and prohibitions, even in trifles, would be to stifle their spirit. Of course, parents should at all times be on guard to advise their children and sound the alarm on prohibited matters, but if in spite of this counsel a serious blunder is committed, parents should administer the corresponding punishment (in order that the children may realize fully the consequences of their bad action), and not be too indulgent and condescending with their children when they misuse their freedom.

It is a poor educational policy to keep on repeating old precepts and formulas and not encourage youth to add, by its own efforts, a new stone to the edifice of posterity. To judge things of the present by the measure of ideas and viewpoints of the past is a sign of narrow-mindedness. The greatest deterrent to progress consists in the belief that the past is "always a little better," something immutable and perfect. If education is at all worthwhile in life, it is because it opens new avenues and unfolds new vistas, repairs the worn-out and corrects the inconsistent. It is just a waste of time to look at the present with tearful eyes, crying in a loud voice over changes and departures from old habits, without recalling that many of the evils and deficiencies of the present are but the results and echoes of the education of the past. We should once and for all admit that the role of education is to introduce innovations, blaze new trails, proclaim new doctrines and try new experiences, for if our aim is simply to perpetuate acquired habits, old customs and primitive ways, the force of heredity is more than sufficient to do that.

Our generation, determined as it is to seek membership in the sisterhood of nations, cannot commit a greater blunder than to repel the influx of new ideas, processes and methods which have caused other nations of the world to rise to heights of power and supremacy. It is the height of folly and a sign of intellectual near-sightedness, nay, a suicidal intent, to believe that we can prevent this invasion by mere lip-protestations and denunciations against the practices of the day. Isolation is a thing of the past. There are now innumerable contacts between different sections of the globe. No country can prevent the coming of foreign commerce and trade, much less that of ideas and doctrines of the age, which, by their nature, are more subtle and penetrating than air and light.

There is a sophism in believing that we of the Philippines are a separate group, that we can with impunity preserve the ideas and habits which constituted our old mentality, and at the same time attain progress along with other nations—in the light of that mentality long withdrawn from the rest of the world. Unless we consider ourselves as a race superior to the rest of the world, which is not only presumptuous but also impractical, we cannot govern ourselves in a manner out of step with the progress of the age. The

fact of the matter is that we are shamefully behind the times, not only in the realm of economic development but also in intellectual, moral and spiritual endeavors, precisely because of our narrow and conservative attitude of mind. One has only to go beyond our borders to be convinced of our backwardness and inferiority, not necessarily in comparison with Occidental nations, but as compared with our neighbors, the Oriental countries. I do not mean to say that we occupy the last rung of the ladder of nations, but we shall soon find ourselves there, unless we make all possible efforts to follow the manners and usages of the modern world and to work in accordance with its experience and wisdom.

Instead of confining our knowledge to local conditions, we should open our windows and see the world without. The fundamental value of education lies in furnishing universal knowledge. We should study not only our present and past, but also the present and past of the world. Our experiences are quite too limited to be self-sufficient—so we should drink deep of the wisdom of the world. We are but an integral part of a single process. The world will go on, with or without us, and the longer we delay our participation in its progress, the later shall we reap the benefits. We can preserve our point of view as a nation, we can govern ourselves the way we please, even in disagreement with the standards generally admitted; but if we are prudent, if we have common sense, if we do not wish to renounce our right to survive, we should familiarize ourselves with, and adopt, the constructive forces by which the more advanced nations have made themselves great, and profit by what they did and how they did it.

Above all, we need to alter our attitude of mind, shaped as it is in the mould of the past epoch, and to enrich it with the ideas of the present. I consider this problem one of the most far-reaching in the Philippines today. I see that there are still many of us who are in love with the preconceived notions and ideas of the past, and they are so out of tune with the thought processes of our age that it can be said of them that they are living in a world distinctly their own. While I believe the past has bequeathed to us many beliefs and practices which are good and useful even in our times, nevertheless, it has also left us certain errors and superstitions in which we can no longer acquiesce—since they have fallen into the discard. To condemn, in the name of the past, our system of coeducation, equal privileges between man and woman, separation of the Church and the State,

woman suffrage, eight-hour days in shops and factories, the dignity of all work and professions, which severally constitute some of the most outstanding principles of the modern world, is tantamount to denying the conquest realized by humanity in solving many perplexing problems which brought about great suffering and miseries in olden days.

I am interested in this University's becoming the source of a new light which shall radiate new teachings more in accord, in flesh and blood, with the realities of life. Filipinos should not live in a world of abstractions, but in the atmosphere of this age in which destiny has placed them. This is the only way to achieve lasting and beneficial progress and prosperity for our country.

MANILA TEXAN VISITS TEXAS

John Wheat has been back to the homeland. He is back in Manila now. In America he visited eleven states. One of them was Texas, his native state. John is just an average fellow, of the type inured to life east of Suez. Of course he is a veteran of '98. Before he went on his American visit he was the gentleman behind the Silver Dollar bar. Years ago, when a series of Sunday afternoon lectures was arranged at the Chamber of Commerce, John bought the first season ticket sold; and he attended regularly. His ethics are plain, but somewhat catholic in scope: honesty counts a great deal with him, and appearances little. When John was visiting Texas, one Sunday morning after breakfast he was sauntering down a business street and enjoying a cigar.

"My," he thought, "it's right nice to be back in old Texas again."

This pleasant soliloquy had hardly begun when a committee of two female *vigilantes* bore down upon him. Two menacing index fingers pointed to his cigar. Why was he smoking, and openly on the street, on the Sabbath? He was depraved, said the vigilantes; he was. . . . It seems he was a great deal that is no longer tolerated in Texas.

"This is my native state," said John, "and this my favorite cigar—a *Manila*. I always have one after breakfast. I never thought smoking was any harm. I learned to smoke in Texas."

This weak defense was wholly insufficient, John only let himself in for further reproaches. The scene on a main street of Dallas was distasteful to him.

"Ladies," he said, bowing, and with a gallant inflexion of the word, "if you will just give me time to pack my grip, I think you will not be bothered by my smoking again."

John took the next train out of Dallas to Mexico, where things went well with him until Calles burned down the town; then, of course, he had to move on once more. He began working back toward the sunset. He crossed Texas to do this, and bade his native state goodbye.

"I don't understand Texas folks anymore," he explains. "I guess I'm dated."

John was a cowboy in Texas in his youth; he has won his saddle in roping contests at old Fort Worth; he is one of those hard-riding chivalrous characters Texas children get excited about in the movies.

Hitting the trail westward from Texas, John stopped at Los Angeles.

"The breadline was just two blocks long there."

At San Francisco he was more at ease, but he went on north. Portland didn't have anything he wanted, Seattle made no appeal. But the newspapers announced the proximate sailing of an *Empress* ship out of Vancouver for Manila; so John left Seattle for Vancouver and caught the *Empress*. He still had the diner card of the train that bore him to seaboard on the Pacific, when he arrived back in Manila. It heralds the all-day lunch service—*individual hot meat pie 25 cents*. John admired this efficiency, for he isn't rich. But the card bears a more ominous line—*No cigarettes sold in Nevada or Utah*.

"America's changed a lot in the last thirty years," is John's verdict. "It's all right, I guess—for them that like it that way. But there certainly has been a change—specially in the cow country."



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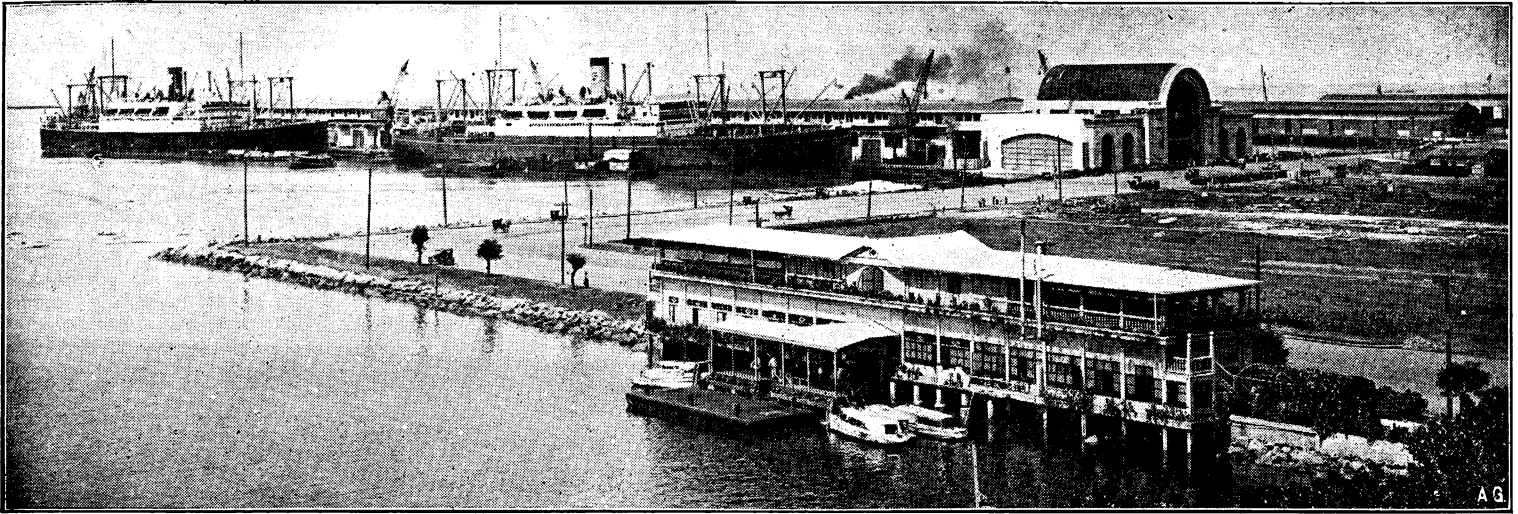
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### SHIPPING REVIEW

BY H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, The Robert Dollar Company



September, in the Philippines, saw a general decrease in exports, as well as imports. Owners felt this even more than usual due to increased competition, with added new, fast express liners in the service. Unlike the early six months of the year, increased space is not taken up by shippers, simply for the reason that the cargo

is not available. During the period when sugar exports are going strong, extra tonnage is quite readily absorbed in the Philippine market. The exports moving over the U. K. and Continental route can be termed as slow. This was particularly the case with hemp. Copra and copra cake were fair and lumber steady. It is rather difficult to predict the movement of the principal commodities during October, but it is generally believed by owners that the markets will strengthen, resulting in increased cargo. Exports to the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts were very slow. This was somewhat anticipated, but was felt more than expected by owners, due to, as earlier mentioned, increased tonnage on the berth. Owners do not hold out on these routes for October, as the sugar season, the principal commodity, does not open until November. The movements to Straits Settlements, China and Japan remained about normal. No trade route from the Philippines, during the month under review, saw any unusual movement of a particular commodity.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of August, to China and Japan ports 14,602 tons, with a total of 57 sailings, of which 2665 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 13,109 tons, with a total of 12 sailings, of which 11,735 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; to Pacific coast for overland delivery 559 tons, with a total of 10 sailings, of which 330 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; to Pacific Coast for intercoastal 2964 tons with a total of 11 sailings, of which 2655 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; to Atlantic coast 44,480 tons with a total of sailings, of which 23,767 tons were carried in American bottoms with 5 sailings; to European ports 23,222 tons with a total of 22 sailings, of which 181 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports 1419 tons with a total of 3 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; a grand total of 100,355 tons, with a total of 77 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 41,742 tons with 16 sailings.

Trans-Pacific passenger business, first class, continues steady and a steady increase is anticipated for the next few months. Steerage traffic is still seriously handicapped by United States quarantine regulations, which require that vessels be berthed to 25% of the licensed berthing capacity only. This condition will exist until these regulations are modified or lifted. Just when this will happen, is a matter of speculation and, so far is now known, they will continue to be in effect indefinitely.

First class passenger business from Manila to Europe and New York via Suez is steadily increasing and it is anticipated will continue to increase for the next few months.

The following figures show passenger traffic moving during the month of September: (first figure first-class, second figure steerage) To China and Japan 159-183, To Honolulu 15-432, To

Pacific Coast 66-159, To Singapore and Straits Settlements 13-0. To New York via Suez 3-0.

### SHIPPING PERSONALS

R. Stanley Dollar, Senior Vice-President of The Robert Dollar Co., accompanied by Mrs. Dollar, daughter Diana and son R. Stanley, Jr., arrived in Manila, September 24, aboard the s. s. *President Polk* and sailed by the same steamer midnight, September 25. Mr. Dollar and family are on a tour around the world in the interests of the company.

T. J. Cokely, oriental manager for the Robert Dollar Co., with headquarters in Shanghai, accompanied Mr. R. Stanley Dollar as far as Manila. Mrs. Cokely also accompanied Mr. Cokely. Mr. and Mrs. Cokely left Manila, September 30, aboard the s. s. *President Hayes* for Hongkong, stopping over there for a few days, and returning to Shanghai by a later steamer.

L. E. Nantz, formerly connected with L. Everett, Inc., has resigned from that firm September 1, 1929, has taken up duties with the automotive section of the Pacific Commercial Co., Manila.

W. J. Wilson, oriental engineer for The Robert Dollar Co., arrived in Manila, September 24, aboard the s. s. *President Polk* and left September 30, aboard the s. s. *President Hayes* for Hongkong, later returning to Shanghai, his headquarters. Mr. Wilson was in Manila on business for his company.

Captain James Tasker, formerly master of the s. s. *Robert Dollar*, arrived in Manila, September 26, aboard the s. s. *President Jefferson* to take up duties in the operating department of The Robert Dollar Co., Manila.

Mr. Van Nieuwenhuysse, general agent for the Eastern and Philippines Shipping Agencies, Ltd., left Manila, September 28, aboard the s. s. *Margaret Dollar* for Davao and other Southern Philippine ports and will be absent from Manila several weeks.

Ralph Johnson, assistant director for the Orient, United States Shipping Board, with headquarters in Manila, returned to Manila, September 26, aboard the s. s. *President Jefferson* after several months absence in China and Japan.

H. M. Cavender, general agent, The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, left Manila, September 20, aboard the s. s. *President McKinley* for Hongkong, where he met Mr. R. Stanley Dollar and party and returned to Manila with the party, September 24, aboard the s. s. *President Polk*.

W. J. McGough, representative of Isbrandtsen, Moller & Co., New York, recently left that city on a tour of the Orient and is expected to visit Manila shortly.

H. F. Gourlie, formerly shipping manager of Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd., Cebu, has joined the shipping department of Macondray & Co., Manila.

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**RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS**

By **L. ARCADIO**  
Acting Traffic Manager, Manila  
Railroad Company.

As usual we give below the commodities received in Manila, August 26, 1929, to September 25, 1929, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

	1929	
	August	September
Rice, cavans	131,562	134,312
Sugar, piculs	1,344	2,856
Tobacco, bales	34,140	32,160
Copra, piculs	291,500	240,350
Coconuts	870,100	1,709,400
Lumber, B. F.	12,420	866,700
Desiccated coconuts, cases	19,926	20,828

If the weekly carloading statistic is in your opinion a good material for your readers we will continue to furnish such figures.

Rotarians' plans for attracting travelers to Manila in accordance with Governor Davis's desires expressed to the Manila club of that world organization, go forward encouragingly under the leadership of the committee and President C. W. Franks. Stanley and Mrs. Dollar were fortunately in Manila recently and Mr. Dollar had the opportunity of personally endorsing the movement. Stimulation of travel to Manila should come from the steamships on the direct route between Manila and San Francisco. The Dollars have allocated some vessels to this new route, and other ships may be attracted to it.

Miss Lucile Howell occupies a travel-bureau desk at the Manila hotel. This is a happy selection. Miss Howell will, among other things, furnish information on interesting places to go in Manila and the provinces.

Senator Osmeña has long been urging his countrymen to travel abroad more, and did so again at more length than usual in his recent Columbian-club talk. On the same occasion he told of many ways in which the islands may be made a pleasant place for sojourners; his mere mention of his ideas publicly is an assurance that he plans helping in an official way, but no news has come from the legislature as yet as to providing provincial hotels. They are essential to the best results.

**FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS**

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	Cars	Tonnage
Rice	809	813	10,675	10,787	4	112
Palay	126	184	1,802	2,437	58	635
Sugar	24	5	323	38	19	285
Copra	955	1,146	8,758	10,335	191	1,577
Coconuts	227	323	2,520	3,901	96	1,381
Hemp	7	2	39	10	5	29
Tobacco	40	62	416	441	22	25
Livestock	76	101	378	509	25	131
Mineral Products	342	464	3,354	4,885	122	1,531
Lumber and Timber	145	202	3,248	4,351	57	1,103
Other Forest Products	5	7	50	49	2	1
Manufactures	306	394	4,654	5,851	88	1,197
All others including LCL	3,133	3,725	23,091	29,314	592	6,223
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>7,428</b>	<b>59,308</b>	<b>72,908</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>13,600</b>

**SUMMARY**

Week ending Saturday Sept. 7	1,313	1,916	12,810	18,687	603	5,877
Week ending Saturday Sept. 14	1,701	1,870	16,526	18,408	169	1,882
Week ending Saturday Sept. 21	1,469	1,813	13,532	17,842	344	4,310
Week ending Saturday Sept. 28	1,712	1,829	16,440	17,971	117	1,531
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,195</b>	<b>7,428</b>	<b>59,308</b>	<b>72,908</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>13,600</b>

The decrease in number of cars and tonnage on almost all commodities may be attributed to the interruption of our main lines and branches caused by the typhoon of Sept. 2 which prevented the movement of most of our trains during the greater part of the month.

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**REAL ESTATE**

By P. D. CARMAN

San Juan Heights Addition



This is one of the best September totals since 1920. Following the excellent figures of July and August, it would seem that a temporary depression in other lines does not affect Real Estate, at least not immediately. The following are the September totals 1921 to 1929 inclusive:

1921, 1,022,093; 1922, 1,040,814; 1923, 1,153,444; 1924, 1,652,377; 1925, 1,164,819; 1926, 1,167,921; 1927, 722,047; 1928, 899,079; 1929, 1,179,905.

*Sales City of Manila*  
Aug. 1929 Sept. 1929

Sta. Cruz.....	₱ 342,518	₱ 145,463
Binondo.....	84,618	282,403
San Nicolas.....	56,000	17,399
Tondo.....	293,658	98,547
Sampaloc.....	61,580	152,489
San Miguel.....	1,000	35,000
Quiapo.....		43,000
Intramuros.....	35,000	48,500
Ermita.....	68,068	54,398
Malate.....	101,347	98,909
Paco.....	159,822	20,534
Sta. Ana.....	33,436	19,762
Pandacan.....	2,220	150,501
Sta. Mesa.....	19,010	1,000
Singalong.....		12,000

₱1,258,277 ₱1,179,905

**THE RICE INDUSTRY**

By PERCY A. HILL

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



As predicted in the last review of the rice industry, prices have since stiffened for both palay and rice, the average price advance being about 40 centavos per sack. This was due, as pointed out, to dwindling supply and the stiffening of the overseas export market, especially Tonquin, further aggravated by the breakdown of railroad shipping facilities caused by the typhoon in the

early part of September, and which are still suspended at the date of writing (Sept. 25th).

Curiously, the consuming public reacted to the warning of the market's advance tendencies, by reviving the bogey of profiteering, hoarding, or "what have you". The sugar-men, alleging lack of forthcoming supply, desire a reduction in the protective tariff, the only thing that allows us to produce rice at all. As a matter of fact, the outlook for the coming crop is as good as it was this time last year, in spite of baguios, cut-worms, and press scareheads. In addition to the sugar men's suggested remedy of the state of affairs, we have an over-taxed Labor Bureau trying to give information to a mere one-half of one per cent of all laborers. The "boomerang" law regarding rice warehousing, another's attempt to meet the situation, will penalize the producer by restriction of credit, and a forced sale of his product, since the deposit function is not supposed to work after Jan. 1st, 1930, and the buyers themselves will not wish to carry a burden when their profits are small. Thus storage of supply which is a godsend to the producer is penalized by a law that sounds good but which in effect is not to the advantage of the buyers and millers to comply with; they will buy outright, and let others take

up the burden of warehousing.

All these things are the regular slings of misfortune that occur annually about this time, to the detriment of the producer. Let us look first at the attempt to "fix prices". All persons in an administrative position with a modicum of sense know that this has never succeeded in any industry which ignores supply, demand and price. To date, all these noisy efforts of the Don Quixotes who strive for the millennium have never reduced by one cent the price in open market of this commodity, nor have all their lucubrations increased supply by a single kilo. It is just an annual brainstorm, like that of last year at this time, which we have to suffer. As for the reduction of the protective tariff: First, it is a small tax paid by those whose standard of living is infinitely higher than the humble grower of this necessary commodity. Secondly, this revenue means much to a government whose most vital question is that of seeking more and equitable taxation for our ill-balanced finances. Thirdly, the danger lies in the fact that, once the abrogation of the greater part of this protective tariff (which can be accomplished by Executive Order) is effected, given the present Chinese demand and price, we could easily export our rice to that market in preference to keeping it here; for in the last analysis the rice producers, some four and half millions, must live in spite of the one half of one per cent of labor, and irrespective of the sugar-men. All of the above problems are deserving of careful study.

As regards the benefit of irrigation, this lies not so much in increasing the crop as that of insuring the crop against the weather. Combined irrigation systems have perhaps increased our yield by 8%, which is, after all, something tangible, but there is no necessity of any further expansion since in a good year we are self-sufficing. A permanent expansion of our rice yield would put us in a much more unfortunate position than the sugar men, a product with no adequate market. The price of rice in a good year falls below the cost production. At present the gain to the industry over cost is slightly more than our legal interest. Any radical move that will affect the industry adversely will consequently drive the rice producer to other crops, which would mean sugar, and then we have another impasse.

The upward trend of the overseas rice market is due to Chinese and Japanese demand. We must import to stabilize supply, and of course no law we can make will affect world prices or overseas supply, all of which is obvious. At present the coming crop promises as well as the crop of last year did at this time. Approximate estimates can be made within the next 75 days.

**REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET**

By L. L. SPELLMAN

Macleod and Company



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of September with statistics up to and including September 30th, 1929.

U. S. GRADES:—The first of the month found the selling market in New York quiet with buyers showing little or no interest. Shippers were offering on the basis of: E, 12-1/4 cents; F, 11-1/4 cents; G, 8-3/8 cents; I, 11 cents; J1, 10-1/4 cents; S1, 10-7/8 cents; S2, 10-1/4 cents; S3, 8-1/2 cents. Hand to mouth business continued and by the middle of the month sellers were becoming overanxious and prices had declined to: E, 11-7/8 cents; F, 10-7/8 cents; G, 8-1/8 cents; I, 10-5/8 cents; J1, 9-7/8 cents; S1, 10-3/4 cents; S2, 9-7/8 cents; S3, 8-1/2 cents. The more the shippers endeavored to sell, the less interested the buyers appeared to be and the weaker prices became. By the end of the month an unusually large quantity of hemp was being offered and the nominal asking prices were: E, 11-1/2 cents; F, 10-5/8 cents; G, 8 cents; I, 10-1/4 cents; J1, 9-1/2 cents; S1, 10-3/8 cents; S2, 9-7/8 cents; S3, 8-1/4 cents. This showed a decline of from 1/4 cent to 3/4 cent per lb. on the various grades during the month but these prices do not reflect the true situation and undoubtedly hemp could be bought from 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent under these prices. Davao hemp which usually carries a premium and finds a ready market was being offered in large quantities with no buyers and the asking prices were as low as the prices on hemp from other provinces.

In Manila the market for U. S. grades was extremely quiet the first of the month with rather indifferent buyers on the basis of E, ₱26; F, ₱24.75; G, ₱17.25; I, ₱24; J1, ₱21.25; S1, ₱24; S2, ₱22.50; S3, ₱17.75. There was very little change by the middle of the month so far as prices were concerned but the undertone was decidedly easy. Sales were made on the basis of E, ₱26; F, ₱24.50; G, ₱17.50; I, ₱24; J1, ₱21.25; S1, ₱24; S2, ₱22.25; S3, ₱17.75. Throughout the balance of the month prices declined steadily and the buying was

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confined principally to speculators. The month closed with sales of province hemp at: E, P25.50; F, P23.50; G, P17.25; I, P22.50; J1, P20.50; S1, P22.75; S2, P21.50; S3, P17.75. It became apparent that the consuming markets are unable to assimilate present stocks of high-grade hemp and until production declines or consumption increases, there is no prospect of any relief.

**U. K. GRADES:**—The London market opened quiet with sellers at: J2, £36.10; K, £31; L1, £31; L2, £28; M1, £28; M2, £25.10; DL, £25.10; DM, £21. During the first half of the month there was a fair amount of business and the market remained steady. There were a few changes in prices but on the average they remained about the same, sales being made at: J2, £36.10; K, £31.10; L1, £31.5; L2, £28.5; M1, £28.5; M2, £25.5; DL, £25.5; DM, £21. The continued heavy receipts prevented any advance in the market and at the close London was from quiet to dull with sellers on the basis of: J2, £36; K, £30.10; L1, £30.10; L2, £27.5; M1, £27.5; M2, £24.10; DL, £24.10; DM, £21.

In Manila the market was extremely quiet the first of the month with shippers buying on the basis of: J2, P16.75; K, P14; L1, P14; L2, P12.50; M1, P12.50; M2, P10.25; DL, P10.25; DM, P8. There were a few adjustments in prices during the first half of the month and while all hemp offered found buyers, there was little, if any, competition. Nominal prices were: J2, P17; K, P13.75; L1, P13.75; L2, P12.25; M1, P12.25; M2, P10.50; DL, P10.50; DM, P8.25. In sympathy with the U. K. market and probably influenced somewhat by the heavy decline in U. S. grades as well as by continued heavy stocks, the market for the lower grades found buyers rather indifferent at the end of the month although speculators in Manila were buying province hemp on the basis of: J2, P16.75; K, P13.50; L1, P13.50; L2, P11.50; M1, P11.50; M2, P10; DL, P10; DM, P7.75. Prices show an average loss of about P0.25 during the month and are about P1.00 down from August 1st. The continued heavy receipts and the depression in U. S. grades is bound to have its effect on the U. K. grades notwithstanding the fact that this fiber is cheap when compared with other hard fibers throughout the world. On the other hand, the better qualities, or the so-called U. S. grades, are still dear even at the present reduced prices.

**JAPAN:**—Notwithstanding the fact that the exchange is greatly improved, the buyers for this market are buying sparingly and are taking full advantage of the depression in the U. S. and U. K. markets. It is reported that they still have considerable Manila hemp in store at Kobe.

**MAGUEY:**—This fiber declined owing to the entire absence of demand. The first of the month buyers were paying P12.75 for Cebu No. 2 and P11.00 for No. 3. At the end of the month most of the buyers were offering P11.75 and P10.00. However, a few of the houses were paying P0.25, and in some cases P0.50, more. With the season opening for Northern Maguey within the next month or two, it begins to look as if there is very little prospect of prices recovering for the present at least.

**PRODUCTION:**—While receipts do not compare with the earlier months of the year, they still remain comparatively heavy and total production for the year will undoubtedly reach 1,500,000 Bs. and some of the experts prophesy 1,600,000 Bs. In addition to Abaca, the Islands produced 37,000 Bs. of Canton fiber and 95,000 Bs. of Maguey fiber during the first nine months of the year.

**FREIGHT RATES:**—There is no change in rates on hemp since last report.

**STATISTICS:**—The figures below are for the period ending September 30th, 1929:

Manila Hemp	1929 Bales	1928 Bales
On hand January 1st...	170,301	139,624
Receipts to date.....	1,220,379	1,035,093
	1,390,680	1,174,717
Shipments to—	1929 Bales	1928 Bales
U. K.....	259,786	259,441
Continent.....	133,326	154,272
U. S.....	436,214	282,967
Japan.....	274,192	235,889
All Others.....	59,035	81,720
	1,162,553	1,014,289

**REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET**

BY RICHARD E. SHAW  
Manager, International Banking Corporation



The market opened with all Banks buyers of U.S. \$ T.T. ready and forward at 3/4% premium. Selling rates were correspondingly strong at 1-1/8% premium for T.T. By the middle of the month Banks had made heavy purchases of T.T. for immediate and future deliveries and had so far satisfied their requirements and incidentally so reduced their cash positions that buying rates were dropped to 5/8% premium for T.T.

and 1/8% premium for O/D. Selling rates were likewise reduced to 1% premium. For the balance of the month there was little or no fluctuation in quotations. No marked strengthening in rates is anticipated during the next few months.

The following purchases of telegraphic transfers have been made from the Insular Treasurer since last report:

Week ending July 27th...	\$1,452,000
Week ending Aug. 3rd...	200,000
Week ending Aug. 10th...	400,000
Week ending Aug. 17th...	250,000
Week ending Aug. 24th...	700,000
Week ending Aug. 31st...	700,000
Week ending Sept. 7th...	310,000
Week ending Sept. 14th...	20,000
Week ending Sept. 21st...	Nil

Except for minor fluctuations, Sterling rates have held steady with sellers of T.T. at 2/- 7/16 and buyers at from 2/- 9/16 to 2/- 5/8.

The New York-London cross-rate closed on August 31st at 484 11/16, touched a low of 484 5/8 on September 20th and from that date onward rose rapidly to 486 at the close.

On August 31st London Bar Silver was quoted at 24 3/16 ready and 24 5/16 forward. Quotations did not rise above that point during September but weakened rapidly until on September 25th the market touched a low of 23 1/16 ready and forward, closing on the last day of the month at 23 3/16 ready and 23 1/4 forward.

Bar Silver in New York stood at 52 5/8 on August 31st, was high for September at 52 1/4 on the second and fourth of the month, had

(Continued on page 28, Col. 3)

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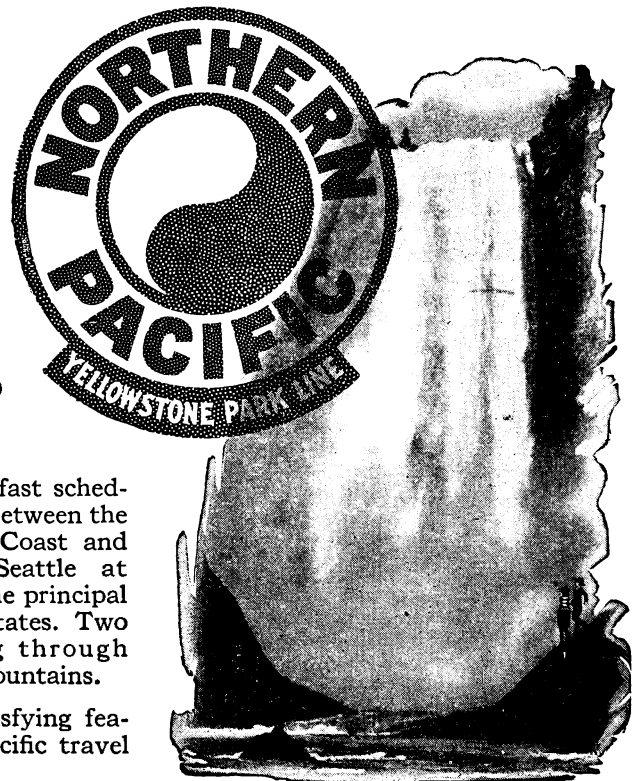
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**SEPTEMBER SUGAR REVIEW**  
By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



**NEW YORK MARKET:**—During the first week of the month under review, small sales of duty-free sugars were made to refiners at 3.89 cents l. t., equivalent to about ₱9.15 per picul ex godown Manila, but at the close of the market on the 5th, holders of these sugars advanced their prices to 3.93 cents l. t.

Holders of Cubas refused to sell below 2-3/16 cents c. and f. (3.96 cents l. t. for P. I. centrifugals), at which price they had hoped to dispose of their sugars. The market was irregular during the second week, but prices improved for the following reasons: (1) The prevailing drouth in both Europe and Cuba, which threatens the reduction of the crop prospects in both places, and (2) the carrying into effect on August 31st of the plan of the Cuban Single Selling Agency. The following week was characterized by inactivity with prices on the decline. Small sales of Cubas were made for prompt shipment on the 19th at 2-7/32 cents c. and f. (3.99 cents l. t.), while Philippine afloats changed hands at 3.96 cents, equivalent to ₱9.31 per picul ex godown. A material improvement was visible in the fourth week, when refiners developed a greater buying interest on the 26th and holders were able to sell small quantities at 2-5/16 cents c. and f. (4.08 cents l. t.). The market was inactive at the close of the month, with a quotation for Cubas at 2-11/32 cents c. and f. (4.11 cents l. t.), at which price there were sellers but no buyers.

The latest visible stocks in the U. K., U. S., Cuba and European statistical countries for the month under review are 2,517,000 tons as compared with 2,275,000 tons at the same time last year and 2,195,000 tons in 1927.

**Futures.** Quotations on the New York Exchange during September fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
1929—September...	2.31	2.09	2.23
December....	2.37	2.19	2.35
1930—January.....	2.35	2.23	2.34
March.....	2.35	2.23	2.34
May.....	2.40	2.30	2.38
July.....	2.46	2.36	2.44
September....	2.49	2.46	2.49

**Philippine Sales.** During the month of September, sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast were reported as follows:—afloats, near arrivals and for future deliveries—amounted to 42,500 tons at prices ranging from 3.96 cents to 4.20 cents l. t. as compared with sales amounting to 6,250 tons during the same period last year at 3.96 cents landed terms.

**EUROPE:**—Owing perhaps to the prevailing drouth in Europe, Licht's latest estimate of the new European beet crop is 8,154,000 tons, a decrease of 1.86 per cent as compared with the last out'turn which was 8,308,981 tons.

Dr. Mikusch reports in his circular for August that despite the delay in the development of the beets in some countries in Europe, his estimates for the 1929-30 crop was released at the usual date. He warns however that his estimates are at best an attempt to characterize the present condition of the beets. He states it will be sufficient to call to mind the surprise of last autumn to show the extent to which the future meteorological conditions may change the crop prospects during the next few months. Dr. Mikusch estimates the acreage for the 1929-30 crop at 2,645,000 hectares with a production of 8,575,000 metric tons as compared with 8,460,000 tons' out'turn last year.

**LOCAL MARKET:**—The local centrifugal market during the first week was very quiet with exporters' quotations at ₱9.00 ₱9.25, while local traders paid as high as ₱9.75 for sugar suitable for direct consumption. Values ad-

vanced in the second week in sympathy with the rise in prices elsewhere, but since stocks were small these prices were not sufficiently attractive to holders. Chinese were interested buyers in the third week, and sugar for local consumption were obtainable at ₱9.80 ex godown Iloilo and ₱10.10 in Manila. Transactions in the last week were very insignificant since local stocks were practically exhausted.

**Crop Prospects:** Weather conditions have improved since the 10th of this month. During the three-week period following September 10, there has been adequate sunshine, optimum soil moisture and intermittent showers which have partially compensated for the severe drouth of April and May on Luzon and the heavy rains of July and August on both Luzon and Negros.

The Kabankalan Sugar Co. began milling on September 30, which is a few days earlier than their usual schedule. A decided innovation however has been the early milling of the Pampanga Sugar Development Co. (October 2). With juice purities of 80 or better on the first day of milling, it is apparent that Pampanga is following a wise procedure in beginning milling early, since April purities at the same central average around 72 and in May even lower. Another advantage also of early milling is that the efficiency of the capital investment in central equipment and railways is increased by a minimum of 12 per cent, and planters are enabled to obtain seed for early planting with a consequent beneficial result to the following crop.

In spite of the improvement in weather conditions, it is unlikely that the relatively high unit yields obtained last year, which were mainly due to a very favorable and seasonable weather, will be equalled this year.

Tabulated below is a preliminary estimate of the centrifugal sugar production of the Philippines by islands for the 1929-30 crop as compared with the previous crop:

Island	Piculs	Met. Tons	1928-29 Met. Tons
Negros.....	6,790,000	429,468	417,356
Luzon.....	3,950,000	249,838	246,161
Panay.....	505,000	31,941	24,421
Mindoro....	150,000	9,487	10,886
Cebu.....	80,000	5,060	844
Leyte.....	25,000	1,581	None
Total.....	11,500,000	727,375	699,669

**Philippine Exports:** Exports of sugar from the Philippines for the 1928-29 crop from November, 1928, to September 30, 1929, amounted to 619,991 tons, segregated as follows:

	Metric tons
Centrifugals.....	619,991
Muscovados.....	23,901
Refined.....	7,432
Total.....	651,324

**JAVA MARKET:**—The Javan market was relatively firm throughout the month. After disposal by the Trust of the balance of the present crop at Gs. 13-1/2, equivalent to ₱7.28 per P. I. picul f. o. b., in the middle of the month, the market became quieter. Following are the latest quotations:

Spot-October....	Gs. 13-1/8—	₱7.09	per P. I.
November.....	Gs. 13-1/4—	7.15	picul
December.....	Gs. 13-3/8—	7.22	f.o.b.
Jan.-Feb.-Mar....	Gs. 13-5/8—	7.34	

**Review of the Exchange Market**  
(Continued from page 27)

declined to a low of 50 1/8 on September 28th and was quoted at 50 1/4 on September 30th.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows on September 30th:

Paris, 12.40; Madrid, 152; Singapore, 115-1/2; Japan, 97-3/4; Shanghai, 88; Hongkong, 97-1/8; India, 135-3/4; Java, 122-1/2.

The Robert Dollar and Company and the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company can now install and operate radio stations for the dissemination of radio messages both in the Philippines and abroad following the granting of certificate of public service and convenience yesterday.

The certificates were signed by Judge Roman A. Cruz, associate public service commissioner, before whom the hearing on the applications of those radio companies took place.

The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company plans to operate a round-the-world radio service with head offices in California and Manila. A powerful radio station in Paranaque, Rizal, will be installed soon by the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company, it was announced at the commission yesterday.

The Robert Dollar Company will develop the radio business in the Philippines and radio stations will be built in places where present means of communications is scanty or otherwise inefficient.

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**COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS**

By **E. A. SEIDENSPINNER**

*Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation*



The Manila copra market during September opened at levels somewhat under export equivalents. It was obvious that much of local supplies would move to the Continental market unless Manila prices advanced or U. K. bids declined. Although Marseilles advices showed the market to be weak in spots, on the whole Continental

demand remained fairly steady during the month, and with bad weather conditions locally during the first half of September, Manila buyers advanced their prices pending improved production. The month closed with arrivals considerably improved and a steady demand. Total arrivals for the month of September were 388,262 bags as compared with 506,544 bags for September, 1928. Latest advices follow:

San Francisco, F. M. M... 4-1/4 to 4-3/8 cents  
 London, Cebu Sundried... £22/15/0  
                                   F. M. M... £22/10/0  
 Manila, Buen Corriente... ₱9.25  
 Arrival Resecada... ₱10.00 to ₱10.25

**COCONUT OIL:**—European demand for copra has little effect on the U. S. coconut oil market due principally to the comfortable situation of large consuming buyers and the generous supply of competing Fats and Oils. The bulk of September trading has evidently gone to the edible trade and scattered tank car sales were reported at substantially better prices than were obtainable for August. With the higher equivalent bids made by Europe for copra, it was but natural that local coconut oil manufacturers should look to the Continent for coconut oil bids. However, we have no record of substantial trading with Europe in coconut oil although we have been advised of the sale of one bulk parcel. There seems to be little prospect of improved demand from the U. S. market unless prices decline more in line with buyers' ideas. Latest cables follow:

New York... 7 to 7-1/8 cents C. I. F.  
 San Francisco... 6-7/8 cents F. O. B.  
 Manila... 31-1/2 centavos per kilo in drums.

**COPRA CAKE:**—Hamburg demand for this item was very well sustained during the first half of September and a fair amount of trading was noted at advancing prices. The month closed however with heavy resale offerings down to £9/0/0 October-November-December shipment, under which pressure buyers have become indifferent and refuse to quote at better than £8/17/6. Latest cable advices follow:

Hamburg... £8/17/6  
 San Francisco... No quotations  
 Manila, Sellers... ₱66.00 per metric ton ex godown  
                                   Buyers... ₱63.00 to ₱64.00 per metric ton ex godown.

**TOBACCO REVIEW**

*Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.*

**RAWLEAF:**—The market for local and export grades during September remained a quiet. The quantity exported was very small. Comparative figures are as follows:

<i>Rawleaf, Stripped and Scraps</i>	<i>Kilos</i>
Australia.....	310
China.....	12,402
Hongkong.....	31,536

Japan.....	11,810
Java.....	2,119
North Atlantic (Europe).....	20,848
North Africa.....	5,103
Straits Settlements.....	2,434
United States.....	162,139
	248,701

August, 1929..... 2,334,651  
 September, 1928..... 1,917,114

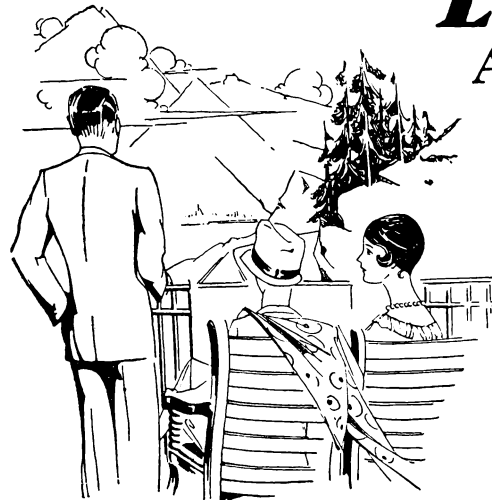
**CIGARS:** While September exports to the United States show a slight increase against August, they are considerably behind the corresponding 1928 period.

Comparative statistics of cigars shipped to the United States: September 1929, 15,477,900. August 1929, 15,031,324. September 1928, 19,455,333.

**HOW THEY DO IT**

The government has allotted more than ₱800,000, proceeds of the gasoline and lubricating-oil tax, for bridges and roads. Perhaps not less than 75% of this tax is collected in Manila, from gasoline and oil consumed in motor vehicles operating here. But the city's allotment is but ₱84,000—another instance of taking directly from Manila in order directly to aid the provinces, which have limited taxing power. It seems evident from travel over the highways in this section of Luzon that the tax in question helps keep the roads in repair. Even after the typhoon, the road into Baliuag, Bulakan, was better all along the way than almost any street or avenue in Manila. Another treasury vacuity is reported here, and street work lags.

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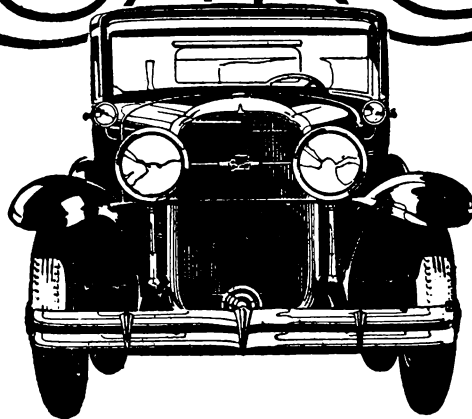
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records for cars in Buick's class were broken during the first two days of the showing of the 1930 models.

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	July, 1929			July, 1928			Monthly average for 12 months ending July, 1929		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
	Sugar.....	37,208,377	₱ 5,557,593	24.0	17,959,911	₱ 3,040,901	15.5	54,168,924	₱ 8,811,801
Hemp.....	15,067,578	4,626,539	20.1	12,056,253	3,646,876	18.6	15,876,635	4,725,082	16.7
Coconut Oil.....	13,663,639	4,100,349	17.8	13,641,676	4,481,117	22.8	16,037,832	5,159,036	18.2
Copra.....	11,187,689	1,902,255	8.3	15,874,324	3,179,960	16.2	18,323,834	3,628,502	12.8
Cigar (Number).....	17,084,565	677,662	2.9	19,236,900	850,598	4.6	17,121,306	723,798	2.5
Embroidery.....		1,137,738	4.9		632,234	3.5		896,219	3.1
Maguay.....	967,349	194,205	0.8	764,821	155,881	1.1	1,317,882	273,920	0.9
Leaf Tobacco.....	2,908,283	964,631	4.2	301,550	91,589	0.8	1,744,268	600,833	2.0
Dessicated and Shredded Coconut.....	1,842,545	585,216	2.5	1,926,115	693,957	3.7	1,735,143	621,119	2.1
Hats (Number).....	94,212	296,378	1.3	112,008	476,130	2.6	137,098	638,042	2.1
Lumber (Cubic Meter).....		15,928	2.3	12,559	459,111	2.5	14,760	517,054	1.7
Copra Meal.....	9,673,685	612,911	2.6	7,163,630	519,838	2.8	8,681,504	630,964	2.1
Cordage.....	497,893	265,229	1.1	575,919	309,495	1.8	375,937	323,319	1.0
Knotted Hemp.....	112,798	402,998	1.7	21,290	54,544	0.6	58,028	202,929	0.6
Pearl Buttons (Gross).....	73,259	82,507	0.3	65,484	59,172	0.6	58,726	64,901	0.2
Canton (low grade cordage fiber).....	593,289	122,807	0.5	598,232	99,121	0.8	578,588	106,165	0.3
All Other Products.....		873,252	3.8		4,061,289	20.6		545,274	1.9
Total Domestic Products.....		₱22,721,823	99.1		₱19,392,433	99.1		₱28,300,382	99.5
United States Products.....		161,860	0.7		111,758	0.9		136,193	0.4
Foreign Products.....		51,353	0.2		7,622			32,083	0.1
Grand Total.....		₱22,935,036	100.0		₱19,511,813	100.0		₱28,468,658	100.0

Note.—All quantities are in kilos except where otherwise indicated.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	July, 1929		July, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending July, 1929	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	Cotton Cloths.....	₱ 2,977,142	13.7	₱ 3,119,968	11.2	₱ 3,708,959
Other Cotton Goods.....	916,589	4.3	1,408,697	5.1	1,252,135	4.0
Iron and Steel, Except Machinery.....	1,598,527	7.4	2,809,426	10.1	2,023,446	6.1
Rice.....	1,342,424	6.2	257,857	1.0	759,240	2.0
Wheat Flour.....	917,154	4.3	1,081,642	4.0	916,068	2.6
Machinery and Parts of.....	991,083	4.6	2,830,178	10.1	1,585,351	5.3
Dairy Products.....	787,444	3.6	675,944	2.4	604,046	1.4
Gasoline.....	458,399	2.1	1,146,812	4.1	774,220	2.1
Silk Goods.....	776,190	3.6	859,286	3.1	748,421	2.0
Automobiles.....	363,368	1.7	962,792	3.4	191,207	0.7
Vegetable Fiber Goods.....	371,893	1.7	234,736	0.9	478,654	1.8
Meat Products.....	832,385	3.8	540,361	1.8	501,727	2.0
Illuminating Oil.....	643,016	2.9	672,407	2.4	372,179	1.7
Fish and Fish Products.....	232,410	1.1	426,319	1.5	439,591	1.7
Crude Oil.....	200,731	0.9	324,064	1.2	153,387	0.6
Coal.....	477,976	2.2	218,492	0.8	459,813	1.8
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, Etc.....	372,726	1.7	487,860	1.7	424,333	1.6
Fertilizers.....	259,346	1.2	64,398	0.2	356,446	1.4
Vegetables.....	245,655	1.1	306,760	1.1	394,211	1.5
Paper Goods, Except Books and Manufactures of.....	458,469	2.1	547,043	1.9	433,577	1.7
Tobacco and Manufactures of.....	386,365	1.8	698,403	2.5	421,807	1.7
Electrical Machinery.....	330,327	1.5	679,785	2.4	432,911	1.7
Books and Other Printed Matters.....	238,338	1.1	403,303	1.4	235,013	0.9
Cars and Carriages.....	86,525	0.4	266,678	0.9	220,810	0.9
Automobile Tires.....	313,702	1.5	328,422	1.2	307,033	1.2
Fruits and Nuts.....	91,343	0.4	193,166	0.7	314,732	1.2
Woolen Goods.....	118,839	0.6	125,621	0.4	129,503	0.5
Leather Goods.....	198,323	0.9	420,656	1.5	254,640	1.0
Shoes and Other Footwear.....	402,967	1.9	281,731	1.0	149,516	0.6
Coffee.....	206,865	1.0	192,291	0.7	173,408	0.7
Breadstuff, Except Wheat Flour.....	189,359	0.9	197,336	0.7	197,420	0.8
Eggs.....	227,926	1.1	224,722	0.8	207,587	0.9
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods.....	115,269	0.5	197,889	0.7	147,429	0.6
Lubricating Oil.....	160,077	0.8	280,245	1.0	197,268	0.8
Cacao Manufactures, Except Candy.....	91,559	0.4	134,491	0.5	136,281	0.6
Glass and Glassware.....	122,409	0.6	208,639	0.7	178,955	0.7
Paints, Pigments, Varnish, Etc.....	157,285	0.7	239,858	0.8	153,789	0.6
Oils not separately listed, Eastern, S. and S. W. and China.....	96,824	0.5	384,305	1.4	145,686	0.6
China.....	122,638	0.6	169,526	0.6	140,869	0.6
Automobile Accessories.....	172,199	0.8	159,000	0.5	176,147	0.7
Diamond and Other Precious Stones Unset.....	65,400	0.3	145,738	0.5	128,069	0.5
Wood, Reed, Bamboo, Rattan.....	118,334	0.6	166,277	0.6	132,270	0.6
India Rubber Goods.....	109,694	0.5	154,451	0.5	123,213	0.5
Soap.....	75,856	0.4	138,451	0.5	133,268	0.8
Matches.....	96,518	0.5	70,757	0.3	70,746	0.3
Cattle.....	56,912	0.3	73,916	0.3	32,933	0.2
Explosives.....	48,457	0.2	85,632	0.3	46,004	0.2
Cement.....	99,286	0.5	97,183	0.3	99,588	0.4
Sugar and Molasses.....	63,939	0.3	79,446	0.3	26,110	0.1
Motion Picture Films.....	35,342	0.2	39,902	0.1	31,806	0.2
All Other Imports.....	1,763,280	8.1	2,226,591	7.9	6,178,174	24.8
Total.....	₱21,579,474	100.0	₱28,045,453	100.0	₱24,550,199	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Ports	July, 1929		July, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending July, 1929	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	Manila.....	₱30,012,132	66.9	₱35,562,144	75.4	₱36,185,218
Iloilo.....	6,259,460	14.1	3,470,755	7.2	7,042,424	13.2
Cebu.....	5,605,184	12.7	5,856,698	12.2	6,492,457	12.1
Zamboanga.....	572,377	1.4	697,045	1.3	610,397	1.1
Jolo.....	82,171	0.3	122,011	0.2	87,346	0.2
Davao.....	1,440,695	3.3	1,186,459	2.4	1,413,376	2.6
Legaspi.....	542,131	1.3	662,154	1.3	1,260,223	2.7
Total.....	₱44,514,510	100.0	₱47,557,266	100.0	₱53,101,441	100.0

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	July, 1929		July, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending July, 1929	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	American.....	₱ 8,148,845	37.3	₱12,399,045	44.2	₱10,710,404
British.....	6,903,262	31.6	9,744,119	34.8	7,634,027	30.7
Japanese.....	1,358,077	6.4	1,063,817	3.8	1,096,997	4.5
Dutch.....	1,099,132	5.2	1,128,419	4.0	681,021	2.9
German.....	1,621,550	7.6	1,827,700	6.5	1,677,645	6.9
Norwegian.....	1,215,545	5.6	1,007,016	3.6	1,429,920	5.9
Philippine.....	78,317	0.4	137,173	0.5	118,007	0.6
Spanish.....	66,136	0.4	119,687	0.4	159,166	0.8
Chinese.....	101,904	0.6	57,043	0.2	90,736	0.5
Swedish.....	12,791	0.2			12,169	0.1
Danish.....	482,972	2.3			251,738	1.1
French.....					56,277	0.3
By Freight.....	₱21,088,531	97.6	₱27,484,019	98.0	₱23,890,025	97.3
By Mail.....	490,943	2.4	561,434	2.0	660,174	2.7
Total.....	₱21,579,474	100.0	₱28,045,453	100.0	₱24,550,199	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	July, 1929		July, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending July, 1929	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	American.....	₱12,566,910	54.7	₱ 8,460,657	42.6	₱13,108,534
British.....	5,784,594	25.3	6,467,140	32.4	7,443,894	25.4
Japanese.....	1,378,497	6.1	2,278,833	11.7	3,304,483	10.6
German.....	874,997	3.8	676,085	3.7	959,986	3.4
Norwegian.....	470,205	2.0	66,525	0.6	919,200	3.2
Spanish.....	432,211	1.9	373,787	2.2	102,896	0.3
Dutch.....	398,019	1.7	452,832	2.6	783,129	2.7
Philippines.....	50,423	0.2	54,449	0.5	167,227	0.6
Chinese.....	23,179	0.1			26,400	0.1
Swedish.....	203,197	0.9			356,742	1.2
French.....					4,880	
Danish.....					931,309	3.3
By Freight.....	₱22,182,232	96.7	₱18,830,308	96.4	₱27,458,421	96.5
By Mail.....	752,804	3.3	681,505	3.6	1,099,387	3.5
Total.....	₱22,935,036	100.0	₱19,511,813	100.0	₱28,467,808	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	July, 1929		July, 1928		Monthly average for 12 months ending July, 1929	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	United States.....	₱28,896,895	64.3	₱33,116,529	70.3	₱36,178,014
United Kingdom.....	2,099,979	4.8	2,021,665	4.2	2,160,822	4.0
Japan.....	3,095,808	7.0	3,778,447	7.9	3,341,089	6.2
China.....	1,357,167	3.1	1,786,606	3.7	1,798,344	3.4
French East Indies.....	1,316,933	3.0	2,466,973	5.1	761,354	1.4
Germany.....	1,449,777	3.3	1,209,401	2.4	1,339,260	2.5
Spain.....	997,473	2.3	580,409	1.1	1,096,532	2.1
Australia.....	930,787	2.2	543,716	1.1	455,559	0.9
British East Indies.....	545,379	1.3	408,876	0.8	753,575	

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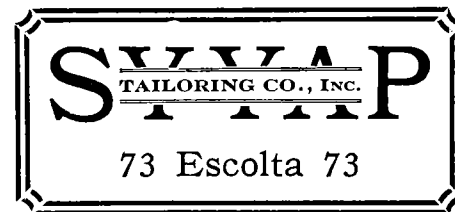
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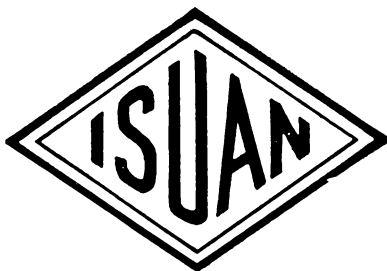
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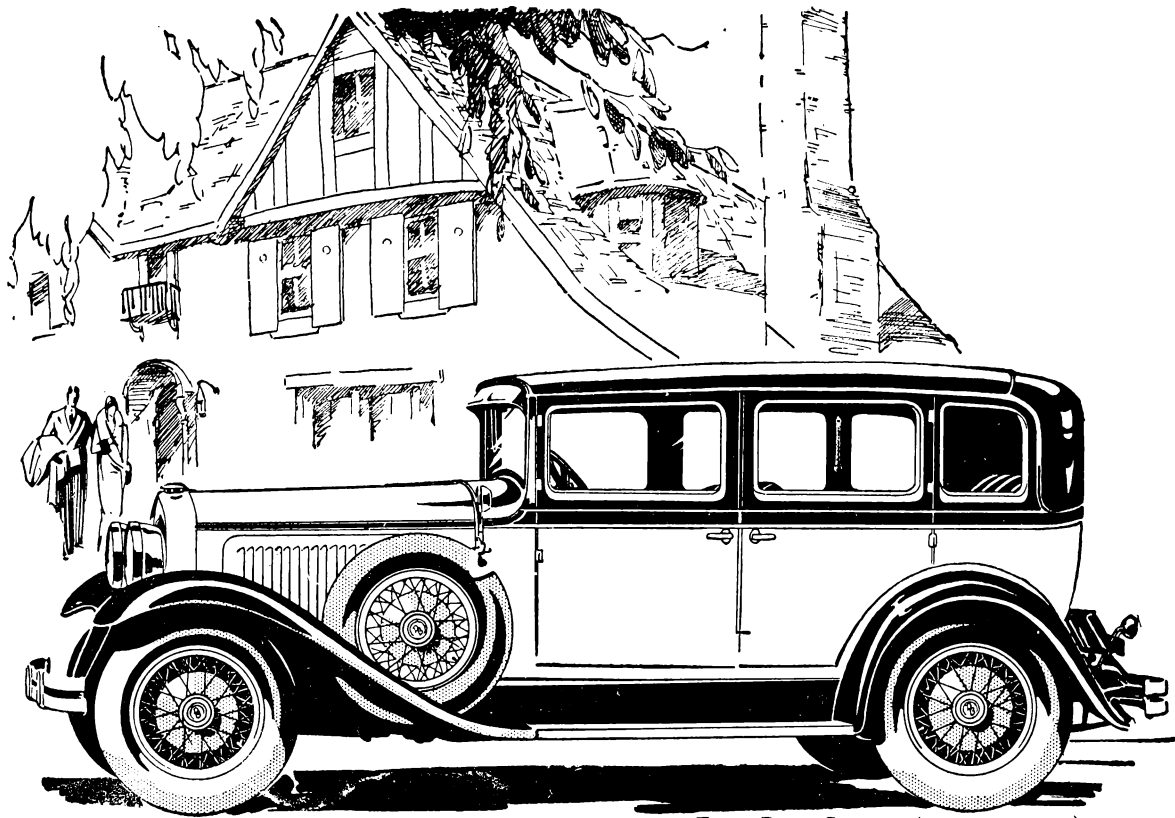
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