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Looking Back to Dewey. The New El Dorado. The Coconut Industry. Poems by Gilbert S. Perez. Editorial: The Proposed Court of Appeals, A Suggested Alternative. The New Health "Drive". 10,000 Hectare Pineapple Reservation in Bukidnon. -Hollywood Whoopee in Manila. -Monthly Features, Special Articles and the Customary Commercial Reviews

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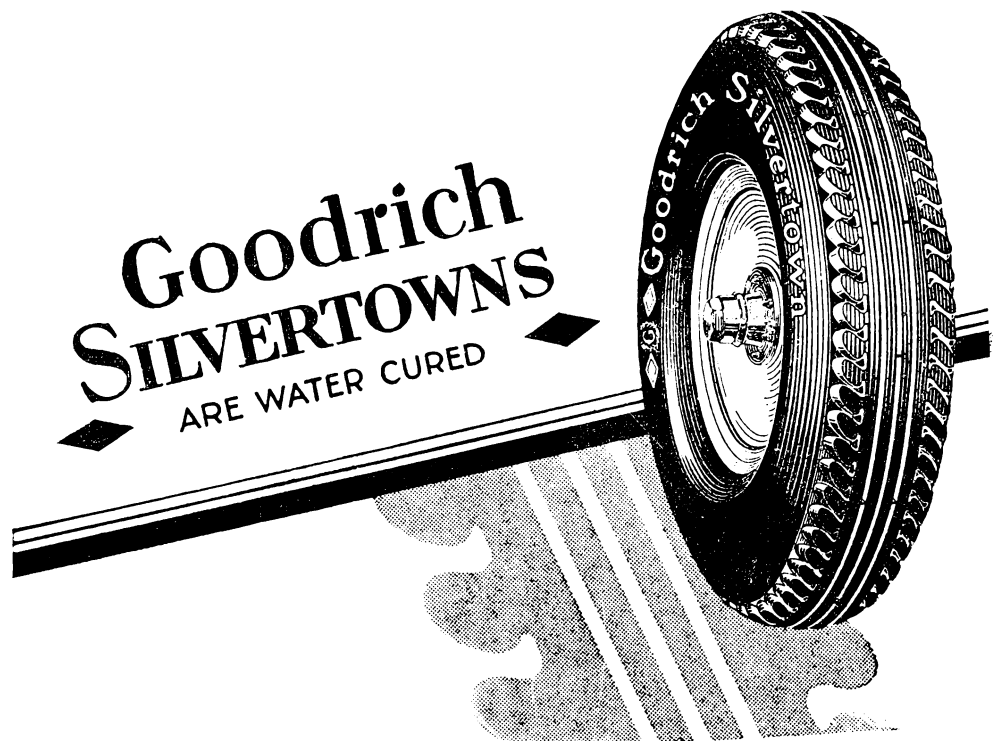
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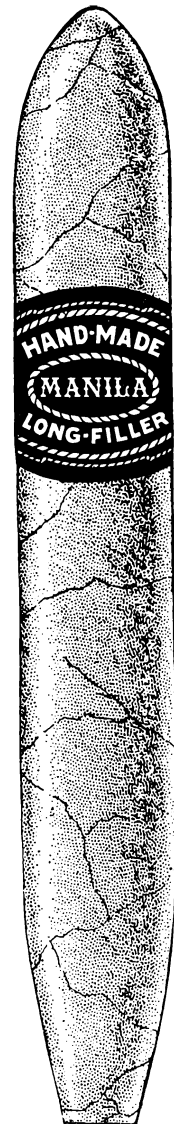




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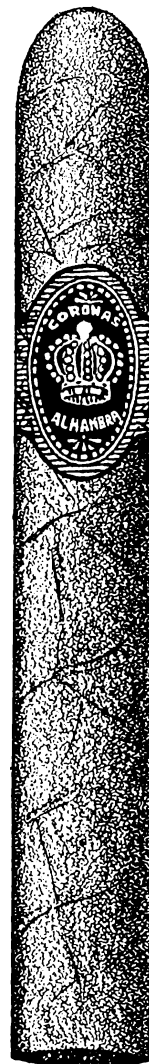
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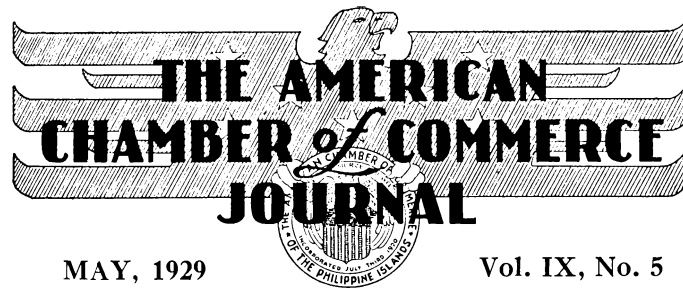
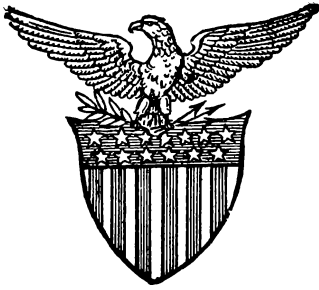
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Thirty-One Years After It Made History

*Oh, dewy was the morning, in the month of May,
And Dewey was the admiral at Manila bay;
And dewy were the Regent's eyes, those orbs of royal blue—
And do we feel discouraged? I do not think we do!*

Walt Mason, Kansan, speaking, in the *Emporia Gazette*, the jingle that all America was soon singing, thirty-one years ago this month, in celebration of a marine engagement which has a special significance in this city, off whose shores it was fought between Montojo and the Spanish fleet and Dewey and the American. Dewey was first a hero, then married and forfeited his popularity; and went down to Charon's ferry with the retired men and became an effigy on a pedestal and a chapter in world and national history. He was a prudent and courageous commander, a man always half at sea on land duty and in diplomacy, it would seem—with hardly any faculty for posing and getting along well with the press, which is not altogether, if at all, to his discredit.

He had asked for the Asiatic command, he had wanted to manage the business which he saw looming at Manila, and he was gallant and humane in carrying out what he undertook. His victory in the bay, May 1, 1898, led naturally to the blockade, which led to the military occupation, August 13, 1898, which culminated in the acquisition of the Philippines by America and the undertaking on her part of the political experiment she is still engaged in—in the typically uncertain and desultory fashion which characterizes her during periods when she is not stirred up nor provoked to summary measures.

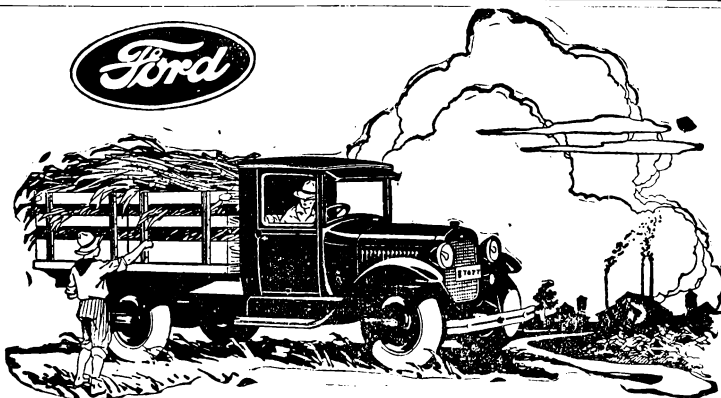
More may be said with historical accuracy of Dewey, when the venture is finally brought to conclusion. This much may be said now, Dewey's achievement revived overseas-mindedness in America: the idea still struggles against the immensity of the American hinterland, but it is at least rooted in the universities, perhaps even in the high schools, and it will probably survive and eventually annihilate national provincialism. Similarly the Philippines are affected: they are now quite conscious of America, they are commencing to be aware of the orient and of the world generally. Then it surely may be said that Dewey sounded the sunset gun of their oldtime isolation and medieval somnolence.

Americans justly esteem George Dewey, the Vermont youth who, plans for West Point miscarrying, chose Annapolis and a career on the sea.

Nor does Spain have cause to honor Montojo less—the man who, knowing his fleet outclassed, proffered what resistance he could. With this man, many Filipinos, true to the traditions of *Manila men*, shared heroism with Spaniards. Montojo's fleet was salvaged by the Americans in 1903, and when the ships were repaired and recommissioned they went into active service, notably in the Yangtze patrol, where they are just now being replaced. But Montojo sunk them, Dewey only damaging them, in the battle. Montojo did not await the final coup.

"Their ports and compartments opened to admit the green water of the bay of Manila," says a record contemporary with the raising of the vessels, "and carrying many of their crew with them, the Spanish fleet in Asiatic waters went to the bottom. . . . At a disadvantage impossible to overcome, the Spaniards did not wait for the inevitable defeat and capture but anticipated the Americans and destroyed their own vessels!"

"After five years of oblivion underneath the waters, the vessels have been raised to the surface through the genius of an American wrecking



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company, and the truth disclosed. The Spanish ships of war do not bear the mark of one American shell near or below their water lines. . . For several years after the American occupation no attempt was made to raise the sunken Spanish vessels, although they impeded the free navigation of Cavite bay. Finally, however, the government advertised for bids for raising the vessels. Four companies in all undertook the work and failed." One of these was a Chinese company, another a Hongkong company. Captain C. F. Garry, oldtimer in such work, and Captain Couden of the

navy are the men who succeeded. "According to the official reports of Admiral Montojo the vessels were set on fire by the shells of the American squadron, and were afterwards scuttled by his orders when resistance was impossible."

The company which raised the ships was the Philippine Salvage Association, John Macleod, president, Captain Garry, manager. Admiral Montojo's watch was found on his flagship, the *Maria Cristina*, salvaged to be converted into a collier.

Time to be Getting Philippine Paintings

The art which finds expression with brush and canvas underwent a long eclipse with the end of the old régime and the advent of the new in the

his subjects with that pleasant dreamy soul which is their heritage.

At leisure, look his work over. It is well worth having.

Fernando Amorsolo was graduated from the Philippine School of Fine Arts in 1914 and is now an instructor there. He first exhibited in 1908 and has been drudging away ever since, lately finding customers, chiefly Americans, for his product. He probably has not attained his utmost height in expression: he fancies the individualism of Chinese and Japanese pictorial art and thinks Philippine art may eventually acquire a racial distinction. His effort in conjunction with his better known colleagues in Manila to establish a society of artists failed for lack of funds and public interest. It was too early. But he is yet in his prime, hope lies

quires observation of people in everyday life; so you see the creative desire actually exists. Rivera was about to be pensioned to Europe when the Americans came, which ended the plan. His *Fisherman of Tondo* received second honors at St. Louis; he has enjoyed first honors in local exhibitions, including portrait painting in the Carnival competition of last year. He advocates pensioning only mature artists to go abroad, and thinks the youthful ones too much inclined to enjoyment and wasting opportunities. He believes artists could be advantageously employed in the beautifying of Manila. And pray why not the provinces, where youth might well receive other esthetic inspirations than unkempt plazas and glaring tin roofs?

Jorge Pineda does lithograph subjects to keep rice in the pot and fish in the *ulam*, but hankers for landscapes and plans some day to give all his time to them. They are nowhere more abundant and inviting than in these islands, he



Lighting Up *Rivera y Mir*



The Ferry

Fernando Amorsolo

Philippines: there is a vacuity, almost, of thirty years between Luna of the Spanish period and Amorsolo of the American. There is also, between the subjects these men choose, the natural contrast to be expected. But that is a theme apart, to be gone into a little more before comment is ventured. It is enough to say here that Fernando Amorsolo chooses typical Philippine subjects, those of the commonest observation of everyone: a peasant girl, a rural scene, a cocherero. Admirers are commencing to acquire Amorsolos, and it is time they did so. He does more than depict the likeness, he imbues

ahead. He produces prodigiously.

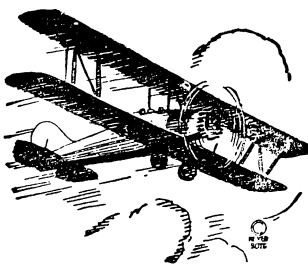
There are enough of these youngsters doing occasional really good pieces to support the Art Store on Rizal avenue, which is quite worth a visit any time.

Another ambitious artist is a connecting link between old times and new, Vicente Rivera y Mir, who plans introducing action study in the fine arts school next year, a course which re-

will find studies on every hand. Thus a number of artists are beginning, and no one may predict how far one and another of them will go, now that the government displays intermittent symptoms of interest and the painters who have proved worthwhile are commencing to have customers. The movement is timely. Something is taking hold on the people with a tonic effect, and it ought to be recorded.

CAPTAIN CALVO

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Gigantic Bukidnon Grant for Pineapples

The Law in the Case

Upon recommendation by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Governor-General may, by proclamation, designate any tract or tracts of land of the public domain for the establishment of agricultural colonies; and although the disposition of the land to the colonists shall be made under the provisions of this Act, yet while the Government shall have the supervision and management of said colonies, the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources may make the necessary rules and regulations for the organization and internal administration of the same.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources may also, under conditions to be established by the Legislature, turn over a colony so reserved to any person or corporation, in order that such person or corporation may clear, break, and prepare for cultivation the lands of said colony and establish the necessary irrigation system and suitable roads and fences; but final disposition shall be made of the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act, subject, however, to such conditions as the Legislature may establish for the reimbursement of the expense incurred in putting such lands in condition for cultivation: Provided, That the Legislature may direct that such land so prepared for cultivation may be disposed of only by sale or lease.—Act 2874 Section 188.

there wasn't much airing of the plans. Colonel Stimson found a great deal of public opinion here, he says, and he displayed a wholesome respect for it by doing many things in a quiet effective way which didn't attract its attention. This is one of them.

But the actual proclaiming of the reservation has been done by Governor Gilmore. The agriculture undersecretary, too, has been vicegerent for the secretary, who is in Washington. But the great names associated with the innovation are those of Stimson and Alunan, in the executive branch; and those of the advocates of the amended corporation law, in the legislative.

As history is being dated, it is well to record this fact.

Much skepticism prevails, but if the scheme succeeds it will establish a new and extensive farm community in Bukidnon and afford employment to thousands of families. *La Vanguardia*, not among the scoffers, applauds the scheme in its issue of April 25, sees in it relief of the peasantry from hunger, political emancipation for the islands, and the means of diverting the stream of emigrants from Hawaii and the western States to the uncultivated lands of the islands.

The plan is very simple. As ascertained thus far, it is this: Money will come from the packers association, that is, from California.

Filipino settlers, farm-school graduates preferred, will take up claims of 144 hectares each, such a tract being 360 acres or a half-section and a 40-acre pasture over. Paying for this land, the settlers will be granted titles from the government. Each settler, working with hundreds of tenants or hired men, will seed his land to pineapples: the packers association furnishing the seed, money, etc. When there is a harvest, the settlers will sell their pineapples to the only buyers, the packers association, which will erect a huge factory, can the pineapples, and ship them all over the world.

This, in the rough, is the scheme which will put into pineapple cultivation, very soon, such a large slice of Bukidnon lands lying along the Agusan river. Alas, that there should be doubters!

Nevertheless, there are men of experience who feel that the settlers will tend to fail of their ambitions, and that the land will tend to fall into the hands of the pineapple corporation. As to this and a number of other possibilities, only time can tell. In Hawaii the same interests have about 6,000 acres. The largest company, the Hawaiian Packers Association, owns an island and had last year an output of upward of three million cases of pineapples from 22,000 acres. That employs many hands. So it may be seen that when 25,000 acres are in pineapples in the Philippines, many hands will also be employed here. A brand new industry. Yes, sir. In the making.

The Philippines are to have a brand new farm industry, pineapples in Bukidnon. Yes, sir. Arrangements have been effected with the Philippine Packers Association, local subsidiary of the California Packers Association, and the Alunan plan is to be tried in northern Mindanao for all it is worth. No half-way measures go. The company already has a seed plot of 150 hectares or thereabout, on which pineapples are growing, and the government, on its part, has set aside a reservation of 14,054 hectares. This is 35,130 acres, 35 times the area the land law allows to go to a single farm corporation. It is in fact a very respectable area, as farms usually go: it is the equivalent, of 54 sections of land, more than a township by 28 full sections and a little to spare.

This is another of the wonderful ventures which took form during Colonel Stimson's governorship, which is being carried out now. It is one of those things in which the Stimson administration felt itself so right that perfect frankness with the public seemed unnecessary. If the press learned much, it said little enough—



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Hollywood Whoopee in Manila

Goodness, gracious! Here are gorgeous temples rising aloft on every hand and the choicest business blocks, and to what cult? Who are their vestals, what their oracles, who their high priests? One is the *Lyric*, another the *Rialto*, another the *Ideal*, another the *Savoy*, another the *Columbia*; and skirting the very plaza of Sta. Cruz parish church are three more, the *Tivoli*, the *Majestic*, the *Palace*. Their names give them away, are indeed catchy notices to the public that here are spectacles to see; and all night long their vigils are aflame, so that the dark is turned day and a livid light thrusts back the arc of shadowed heaven. For all this splendor, how many worshipers: what votive gifts to furnish out such shrines.

Yea, truly spoken. In the parlance of the times, it's all good business.

The cult exploited in these handsome piles is a profane cult, e'en a vulgar one: the cult of the Hollywood movies—the circusses, if not the bread, of a democracy resurgent and eminently up and coming all over this populous world. It's a force to be dealt with; and tariffs, an expedient denied to moralists in the Philippines, seem not to be sufficient to keep it down. Up it bobs in England, South Africa—everywhere. And where it goes, gaudier and gaudier temples rise in its popular honor: none is so poor but to do it reverence, to turn a familiar phrase about.

Moralists worry, but the crowd laughs and goes to the show. Even France, nursemaid of drama, wants Hollywood importations cut about 60%, with reciprocal arrangements for French films in America; and *Il Duce* is worried in Italy. This Hollywood movie—it's almost an avangell! In South America particularly, members of the substantial class who have always boasted they were the state but who have looked back too much toward Europe, sit in their clubs and deplore the Hollywood movies and the degradation of the times. They wonder what will happen to countries as eager as theirs to applaud the tricksters of the screen, who contrive such prodigious exhibitions. We have these pessimists in Manila, too.

Their anxiety harks back, of course, to periods when the theater—from which they don't distinguish the screen, apparently—boded no good to the gods of things as they are when the theme on the boards was one to crowd the galleries. Why can't people shun the movies and patronize musicals and applaud the pageants of their betters, or sit quietly at home of evenings and read Guest, Kyne and the author of *Riders of the Purple Sage* in the original? The answer is, people don't have to! That answer explains, does it not, the new *Lyric*, peerless among Escolta (Main street) buildings?—and the *Rialto*, similarly dominating in its spacious beauty on Rizal avenue? More will come. Be not surprised if the *Savoy* dons new architectural garments (and its vaudeville girls don fewer and scantier), or any of the rest.

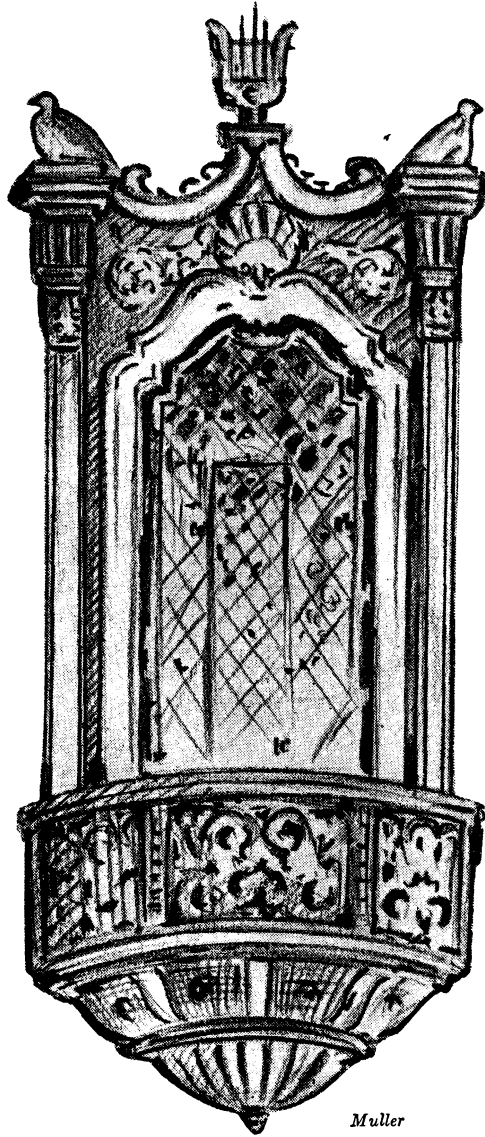
Yes, there really is an evangel of the movies; it is not blasphemy to say so; and neophytes of native peoples easily pleased, make their nightly pilgrimages to the box offices. Why? What is the charm, the mystery, the promise? Where is the lodestone hidden? Wherein lies the oracular power of the picture puppets? Foolish questions, if one is at all crowd-minded. Every picture is a delphic promise, mystic with possibilities to every beholder.

Hollywood movies, anyone may observe, are of, for and by the crowd: they are the celluloid version in manifold of an allocution uttered at Gettysburg by a mystic who came up from the crowd and whom the crowd will never cease to venerate: "of the people, for the people..." Lincoln felt for the people, the Hollywood movies flatter them; wide though the contrast, the primary concern of the statesman was, and that of the picture star is, the people. Maybe Lincoln would have enjoyed the movies, he did enjoy what went for them in his day and vicinity: camp meeting, county fairs, barbecues. He was exceedingly fond of the theater, too. The Fletchers in buskins, the Johnsons in socks, of his day, were his friends; and he was both a student and patron of their art.

His career is a *super feature* for the films.

The rail splitter who made good in such a glorious way!

One may question Hollywood's ethics easier than he may its psychology, which is quite irreproachable. The crowd, which Hollywood proposes to please as a good business proposition, is made up of underdogs. *Ain't* it the truth? In the Hollywood movies, naturally, the underdog always comes out on top. But



Muller

The *Lyric* is cooled and ventilated indirectly by means of these false windows.

lordy, intransigents! fear not if he does. His triumphs are always those of copybook uprightness. The crook is always either caught and publicly disgraced and punished, or made repentant by adversity; the Hollywood movies always flicker out the admonishment, *Honesty is the best policy*. In them, cruel authority, parental or what-not, is always defied until it comes to its senses and moderates its severity: the eloping couple is forgiven, the erring wife had good and sufficient reason—beauty, for one thing!—and the effeminate son turns out at last the real pride of the family, one whom Dad is glad to acclaim a chip off the old block!

Far from there being anything subversive in such preachments, they are a positive public good; they reach the discouraged ego of adolescence (and fellows down on their luck) with stimulating pluck and hope just when they need this illusion most; and they don't hurt anyone who is already plentifully supplied with what they offer. Hollywood movies are a cult of nonquitters and nonwelchers. Their forest rangers are not only handsome and heroic, they are as devoted to the trees they guard as the Author of the forest himself is. They have a lot of mean cowboys, but their colleagues who are

Gee, It Makes A Sonnet!

The movies first of all are popular,
Their dairymaidish whimsies woo the crowd
That feels not humor till it laughs out loud
At wit, quite witless unless ocular,
That comes to be, in shadow, jocular—
Like oldtime crooking of our uncle's fingers
'Twixt light and wall made shows whose memory lingers,
Of prankish shades with bodies globular.

In brief, the movies recapitulate
Our childhood years, of all our years the best
Remembered in our grown-up prime—
Are you too proud tonight to sit you late,
When to the show you've hurried with the rest,
To see a tale unreel of once upon a time?

loyal to the ranch always baffle the rougues in the end. Hollywood movies discover shining virtues beneath rough exteriors, but the crowd knows of Exhibits a-b-c in support of cases like this. Hollywood is strictly for property, and usually bestows a generous portion of it on one or more deserving young couples before the fadeout shows the hero and the heroine in each other's arms.

Work hard, keep your wits about you, make good and win a lovely girl's true love (or a handsome man's)—that's what the Hollywood film copybook says over and over again: the old story that never grows old! Demoralizing? Why, Hollywood movies are no more demoralizing than the boss's announcement of a raise in one's salary; or, on nearing one's vine and fig tree in a row of tenements, the smell of a hearty supper and the song of a comely wife. They're not at all demoralizing; they're exhilarating, rejuvenating; they are cheer leaders. They are somewhat rough on traditions, a new cult replacing an old one, but there is nothing in them but what encourages men (of the crowd) to work hard and build good homes, to which they retire early and sober, and women to adorn those homes and comfort those men with their adorable and indispensable presence, when, and as long as, they are appreciated in them. Hollywood life may be on the loose, but Hollywood movies are as orthodox as a stump speech on the Iowa hustings.

So that explains, partially, the prosperity of the movie business in Manila. It is somewhat confounding to the theory that *east is east and west is west and never the twain shall meet*, but that is just a theory, and the movies are very positively a fact. They say we're to have even the talkies in the new *Lyric*. Fine! Out at Binangonan recently, some little boys guided us up *Monte Calvario*, where a cross was planted, and in returning one of them slipped and started tumbling down hill. But, with a proud exclamation,—*Douglas Fairbanks!*—he righted himself and fell into step again. Inquiry prompted by the incident revealed a surprising village familiarity with the stars that made Hollywood famous and are keeping up her professional repute. Names were murmured: *Clara Bow*, *Greta Garbo*, *Lilian Gish*, *Aileen Pringle*, *Buster Keaton*, *Charlie Chaplin*, *Harold Lloyd*. They are the Americans best known in Binangonan, if not the only ones, Chaplin among them. But is it so bad? It isn't. It isn't even unique. It's natural, has innumerable analogies in history and is quite all right.

U. S. Cuts Island Mortality More Than Half



"Fido, have you had your vitamins?"

Well, we're in for it again—another energetic spinster has been visiting our islands, she wants something done about them, something respecting health. Her name is Sally Lucas Jean. Tall, well poised, cultured to her finger tips, the fire of a consuming cause in her brown Maryland eyes, her imperious will will be obeyed: things will be done, more things than have been

done heretofore, respecting health. Besides, she has left a valiant lieutenant behind, right in our midst and on a two-year contract—Miss Edna Gerken: who hails from Kansas and is as persistent as a prairie settler or a Kansas breeze. Spinster, again—irrepressible in trimming the tapers of civilization.

The single-blessedness of these ladies is not cited derogatorily, but only to explain them. Talk to either of them, or rather, listen—they soon persuade you: they are devoted, as a mother to her child, to the careers they have espoused, and the islands are to benefit from the fact. Miss Jean is a health education consultant, the only one in the United States, if not in the world; she is the pioneer in a profession her own talent created. Miss Gerken has been associated with her in this work elsewhere, and has now taken on with the Philippine government for two years. Miss Jean is secretary of the health education branch of the world federation of education associations; as such, she is familiar with what is being done in health education throughout the world; she describes what has been done here as *marvelous*, what remains to be done as *stupendous*. She's a mistress of ready palaver, what southern girl isn't? Besides, she has to be—she has to get her oar in first and set the stroke: she has to

lead peoples and officials along with the enlightening and encouraging word.

But she finds in Manila another efficient spinster, Miss Elvessa Stewart, head of the home economics division of the education bureau, whom she praises as Miss Stewart deserves to be praised. "Why!" she exclaims, "We find so much to build on! So much that we would have recommended is already done! Miss Stewart is a remarkable woman, not half enough appreciated in Manila, I'm afraid. I could place her where she would get four and five times as much as she is receiving here, she is so capable."



"Now wash your teeth!"

Now, it's mighty pleasing to meet an itinerant expert such as Miss Jean, and have her say such worthy things about an oldtimer in the civil service here. For most *perdiemists*—may they be called that?—seem to feel that their principal duty is to deprecate everything that has been done here in their line, particularly everything done by an oldtimer and regular incumbent.

Miss Jean proposes to tear down nothing, but to build on the *marvelous* foundation she finds already in position for the super-structure. The job is, *health education*. It involves coordination of the health service with the education bureau; and with the agriculture bureau, especially with the research work of Mrs. Sherman; and with the science bureau in many of its activities. It seeks approval from the press, the free use of column space; it counts upon hearty cooperation from community leaders, from the governor general and the senate president down. It expects sufficient funds, which have been promised. It relies upon right examples being set, of which it has been assured.

To what end? To the end that children generally will be better cared for in the Philippines, that men and women will maintain higher standards of health—that lives shall be prolonged and the yearly mortality rate reduced.

Isn't that an old story to you, oldtimer? How often have you heard it, first from *Doc Heiser* and *Dean Worcester*, always from the missionaries, now from these embattled spinsters. For more than twenty years the domestic science teachers have been harping the same chord. All right, what if they have?—what if the tune is old? You too, on occasion, have gone about the provinces with a kit of medicine amongst your dunnage; and you yourself, a hardboiled *hombre*, have stopped and told a worried *tao* woman how to care for her fevered child. Don't deny it, there's nothing shameful in it. Besides, it's nothing you could help: the journalist who visited the Philippines and returned to his paper to say that *all* Americans in the islands are missionaries, struck a stout nail square on the head. They're different kinds, that's all. But it is the pride of all of them that the islands' population has doubled from natural increase alone, during the past thirty years. They also hail insular champions where superiority depends upon physique or involves healthful living.



"Now don't go licking all-day suckers!"

Actual accomplishment will fall short of Miss Jean's and Miss Gerken's expectations: Miss Stewart may not be equally sanguine. But there will be progress in the task of educating girls to be more intelligent mothers: to provide really wholesome meals as housewives, to contrive a diet for children between the ages of 1 and 5. For here is where, it is understood, emphasis will be placed—on the diningroom regimen and the dietary of children.



If you lack pep and energy—
you are dull and listless—
you cannot concentrate—

WAKE UP!

The fault may rest with your diet, if so

Discard those heavy indigestible meals and

- (1) Eat sparingly of meat—
- (2) Let fresh vegetables and ripe fruit form the bulk of your diet
- (3) And, above all, drink plenty of rich nourishing

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Balderdash! one is tempted to say, seeing scarce any change in household customs among the people. But there is change. When America began, mortality in these islands was more than 50 per 1,000 yearly. Now it is just over 20. Literally, therefore, millions of lives have been prolonged. This phase of American culture has taken hold of the people in a remarkable way. It isn't a vain spinterian notion. Miss Jean expects that beriberi may be conquered in five years; it now claims 20,000 victims a year, mostly children. Malaria causes 24,000 deaths a year; its depredations can be minimized by simple household precautions—a matter of health education. Tuberculosis is increasing, it takes off 30,000 persons a year; yet it is an easily preventable disease; everyone has it, that is, gets it repeatedly, but proper diet and hygienic measures throw it off. The number of deaths from it in Manila yearly is 2,000. Many are children. Yet Dr. Rebecca Parish at Mary J. Johnston Memorial hospital (whose name ought never be mentioned in Manila save with a benediction) has nursed back to health the most stubborn cases—with the help of her untiring staff.

Miss Jean was here three months; she had only her expenses from the government, and she has gone to China and Japan, on her way back to America, on similar missions. Miss Gerken is of course on salary; she's a *Belo girl* among the several *Belo boys* on the payroll. Miss Jean's suggestions, made after wide travel in the islands, merely to observe, have been reduced to memoranda and conference talks, and lectures she gave prior to her departure. In the light of them the health education course in the education bureau will be revised, and it is understood she will make a biennial visit to keep in touch with what is being done.

Lives are still literally wasted in the Philippines, children are still the victims by thousands, of parental ignorance. Poverty intervenes exceedingly, to prevent even the care that uneducated mothers know how to give. Total deaths are 230,000 a year. Take Occidental Negros, for example, that feudal principality where one would expect better things; for it is

Colonel Stimson's *beau ideal* among the provinces, whence he drew the barons to head the agriculture department. Its population is 400,000; its deaths are 12,277 a year; which is upward of 30 per 1,000 inhabitants and some 50% above the average mortality for the islands. Other details are regrettable, but maybe giving some of them will do some good; 2,772 Negros babies die under one year old; 870 more die before their second birthday arrives; 1,440 more die before reaching their third birthday; 977 more die before reaching their fourth birthday; 680 more die before reaching their fifth birthday; 888 more die between their 5th and 10th birthdays, 307 more between their 11th and 14th birthdays, and 255 more before reaching their 20th birthday. Here are 8,189 boys and girls a year, permanently disposed of before attaining an age fitting them to work in the cane fields. It's an industrial waste which the celebrated prowess

of *Negrenses* hasn't got round to as yet. It indicates, besides being utterly astounding, what obvious talking points there are for health education.

If such conditions prevail now, what must they have been in 1898. It's a task to plug away at incessantly. The devotion of many women must go into it. Miss Jean has the faculty of inspiring them to effort, being so downright honest and earnest in what she says and asks for. She has asked the governor, the senate president, the university president and many other bigwigs of officialdom to set the fashion in using unpolished rice at their own tables. They have meekly promised to do so! Thus she begins the assault on beriberi. Five years hence. . . well, who knows? The women marshalled, and they know what they want. It would be a rash prophet who would say they won't get it.

Ipo Gulch Thirty Miles From Manila Is El Dorado

A new gold strike! On the headwaters of the Angat river, thirty miles from Manila, where the roaring stream has excavated through the mountains the Ipo gulch, through which it pours toward the sea, they have found upward of twenty veins of *pay dirt*! The ore assays indicate this to be a fabulous strike, even the ore taken at the surface is high-grade (some of it so rich that men hesitate to believe), while it is a proved fact that the deeper mines go in veins of Philippine ore, the richer the ore becomes. Some of the veins are very wide, their depth is not known. Some of them are no more than arm's length in width, and their depth is not known. But break up a piece at random, pan it, and there is gold. The veins seem to spread fanwise, and converge fanwise toward a prominent peak. Be not surprised if here be found an El Dorado.

The discoverers are convinced of it. T. Euwaki, mining engineer, who knows the Benguet mines—Balatok and Antamok—and knows the Syndicate mines in Masbate, is the engineer on this project and confident it is the biggest

strike made thus far in the Philippines. He thinks it may prove to be the biggest gold mine in the orient; he will not be surprised if it runs half a billion dollars. How busy he is! How excited he is! With his geologist's hammer, his panning outfit, his transit men, scouting about on the hills—finding new outcrops, new veins, and staking new claims!

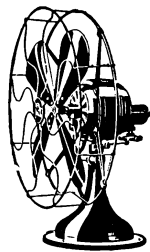
The gold already in sight will pay all the expenses of developing the mine and return dividends besides. The road being built for the Metropolitan Water District, gives access to the mine site with only the addition of a short spur. Even if this were not available, the site would be comparatively accessible. Here every fortuitous circumstance combines in a most romantic discovery.

George Cushing, who made the discovery, found that the very boulders in the river are gold, running \$7 to \$10 a ton, well above the minimum for profit.

All things in the Philippines being *sui generis*, there has been no gold rush. Manila has been

**“Whew!
But it's hot”!**

So everybody says everywhere during this season of the year—and they will keep on saying it until they seek relief in the refreshing and steady wind from—



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spared that anguishing experience, that terrifying excitement under which the preacher leaves his pulpit, the saloon keeper his bar, the professional man his desk, the clerk his weary counter, the truck man his auto wheel, the plumber his extortions, the Magdalen her parlor, the washerwoman her tub, and high and low and rich and poor go seeking gold. So it would be in western America, and the pen could not describe it. But in the Philippines, in the very environs of Manila, nothing of this occurs. The story is read in the newspapers, and discredited!

Even the first story, Frank Sherman's, in the *Bulletin*, takes pains to say that the bonanza has already been covered by claims already filed with the government.

That wouldn't stop them in America. They would get as close as they could with their claims; they would stake everywhere, and hang on . . . and hope. In Manila, they don't. They don't play fortune that way.

Whose is the new gold property? It belongs to officials and employes, Americans and Filipinos, of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, Wm. J. Shaw, president.

The property was discovered by George Cushing, tunnel foreman on an A.-G. & P. engineering job for the water company. The engineering company is tunneling under the mountains for the water company, from the proposed dam site on the upper Angat to a point this side of the mountains, a distance of seven kilometers. The hither tunnel head is at Bicti-Ipo, the thither at Ipo. Last year a foreman on the Ipo end was needed, since they are tunneling from both ends, and Cushing got the job. He took Mrs. Cushing out there with him. They are just a young adventurous couple, and she stayed there, maintaining for her husband a cheerful home. Their cottage is far down the mountain slope; it perches on the bank of the Angat just above high water, and the scene is up and down the river. Mrs. Cushing could sit at her window on holidays, and see her husband prospecting down the gulch.

It is a pretty place, but lonesome if you hanker for the company of your kind. If you are like

Mrs. Cushing, it is a paradise: all the pets you want, all the flowers from the wild hills, and the

P. I. Gold Exports

1899	\$ 2,426,655
1900	5,915
1901	9,100
1902	222
1903	100
1904	6,335
1905	10,598
1906	5,760
1907	93,824
1908	217,250
1909	247,597
1910	154,430
1911	189,953
1912	570,212
1913	818,362
1914	1,210,482
1915	1,305,991
1916	1,493,559
1917	2,350,552
1918	936,869
1919	971,576
1920	1,171,943
1921	1,330,688
1922	1,450,429
1923	1,681,605
1924	1,736,932
1925	1,938,902
1926	1,941,555
1927	1,600,134
1928	1,809,870

Total in 30 years \$27,093,300

In getting the Philippines, the United States paid Spain \$20,000,000. Here it is, with interest, from some of the mineral lands of the public domain which the payment covered. This gold went to U. S. mints.

song of the river night and day. The current flashes silver as it tumbles along its rough course.

It washes and washes at the boulders. There is placer gold in its sands.

Cushing is a mechanical engineer with mining experience, and mining blood in him; his is a family of miners. He hails from the American west, but was educated in New York City, at Columbia. He has mined in the United States, Mexico and South America. This is not his first big strike, but it is the first that gives opportunity for development. He learned persistence in the mining game from British principals he worked for in the United States and Mexico; he admires the British for their staying qualities in the game. He is a lithe, weathered, keen prospector—the type they call *gambarinos* down in Mexico. (For this happy-go-lucky Mexican miner, Cushing has great respect.)

With his dog and his hammer and his panning kit, Cushing has the habit of prospecting the soil wherever he happens to be. And before he went to Ipo he had had experience of Philippine mining in Masbate and Benguet. The lore to be had from the science bureau on the subject, he has of course got into his mind. Mining texts and English classics divide honors on his bookshelves. He was, then, the ideal man for Ipo. The boulders began telling him things first; the direction of the stream, the lay of the hills, told him more. Every opportunity was devoted to the gulch, and the first vein found, afterward the first of dozens of claims, was preempted in honor of his wife. She is a good partner; he met her in Los Angeles, maybe before, maybe after he did his bit with the U. S. Marines in the World War; and to marry him she went to a port down in Peru, where passengers are put into chairs and landed like cargo. They have knocked about in out-of-the-way places since.


Cushing kept his employers informed of his discoveries. Then Euvaki, the mining engineer, was sent to Ipo, then the claims were taken up, each in the name of an official or employe in the A.-G. & P., and the next step will be a stamp mill, with Cushing in charge. The Ipo Mining Co., Inc., has been organized, with President Shaw at the head of it. That is the story of

(To bottom of page 11)



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to men, in the guise of a sparkling table water.

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Vol. IX
No. 5

May,
1929

Supreme Court and Projected Court of Appeals

For some time past a project has been under consideration in our Legislature for the establishment of a Court of Appeals, and this movement took the shape, in the last session of the Legislature, of an Act which failed to receive the approval of Governor General Stimson. The public at large has as yet manifested little or no interest in the subject, owing no doubt to the consideration that the matter is primarily one where professional legal experience is called for and to the further reflection that, at any rate, nothing radical can be accomplished by the Legislature without the approval of the Congress of the United States. In view of the fact that the bill which failed to obtain the approval of the Governor General will probably receive further consideration at the next session of the Legislature, we believe this to be an opportune time to direct the attention of the public to the problem that is being considered and to point out what appears to us to be the most practical solution of the trouble with which we are confronted.

The fundamental fact giving rise to the project for the establishment of a Court of Appeals, is that the Supreme Court has for many years been overburdened with work, and that its calendars are being clogged with many trivial cases, which require the time and attention of the court to the exclusion of matters of greater importance. We are informed that this court is now disposing of cases at the rate of nearly two thousand per annum, to say nothing of the thousands of informal orders that find expression in minute entries from day to day during the active sessions of the court. It is much to be doubted whether there is a court of last resort in any other country that is driven at this speed. Needless to say that the situation is one that requires serious attention from the lawmakers.

The influx of excessive work on the Supreme Court began with the expansion of commercial activities in the Islands incident to the World War and was first noticeably felt in 1917; and to meet the incoming flood of new work on the court the Philippine Legislature, in that year, increased the number of the Supreme Court Judges to nine. In the first years of the increased business the access of litigants to the Supreme Court was obstructed by the conditions in the Courts of First Instance, where the accumulation of cases was so great that the judges of those courts were unable to dispose of them. But this condition was cured temporarily by the creation of new judgeships about eight years ago; and the same remedy has been lately applied again by the Legislature. The result is that the Supreme Court, with a personnel of nine, is now receiving nearly, or about, three times as many cases annually as came upon its calendar when there were five members of the court to attend to its business. Upon this it is obvious that, sooner or later, some remedy must be found.

To correct this trouble one or the other of the only two possible courses must be adopted, that is, the number of the Justices of the Supreme Court must be again increased or a Court of Appeals must be created to take care of a good part of the business now coming to the Supreme Court. The first of these alternatives is the one that commends itself to our judgment; and as the considerations bearing upon this feature of the discussion are simple, we shall say what is to be said about it now.

In this connection it is to be borne in mind that the Philippine Legislature has the authority to increase the number of the Justices of the Supreme Court without the approval of Congress. No Congressional Act prescribes the precise number of the Justices of the Supreme Court, and in fact as the court is now constituted the number of Justices at present commissioned is fixed by section 133 of the Administrative Code of the Philippine Islands and by no other authority. The circumstance that the situation confronting us can be relieved by the Philippine Legislature, acting without reference to Congress, shows that this course is at least practicable, considered with reference to the powers of the Philippine Legislature; and when its easy accomplishment is contrasted with the difficulties of establishing a Court of Appeals, the inference must be that the remedy proper to be now applied by the Legislature is to increase the number of Justices to eleven.

With respect to the propriety of thus increasing the personnel of the Supreme Court, the first consideration that appeals to us is that this course involves the expenditure of less than half the money that will be required for the establishment and maintenance of a Court of Appeals; for the addition of two members to the Supreme Court will involve an outlay for their salary and that of their stenographers of only ₱45,400, while the salaries of the five members of the Court of Appeals with their stenographers, and a clerk and deputy clerk, as fixed in the companion bill to the vetoed Act (Sen. Bill No. 159) amount to ₱101,000. It must be remembered also that the expenses of the proposed Court of Appeals, as fixed in the companion bill, do not include anything for the additional subordinate employees to be authorized by the Secretary of Justice for the new court, or for other expenses of any sort. On the other hand, if the number of Justices of the Supreme Court be increased, as suggested, the additional incidental expense to the Supreme Court will be slight. We are, we believe, in conservative bounds, in estimating the expense of increasing the membership of the Supreme Court at about forty per centum of the amount necessary for the Court of Appeals.

In making this statement we do not overlook the circumstance that the proposed Court of Appeals will have five Justices, while the suggested increase in the Supreme Court contemplates only two additional members; and it is of course obvious that five judges can do more work than two. But when we consider the amount of judicial energy that would necessarily be expended by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court in determining the questions that must arise over the problem of the jurisdiction of the two courts and by the Supreme Court in determining the preliminary question whether, in a given case, it will entertain an appeal, it will be seen that the effective increase of judicial energy under the double establishment would be much less than would be indicated in the number of new judges (or Justices) in the Court of Appeals. In other words, with the establishment of a second appellate court, the two courts will always be occupied with a series of new problems that are wholly absent while only one court exists.

The appointment of two additional members to the Supreme Court would practically assure at all times during the regular terms of the court the presence of a sufficient number of Justices to permit two full divisions of the court to operate contemporaneously. As the law now stands, four members are necessary to constitute a quorum in a division of the Supreme Court. This means that eight should be present in order to constitute two divisions. With the membership of the court fixed at nine, as at present, it happens more frequently than otherwise that one or the other of the two divisions, and some times both, are short of the requisite membership. We may here state, by the way, that the court is permitted by law to sit in divisions for the decision of minor cases only; and experience has shown that the operation of the court in division supplies a speedy and efficient means for disposing of the less important cases.

Again, with the increased membership of the court, it can be reasonably expected that in some years at least, and as required by the exigencies of business, the full court may extend its term for the decision even of the most important cases beyond the nine months period covered by the regular sessions, but this cannot be easily understood without reference to the leave privileges of the members of the court, which we shall not now stop to explain. It is enough to say that although the law now actually requires only nine months of consecutive work from members of the court who are not on leave, it has for more than ten years been the custom of the court to maintain a special division for light cases during at least part of the vacation period; and in one year six members (comprising a quorum of the full court) worked during vacation for the dispatch of important cases. Of course when the Justices apply themselves steadily to the work of the court during the ordinary vacation period, it is but reasonable that they should have an equal period of relief during some other part of the year; and the law in fact sanctions this by allowing the time thus served to be held for future leave. This circumstance supplies of course a strong motive to the members of the court for extending their labors into the vacation period, for it not infrequently happens that a member of the court needs to absent himself from the court during the regular sessions not only for the use of leave privileges but even upon account of sickness; and when this occurs it is desirable for the member to have the privilege, for such it really is, of working during vacation periods.

So far as we are aware the only serious objection thus far advanced to increasing the membership of the Supreme Court is based on the fear that, with eleven members, the court would be undesirably cumbersome in the dispatch of cases coming before the full court. The suggestion is not without some force, but it fails to take account of the fact that with the increased membership, and under the liberal provisions of law governing leave, a more satisfactory distribution of leave allowances throughout the year can be made, with the result that there would not often be a full at-

tendance of eleven members at one time. The criticism based on supposed inconvenience of conducting business with a court of eleven members is not in our view sufficiently weighty to justify the rejection of the plan.

We shall now say a few words with reference to the Senate bill creating a Court of Appeals, which was vetoed by Governor General Stimson. At the outset we note that the failure of the Governor General to approve the bill was based upon the sole ground that the bill did not contain a provision giving the Supreme Court full power, in its discretion, to review and correct any decision rendered by the Court of Appeals. From the wording of the message expressing the grounds of the nonapproval, it appears that the Governor General was of the opinion that the discretionary right of review by the Supreme Court of the decisions of the Court of Appeals should extend both to questions of law and of fact. It is to be supposed that if the Legislature proceeds further with the project, the criticism made by the Governor General will be met by the insertion in the bill of a provision giving the suggested power of review to the Supreme Court; for it is scarcely credible that Congress would bother itself about approving such a measure as this where the bill had been vetoed by the Governor General.

With respect to this right of review by our Supreme Court of the decisions of the Court of Appeals, it is obvious that if the Supreme Court should undertake to review the decisions of the Court of Appeals in all cases, both on questions of law and fact, the relief to the Supreme Court would not be sufficient to justify the establishment of the court. But of course it is not contemplated that the Supreme Court would in fact review all the decisions of the Court of Appeals. What the Governor General apparently intended is that our Supreme Court should, in its discretion, exercise a power of review in particular cases. In this, we presume, it was intended to suggest a relation between the courts somewhat similar to that which now exists, with respect to review, between the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. In this connection it will be remembered that the Supreme Court of the United States has a discretionary power in certain cases to review the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. But it is not made obligatory upon the higher court to exercise this power. The result is that the Supreme Court of the United States considers, as a preliminary matter in each case, the question whether it will review the decision. Formal opinions are never written by the Supreme Court of the United States in resolving such matters; and this implies a great relief to the higher tribunal in the saving of the labor of writing decisions. If the recommendation of Governor General Stimson should be incorporated in the law, the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands would pass informally upon petitions for appeals from decisions of the Court of Appeals, and naturally such applications would be dismissed unless something should appear in the record which should make it desirable for the Supreme Court in its discretion to review particular cases. If the court should operate along this line and entertain appeals only in its discretion, the relief to the Supreme Court would undoubtedly be great. It should further be observed that if the Supreme Court is given full discretionary authority to review any decision of the Court of Appeals, this fact will justify, and perhaps even require a readjustment of some of the provisions of the proposed law limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, as for instance, in criminal cases.

A careful examination of the provisions of the vetoed act shows that it suffers from other grave defects than that mentioned by Governor General Stimson; and even if the bill should be so amended as to cure that defect, there are, in our opinion, other reasons why the bill should not obtain the approval of the Governor General or of the Congress of the United States. Into these questions we do not propose here to enter deeply, but a few words upon one or two prominent features of the bill will not be out of place.

The cabalistic word *Jurisdiction* is the name of an abyss of entanglements in which both the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court would find themselves involved under this bill. The act attempts to define the jurisdiction of the two courts in mutually exclusive terms. Take the provision relating to criminal appeals. Under subsection (b) of section 1, of the act, the exclusive appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all criminal cases in which any of the appellants was found guilty of an offense for which the law prescribes a penalty the term of which exceeds six years; while conversely, under section 3 of the bill, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals extends to all criminal cases in which none of the appellants was found guilty of an offense for which the law prescribes a penalty the term of which exceeds six years. In other words, the dividing line between the respective jurisdictions of the two courts is the penalty fixed by law for the offense. Observe here that the provision does not say "when the sentence imposed by the trial court involved a penalty in excess of six years"—which would have supplied a fixed and easy criterion for determining the jurisdiction. No: the jurisdiction must be determined by the penalty which the law prescribes for the particular offense. But the penalty which the law prescribes can seldom be known with certainty until all the elements of the offense have been analyzed and weighed. Even in homicide cases, where the penalty normally ranges from twelve to twenty years, the court may, in consideration of the presence of two or more

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mitigating circumstances, reduce the penalty to a very short period, and under other conditions apply the penalty appropriate to a mere misdemeanor. Until a case has been tried nobody can really know what the penalty fixed by law for a particular offense is. The consequence would be that under the proposed bill the Court of Appeals would frequently try cases only to find that the appropriate penalty was in excess of its jurisdiction, while *per contra* the Supreme Court would try a similar case only to find in the end the appropriate penalty was below its jurisdiction. Legislation having in it possibilities of this character should not find favor in any quarter. The author of the bill, in defining the jurisdiction of the two courts, would have done well to have followed the language used in the similar situation contemplated in section 138 of the Administrative Code where the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in division is determined by the penalty imposed by the lower court.

A feature of the bill which seems to us objectionable is that relating to appeals in contested elections. Under the law as it formerly stood appeals were only permitted to the Supreme Court, from the decisions of Courts of First Instance, when the contest involved a provincial office. At the legislative session of 1927, the law was so amended as to permit appeals from the decisions of the Courts of First Instance in respect to the office of municipal president. Under subsection (i) of the proposed bill creating the Court of Appeals the right of appeal in contested elections is extended to municipal offices generally. Under the existing law permitting appeals to the Supreme Court in contests over the office of municipal president, the Supreme Court has been called upon to decide fifty or more contests over the office of municipal president arising from the election of 1928. With the extension of the right of appeal to all municipal offices, this branch of litigation will undoubtedly undergo corresponding expansion; and if subsection (i) stands, the Supreme Court in the future will find its time largely occupied with litigation of this character. It is noteworthy that the law gives these cases the right of way in the Supreme Court; and it not infrequently happens that the court must postpone the decision of civil cases involving enormous interests in order to decide whether one person or another has been elected to a municipal office in some remote province. We do not criticize the amendment of the law so far as relates to the right of appeal in such cases; but these election cases are precisely a sort of litigation that should be confided to the Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court should not be burdened with hearing them. Election contests do not involve, as a rule, the application of difficult principles of law. They involve rather the investigation of a multitude of details, such as the examination of thousands of particular ballots. The proper place for the decision of these appeals is, in our opinion, the Court of Appeals, if one should be established.

We proceed no farther with our comment on the details of the act, since what has been said suffices to show that the project suffers from grave defects, which are possibly of an incurable nature; and we are thus driven back to the first alternative, namely, the increase of the number of the Justices of the Supreme Court to eleven, as supplying the only practical solution of the problem presented by the congested calendars of that Court.

Ipo Gulch . . . Is El Dorado

(Concluded from page 9)

Ipo up to date. But Ipo by no means harbors all the gold there is in the mineral region of which it is a part. Other strikes will be made in that region some day, there is scarce a doubt. The very fields yield gold, but none is found in paying quantities. Yet it is there, and surely comes from some rich lode.

There is at least half a million gold in the dirt that makes up Novaliches dam, another feature of the new water system. And all along the way, from the dam toward the city as far as the bridge at the town of Novaliches, panning the dirt in any weather hole reveals *color*. But it is too little to pay. Where is its origin? Maybe in some rich lode, never discovered by the Spaniards, only known to natives of the region who have grown old and died. From times unknown placer mining was carried on by the native Filipinos in this region, until it played out. The lode, the rich mother lode! Some day someone will find it. A glance at the list of gold exports accompanying this paper, is enough to show that gold mining here is but well begun. Where the *hidalgos* searched in vain, or found mines of little profit when worked by the methods of the times, the modern miner goes in with the aid of science and machinery and breaks loose millions—a large part of which goes back to the country in wages and becomes of actual value here.

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Coconuts Make Philippines \$50,000,000 Yearly

Among a number of things in which the Philippines excel the rest of the world is the growing of coconuts, from which the meat is taken for candies and confections and the oil for various staples from soap to soup stock, margarine for the table and grease for the pancake griddle. The same oil makes filled milk, and the glycerine it contains is an indispensable ingredient of gun cotton and t-n-t. Philippine coconuts are converted into copra (the dried meat), oil and copra meal, and desiccated coconut.

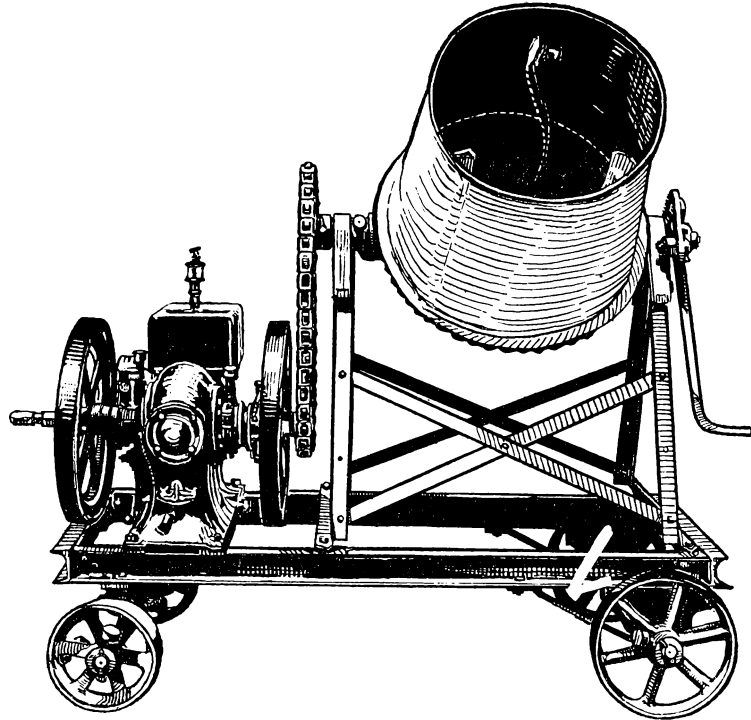
In these semicrude forms, Philippine coconuts are exported in large quantities during every month of the year, principally to the United States and Europe. London seems specially to prefer Cebu copra (that from the port of Cebu, gathered there from the nearby provinces), which ordinarily is cured in the sun. The bulk of copra cured on Luzon is dried by smudge; it is spread over a bamboo grating over a pit where a slow fire of dried husks is kept burning. But

some excellent types of driers are being introduced; growers who have installed these produce a copra which is white and clean and free from smoky odors.

Ground up, heated and put through hydraulic presses, copra yields about 63% of its weight in oil. The cake is left, which, ground into meal again, makes a rich ingredient of dairy feeds. When it derives from clean copra it is a nutritious food for man, rich in both fats and protein. The glycerine, contained in the oil, about 5%, is as satisfactory as any and is in demand for the manufacture of high explosives; the United States has no other such source of glycerine as it has in the enormous plantations of Philippine coconuts.

Besides the coconut regions mentioned, Luzon and the Bisayas, the industry has recently been extended in northern and southern Mindanao; on the island of Basilan, and in the Sulu archipelago. The monthly value of coconut oil export-

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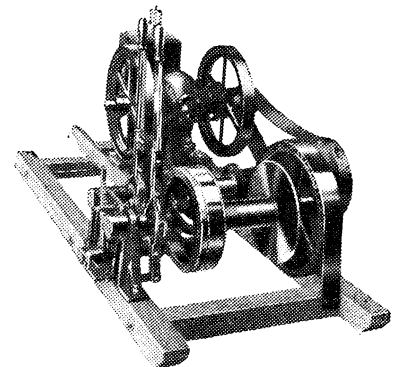
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The amount of this lump sum settlement depends upon your individual circumstances. The one fixed item that has to be met is the funeral expense. The others vary greatly.

If you have a number of personal debts, your clean-up policy will have to be greater than the man who isn't in debt. Take an inventory of yourself and see how much insurance you need for this purpose.

A second important service that life insurance can best perform for you is to pay off the mortgage on your home.

until he has provided a lump sum to pay his funeral expenses, personal debts and his mortgage. This would be vio-

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lating the true purpose of life insurance. Insurance, like any other commodity,

pass on leaving his funeral expenses unpaid, or a mortgage on his home, or indebtedness against his property that would deprive his family of their needs.

Every American father wants his children well reared and properly educated, so that they will grow into useful citizens and be able to take their proper places in society. It is one of his chief concerns to give them their proper start in life.

All men die young or grow old. The hazard of growing old and becoming dependent is just as great as is the hazard of dying young and leaving dependents improperly cared for. Consequently, every thoughtful man is interested in an old age income. The waning years of any productive life should be made independent and free from financial worry.

Our Suggestion

The proper forms of life insurance policies will:

1. Provide your wife with a monthly income as long as she lives, rear your daughter in safety and security, educate your boy and establish him in his business or profession.

2. More economically and with no expense, a life insurance policy will provide the funds to pay the expenses of your last illness, liquidate the mortgage when you go, and leave your property free from debt.

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No man wants his wife to struggle with a mortgage after he is gone

You should plan your insurance with this in mind and designate one policy for this special purpose.

If you have already provided for the first two requirements, you should buy insurance with the idea of providing a monthly income for your family.

It is unwise for any man to place his insurance on the monthly income plan

only reaches its highest value when it is bought for definite purposes and to perform specific duties.

Plan your insurance estate. Agents are always ready to serve you. Don't hesitate to ask.

We are all looking for human betterment.

Every responsible man is interested in the safety and well being of his dependent loved ones.

of the policies you have kept for the guaranty and security of your loved ones will give you at age 60 or 65, a

Haphazard Studies in the English Language

Young Filipino readers, whom, among its patrons, this magazine greatly appreciates, are likely to get little aid from this occasional department in preparing themselves to pass any particular test in English literature. They may, on the other hand, discover in the department what is intended to be there—some genuine assistance in devising a technique of their own for the acquisition of English forms. To this end poetry is valuable, and what follows will contain suggestions based upon a study of Shelley's *Ode to the West Wind*. This is chosen somewhat at random, but also because many readers are likely to have it at hand for convenient reference. In *English Poems from Chaucer to Kipling* it opens on page 209.

monthly life income that will bless your declining years with peace and independence.

partaking of the gruesome and likely to provoke, in ordinary literature, the wrath of the editorial blue pencil. Do ghosts flee from an enchanter, or has the poet got the cart before the horse in this? This is not to dare a criticism, but to bear in mind the preciseness of diction we are after. There may be a hundred examples to rebuke his ignorance, but it has been the present scribe's impression that enchanters raise ghosts rather than quiet them, at least more commonly; but since they are enchanters, perhaps they can raise and quiet ghosts at will—perhaps sometimes they give way to sudden pique and drive their ghostly ranks back to the tombs whence they've called them forth. The point here is, it is never essential to take an author,

those fleeting times when she felt nearest heaven, and so revives her longing, while his words kindle her hope of early favors from divinity, companionship with the angels: while the student of a composition has more practical ends in view and wishes merely to know the virtues and defects of the model he is examining. In short, while one is studying a piece is not the time to rhapsodize over it; if he really like the piece, then he can memorize it—pocket it in his mind forever.

Which is a good thing to do; easy in our green years, hard in later ones.

Why *ode*? What is an ode?
Turn to an authority. Zeitlin and Rinaker's *Types of Poetry* is a good one; some such text as this should be a part of the library equipment of all secondary schools and colleges.

"An ode," says this authority, "is a lyric in which a serious and dignified theme is built up in a succession of elaborate stanzas in a style of special stateliness. It is the form employed when the occasion appears to the poet highly momentous, arousing feelings and ideas of unusual solemnity and impressiveness." This fits with the piece at hand. Let us see how. What is Shelley's *serious and dignified* theme? His denunciation of an ambitious European military alliance: Shelley was, of course, a liberal. And has he *built up his theme in a succession of elaborate stanzas in a style of special stateliness*? The scribe's judgment concedes as much. Does yours? For that's the question: exercise *your own judgment*, though you constantly seek to refine it, about literature; refrain from being nonplussed by another's seeming erudition. Do you think Shelley chose nobly, longing to ally himself with the conquering winds of autumn, that his thoughts (for the welfare of mankind) might be driven "over the universe like withered leaves to quicken a new birth" of freedom?

He addressed the wind as a spirit kindred with his own; he had to envy it its free and boundless power, and to lament the "heavy weight of hours" that chained and bound him: though his soul would have vaulted worldwide with the west wind of autumn, and tumbled Europe's wintered imperial institutions down, as dead leaves, that their decay should nurture the seeds of a fresh civilization, yet this aspiring soul was pent within his physical being: he had to watch the west wind stream on, and leave him, a wretched figure, in the little woods on the banks of the Arno, his coat tails swishing like a coachman's, his thoughts in verses never read, save in derisive mockery, at the royal courts berated by his ire. He turns from the wind, momentarily even shields himself from it—he who would in youth have been the comrade of its wanderings!—and muses eloquently on the lines of his poem. For there it was composed, in the woods that skirt the Arno nearby Flo-

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One benefits his vocabulary in the study of poems, by going at them forceps and scalpel and laying their anatomy bare; that workmanlike method is the sole one which makes any piece of literature, selected for study, worth while. If it is good, why is it good? What parts are good? Let's see them. Let's examine them and familiarize ourselves with them. In what is it like what we already know of, and in what is it unlike and novel? Commencing with the very title, dissect the piece without mercy; after all, your object is to get out of it what the author put into it.

Scan it for imagery. Do you like these metaphors:

Breath of Autumn's being; pestilence-stricken multitudes; wild spirit; tangled boughs of Heaven and Ocean; angels of rain and lightning; dirge of the dying year; night, . . . dome of a vast sepulcher; the thorns of life; be thou me, impetuous one! and the trumpet of a prophecy?

Not bad, some of them? No, indeed; and yet, one would never notice it in the context, perhaps—one of them is commonplace, *the thorns of life*. See if you, some time, concentrating on some inspiring subject, are able to contrive some novel metaphors in English which are pat to this country.

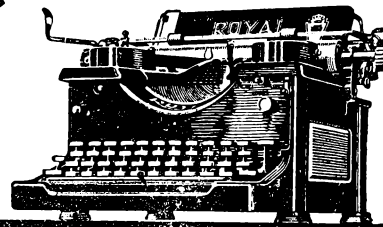
Now for downright similes:

Like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing; each like a corpse within its grave; loose clouds like earth's decaying leaves are shed; like the bright hair uplifted from the head of some fierce Maenad; if even I were as in my boyhood; lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud; make me thy lyre, even as the forest is; what if my leaves are falling like its own; drive my dead thoughts over the universe like withered leaves to quicken a new birth; scatter, as from an unextinguished hearth ashes and sparks, my words among mankind.

There are the ten similes in the piece, and all fine expressions; but one, the second, somewhat

even the most eminent, at his word: question all things, especially all things written. The attitude of the elderly lady listening to the vigorous young curate's sermon on immortality, is the opposite of that with which one should harken to a language lesson: her rapt attention is her salvation, the curate's vigor recalls to her

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rence, while the trees bent before the autumn storm, busy at whipping off their frosted leaves and scattering them into beds beneath which seeds could winter through until the clarion of the winds of spring awakened them to growth.

So fell Shelley on the thorns of life. So bled his wistful heart. Is it not a subject for the sculptor, the painter? Has anyone ever done it on canvas or in bronze or marble, this poet, bent-shouldered, under the bereft and moaning trees, dead wind-shot leaves sticking to his garments? There he kneels, in torturing hope to jot down words that will "scatter, as from an unextinguished hearth ashes and sparks, . . . among mankind"!

So they have been scattered, too; but our concern here is only technical, to ascertain that what we read is really a classic English ode. Persuade yourself. Which calls for the reminder that pieces such as this ode are properly read over several times to make their general sense familiar, before they are cut up to find what they are made of. This ode is a month's study, even for partial mastery of its intricacies and decent benefit from its phraseology. *Thou on whose stream*; this word *stream* is so commonly applied to currents of water as to connote them when used alone, but it applies quite as correctly to a current of air—in the extremity of verse making. *The winged seed*; this device of nature needs no explanation in the Philippines, where the wind outstrips birds and all other agencies, including the agriculture bureau, in distributing seeds. There are also deciduous trees here, whose leaves, though unaided by frost and ice-cold atmosphere, do acquire the hectic hues of dead foliage and fall off; so the lines about this phenomenon in the Arno forest are comprehensible. It is only important to note contrasts, which the student's intelligence must detect for him. Wind up a study of the piece with a glossary of all the unfamiliar words, for they are all of current repute in the language; round this out with lists of synonyms and antonyms.

Lulled by the coil of his crystalline streams, in reference to the Mediterranean's swirling lazily about the isles off the Florentine coast, may mean, we know in these islands, just what it says and not necessarily what the note in the textbook says it means. That is, the sea is normally coiling and circling about, turned here and there by the shore, and its waves broken down to gentle rhythmic undulations. There is no compelling reason to assume that Shelley uses *coil* in its obsolete sense meaning *noise* or *tumult*; and especially is this so since there is no lulling effect in noises and tumults. Nor would the sea be asleep amid them and dreaming of the buried cities in its depths.

Personification of the Mediterranean, a sea, as masculine is a unique privilege forbidden us in ordinary speech; while we remain unable to write odes, we must correctly keep our seas feminine and our oceans masculine.

What was currently transpiring in Europe when Shelley wrote the ode will, if looked up, throw the lurid light of half a dozen intriguing chancelleries upon the theme. Times have changed since, and the poet's words are less in vain. Then not a statesman harkened to Shelley or cared a rap about an eloquent minstrel's critical lays. That intransigence persists today, but strikingly modified; and there are no statesmen, perhaps, entirely ignorant of or unmoved by the lines Shelley addressed to the destroying and preserving autumn wind.

It is the persistency, however, of the evil the ode rebukes, that assures the piece its immortality. Human affairs are imperfectly managed now as then, and often, now as then, disingenuously administered while the people are indifferent to encroaching dangers. As rascality will ever seek advantage, so the ode will ever retain its place in universal literature. But this is *obiter dicta* here. Another may profit as much in vocabulary and diction in reducing the ode to its primary elements, and reach an entirely different conclusion concerning its underlying philosophy; or remain, as is his right, wholly indifferent to it.

The rhetoric of the piece this paper does not take up; but it would pass a test like that; it is concise, trenchant—always to the point. It flows along in a manner emphatically free, makes its point with no extraneous dissertation, and then stops. One should learn from it to say things, even rather important things, in a simple unrepentant manner. The first vulgarity of speech to overcome is repetition. When one has learned not to repeat, but to express a thought once and have done, he has gone a long way toward command of his vocabulary and will thenceforth need most of all to acquire a vocabulary adequate to his thoughts.—W. R.

The Institute of Economics has published a number of carefully prepared and authoritative books on various aspects of the tariff problem in the United States. These books are as follows:

Making the Tariff in the United States, by Thomas Walker Page, \$2.50.

Sugar in Relation to the Tariff, by Philip G. Wright, \$2.50.

The Tariff on Animal and Vegetable Oils, by Philip G. Wright, \$2.50.

The Cattle Industry and the Tariff, by Lynn Ramsay Edminster, \$2.50.

The Tariff on Wool, by Mark A. Smith, \$2.50.

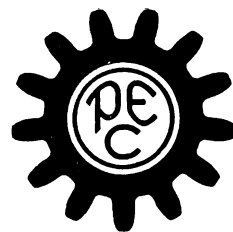
The Tariff on Iron and Steel, by Abraham Berglund and Philip G. Wright (Press), \$3.00.

I am calling these books to your attention for two reasons. In the first place, if you should care for any or all of these books for review purposes, I would be glad to see that copies are sent to you. In the second place, I should appreciate the favor if you would call the attention of the members of your Chamber of Commerce to these publications in order that they may order copies if they find them of interest in the present tariff situation.

—C. R. Hugins, Editor.

The address is, The Brookings Institution, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.

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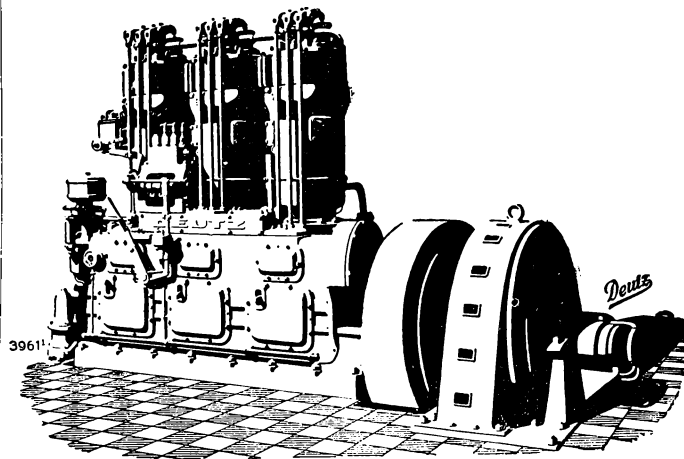
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Two More Philippine Poems by Gilbert S. Perez

Cabaret

She arrived late
 And the child
 At home
 Coughing and struggling
 For life-giving breath
 Needed a mother's
 Care.
 She arrived late
 With overly carmined lips
 And the stiff
 Mechanical smile
 That conceals
 An aching heart.
 The orchestra strummed
 A jazz-bedraggled
 Waltz
 While the rays
 From the red and blue
 Lights
 Timidly pierced
 The heavy tropical
 Darkness.
 Rhythm and softened
 Notes
 Glided on and over
 The glistening ballroom
 Floor
 And mingled with the grim
 Laughter
 That hides a breaking
 Heart.

Smile, lips, smile—
 Smile away the fountain of tears;
 Slide along, aching feet,
 Slide;
 Shuffle away,
 Cobra skinned dancing
 Slippers,
 Tired slippers,
 Slippers that pay for hammer
 Strokes,
 Nails
 And tinsel-spattered
 Cradles of death.

The Pilgrim

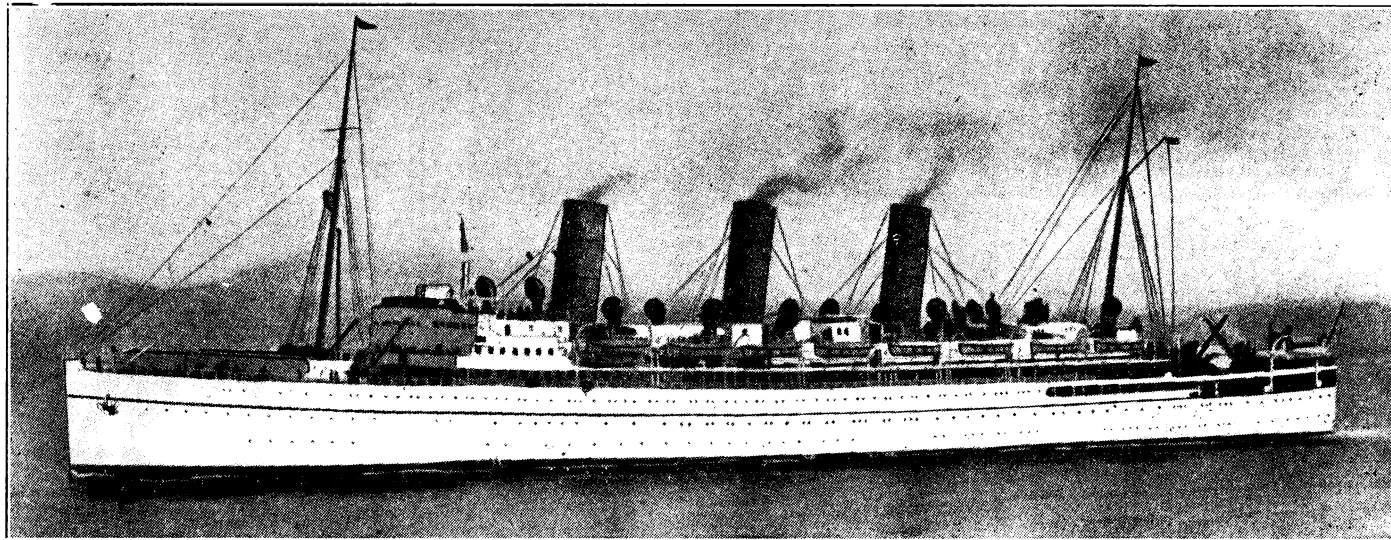
For thirty years
 And four
 He had followed
 The dusty road
 That leads
 To the old stone church
 At Antipolo.
 For thirty years
 And four
 He had knelt
 And prayed
 At the Holy Virgin's
 Shrine.
 He saw
 The dark gray
 Packard,
 But did not see
 The pilgrim freighted

Laboring
 Train
 At the crossing,
 Till he heard
 The sickening
 Crunching press of steel
 On shattered bone.
 So he lay on his cot
 At San Juan
 De Dios
 With his face
 Turned to the wall,
 And both legs
 Chopped off near the hips.
 The Doctor said,
 That his heart was weak.
 Weak nothing!
 He died of a broken heart!
 For what is the use
 Of a Virgin shrine
 To a man who may not
 Kneel?

Schwulst Foregoes Salary

An error appeared in a *Journal* editorial in the March issue, relative to Earl B. Schwulst's compensation as bank commissioner. The commissioner's salary is ₱7,200, which was stated as going to Mr. Schwulst together with additional compensation making up a sufficient salary. He informs us he thinks his pay under the Belo act enough, and is not drawing the commissioner's salary; he believes the bureau does not make sufficient demands upon his time to warrant payment to him of the salary.

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A Triumph of the Cross Over Majesty

By FRANCISCO DE AGUAREÑA

Sometime Private Secretary to His Excellency Don Diego de Salcedo, Governor and Captain-General for His Majesty King Philip IV, in the Philippine Islands.
1663 1668

(As Translated and Arranged by Percy A. Hill)

The original MSS from the library of Don Eduardo de Lete, of Negros, deceased. In the original the margins have been annotated by Padre Nithard, which notes have been omitted in the translation.

Some of the antiquated expressions and phrases have been modernized for the benefit of the reader, and notes added in parenthesis are by the translator.

The original MSS as written partly in the Philippines and partly in Ciudad Rodrigo, Leon, Spain, were evidently brought back to the islands by the son of Aguareña, thus finding their way into the library of unpublished MSS of Don Eduardo, who dedicated a lifetime to the collection of unpublished manuscripts relating to the Philippines.—P. A. H.

"I cannot submit to such an imposition! Impossible! The poor pray for the protection of a Divine Providence. Unhappy virgins are stained by those calling themselves Apostles of the Divine Creator, and the communion service is being used for private ends. To be silent in the face of facts would be unworthy of me, having taken the sacred oath before His Majesty (Philip IV). . . . These abuses must cease or I will tear off my knightly insignia. I cannot admit of His Majesty's name being bandied from mouth to mouth to deceive the poor and the unhappy. I know. You are but human, and as humans liable to err, but you must err in moderation, for in any other manner I shall not permit. I shall not permit that the Orders preach that I am under their thumb. These blasphemous sermons must also cease. Get rid of these pernicious missionaries who interpret the laws of God as they please, or I as Captain General will apply the justice of His Majesty the King. As good sons of the Church, preach the doctrines of Christ and cease abusing the common people. You are abusing them, and keep on abusing them, but I am determined that this shall cease. These reports from the towns of Tayug and Nagcarlang (in Laguna province) are sufficient. These missionaries must cease their vile abuses."

These phrases were repeated with gesticulations of repugnance by the illustrious Captain-General governing these Islands on the morning of the 8th of October, 1667, in the Royal Palace of Manila (then facing the present *Ayuntamiento*). On the table of his office were piles of well-thumbed papers which, judging from their disarray, had been repeatedly handled by him. He spoke with fury to one who stood before him. This personage was dressed in a semimonastic cowl, old in appearance and of a greenish color

with age, beneath which were short trousers belted with a sword having a hilt of bronze. His jacket of fine malla cloth was open and his red-brown hat bore on the left side a somewhat bedraggled plume.

He was the *alguacil mayor* of the Holy Inquisition, Captain Francisco Viscarra y Almandia, a gigantic Basque. He bore an order from the Holy Office to the Captain-General, who laid it on his desk with a nervous hand. At the other end of the chamber, which served as an audience room, stood two of the palace guards. In the fury of the above remarks of His Excellency, they had drawn their swords with their right hands, holding their halberds in their left, as if to guard him from any untoward move on the part of the *alguacil mayor*. Who were these guards? Were they loyal to His Excellency? We shall see. One of them was named Canuto de la Llave and the other Jesus de Murgia. At that moment they were perhaps loyal to their master, but later, being suborned by the friars, they fell wholly into the power of the Commissary of the Inquisition. (This was Fray Joseph Paternina, whose importunities had got him appointed when in Mexico City, upon the death of Fray Juan Maldonado, the former Commissary). What was the order or letter that His Excellency handled with such a nervous hand? Let us see. The writer of these annals had an opportunity to read it, being confidential secretary to His Excellency, and working alongside the licentiate Don Manuel del Angulo. It was addressed to Don Diego de Salcedo and was the transcription of a letter of the parish friars of Tayug and Nagcarlang, submitted by His Grace the Metropolitan Archbishop Poblete, and bore the date September 4th, 1667.

Knowing this we will proceed to give it verbatim as copied from the original in the archives

of the Captain-General.

It must be noted that the Governor-Generals had under then till a much later date all the *alcaldes mayores*, or, to be exact, the provincial governors, and other state officials, while the friars who administered the parishes were under the direct supervision of their provincials and the Archbishop as head of the Church. The divided authority of the King of Spain and the King of Heaven is what caused so many bitter Church intrigues, many of them fatal to participants, in the struggle between Church and State.

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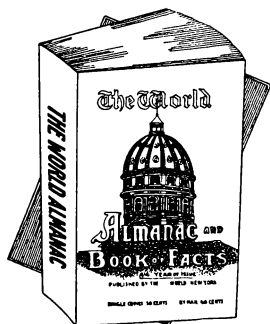
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Manila, P. I.

The reader can use his judgment in weighing the evidence introduced by the letters, but it should be noted that His Excellency had no great abundance of tact and diplomacy required for steering the bark of state under the peculiar Iberian character of government that then obtained in all Spanish colonies and possessions.

Herewith the letter of the head of the Church to the head of the State, as borne by the alguacil mayor of the Holy Office of the Inquisition:

"Your Excellency sees that the interference of the alcalde mayor Don Alejandro in the town of Tayug while the priest was confessing the young woman Dolores Mocha y Moreno was a real contempt of the ecclesiastical laws punished by a severe excommunication. After being reprimanded and put out of the church, he called upon his troops, profaned the sacred temple by forcible entry, and carried off the young woman—which is deserving of the most condign punishment. He furthermore used indecent language, which amounts to blasphemy of Holy Church.

"Your Excellency said that this was not a case for the Holy Inquisition, and that you would take the necessary steps to punish the aggressor after due investigation. But to date nothing has been done about this case. If similar cases pending, of insults to God's ministers, are not taken notice of by your Excellency, the Church will not tolerate these abuses and will itself punish the guilty. It will adjust those cases still pending, and it will not tolerate such abuses committed in your name and by those under your direct authority, nearly every day.

"The Nagcarlang case, as your Excellency knows, was referent to the school of Christian doctrine. We have been sent to these islands of His Majesty the Catholic with the obligation to serve humanity, and are obliged to teach the young generation the doctrines. Very few of these, and we refer to the young native Women (the *Indias*) assist, and on the 14th of this month (evidently September 1667) only one presented herself. The priest, Fray Pedro Iztar de Santa Ana, being sick, called this foolish, (*torpe*) maiden to give him his medicine while he lay sick in bed. This woman, advised by certain malignant persons, cried out without any motive whatsoever. She was heard by the *alcaldillo* Justo Nereta, who, with insulting phrases, took the maiden by force from the convent, informing the populace with indecent stories against the holy priest of this town.

"Of this Your Excellency has been advised. The happening has roused the anger of all the natives of the town, due to the wrong impression given by others, and they have gone so far as to insult Holy Church, they and the officials of the town, and your Excellency also sees we cannot tolerate such a state of affairs. I cannot say that you are solely responsible; that is for the Holy Inquisition to decide, later. It still remains that these abuses against the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church must be punished or the people and the Church of God will take a just vengeance on those who foment such trouble."

The letter, or order, contained some more sentences that could not be read, owing to their illegibility, and it was signed by His Grace the Metropolitan Archbishop, Poblete.

(Poblete himself was a well-meaning prelate, but utterly under the influence of the regular orders; in other words, he, as a prince of the Church, lent himself too willingly to their ends. The letter, in all truth, was probably written by Fray Paternina of the Inquisition, and only signed by His Grace, and its tenor was both insulting and aggravating, considering all the circumstances in the case, and the regular battle between Church and State began, as it did under each administration. In the annals of the long centuries those struggles did not affect the people as it did the twin Spanish powers themselves, and mostly over mere prerogative. The Church during all the centuries was loyally upheld by the Spaniard no matter what his rank. But its servants, being human, very naturally erred, which is also human. The Church's teachings are a fine heritage to the only Christian people in the Orient—the Filipinos).

CHAPTER II

IN WHICH IS RELATED THE BEGINNING OF THE PLOT AGAINST THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL, HEADED

BY THE FRANCISCAN FRIARS AND LATER PUT INTO EFFECT THROUGH THE HOLY OFFICE OF THE INQUISITION

On the afternoon of March 9th, 1668, I saw several groups of persons in animated conversation near the Church of Santo Domingo in the Walled City, which abuts on the river Pasig. Outside the gate and on the esplanade facing the river were other groups of high officials gathered together, some of whom were pallid with fear. Something was about to take place out of the ordinary. The afternoon was dark and a fine rain was falling. Near the mouth of the Pasig could be dimly seen the form of a sea-going galleon. Captain General Don Diego was there on foot accompanied by an adjutant and a file of soldiers drawn from the regiment quartered in the citadel of Santiago, close by. I approached the latter group in curiosity for the troops were fully armed, one of the musketeers bearing a lighted lint, as is custom. The Captain General was speaking.

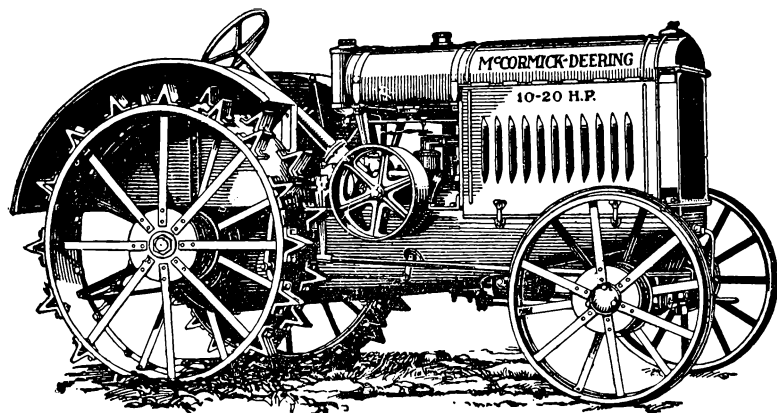
"You do not command here. I represent His Majesty as Captain-General and Governor in

these islands. Return aboard your galleon before I order the shore battery to fire upon you! Do not reply to me, or I will have you put in the stocks. Get out, insolent and daring one!" The governor thus expressed himself, being irritated beyond measure at something.

Before him stood a man of medium stature, between forty-five and forty-six years of age, ruddy and robust in expression. His uniform demonstrated that he was the captain of the ship seen in the offing, and at the foot of the stone steps descending to the Pasig was a shallow manned by six men in the dress of sailors, browned by the sun and winds of long voyages. Upon the prow of the boat were the words *Santo Niño*, from which I deduced the name of the galleon lying hove to. The ship captain who had brought down the anger of the Captain General upon him was Don Francisco Requel de Bastamonde, as Don Francisco Corvera, the King's fiscal, later informed me.

The ship captain, doffing his cap, replied to the governor.

"By your Excellency's mercy we have aboard



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Padre M. Ricci. We have had a stormy voyage and are in misery from lack of fresh water and food. Nearly all my crew are sick with the survy, and if you will not let us land we ask in mercy's name for some help in our miserable condition. We are come from Nantay (China) and are in bad shape, Your Honor." He was unable to conclude, as His Excellency cried "Who is this Padre Ricci you speak of?" "He is, Your Excellency," replied the ship captain, "a Christian missionary who has suffered persecution in China. The Hollanders permitted us to rescue him, although they are allied with Koxinga (Kue-Sing) and Padre Ricci was allowed on board with some sick Hollanders for transit to Batavia. But Padre Ricci is a Dominican and desires to take refuge with those of his order here in Manila."


"Food and equipment!" shouted the Captain General. "Help the accursed Hollanders, fanged dogs who rob, burn and assassinate!" (It should be noted that Don Diego was a trusted and high officer of Philip IV in his campaigns against the Dutch in Holland, was a Belgian by birth, although of noble Spanish parents. It was therefore very natural that he should bear an undying hatred towards the Dutch, as his enemies from birth. Hence his ungoverned fury.) "And this from you, a Spaniard upon whom the King has conferred the sacred obligation of defending the banner of Castile and its interests, to bring here sick heretics and desire to leave them ashore!" The irate Governor grasped the hilt of his sword and cried, "Get out of here, soulless traitor, brutish animal who desires to stain the arms of your country! Give thanks to God in his mercy that I do not quarter you with my sword!" Here his anger would not allow of further speech. Drawing his weapon completely from its sheath he was about to precipitate himself upon the ship captain, when a young girl about fourteen years of age flung herself between the two, and held his hand, saying, "Uncle, uncle! In the name of my dear mother who lies in this very Church of Santo Domingo, and for love of me, your niece Charing, hold your hand and do not stain it with the blood of such miserable unfortunates!"

Throwing back his cloak, Don Diego seemed ashamed of his patriotic fury and sheathed his weapon. The girl, Charing (Rosario) wiped the sweat of anger from the forehead of her uncle with her white fingers, the act seeming to calm the angry passions of the Governor for the moment. In fact his orphaned niece

Rosario had at all times a soothing influence on Don Diego. That she appeared at the right moment was due to the friendly offices of one of the gentlemen in waiting of His Excellency who had called her to the scene.

Bruskly he ordered Captain Requel to disembark Padre Ricci, who was to be taken to his private cabinet for cross examination. A coach drove up with a pair of horses mounted by a coachman. The rain increased. A footman opened the door and His Excellency entered, together with his niece, still pallid from the expe-

(The historical happening in reference to the arrival of P. Ricci is evidently recounted by Aguaruña to show his master's hatred of heretics, a crime for which he was tried later by the Inquisition. But it also shows the Governor's extreme irritability, possibly made so by the plotting of the clergy. It also shows a rigid lack of humanity to his fellow countrymen, Captain Requel and his crew, that gives a bad impression, to say the least. Nor have the friar historians neglected to call attention in their chronicles to this lack of common humanity as showing the




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MASONIC TEMPLE

rience due to her uncle's anger. At this moment Captain Requel advanced a pace and, bowing to the Governor, said, "For piety's and mercy's sake, sir, allow me to take on fresh water." The irritated governor replied, "Leave here at once, you reptile, who would sully the banner under whose folds you earn a living!" The coach drove off in the rain, disappearing through the low gate of Santo Domingo and entering the walled city.

peculiar and irritable state of the Governor's temper. But with their usual twist, they have refrained from saying this was due to his hatred of heresy—in the case of the ship captain, Requel).

Before Don Diego departed he had given orders to Don Francisco Corvera, the King's fiscal, to meet him in his private cabinet, and further ordered the *sargento mayor*, Don Juan de la Concha y Aznar, to comply with certain regulations in reference to the galleon and its unfortunate crew.

The rain began to increase every moment, and being without my cloak I hastened my steps towards calle Cabildo, to the house where I lodged. In this same house dwelt Doña Marieta de Memije, a native of Ilocos, who served in the capacity of chamber-guard to His Excellency and to whom both she and her family owed many favors. She was comely, middle-aged, and perfectly familiar with her duties at the palace, and had served for some time as personal attendant to His Excellency, who was a widower. Furthermore, she was of tried loyalty—at that date.

The wind rose to a tempest later in the evening. It was about eleven o'clock when Marieta arrived from the palace and she was wet, pale and upset. I asked her if she was sick or in pain. She replied that she was well, but highly perturbed at news she had heard on her way home from the palace on the Plaza de Armas, which by accident she had overheard. It appeared that she took shelter from the rain in a small store, which contained several other people who had sought a refuge from the storm, and had overheard what we are now about to relate.

To explain matters still further, I should say that Doña Marieta had a pretty daughter named Lutgarda, whose father was reputed to be a Spanish friar and parish priest of Laoag. She was born there and at the time of which I write she and I maintained intimate relations. She was my housekeeper, and besides being lively and handsome was also industrious. Lutgarda asked her mother if she had had supper and received an answer in the negative. Doña Marieta further said that His Excellency was in a vile humor, that he had thrown an ink well

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at an usher, broken some costly vases, and was walking about gritting his teeth in anger and at times pounding the table with his fist. She had asked permission to visit her family, which was granted by Don Diego, who ordered her to be on hand early next morning. My mistress, Lutgarda, placed an excellent supper before her mother, who, between mouthfuls, related to me the following in a mixture of Spanish, Tagalog and Ilocano, helped out by Lutgarda as interpreter.

"Aba, Nonoy (as she used familiarly to call me), as I came back here I passed through the

black and the cowls had holes for the eyes, and fire was painted on their robes!"

"What did they have to say?"

"They said that the signal was to be a strong whistle, and those who did not cry *Holy! Holy! Holy!* were to be killed."

I was, to say the least, curious.

"When did they say these things were to take place?"

"They said shortly, unless the Devil left the Royal Palace." She ended her account and, after attending to her household duties, retired. Later that night I was awakened by a loud

supplies his convent with fowl, he is even my confessor." This long list of reasons again piqued my curiosity, but saying nothing, I retired into the sala. A little later Marieta came in with one of the Palace guards, Diego de Ruelas, bringing a message from His Excellency for me. It was written in haste, short and to the point.

*To Francisco de Aguareña—
Come at once. I need you.
Your Governor General and Captain—
Diego.*

The last word bore a hurried rubrica not at all like Don Diego's ordinary writing.

(Continued in June)



WHEN ladies started cycling thirty years ago they rode on Dunlop's as a matter of course, for Dunlop had already been making tires for ten years past. You wanted a tire so you ordered a Dunlop. To-day Dunlop make tires to travel at any speed from two to two hundred miles an hour.

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principal market place, where I met a number of persons who bore bronze crucifixes on their breasts larger than any I have ever seen."

"Who were they, and what were they talking about?"

"There were Captain Tomás, Padre Ricardo, Sargento José, Cabo Gonzalo, the master of camp, Don Agustin (de Cepeda), Padre Melchor Padre Jose (Paternina, the Commissary of the Inquisition), Alguacil Captain Francisco (Viscarra), Ordinarios Don Sebastian (Rayo-Doria), Don Nicolas (Muñoz de Pamplona), Don Juan (Tirado) and Padres Francisco and Mateo." She had mixed all ranks and grades together, but they represented the highest of the officials plotting against His Excellency, especially Sebastian Rayo-Doria. (This man had married a cast-off mistress of the former governor, de Lara, and was then the alcalde of Tondo. Whether he received a slight, or thought so, from the new governor, Don Diego, is not known; but he cherished an unreasonable and deadly hatred against him, and was the prime witness and mover in the plot against His Excellency. Later found guilty of treason, his property was confiscated by the Crown, and his death only saved him from imprisonment).

"What were they saying?" I asked.

"They were saying that the hour had arrived to sacrifice the evil and redeem the good; that the devil with horns of fire had come to Manila to bring a tempest of evil upon the people and to carry them to hell without hope of pardon, and that this devil dwelt in the Royal Palace for they had seen the horns on him, growing out day by day. They were in the front part of the store, and behind them were about fifty men with large bronze crosses round their necks who were eating fried fish and drinking wine. Padre José Paternina was paying for all the entertainment, saying that in a fight with the devil there was nothing to be afraid of if God was in the heart and Christ upon the breast."

"Why do you think the others were plotters?"

"Aba, nacu, Nonoy! They had long hair, descending to their shoulders, were dressed in

knocking on the door of our house which was the usual ponderous affair, studded with star-shaped bolts. I was about to sally and open it, to see what was wanted, when Doña Marieta held my arm, saying, "Do not open the door! You go back inside to Lutgarda—not because of any fear, but that you need not be mixed up in any of this business. We women are not high enough to count; besides, I know Padre José Paternina. I have often given him alms and money for the salvation of souls. My sister

Percy A. Hill, translator of the accompanying article, recently made a trip through the Ilokos provinces, and writes of their deplorable economic condition:

"I have been here (in the Philippines) some 30 years—have visited Ilokos four times during that interval—but by James! if I were an Ilokano *kailan* or tao I would do violence to everyone who wears buttons on his pants! As an example of a poverty-stricken decayed and miserable region, this has no equal under the Stars and Stripes. Not even a sentimentalist, let alone anyone with a sense of economics, could do other than weep over this old region, condemned to poverty. All the towns from Agoo to Bangui are living on the Hawaii dole. (He means, savings sent back from Ilokano workmen employed in Hawaii). The oldest and best built of all regional towns, many of them of brick and stone, present a scene like interior China. These people, frugal, thrifty and diligent, live on *two meals a day*. Women work as *camineros* (that is, common laborers on the roads) and carry baskets of stone on their heads over a mile at two centavos a basket. If they make 30 centavos a day and live, they are doing fine. The whole thing is a disgrace to the United States."

Mr. Hill says a bit more, but this is graphic enough. He is a reliable observer. This review has thought for a long time that the actual condition of the rural masses in these islands should be ascertained by the government, for its guidance. Mr. Hill's remarks lend emphasis to that opinion.—Ed.

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Manila Railroad Company

ORIGINS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

(Gibbon: Continued from April)

The ancient Christians were animated by a contempt for their present existence, and by a just confidence of immortality, of which the doubtful and imperfect faith of modern ages cannot give us any adequate notion. In the primitive church the influence of truth was very powerfully strengthened by an opinion which, however it may deserve respect for its usefulness and antiquity, has not been found agreeable to experience. It was universally believed that the end of the world, and the kingdom of heaven, were at hand. The near approach of this wonderful event had been predicted by the apostles; the tradition of it was preserved by their earliest disciples, and those who understood in their literal sense the discourses of Christ himself were obliged to expect the second and glorious coming of the Son of Man in the clouds, before that generation was totally extinguished which had beheld his humble condition upon earth, and which might still be witness of the calamities of the Jews under Vespasian or Hadrian. The revolution of seventeen centuries has instructed us not to press too closely the mysterious language of prophecy and revelation; but as long as, for wise purposes, this error was permitted to subsist in the church, it was productive of the most salutary effects on the faith and practice of Christians, who lived in the awful expectation of that moment when the globe itself, and all the various race of mankind, should tremble at the appearance of their divine Judge.

The ancient and popular doctrine of the Millennium was intimately connected with the second coming of Christ. As the works of the creation had been finished in six days, their duration in their present state, according to a tradition which was attributed to the prophet Elijah, was fixed to six thousand years. By the same analogy it was inferred that this long period of labor and contention, which was now almost elapsed, would be succeeded by a joyful Sabbath of a thousand years; and that Christ, with the triumphant band of the saints and the elect who had escaped death, or who had been miraculously revived, would reign upon earth till the time appointed for the last and general resurrection. So pleasing was this hope to the mind of believers, that the *New Jerusalem*, the seat of this blissful kingdom, was quickly adorned with all the gayest colors of the imagination. A felicity consisting only of pure and spiritual pleasure would have appeared too refined for its inhabitants, who were still supposed to possess their human nature and senses. A garden of Eden, with the amusements of the pastoral life, was no longer suited to the advanced state of society which prevailed under the Roman empire. A city was therefore erected of gold and precious stones, and a supernatural plenty of corn and wine was bestowed on the adjacent territory; in the free enjoyment of whose spontaneous productions the happy and benevolent people was never to be restrained by any jealous laws of exclusive property. The assurance of such a Millennium was carefully inculcated by a succession of fathers from Justin Martyr and Irenæus, who conversed with the immediate disciples of the apostles, down to Lactantius, who was preceptor to the son of Constantine. Though it might not be universally received, it appears to have been the reigning sentiment of the orthodox believers; and it seems so well adapted to the desires and apprehensions of mankind, that it must have contributed in a very considerable degree to the progress of the Christian faith. But when the edifice of the church was almost completed, the temporary support was laid aside. The doctrine of Christ's reign upon earth was at first treated as a profound allegory, was considered by degrees as a doubtful and useless opinion, and was at length rejected as the absurd invention of heresy and fanaticism. A mysterious prophecy, which still forms a part of the sacred canon, but which was thought to favor the exploded sentiment, has very narrowly escaped the proscription of the church.

Whilst the happiness and glory of a temporal reign were promised to the disciples of Christ, the most dreadful calamities were denounced against an unbelieving world. The edification of the

new Jerusalem was to advance by equal steps with the destruction of the mystic Babylon; and as long as the emperors who reigned before Constantine persisted in the profession of idolatry, the epithet of Babylon was applied to the city and to the empire of Rome. A regular series was prepared of all the moral and physical evils which can afflict a flourishing nation; intestine discord, and the invasion of the fiercest barbarians from the unknown regions of the North; pestilence and famine, comets and eclipses, earthquakes and inundations. All these were only so many preparatory and alarming signs of the great catastrophe of Rome, when the country of the Scipios and Cæsars should be consumed by a flame from Heaven, and the city of the seven hills, with her palaces, her temples, and her triumphal arches, should be buried in a vast lake of fire and brimstone. It might, however, afford some consolation to Roman vanity, that the period of their empire would be that of the world itself; which, as it had once perished by the element of water, was destined to experience a second and speedy destruction from the element of fire. In the opinion of a general conflagration the faith of the Christian very happily coincided with the tradition of the East, the philosophy of the Stoics, and the analogy of Nature; and even the country, which, from religious motives, had been chosen for the origin and principal scene of the conflagration, was the best adapted for that purpose by natural and physical causes; by its deep caverns, beds of sulphur, and numerous volcanoes, of which those of *Ætna*, of *Vesuvius*, and of *Lipari*, exhibit a very imperfect representation. The calmest and most intrepid sceptic could not refuse to acknowledge that the destruction of the present system of the world by fire was in itself extremely probable. The Christian, who founded his belief much less on the fallacious arguments of reason than on the authority of tradition and the interpretation of Scripture, expected it with terror and confidence as a certain and approaching event; and as his mind was perpetually filled with the solemn idea, he considered every disaster that happened to the empire as an infallible symptom of an expiring world.

The condemnation of the wisest and most virtuous of the Pagans, on account of their ignorance or disbelief of the divine truth, seems to

Hartley Embrey Sherman has furnished the JOURNAL some important notes about the merits of bananas which should lead to revision of certain popular notions regarding them: Mrs. Sherman says the regular eating of ripe bananas, and they are ripe when dark spots appear on the skins, will prevent beriberi, scurvy and kindred deficiency diseases in children and adults. They are good for children six months old and up, and when generously eaten by expectant mothers will reduce the number of children born predisposed to contract beriberi. Ripe bananas are easily digested by children.

Bananas are naturally sealed against germs, as are oranges, and like the orange they burn to a slightly alkaline base—the normal condition of the blood and digestive tract. They contain vitamins A, B and C; although the quantities of these vitamins are not as great as those in some other foods, they are sufficient. Bananas are always plentiful and cheap. Unripe bananas are not digestible and should be cooked before being eaten. It is the opposite of economy and wholesome advice to Filipinos, to discourage the use as food of bananas. Tomato juice, too, strained to eliminate the seeds and pulp, serves every purpose of orange juice and supplies all the necessary vitamins.

offend the reason and the humanity of the present age. But the primitive church, whose faith was of a much firmer consistence, delivered over, without hesitation, to eternal torture, the far greater part of the human species. A charitable hope might perhaps be indulged in favor of Socrates, or some other sages of antiquity, who had consulted the light of reason before that of the gospel had arisen. But it was unanimously affirmed that those who, since the birth or the death of Christ, had obstinately persisted in the worship of the dæmons, neither deserved nor could expect a pardon from the irritated justice of the Deity. These rigid sentiments, which had been unknown to the ancient world, appear to have infused a spirit of bitterness into a system of love and harmony. The ties of blood and friendship were frequently torn asunder by the difference of religious faith; and the Christians, who, in this world, found themselves oppressed by the power of the Pagans, were sometimes seduced by resentment and spiritual pride to delight in the prospect of their future triumph. "You are fond of spectacles," exclaims the stern Tertullian; "expect the greatest of all spectacles, the last and eternal judgment of the universe. How shall I admire, how laugh, how rejoice, how exult, when I behold so many proud monarchs, and fancied gods, groaning in the lowest abyss of darkness; so many magistrates, who persecuted the name of the Lord, liquefying in fiercer fires than they ever kindled against the Christians; so many sage philosophers blushing in red-hot flames with their deluded scholars; so many celebrated poets trembling before the tribunal, not of Minos, but of Christ; so many tragedians, more tuneful in the expression of their own sufferings; so many dancers." But the humanity of the reader will permit me to draw a veil over the rest of this infernal description, which the zealous African pursues in a long variety of affected and unfeeling witticisms.

Doubtless there were many among the primitive Christians of a temper more suitable to the meekness and charity of their profession. There were many who felt a sincere compassion for the danger of their friends and countrymen, and who exerted the most benevolent zeal to save them from the impending destruction. The careless Polytheist, assailed by new and unexpected terrors, against which neither his priests nor his philosophers could afford him any certain protection, was very frequently terrified and subdued by the menace of eternal tortures. His fears might assist the progress of his faith and reason; and if he could once persuade himself to suspect that the Christian religion might possibly be true, it became an easy task to convince him that it was the safest and most prudent party that he could possibly embrace.

(Continued in June)

Used to It

A fellow died and went to h—,
Which he didn't mind, of course,
For in Manila, truth to tell,
He had been *on the force!*

Unpublished Order

Arrest any man you see doing wrong,
A doctor, a sage, a sawyer;
But your place on the force won't last
very long
If you ever arrest a lawyer!

Reform

A chief of police had a lot of authority
And didn't know how to use it,
He reduced the force to a kind of sorority
Where the password was "Excuse it!"

Motto

If you've got a good detective
And he proves himself a man,
You must act quick, to save the force,
And give the rogue the can!

The Manila Stock Market During April

By W. P. G. ELLIOTT

Business in general has shown a steady increase in practically all lines of trade, during the month just closed. Late cables from the United States relative to the nonimposition of restrictions on the islands' products have been of such reassuring character that a decided feeling of optimism for the future business of the year is heard on all sides.


New Corporations.—The Sara-Ajui sugar central capitalized at ₱3,000,000 and the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, capitalized at ₱6,000,000 have been registered. Another new corporation recently registered and already operating, is The Pure Cane Molasses Company capitalized at ₱100,000. This corporation is a subsidiary of the United Molasses Company of London, England. The new company proposes to build tank installations in Manila and Iloilo for the storage of molasses, the company also owns a fleet of 20 modern tank ships for the transport of molasses for export.

Supreme Court Decisions.—Two decisions recently rendered by the United States Supreme Court in Washington are unfavorable from a shareholders' point of view, the first being that income from the sales of Philippine products in the United States marketed through foreign corporations are taxable under the Philippine internal revenue law. This question had been in abeyance since 1923, and while the importers in fact have been paying income tax on goods sold in the United States, the payments were always made under protest. The present decision serves finally to settle the question at issue. The second decision ruled that stock dividends in the Philippines are subject to income tax, and this decision reverses the insular courts in the several cases brought before them. As the local supreme court was equally divided on this subject, it is thought that the question will be again brought up for trial and decision locally, in an endeavor to get a final ruling from the local supreme court.

Publication of Banks Balance Sheets.—Amendment of the banking laws to suit modern business conditions will be urged upon the legislature when it meets in July, it is reported. The alteration of the present banking laws that will be advocated, will deal with the publication of the balance sheets of the banks. It is pointed out that in the United States, banks publish their balance sheets monthly, stating the financial standing of the bank. The proponents of the amendment, however, do not advocate the monthly publication of balance sheets, but will urge a quarterly balance. This will be a

guarantee to the public, and at the same time serve as an advertisement for the banks:

Banking and Exchange.—Total resources of Philippine banks continued their upward trend, until about the 20th of the month, when large



OXYGEN
Compressed Oxygen
99.5% pure

HYDROGEN
Compressed Hydrogen
99.8% pure

ACETYLENE
Dissolved Acetylene for all purposes

WELDING
Fully Equipped Oxy-Acetylene Welding Shops

BATTERIES
Prest-O-Lite Electric Storage Batteries

Philippine Acetylene Co.
281 CALLE CRISTOBAL, PACO
MANILA, P. I.

withdrawals were made for account of the quarterly sales taxes. These withdrawals were responsible for a sharp shrinkage in the cash position, and as a natural consequence foreign exchanges for gold dollars particularly, weakened considerably.

The Stock Market.—The market has enjoyed a particularly busy month and as we have before pointed out a decided feeling of optimism prevails.

Banks have been very active with fairly good sales of Bank of the Philippine Islands at ₱175. Hongkong Banks have been very actively traded in from HK\$1250 the opening price, down to HK\$1230 at the close. Chartered Banks had a large turnover at £19-3/8, and China Banks were placed at ₱90. Peoples Banks have been actively traded in at ₱107 and report an excellent first quarter for 1929. Surplus has increased by ₱33,316.64, deposits also increased ₱625,356.53 and total resources are now ₱10,000,000. In addition to the branch already established at San Pablo, Laguna, another branch has been opened in Baguio, which will greatly aid in the development of the mountain capital.

Insurances.—Unions of Canton after opening at HK\$387 have declined to HK\$380 on heavy trading. The Compania Filipinas, Insular Life and Philippine Guaranty are firm with buyers at ₱3100, ₱350 and ₱350 respectively.

Sugars.—Sugar shares have shown more activity this month probably due to the reassuring cable advices that there will be no restrictions on Philippine sugars imported into the United States, and there is a growing feeling that the more seasoned sugar shares are buys at present prices.

The San Carlos Milling Co. reports net profits at the close of the year, December 31, of \$666,220.58 and the estimated crop for this year will be 30,500 tons according to the report of the company management.

Bacolod-Murcias were in good demand and on fairly large transactions were placed at ₱7, Tarlaes were fairly heavily traded in at ₱170, and this central is, according to the latest reports, making an excellent showing for the year. Talisay-Silays were placed at ₱25 and more are wanted at this figure. Carlotas on small transactions were done at ₱235. Pasudecos on heavy trading opened at ₱45, and closed at ₱46.50 bid with sellers at not better than ₱47. A large quantity of Bagos were placed in Honolulu at ₱19.50. A fair sized parcel of Luzons changed hands at ₱1000. Victorias common were done at ₱165 and the preferred 9% were placed at ₱110. Hawaiian-Philippines are in demand at ₱45.

Plantations.—Plantations have been very inactive with no transactions reported in either Polos or Pamplonas.

Mines.—Benguets have been heavily traded in at ₱2.75 throughout the month and more can be placed at this price. Balatocs have also continued steady with buyers at ₱2.40 and more of these are also wanted at the same figure. A record gold production is reported by the Benguet Consolidated Mining Co. and the Balatoc Mining Co. for the first quarter of this year. Benguet Consolidated produced during this period, gold valued at ₱839,658.92 and Balatoc during a similar period produced gold valued at ₱470,220.86. It is reported that Benguet will resume the payment of dividends in June. The new power plant on the Agno should be in operation by next October, thereby giving an impetus to exploration work and also sufficient power to run both plants as well as supplying current for lighting the city of Baguio and surrounding districts. Itogons continue firm and are nominal at ₱10.

Industrials.—Philippine Educations have as usual been the outstanding feature in this list with large sales of preferred shares at ₱105. A small block of educations common are offered at ₱172.50, and this is the first offer to appear in the market for many months. Philippine Educations report sales for March, 1929 of ₱158,012.33, this being an increase over the same month last year of ₱35,942.28. Sales for the first quarter of 1929 show an increase of ₱119,645.69 as compared with the corresponding period last year. Philippine Educations have declared the usual quarterly dividend on the preferred of 2½% and have also declared a quarterly dividend on common shares of 3%. La Urbana 8% Liberadas were again active at ₱200. In the unlisted securities, Botica Boie common were placed at ₱200 for a moderate sized parcel and there are a few more offered at the same quotation.

Bonds.—The bond market has been unusually active with large sales of Tarlaes 8%, Bais 8%, North Negros 8%, Polo Plantation 10%, all being placed at par plus accrued interest. University Club bonds are much in demand, but they will only be issued as the various stages of building warrants.

The market closed firm with advancing price tendencies, the sales for the month aggregating 28,717 shares.

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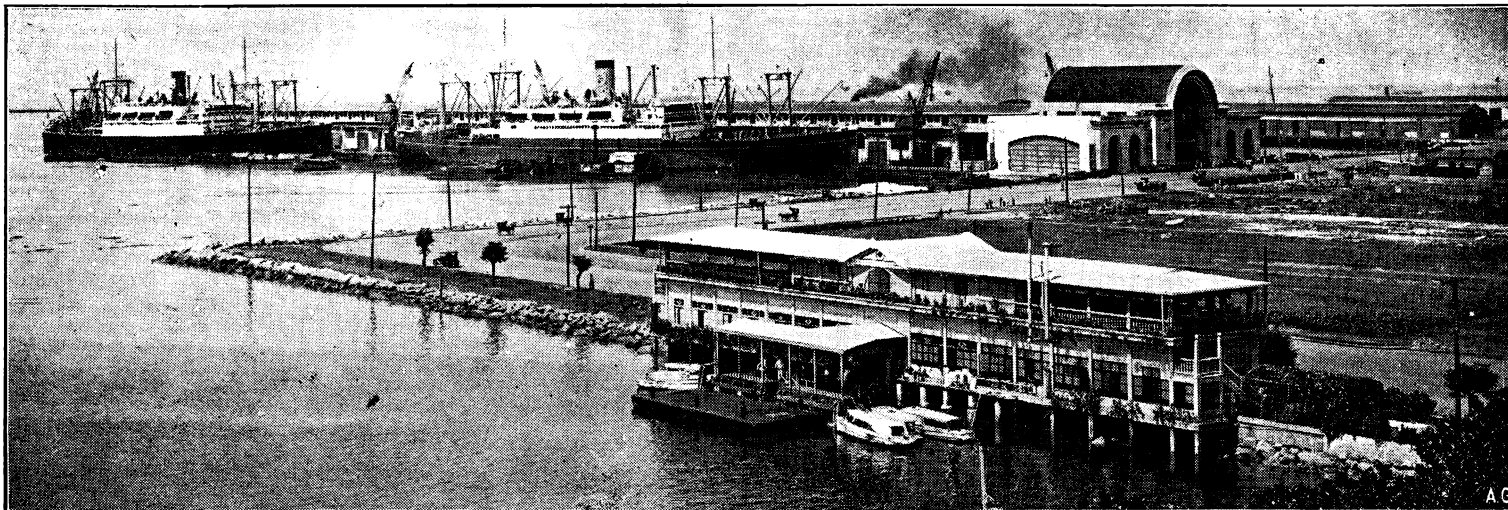
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SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line Co.



According to Associated Steamship Lines' statistics, there were exported from the Philippines during January a total of 127,490 tons of cargo, moving in 72 vessels, made up as follows: To China and Japan 9843 tons; to the Pacific coast for local delivery 22,251 tons; to the Pacific coast, thence overland, 568 tons; to Pacific

coast, thence intercoastal steamer to the Atlantic coast, 3929 tons; to the Atlantic coast 67,976 tons; to Europe 22,362 tons; to Australia 561 tons. Of the total cargo moving 70,330 tons, or 55%, moved by American bottoms.

During February, there were exported from the Philippines a total of 114,412 tons of cargo, moving in 67 vessels, made up as follows: To China and Japan 9150 tons; to the Pacific coast for local delivery 23,412 tons; to the Pacific coast, thence overland, 474 tons; to the Pacific coast, thence intercoastal steamer to the Atlantic coast, 1712 tons; to the Atlantic coast 58,619 tons; to Europe 20,253 tons; to Australia

792 tons. Of the total cargo moving during February 55,687 tons, or 49%, was carried in American bottoms.

Passenger traffic from Manila, both trans-pacific and via Suez during April has shown considerable increase over any previous month of 1929, and in fact over any previous month in past years from the port of Manila. First figures represent first class, second figures steerage: To China and Japan 313-451; to Honolulu 8-585; to the Pacific coast 118-1549; to Singapore and Straits Settlements 10-14; to Mediterranean ports 35-2. The largest individual sailing from Manila during April was the *Empress of Russia*, which sailed on April 26, carrying from Manila first class, second class, third class and steerage a total of 683. This, however, is not the largest single shipment from Manila since January 1. Figures for Mediterranean ports are not complete as some lines have not been heard from. These figures are not as high as would be expected due to the lack of passenger accommodations.

Many passengers have been obliged to go via Hongkong, taking British and French Lines from that port in order to reach their destinations on schedule. The figures of 1,549 steerage for Pacific coast exceed by far any previous month from Manila. This is largely due to many passengers postponing their trip to the States until after termination of school, which was the latter part of March. Steamship lines have been unable to accommodate requests for steerage transportation and prospects are this will continue through the month of May and part of June.

The Dollar Steamship Line has just received advice that the *President Adams* and *President Harrison*, completely reconditioned, will arrive in Manila on June 18 and July 2 respectively. These steamers have been remodeled on the same lines as the *President Polk*, passenger accommodations being increased from 95 to approximately 210 first class passengers. Additional deck space, lounge room and social halls have been added and the dining room has been increased in size to accommodate capacity list. The *President Adams* and the *President Harrison* both have four large suites; also, 31 large outside cabins with private bath.

K. A. McLennan, president of the Japan Society of Vancouver, B. C., and head of the Terminal Dock and Warehouse Co., Ltd., of that port, accompanied by Mrs. McLennan, arrived in Manila April 15 aboard the *President Madison*. Major and Mrs. McLennan left Manila aboard the same liner April 20.

Robert G. Kendall arrived in Manila April 15 aboard the *President Madison* to assume the position as assistant with the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company.

E. J. Chalmers, of the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co., left Manila April 26 aboard the *Empress of Russia* for Hongkong, where he will assume the position of assistant in the offices of his firm.

M. J. Buckley, freight traffic manager of the Dollar Steamship Line, with headquarters at San Francisco, accompanied by Mrs. Buckley, arrived in Manila April 29 aboard the *President Jackson*. Mr. Buckley is touring the orient in the interest of his company and is leaving Manila May 4 aboard the *President Jackson*.

Robert McClelland arrived in Manila April 24 aboard the Columbia Pacific steamer *Pennsylvania* and will be connected with the operating department of that company in Manila.

H. A. N. van Nieuwenhuysse, formerly connected with the Java-China-Japan Line at Hongkong, arrived in Manila April 1 aboard the *President Lincoln* to relieve H. L. A. van Kretschmar, of the same company, who is leaving Manila on vacation.

H. B. Beaumont of Montreal, J. J. Forster of Vancouver, B. C., and Ed Stone of Hongkong, all general passenger agents of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, arrived in Manila April 9 aboard the *President Monroe*. They were on an inspection trip and after spending five days in Manila sailed again on their return by the *President Cleveland* April 13.

W. J. Jones, for the past two years with the passenger department of The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, has been transferred to the freight department in charge of claims.

A. H. Terry announced last month the arrival at his home of an eight-pound girl. Mr. Terry is agent for The Robert Dollar Co. at Cebu.

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Schools Take a Look at Farming

This excerpt from a general economic survey report is the work of a committee headed by Gilbert S. Perez, head of vocational education in the education bureau, who, incidentally, contributes to the JOURNAL. What is published here will illustrate the general excellence of the report, now current in pamphlet form and obtainable from the education bureau. Mr. Perez but recently left Manila to visit Europe and the Americas and observe the progress of vocational education in the temperate and tropic zones. He is one of the oldtimers in the civil service whose work is highly commendable. What is here published is the work of the subcommittee of which Dr. Toribio Vibar is chairman and José Camus, Faustino Reyes, and Ludovico Hidrosollo are members, Camus being assistant director of the agriculture bureau, Reyes head of the public lands division of the lands bureau, and Hidrosollo director of the nonchristian tribes bureau.—Ed.

Your committee considers the settlement of the public domain as the most vital factor in the economic development of the Philippines. Of our total area of 29,629,600 hectares of land, only 3,712,712 hectares were under cultivation in 1926 according to statistics issued by the Bureau of Commerce and Industry in 1927. It can be stated without fear of successful contradiction that 10,000,000 hectares of the 25,906,888 hectares of uncultivated land are potentially agricultural and subject to settlement. No factor can increase the taxable wealth of the Philippines more than making the agricultural portions of the public domain productive. From these figures it is evident that a large part

of the Philippines is at present uncultivated. There are thousands of hectares of virgin land available for agriculture, but, unfortunately a large part of this area is not at present available for profitable agriculture. By profitable agriculture is meant not only the growing of agricultural products, but also the possibilities of cultivating the crop at such a cost, and of selling the produce at such a price, as to make it a profitable undertaking to the farmer and his dependents.

The committee has found that the reason these large areas are not occupied is not because of the lack of a desire of the people to go to the farms, but because of the absence of roads and means of communications which will make it easy for the settler to go from place to place and for him to sell his products after he has settled. Large tracts of virgin land are available, but most of this land is not connected with the

markets by good roads. Thus it does not matter how efficient a farmer may be or how diligently he may apply himself to his work it is an impossibility for him to market his crop. The building of a road or of highways through a fertile unsettled section of a country has invariably been followed by a rush of settlers to that section of the country. The establishment of steamship lines to small settlements usually results in an increase in the number of settlers in that section, and a consequent decrease in the amount of good land open to homesteading. The extension of the railroad to the Bicol regions, the opening up of the interprovincial highways in Mindanao, and a road connecting the two coasts of Mindoro will do more to reduce the area of idle land in the Philippines than any system of education, or any campaign of propaganda for the purpose of attracting more people to the farm.

It should be noted that whenever conditions are favorable for settlement, the land is immediately taken up. Along the coast of Min-

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danao where there is no malaria and where the lanes of the sea may be used to carry the products to the market, land which was vacant four years ago has already been taken up and new settlers and small investors in farm lands have to return home disappointed, to wait for the opening of roads to the interior. Members of the committee who have gone to Mindanao have found that the number of settlers going to that region would be a revelation to those who believe that it will take more than a century to develop that large island.

Some sections of Mindanao which are ideal locations in terms of soil fertility are so badly affected with malaria that the establishing of colonies without a thorough medical survey will be little less than criminal. One plantation colony in a section of this kind in northern Mindanao is making heroic efforts to survive. Pounds of quinine are consumed daily by the managers and the workers, but this measure is purely palliative. Without governmental aid in the form of more efficient sanitary and medical force, the death toll will be too high a price to pay for the settlement of that particular region, in spite of its wonderful possibilities from a purely agricultural standpoint.

The fact that in this place and in other similar

fever-stricken sections, we find pioneers who are risking their lives, their meagre capital, and the lives and happiness of their families, is a proof that there is not as much of a disinclination towards the farm as some would have us believe.

From the data gathered, it may be stated that the younger generation is not averse to life on the farm, nor are they unmindful of the need of the economic development of the country; but they are conservative about rushing into an unsettled portion of the country without capital, far away from friends and home and medical attendance, and exposed to malaria and other diseases which are common in all newly opened up tracts of land. It may be interesting to note in this connection that the percentage of young men failing as independent farmers is considerably lower than the number failing in the business and commercial fields. Perhaps this very conservatism is more of a proof of wisdom than an indication of inherent indolence or lack of enterprise. They evidently prefer to work at some other jobs until their financial condition is such that they are practically sure of making a success in farming.

The committee also found that the conditions for marketing the products of the farm or the cattle ranch are far from being satisfactory.

There is a great need for an organization for marketing. The tobacco producers are not bothered by their lack of knowledge of marketing, but rather by the lack of organization for marketing. Where there is an organization as is the case of sugar and copra, there is a high return for the labor and capital expended and a continued progress and development. These facts are stated because it is believed that conditions should be considered not as they should be but as they actually are.

In the Philippines, capital costs from 50 to 100 per cent, while in the United States the rate of interest ranges from 5 to 6 per cent. Due to the lack of capital in the Philippines, the little capital that is available is more exacting, expects larger returns from its investment, and consequently is reluctant to increase the present wage scale. However, as the competition with countries which employ higher grades of labor increases, local capital will find that it can compete effectively with capital of other countries only by employing a higher class of better remunerated, more skilled, and more contented laborers. When the cost of capital approximates that of the United States, there will be no dearth of applicants for unsettled regions of Mindanao and Mindoro.

No people have a greater desire to own land than the Filipinos, and the only things that keep them from getting the land are the lack of capital, the lack of transportation which will take them to the land and which will enable them to take their products to the market, and the lack of organization for marketing farm products. When capital is available at a low rate of interest, a system of good roads is expanded, and the facilities for marketing farm products are increased, unsettled areas of fertile land will be a thing of the past.

There are at present under the Bureau of Education fourteen agricultural schools (secondary), sixteen farm schools (secondary), two farm schools (elementary), and 277 settlement farm schools (elementary). The objectives of these schools, which were organized for the occupational needs of the country, are essentially vocational. Although there may be some countries where it is possible to find better technical agricultural schools, there is no school organization which has given more attention to a system of schools where the instruction includes actual job experiences under conditions as near as possible to those which the students will meet in actual life. Of the agricultural secondary, farm secondary and farm schools (elementary), 6 were opened in 1907 to 1910; 7 in 1911 to 1915; 11 in 1916 to 1920; 4 in 1921 to 1925; and 3 in 1926 to 1928. From these figures, it will be seen that the Bureau of Education has been opening agricultural schools at the rate of one a year since 1907. This rate is quite commendable considering the financial support given to the Bureau for agricultural-education work.

Considerable efforts have been made to make the agricultural high schools as practical as possible. The first part of the school life of an agricultural high-school student is spent in communal enterprises, but during the last two years of the course, the student farmer leaves the school dormitory, lives on a miniature farm, cultivates his own home garden, raises his own pigs and chickens, brings his major field crop to the school granary, and receives from the school bank his share of the products. If he does not own the carabao, he has to deduct from his profit, the amount that in real life would be the rental of the work animals. In other words, he is made to feel that he is not only a student, but also a farmer with a farmer's responsibilities and a farmer's viewpoint.

The Central Luzon Agricultural School, the Bukidnon Agricultural School, the Lagangilang Agricultural School and other large secondary agricultural schools are destined to be the safety-valve of our community morale. Day by day we find among the young people of the country a growing spirit of unrest. The clerical positions formerly easily secured by high-school graduates are now growing more and more difficult to obtain. But this situation will gradually solve itself. Slowly, but surely, will come the realization that schools like the Central Luzon Agricultural School are the schools which will enable a graduate to find in his rice fields and coconut groves that financial independence which he formerly believed to be possible only in a lawyer's office or at a doctor's desk.

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REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN

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The year 1928 had the largest total sales since 1920. The first four months of 1929, however, exceed the same period of 1928 by ₱2,441,665.

Sales, City of Manila	March 1929	April 1929
Sta. Cruz.....	₱ 844,183	849,388
Binondo.....	61,700	907,117
San Nicolas.....	523,000	128,500
Tondo.....	119,748	203,002
Sampaloc.....	49,445	120,242
San Miguel.....	345,800
Quiapo.....	80,800	20,367
Intramuros.....	368,000	40
Ermita.....	246,850	22,926
Malate.....	415,598	278,040
Paco.....	6,652	145,334
Sta. Ana.....	47,446	20,441
Pandacan.....	25,640	2,550
Sta. Mesa.....	26,000

₱3,160,862 ₱2,697,947

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



Copra.—During the closing days of April, the local copra market displayed such weakness as has not been seen for years and during early May a new low price level for the past five years will probably be set. This condition comes unquestionably as a result of large world stocks of Fats and Oils and a corresponding disinterest on the part of all large buyers toward taking

on further business at present. Manila arrivals for April totalled approximately 243,871 bags which is very good considering the season of the year. With fundamentally weak conditions both on the Continent and in America, it is very improbable that the local copra market will improve for sometime to come. We quote from latest cables:

Manila, buen corriente ₱9.50 to ₱9.75; arrival resecada ₱10.75 to ₱11.00; San Francisco, \$.04-1/4 nominal; London, Cebu sundried, dull, £21/17/6.

Coconut Oil.—With heavy selling pressure from both U. S. and P. I. Crushers, the American market for this item declined approximately 1/2 cent per pound during the month. While the sum total of trading was not large, the independence of buyers made it possible for them to reduce their ideas with each small purchase, and in the main these reductions were promptly accepted by sellers. Prices in all competing Fats and Oils are off from 1/4 of a cent to 1 cent per pound, with no indication of improvement in the near future. Latest cable advices follow:

San Francisco, \$.07 to \$.07-1/8 f.o.b. tank cars nominal; New York, \$.07-1/4 c.i.f. with little buying interest; London, no quotations.

Copra Cake.—The failure of a large Hamburg dealer in this commodity caused considerable weakness in Copra Cake during the month with price for futures quoted on a scale down. Local exporters are practically out of the market indicating ₱59.00 to ₱61.00 per metric ton ex

godown. These prices are not attractive to local mills and very little business has been noted. Latest cable advices follow:

Hamburg, afloat £8/0/0; futures £8/6/0 to £8/10/0; San Francisco, meal \$33.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., nominal.

TOBACCO REVIEW

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.

Raw leaf.—Shipments to European regie administrations account for over 80% of last month's export of leaf tobacco. The demand from the United States for Philippine stripped tobacco, while yet small in volume, shows nevertheless some increase. The market in tobacco for local consumption continues rather quiet. Export figures for April are as follows:

Raw Leaf, Stripped Tobacco and Scraps—	Kilos	
China.....	9,695	
Czechoslovakia.....	923,073	

France.....	523,130
Hongkong.....	1,162
Japan.....	11,877
North Africa.....	1,410
North Atlantic (Europe).....	188,612
Spain.....	737,649
Straits Settlements.....	2,256
United States.....	133,671

Total..... 2,532,535

April 1928..... 294,582

Cigars.—We are, unfortunately, compelled to report a new low record in shipments to the United States for April. This decrease is due partly to overstocks in the States and partly to a strike in a local factory which, however, was settled at the end of the month. Comparative figures for cigar shipments to the United States are as follows:

April 1929.....	9,738,331
March 1929.....	12,985,111
April 1928.....	12,011,584



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REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN
Macleod and Company



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of April with statistics up to and including April 29th, 1929.

U. S. Grades:—The New York market at the beginning of the month was fairly steady with shippers offering the following prices: D, 17-3/4 cents; E, 16-1/2 cents; F, 14-1/8 cents; G, 8-1/2 cents; I, 13-1/8 cents; J1, 10 cents; S1, 13-3/4 cents; S2, 12-1/2 cents; S3, 10-1/8 cents. Buyers showed no desire to operate and owing to heavy receipts and large stocks in Manila, sellers endeavored to stimulate trade by reducing prices. By the end of the first week a decline of 1 cent a lb. had been recorded on most grades. The market continued dull and declining and by the 15th exporters were offering to sell at: D, 15-3/8 cents; E, 14-3/4 cents; F, 12-3/4 cents; G, 8-1/8 cents; I, 11-5/8 cents; J1, 9-1/2 cents; S1, 12-3/8 cents; S2, 10-7/8 cents; S3, 9-5/8 cents. Buyers in America continued to hold off and sales were few and far between and always at lower prices. At the end of the month the market was weak and nominal asking prices were: D, 14-3/4 cents; E, 14 cents; F, 12-1/8 cents; I, 11 cents; J1, 9-1/8 cents; S1, 11-5/8 cents; S2, 10-3/8 cents; S3, 9 cents. However, it is more than possible that shippers would have accepted lower prices. The decline for the month amounts to from 2-1/2 cents to 3 cents on the higher grades and from 1 cent to 1-1/2 cents on the lower U. S. grades.

In Manila the market for U. S. grades was firm the first of the month with exporters paying the following prices: D, P38; E, P34; F, P31; G, P19; I, P29; J1, P21; S1, P30; S2, P28; S3, P20, but owing to the entire lack of sales in New York, prices commenced to decline and most of the grades were down from P0.50 to P1.00 during the first week. By the 15th exporters were buying at the following prices: D, P37; E, P34; F, P29; G, P17.50; I, P26; J1, P20.50; S1, P28; S2, P25; S3, P20. The market continued to decline and the end of the month found exporters reluctant buyers at the following prices: D, P34; E, P30.50; F, P26.50; G, P16.50; I, P24; J1, P19.50; S1, P25.50; S2, P23; S3, P18. Dealers and speculators seemed confident that there would be a reaction and only a small amount of hemp was being offered, the balance of it going into store awaiting better prices.

U. K. Grades:—The first of the month found the U. K. market firm with buyers in the U. K. and on the Continent willing to pay the following prices: J2, £37; K, £34.5; L1, £34; L2, £29; M1, £30.10; M2, £28.10; DL, £28; DM, £26. The continued heavy receipts had their effect and prices commenced to give way. There was a better feeling toward the middle of the month and prices on the various grades were readjusted. Sellers were firm enough but buyers were showing very little interest. Nominal

prices were: J2, £37.15; K, £33.15; L1, £34; L2, £31; M1, £31; M2, £27; DL, £27; DM, £34. From the middle to the end of the month U. K. and Continental buyers bought sparingly and as a result prices declined and the end of the month found shippers quoting as follows: J2, £36.10, K, £31.5; L1, £31.10; L2, £29; M1, £29; M2, £25; DL, £26; DM, £23. The losses for the month range from 10/- to £3 a ton.

In Manila the market was fairly steady at the beginning of the month with buyers at: J2, P17; K, P16; L1, P15.50; L2, P12.50; M1, P13.50; M2, P12; DL, P12; DM, P11. The market here was more or less quiet and by the middle of the month prices had readjusted themselves to agree with the selling markets. On the average, prices were slightly lower. Quotations were as follows: J2, P17.50; K, P15.25; L1, P15.25; L2, P13; M1, P13.50; M2, 11.50; DL, P11.75; DM, P10.25. The latter half of the month prices declined rapidly on account of it being impossible to dispose of fiber in the consuming markets and the market closed with prices nominally as follows: J2, P16.25; K, P14; L1, P14; L2, P12.25; M1, P12.25; M2, P10.75; DL, P11; DM, P9.50. Exporters were not overly anxious to buy while on the other hand the dealers believed prices offered were entirely too low and in most cases were below the cost of the hemp they had for sale. Some quiet transactions were made at prices above the quotations on certain grades while other hemp went into store.

Japan:—This market continues to buy cautiously and reports would indicate that there is a fair stock of hemp on hand in Japan. Shipments so far this year to Japan have been 50 per cent higher than they were a year ago.

Maguay:—The local mills bought a fair quantity of Manila Maguay during the early part of the month but later the demand seemed to fall off and as a result speculators in the Sinait district commenced buying to store. The exporters could not afford to pay the prices asked nor compete with the local manufacturers as the fiber at present prices is entirely too dear for the U. S. and U. K. spinners. Cebu Maguay continues in full production and prices declined about P1.00 during the month.

Production:—Receipts continued full and while less than during February and March, still averaged over 32,000 bales a week. Receipts for the first two weeks in May are estimated at 60,000 bales so there are still no signs of the predicted shortage. From the provinces we continue to hear reports of production falling off but there is sufficient hemp in store to keep up receipts for some time.

Freight Rates:—There is no change in rates on hemp since the last report.

Statistics:—The figures below are for the period ending April 29th, 1929:

	1929	1928
<i>Manila Hemp</i>		
On hand January 1.....	158,452	139,632
Receipts to date.....	587,867	453,886
	746,319	593,518
<i>Shipments to—</i>		
United Kingdom.....	110,809	127,587
Continent.....	59,635	62,847
United States.....	189,908	119,081
Japan.....	156,133	103,828
All Others.....	25,632	36,916
	542,117	450,259

The Pagan Chinese

Wherever you go in these islands, you see
The general store of the pagan Chinese.

He has money to lend on scant surety—
He's a popular man, this pagan Chinese.

His food is all boiled, and for water,
hot tea—
He thrives in the tropics, this pagan Chinese.

He buys everything at a moderate fee,
But he buys everything, this pagan Chinese.

He sells everything that could possibly
be
In any demand, this pagan Chinese.

He's a patron of course of the church
jubilee,
The parish fiesta, this pagan Chinese.

He's oft shaken down by candidates, he
Expects nothing less, this pagan Chinese.

He reckons the cost and abides patiently
All things as they are, this pagan Chinese.

With methods eclectic he's royally free
To meet all conditions, this pagan Chinese.

The incense of poppy, the deftly cooked
pea,
Brings dreams of grandeur to this pagan Chinese.

At cockpit and monte he often will see
If Lady Luck favors the pagan Chinese.

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On his own holidays he indulges a
spree—

He's not very saintly, this pagan Chinese.

Grown wealthy, at last he departs o'er
the sea

To the land of his fathers, this pagan Chinese.

Then another begins who is younger
than he,

A poor man, soon rich—a pagan Chinese.

O Christian, behold! Can you ever be
The peer of this merchant, the pagan Chinese?

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



New York Market:—Owing to the continued abundance of supplies in Cuba and Atlantic Coast ports, the weakness of the market of the previous month was maintained during the first two days of the month under review, with quotations at 1-7/8 cents c. and f. (3.65 cents l. t. for Philippine centrifugals). On the 4th, however, the market

became nervous and prompt shipment of Cubas were sold at 1-13/16 cents c. and f. (3.58 cents l. t.) and 6,000 tons of Philippine sugar afloats for February shipment changed hands at 3.55 cents l. t. In the second week, owing to the deliberations of the House Ways and Means Committee on the tariff question, the New York sugar market became firmer and prompt shipment of Cubas were sold on the 11th at 1-15/16 cents c. and f. (3.71 cents l. t.). On the 12th, Czarnikow bought spot parcels at 1.98 cents c. and f. (3.75 cents l. t.), which move was considered significant. In the third week, an improvement was noted in the market, when, after considerable sales of Cubas were made on the basis of 1-31/32 cents c. and f. (3.74 cents l. t.) for April shipment and 2 cents c and f. (3.77 cents l. t.) for May shipment, the market closed easy. This spurt in the market was ascribed to the following reasons: (1) a natural reaction from abnormally low price levels, (2) the belief that the Guma-Meyer estimate of the Cuban crop of over 5,000,000 tons was too high, (3) a broader buying interest due to expectations of an increase in the U. S. Tariff and (4) the formation of a pool by certain large Cuban interests for the disposal of the balance of their crop. In the fourth week a firmer tone developed and sales of present shipment of Cubas were made at 1-15/16 cents c. and f. (3.71 cents l. t.).

The visible stocks in the U. K., U. S., Cuba, and European statistical countries at the end of April were 6,448,000 tons as compared with 5,808,000 tons last year and 5,543,000 tons in 1927.

The total sugar production of the world is estimated at 28,344,000 metric tons for 1928-29 as compared with 26,685,000 tons for 1927-28. The sugar cane crop in raws this year is estimated at 18,781,000 metric tons as against 17,536,000 tons for last year. The total beet output for 1928-29 is estimated at 9,563,000 metric tons as against 9,149,000 tons for 1927-28. There still seems to be less justification than ever for the belief in an improvement in prices. There is an overproduction of sugar which is the main factor responsible for the decline in values.

The hope expressed in some quarters that the exceptionally cold European winter might reduce the area to be planted to beets this year was not justified since the latest information is to the effect that the areas will be slightly greater than the sowings of last year.

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

	High	Low	Latest
1929—May...	1.94	1.83	1.87
July...	2.06	1.93	1.94
Sept.....	2.10	1.98	1.98
Dec.....	2.17	2.06	2.06
Jan.....	2.19	2.08	2.08
1930—March....	2.23	2.13	2.13

Philippine Sales. During the month under review, sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast—afloats, near arrivals, and for future deliveries—amounted to 45,000 tons at prices ranging from 3.55 cents to 3.90 cents l. t. as compared with sales amounting to 23,200 tons at prices ranging from 4.28 cents to 4.61 cents l. t. during the same period last year.

Local Market:—The local centrifugal market was firm in the month under review and moderate-

ly large transactions were effected at P9.00 per picul, although limited quantities were also effected, in sympathy with the U. S. advices, at P8.75-P8.875 per picul. Muscovado prices were unchanged on the basis of P6.50 per picul for No. 3 at the beginning of the month. The market became weaker at the close of the month with quotations on the basis of P6.00 per picul for No. 3, owing to the falling off in the Chinese demand.

Crop Prospects:—With a few centrals still grinding, the centrifugal sugar production of the Philippines for 1928-29, under favorable weather conditions following the severe typhoon of last November, will be larger than the 1927-28 production; it is too early as yet to say how much the main gain will be on Luzon due very largely to exceptionally favorable weather conditions.

It is thought no discriminatory or restrictive legislation against Philippine sugar will be enacted by Congress during its present special session. An increase in the U. S. Tariff to the basis of 3 cents per lb. is hoped for in some quarters, which would mean that Cuba would pay 2.40 cents as duty instead of as at present of 1.764 cents per lb.

Philippine Exports. Exports of sugar from the Philippines for the 1928-29 crop from November 1, 1928, to April 30, 1929, amounted to 294,091 tons, segregated as follows:

	Metric Tons
Centrifugals.....	279,714
Muscovados.....	9,403
Refined.....	4,974
Total.....	294,091

Java Market:—The Java market was steady in the first week, but in the second week prices declined due to sales of further Cuban cargoes to Far Eastern countries. The following are the latest quotations:

Spot and May shipment Superiors Gs. 13 3/4 = P7.40, per P. I. picul f. o. b.

June shipment Superiors Gs. 13 = P7.02, per P. I. picul f. o. b.

July-August shipment Superiors Gs. 12 3/4 = P6.89, per P. I. picul f. o. b.

The latest estimate by Java sugar producers of the 1929 crop is placed at 3,025,000 tons.

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REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

BY RICHARD E. SHAW

Manager, International Banking Corporation



Buying rates for U. S\$ TT held firm at 3/4% p. m. until the 20th of April when heavy withdrawals, made by clients to meet the quarterly sales tax payments, so depleted the Banks' cash reserves that rates dropped to 3/8% p. m. but later reacted and closed slightly firmer. During the last ten days of April selling rates weakened perceptibly and there were general sellers of

U. S. \$ TT at 7/8% p. m. The market gave some slight indications of increasing strength at the close.

Purchases of telegraphic transfers made from the Insular Treasurer since last report have been as follows:

Week ending March 23rd.....	Nil.
Week ending March 30th.....	\$370,000
Week ending April 6th.....	1,015,000
Week ending April 13th.....	1,100,000

With minor fluctuations of 1/16 d. Sterling rates held steady with sellers of TT at 2/-7/16 and buyers at 2/-9/16.

The New York-London cross-rate closed on March 30th at 485-1/4, touched a low of 485-7/32 on April 4th, was high at 485-7/16 on April 8th and again during the period April 11th to April 17th inclusive, and was quoted at 485 5/16 on the last day of the month.

The quotation for London Bar Silver on March 30th was 25-5/16 ready and 26 forward. The

high points for April were 25-15/16 ready and 26 forward on April 2nd and April 11th, while a low of 25-5/16 ready and 25-5/16 forward was reached on April 30th.

On March 30th New York Bar Silver was quoted at 56-1/4, which was also the high point for April. The closing quotation of 54-5/8 on April 30th was the low for the month.

Telegraphic Transfers on other points were quoted as follows on the 30th of April:

Paris, 12.40; Madrid, 147 1/2; Singapore, 114 1/2; Japan, 91 3/4; Shanghai, 81; Hongkong, 98 3/4; India, 135; Java 122 3/4.

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

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



The market for both palay and rice is steady with the exception of the southern islands where demand has fallen off due to stocks on hand. The prices remain the same as those of last review except the superior class of rice which has registered a small advance being ₱9.10-₱9.15 per sack.

Advices from Saigon show demand steady and prices as a consequence advancing. This is due in part to Chinese demand. The Shanghai Rice Dealers Association estimates the present rice crop as only 5,400,000 short tons as against a normal 15,000,000 tons. This decrease is due in part to floods, insect pests, droughts, civil wars and economic chaos in the producing regions, and the demand for rice has stiffened prices in all expert countries. The reduction of certain areas devoted to rice has been noted in the

Orient, due to floods; in fact Korea permanently lost an area of some 21,000 acres of lands totally swept away by uncontrolled floods during this last season. Rice merchants of Cebu intend to import direct from Saigon, saving the high transshipping freights from Manila.

The proposed floating of an additional ₱10,000,000 of irrigation bonds for further extension of irrigation does not look like a wise move at present. There are still a number of projects unfinished, and the collection of water fees is still far from perfect. In this connection we might point out that the systems underway should insure a sufficient supply until population demands further extension. Over-production with no profitable markets is a danger to be avoided by the industry. We should make haste slowly in view of conditions affecting the rice-producer these last three years. Under normal conditions we are self-sustaining, hence further extension (at a price) is not a wise move at present.

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

BY L. ARCADIO

Acting Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company

The following commodities were received in Manila March 26 to April 25, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

	April	March
Rice, cavans.....	234,250	206,625
Sugar, piculs.....	315,784	516,768
Tobacco, bales.....	4,560	360
Copra, piculs.....	115,550	131,500
Coconuts.....	2,421,650	2,725,800
Lumber, B. F.....	357,750	318,600
Desiccated coconuts, cases.....	15,170	16,810

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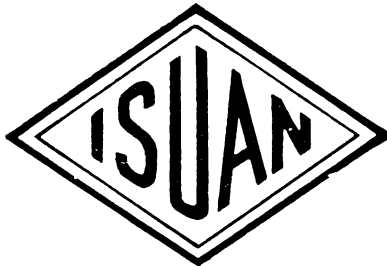
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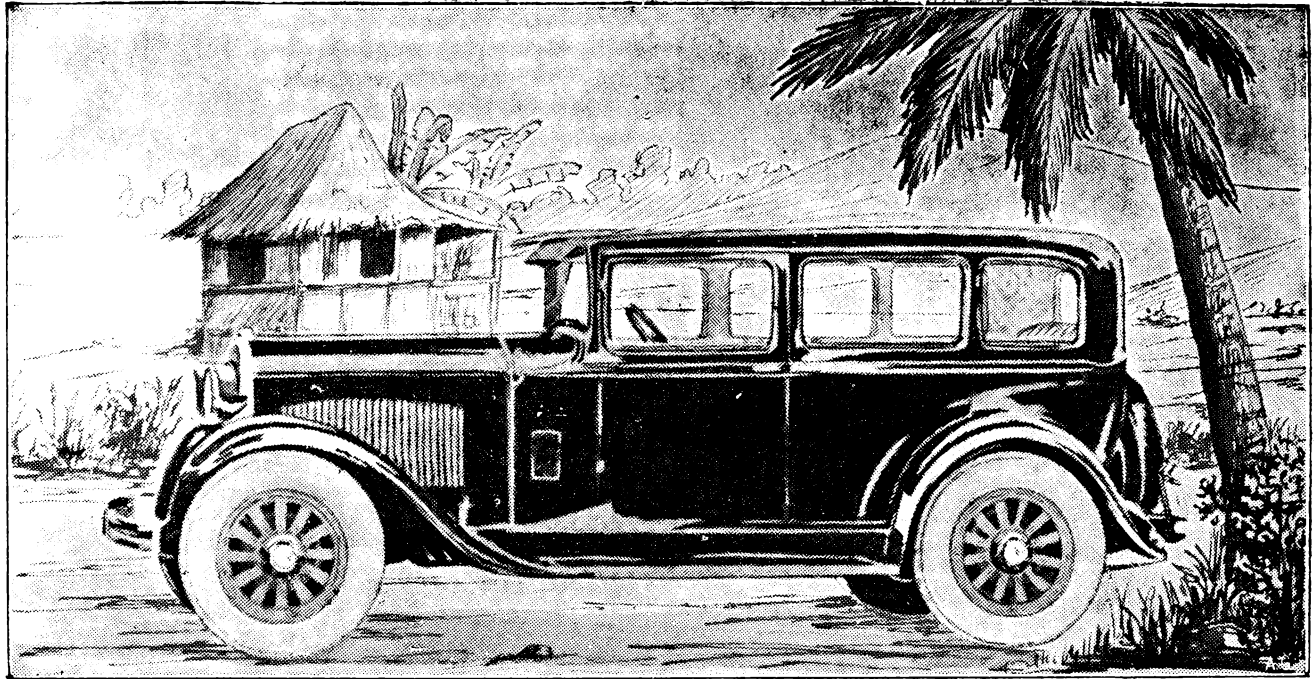
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