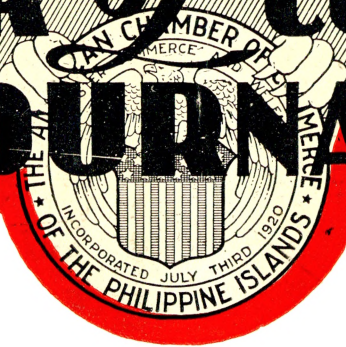


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# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

MANILA, P. I.



VOL. 9, No. 6

JUNE, 1929

Changing American Policy in the Far East.  
—Its Manifestations in the Philippines.—  
Our Own Size-Up of Governor Davis. —  
Newspaper Comment on Governor Davis,  
Summarized. — Newspaper Comment on  
Vice-Governor Gilmore, Summarized.— The  
Ben F. Wright *Habeas Corpus* Case.  
The Baños (Milkfish) Industry: Capital  
₱45,000,000.— The Legend of the *Asuang*,  
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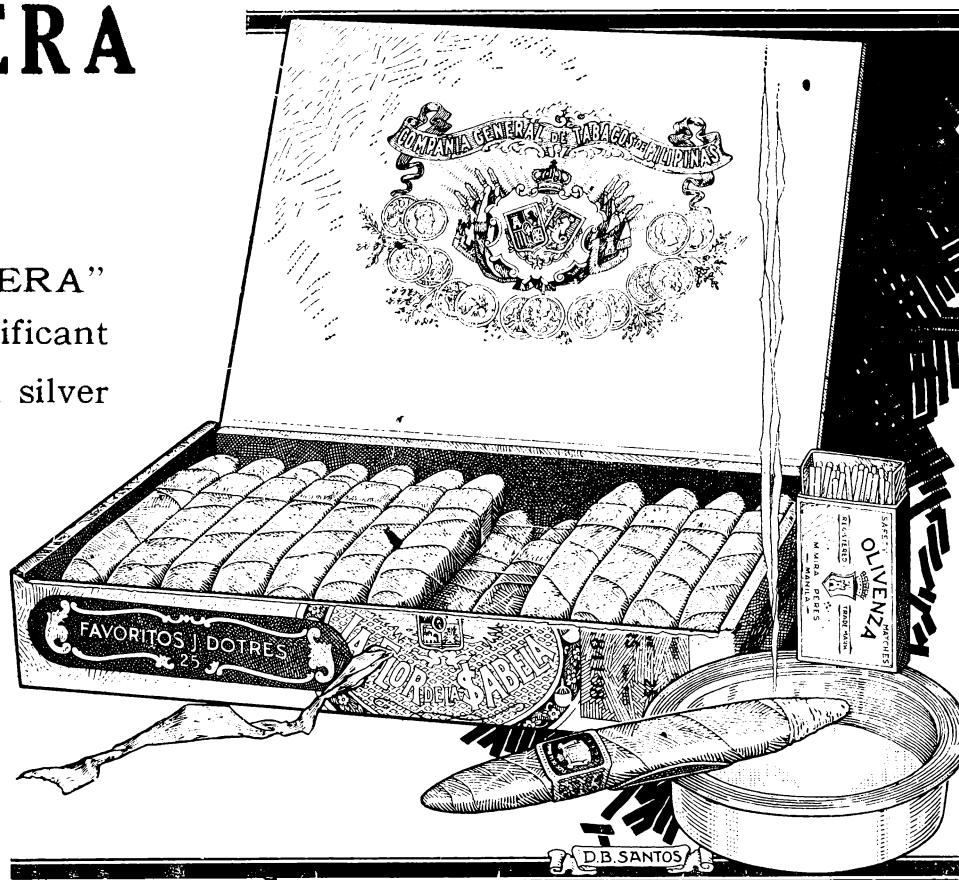
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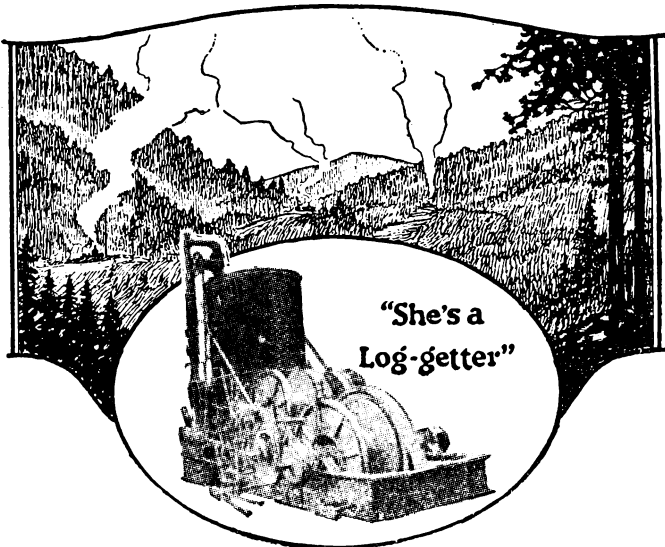
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WALTER ROBB, *Editor and Manager*

## COLONEL DAVIS SUCCEEDS COLONEL STIMSON

President Hoover was prevailed upon in May to appoint as governor general of the Philippines a man without insular experience, Colonel Dwight F. Davis, one of the Coolidge cabinetees, but a colleague whom, in his own cabinet, Mr. Hoover had not wished to retain. Colonel Davis—much is made of the military service and reserve rank of the current grist of governors general—will be in Manila July 7 and will travel across the Pacific with some of the men who are to be around him in the state council: Speaker Manuel Roxas, the papers tell us, and possibly Senator Sergio Osmeña, Agriculture Secretary Rafael Alunan and others of the mixed commission sent to Washington. As Coolidge's secretary of war toward the close of that tight-lipped administration, Colonel Davis had perfunctory cognizance, temporarily, of Philippine affairs.

He had succeeded Weeks, of Massachusetts; he himself is a Missourian, of St. Louis, but in education he is *Harvard* and he is one of fifteen members making up the Harvard council, a body with no little influence inside and outside academic circles. So the Cambridge crowd that likes to run the Philippines finds him all right—and he is wealthy. As soon as it appeared that a compromise had to be made, or when it became evident that General Frank R. McCoy's appointment, just at this juncture, might spill the beans, overnight a shift was made to Davis. The entity which Colonel Stimson placed in charge of the local administration of the Philippines—that is, those individuals of it who had not gone to Washington, notably the senate president—being queried and replying favorably, though conditionally, the compromise the president approved was made public. In due course Colonel Davis's name went to the senate, and the work of the binational Philippine junta was ratified.

Then Memorial Day came, giving time to jot down these notes.

The stipulation coupled with the senate president's approval of Colonel Davis for governor general is, that Colonel Davis adhere to Colonel Stimson's policy; and Colonel Davis announced, when he reached Washington, that he would do this. The significance of the condition is, that Stimson did not reach journey's-end; he only hurdled past some way stations, so that Colonel Davis, in following Stimson's policy, will of course be expected to go on from where his predecessor left off. The office is not yet half as weak as it might be made by diligent endeavor—the policy isn't half carried out as yet. Here is glory waiting.

Colonel Davis is second choice for the governorship, the junta (the Cambridge boys and their allies) wanted McCoy; and Colonel Stimson's pledge to McCoy is temporarily put aside. Manila is Colonel Davis's second choice, he wanted to go to Paris; that ambition waits, and the pity

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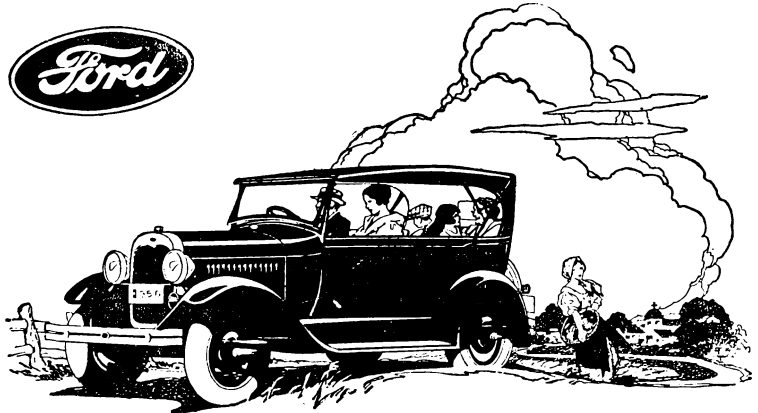
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of it is, the new American embassy in Paris is said to be really handsome and pleasantly arranged. Besides Paris . . . well, who wouldn't, being wealthy and one of the boys, wish to go to Paris and brush up his French?

Colonel Davis is also second in other respects; he is the second ex-secretary of war to be appointed governor—Lord! why can't this dignified title be enough, without the *general* tacked on?—and he is the second parvenu in insular affairs to be appointed governor by his party, the Republican, which used to have the rule of apprenticing men to the governorship by a period as vice governor. But how could that be now? The president's cabinet can't be expanded. There is no *Belo* bill in Washington, and the countries of the world, offering posts for ministers and ambassadors, are only a certain number and no more. But demands upon the president for patronage increase; the logical thing has therefore happened, and the governorship has been shifted from a career position to a political one. That, surely, is as natural as can be.

Again, in disposing of a cabinet man of your own party, whom you do not choose to have in your cabinet even though you are committed to *continue* the administration of your predecessor (who wasn't, at all times, precisely enthusiastic about your candidacy, however), the delicate question arises as to just where to send him. Maybe a minister's position, or even an ambassador's, is of lower gradation than that of a cabinet secretary. Bundling the aspirant off to Manila, to a quondam executive post still nominally such, makes it unnecessary to decide delicate questions of official etiquette. Almost anyone may be safely sent to Manila, especially when he is only going there to carry out another's policy or as a stop-gap.

In all of this—no reflection even of the slightest upon Colonel Davis. Practical politics is *practical*, and the sole aim here has been to set down some of its manifestations in relation to the fact that the islands now have Dwight F. Davis for His Excellency, the Governor General.

Whatever conditions and expedients may adhere to the appointment of a governor, no governor ought to be prejudged. Judgment should be, as in this instance it is, held in abeyance until facts of actual administration occur upon which to base an opinion coolly and impartially. But in feeling so, it does not follow that one need write, for a sophisticated audience, with the credulous enthusiasm of the boy, anticipating the summer picnic, applauding the droll stories of his Sunday School superintendent.

Essentially, Colonel Davis is a wealthy man (by inheritance), well married, who has gone in for a public career. Though Manila may not be Paris, he will certainly find himself as cordially welcomed here, by all, as if Malacañang and the murmuring Pasig, humming with mosquitoes, had been the dream of his whole manhood. It is even entirely reasonable to

expect from him a good administration; and that of course implies that while he may arrive in Manila expecting to stay but a short time, and make way for McCoy, he will possibly settle down to a long period of public effort in the islands.

From his western breeding he cannot have entirely recovered, which signifies that the pioneer problems here will make their appeal. As a Missourian, he believes in low taxes and careful expenditures, one may suspect; and if such is the case, from certain existing conditions he will be unable to withhold his executive interest. So it will go, new and intriguing matters arising daily to challenge him to effort. Colonel Davis will naturally begin as a social governor, much inclined to let *George* do the heavy work; but it is as good a bet as any that he will not end that way.

In one field particularly, where active interest is needed, he will probably bestir himself quite early. That field comprises parks and playgrounds and amateur athletics and sports. It is important, of a piece with what most distinguishes Colonel Davis's career thus far, his aldermanic work in St. Louis. To have parks, to have conservatories of art and the arts, of flowers and ferns, and to organize the energies of youth in clean sports and play—these would be no mean things for any governor to do, systematically, as matters of major attention, and to stamp his name upon the achievement.

Governor Gilmore would have soon got round to it, and the governor who does get round to building bridges upstream on the Pasig to accommodate cross-town traffic now so annoying to so many thousands of the humbler folk of Manila, will do something tangibly renowned. Again, the governor who persuades the government to cease building grandiose office palaces in the capital, until the rivers are bridged that now, with only bamboo ferries, impede traffic and take toll of commerce, will make an undying name for himself. Colonel Davis will soon discover plenty to do. It is possible, if not probable, that he will undertake it, gradually become absorbed in it and forget his nostalgia, and that he will conduct a prolonged and effective administration.

Finally, if Colonel Davis comes no closer to carrying on Colonel Stimson's policy in Manila than President Hoover, so far, has come to carrying on his predecessor's in Washington, then Colonel Davis's reported pledges will be no particular handicap if he decides to run the job to suit himself. His breeding, more than his eminence with want of insular experience, greatly recommends him.

—W. R.



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## Changing American Policy in the Orient— Its Manifestations in the Philippines

The publicity recently given the fact that there is objection on the part of Japan to transferring Minister MacMurray, diplomat by career, from Peking to Tokio, where he would be America's ambassador, has rather more than casual significance. It is reasonable to assume that an international understanding lies behind it, and that Japan's foreign office has not violated America's confidence. The objections specify that MacMurray seems often to act independently in China, when concurrent action by the several powers would be more desirable. Concerning tax matters and extraterritoriality, and willingness for treaty revisions, America so acted—taking the lead in letting a bad situation grow worse, before applying drastic remedies, perhaps.

Aggravation of the situation has continued until millions are reported starving, the tuchuns are once more at each other's throats and the authority of Nanking is challenged in the field. Has it come time to tighten up? At least it is reasonable to conjecture that the time for firmness is approaching, and that America prepares herself—America who never enters alliances, but does frequently undertake concurrent action with other powers. That Japan and England have an understanding hardly admits of doubt; and that America under Hoover will veer toward a policy inducing peace among the Chinese is a reasonable assumption.

Modification, toward more consistent cooperation, a policy holding China to her responsibilities, may be anticipated from the Hoover administration. The Chinese number a fourth of the world's population, and China, not Russia, is the key to world peace. This was the dictum of John Hay, who, as secretary of state, got America to acquire the Philippines in furtherance of his China policy, which was that of opening the doors of the empire and letting America in where she had once stepped out. He wanted to do this because of trade; it was the first time since the Civil War that the necessity for overseas trade had pressed upon America, and China was found closed up. That necessity is once more acute, and the residual legatees of the Hay tradition are at the helm of the ship of state. No matter that Hoover had to be introduced to Colonel Stimson—"for God, for country and for Yale." Root, Taft, Hughes, Forbes and the rest wanted Stimson in Kellogg's place, and they put him there—a man who in Manila had chafed because his own publicity was crowded out of the overseas news by the Kellogg world-peace pacts, at which he sneered.

There is much cold calculation in the state department now, and more outside of it to draw from. There will be changes whenever material interests dictate them, and specious reasons, for the dictation of the public, will be abundant. Possibly there is honesty coupled with this, but it is that type of honesty which relies upon the other fellow to go over the *hoss* he is trading for. Eleven months' experience of it in Manila should teach this much. What has

prevailed in foreign policy during eight years is now no longer handicapped by amateur statesmen and those outside the inner circle.

Let the light thus gathered be turned upon the Philippines. What may be in store for these islands is of most interest. Here, too, the policy of letting the pot boil until it pops over may be discerned; but such abeyances, to those who have some conception of what they entail, are disquieting.

For the past several years a perceptible weakening of the insular executive has been in progress. Wood, as governor, endeavored in vain to reinvest the office with the powers which had been dispersed from it. He wanted thorough-going support in Washington; he never got it, and what support did come from there seemed to derive from the president personally (not Harding, but Coolidge after him) and not from the war department. He doggedly held on until fatally ill, and his vice governor may be said to have deprived himself of the opportunity to become governor (as things are presently going) by adhering to Wood's views as to the propriety and public advantage of an independent executive. It was said that he too favored using the federal internal revenue from Philippine products sold in America, mainly from cigars, which accrues to the Philippine treasury, for adequate executive administration; so that if disagreement with the executive led the legislature to curtail appropriations, funds would be adequate anyway. It was also said that his veto of the bill from the Philippine legislature which was the forerunner of the *Belo* bill which Colonel Stimson approved—a bill drafted to substitute the *Kress* bill in congress, just referred to—made him *persona non grata* with the insular dictatorship and barred his promotion to the governorship of the islands, despite his widely acknowledged qualifications for that office.

About the time of General Wood's death, indeed, there was quite a movement in Washington toward rehabilitating the office of the insular governor. But it came to nothing, it has now waned altogether. Colonel Stimson was made governor; the precedent of appointing a man without insular experience has now been followed by appointment of Colonel Dwight F. Davis to the post.

Colonel Stimson showed his inclination to rely upon the insular dictatorship (a term used in an analytical, not a disparaging, sense) by reestablishing a state council such as had functioned in lieu of an earlier governor. In this council the dictatorship is incorporated; even such fundamental executive obligations as the choice of cabinet members, who are members of the council too, and the selection of judges devolve upon the council. The voluntary surrender of executive powers, otherwise independent and unhampered, may be conjectured from this. There is ample justification of the belief on the part of the public that the dictatorship manipulates the reins of government, and, on the

part of government officials, that their tenure of office depends upon pleasing the dictatorship, in which is combined a dominating influence upon the nominal executive and the legislature alike. Nor does this influence stop short of the courts.

Another degradation of the governor's office has been effected, which entails a consequent further weakening of the position. This consists in ascertaining beforehand that the dictatorship will be pleased with the president's choice for governor. Thus exercising at least nugatory power, if the dictatorship is not always able to get precisely the man it prefers for governor, it is able to prevent the appointment of a man it doesn't want. It had its understanding with Colonel Stimson prior to his appointment; it was queried, and it replied favorably, prior to Colonel Davis's appointment. So sure is it of its ground that it now believes the United States will never appoint a governor who does not have its approval, and one of its chief spokesmen has so intimated.

Incidentally, the approval given Colonel Davis is conditioned upon his adherence to Colonel Stimson's policy; such has already been his declaration, published in Manila newspapers May 27. Governors inexperienced in the islands are preferred.

Ground has been given also in the case of the vice governor's post. Sagacious maneuvering through one means and another tends to estrange the vice governor from the governor's fullest confidence, and so to deprive the latter, to a degree, of the counsel an experienced insular administrator should be able to give him. Degrading the vice governor's office makes it easier to convert the governorship into what it has actually become, strictly a political office and not one that follows, as formerly, upon due apprenticeship to it in the vice governorship. Until January of this year, official social precedence placed the vice governor next the governor as the second man in the land. But subsequently, Colonel Stimson having obtained an opinion upon the point from Colonel Davis's department (of war), the vice governor stands third in the line and the commanding general is interposed between the two executives.

Does this look toward turning the vice governor's office over to the dictatorship? Whether it does or not, it is one with the policy, of major importance in this discussion, of weakening the executiveship—giving ground there in order to gain it elsewhere.

Let no one suppose this to be a criticism of what is transpiring. It is an effort, rather, at exposition, for the guidance of those the actual situation may affect. Names are avoided as much as possible; personal feeling is suppressed. What is observed as happening to the governor's office, is repeated as to the insular auditor's, through the medium of the courts. The islands' supreme court repeatedly assumes jurisdiction in cases the auditor is endeavoring to handle in accordance with his view of the powers of his office. Rightly or wrongly, the auditor is thus made far less a responsible officer of accounts than his predecessors were; the succeeding opinions of the court, with their *obiter dicta* voluminously appended, are diminishing the

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authority hitherto pertaining to the auditor's office.

Seemingly it is considered a matter of little importance that this is done; but, in such a situation as that prevailing in the Philippines, too much is *seeming* that appears on the surface, and too little is hard actuality. A deliberate policy of *laissez faire*, such as is only too evidently being pursued, will make no furore over anyone's depriving an auditor of his blue pencil. For when confusion becomes worse confounded, special agents will arrive in Manila with the bond money from the United States; they will control expenditures. That gesture may well be the first intimation that the trap has been sprung, the quarry seized upon.

Now there is opposed to all this looseness of administration, an objective; for it is elemental that men do not voluntarily forfeit power, rather they seek its aggrandizement.

Giving ground in one quarter, where is ground being taken in another? It is being taken in the field of organized capital mobilized to

exploit both the industries and the lands of these islands, which languish for the impetus of such an agency—the agency of *big money*.

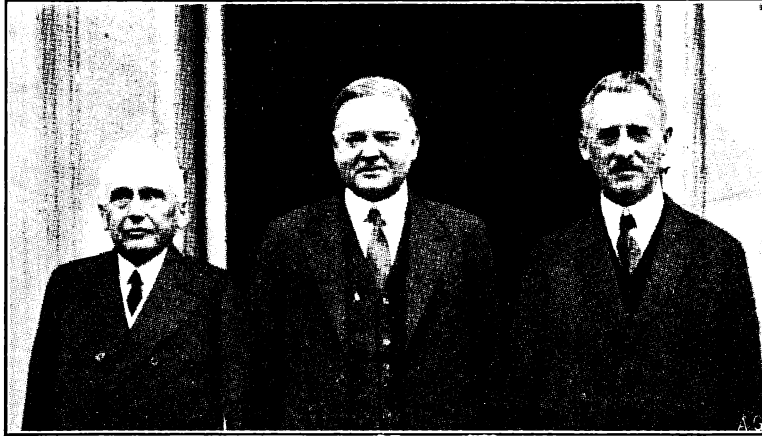
For the California Packers Association's ambition to grow pineapples, there has been made a reservation of more than 14,000 hectares of land in Bukidnon in accordance with the *Alunan* plan (as set forth in this review last month). Rubber desires to pass the experimental and small-capital stage; it could absorb its hundreds of millions of dollars. It is presently discouraged by the restrictive land laws and the amendments to which Colonel Stimson was belatedly converted, but the natural conditions invite it. (The land-law amendments, by the way, are one of the acts of the Stimson administration which received no local publicity and were, perhaps inadvertently, omitted from at least some of the published lists of acts of the legislature approved by the governor general. Usually, in an agricultural country, land legislation is considered important). Machinery has been successfully introduced, and it is more than probable that the modern exploitation of the islands' fiber resources will claim its millions of agricultural capital and its kingdoms of public domain. A few intimate lines from the war department's bureau of insular affairs (where administration of the Philippines is centered) under Colonel Davis may be appropriate here:

"The talk everywhere is of the Philippines. . . . They point to the four hundred millions in China across the way who could be made available by a very slight modification of our immigration laws."

What is affecting government here is this new influence, that of the concessionist, who is essentially indifferent to the quality of local government, be it good or bad. He, with his large interests, producing staples and necessities for the homeland, will always have quick recourse to ample protection; and his primary interest in the country will be its soil. He will sell overseas, buy overseas; his local outlay will be only to labor, and his influence will naturally be exerted toward securing immigration. He is destined, it goes without saying, to have his

troubles. He is no less destined to be a factor in the game, and not very much concerned with what happens to the local resident and the inhabitants—except as his interests are directly involved.

He is only one force, but a powerful well organized one which, very properly, for its own good, means to wield influence where influence really counts. He is an expert fellow who can, with his millions, make fallow lands flourish and the marts of the islands hum with industry.



From *Review of Reviews*  
Kellogg in a double-breasted, President Hoover in a plain sack coat, and Stimson in formal cut-away

## Historical Spots in Manila

*The Ayuntamiento.*—In Spanish times this building was the city hall.\* In this building, over the front veranda, General Wesley Merritt's flag was flung to the breezes August 13, 1898, a confirmation of the American occupation of the city. On a rostrum built for the ceremony, facing the Ayuntamiento and the old *Plaza de Armas*, renamed Plaza de McKinley, Taft took the oath of office as Civil Governor of the Islands July 1, 1901. He was the first and only civil governor, succeeding the last of the military governors, Major General Arthur MacArthur. Taft's audience, down in the plaza, were the regulars and volunteers of the army who were throwing in their lot with the country they were helping, or had helped, in pacifying, who were ready to assume the responsibilities of peace by entering the insular civil service, provided for in the first act of the Taft commission, sitting in the Ayuntamiento September 19, 1900.

Taft was followed in the Ayuntamiento by Luke E. Wright (the first chief executive of the islands bearing the title governor general, which Taft arranged for as secretary of war), Henry C. Ide, James F. Smith, W. Cameron Forbes and Francis B. Harrison; and under General Wood, after Harrison, the executive offices were removed to the new executive building at Malacañang. Taft had been preceded by military governors from Merritt and Otis to MacArthur, father of our present distinguished department commander, and this military interim between war and the beginning of peace—that *Pax Romana* which America seems so deft in establishing—has never received the critical attention it deserves. It remains a thrilling chapter, unwritten, in the national annals and those of the nation's land forces. Until recently, two major laws promulgated in this interim, the marriage act and the code of criminal procedure, remained on the insular statutes as written; the first was modified, not with entire success, two years ago, and the other still remains the law of the land.

The first act of the Americansoldiers who took quarters in the Ayuntamiento, was to distribute rations from their knapsacks to the caretakers and their families, who were terrified by the unwonted proceedings and, fearful of going out to market, half starved.

The bureau of archives, housed in the Ayuntamiento, has unbroken records dating back to Legaspi's commission as an *adelantado* from

\*It is still a municipal property, and one which should be converted into a museum and art gallery and preserved carefully for its historical interest in Spanish and American times.

But he is no altruist, his business is to turn a profit with the enormous sums entrusted to his management. In his behalf the government has traded away so much, for him there is so much seeming autonomy. But he is largely a law unto himself. For his rubber, his pineapples, his fiber, navies move. Things are let go, until it is time to better them. Then there is peremptory reformation. Have the Philippines unwittingly undergone *caribbeanization*? Possibly, or one may say partly, perhaps. This article is prompted by the frequent criticisms of governmental irregularities, the demeanor of the executive, the alleged prevalence of *squeeze*. As if such conditions were strange, or subject to improvement. It is all, essentially, quite the other way. A new norm prevails in Philippine public affairs.

Government, especially its impeccability, is not the primary objective of administration nowadays: pride in the oldtime civil service goes out with the past. Colonel Stimson proclaimed himself the harbinger of a new era. So, truly, he was—the era of the concessionist, of him whose crops crown a thousand hills. But Colonel Stimson was but the messenger of the luscious gods. Ceres had ordered that crops be sown, and the era was as sure to dawn as common knowledge of the fertility of the islands' idle acres was to spread throughout the world.

Now it is to deal with.

(Concluded on page 18)

Philip II in 1565, and the copy bears Philip's *rubrica* or signet mark. With the rise of academic interest in orientalia of every sort, among the progressive universities of America, these records will be valuable source material; but it is a fact that they are carelessly handled, and, piled helter-skelter in the passageways of the courts, of which there are two spacious ones, at the time of the American occupation they were subject to unwitting vandalism—the soldiers using them as old paper, apparently worthless, for one purpose and another.

The kitchen police resorted to them for fuel! The old records, however, are parchment bound, on handmade paper known as *catalan*, and inscribed in the faultless script which the friars taught the native scribes employed by the Spanish government. Types of this *escribiente*, or scrivener, are still found in some of the government offices, including the archives bureau. They are like characters out of Dickens.

One charm of Manila is its blending of the new and the old. This writing of which we have just been speaking is, for example, plainly influenced by the chirography of the Chinese—hence, in part, its preciseness. Room after room in the archives, by the way, is wholly devoted to records of the Chinese, who always formed a special community under Spain—were limited in privileges, but specially taxed.

*La Fuerza Santiago*—Fort Santiago: Citadel of Manila. Here, of course, has been American army headquarters from the outset, and an American contribution to the old fort is its excellent reference library—accessible by special permission. Fort Santiago dates from the founding of Manila, May 19, 1571, and work upon it and upon the city's walls and bulwarks continued almost throughout the entire Spanish period. The dungeons, the *black hole of Manila*, a windowless strongroom where prisoners rounded up in one of the disturbances incident to the Bonifacio revolt (of 1896) were suffocated, the little guardroom where Rizal, martyr and pamphleteer of reform, spent his last night on earth—these and many other details are points of interest.

There should be a guidebook to the fort, and encouragement to the tourist to visit it. It was not in later Spanish times, as it was made under America, general military headquarters. It was a school for cadets, and headquarters were at the *Estado Mayor* on calle Arroceros, as the name indicates. The superstructure of the fort, for offices, is an American addition. The name of Governor Dasmariñas, of the 16th century, is



connected with the building of the fort and the walls, but dozens of his successors had a hand in the work. Legend says that when Philip was told that the walls of Manila were completed, he stood upon the council table and strained his vision toward the city, saying that they had cost so much that he supposed they should be visible from his capital!

The walls served the *republic*, such was the community designated, well on many an occasion; and at least once they served to preserve the city from annihilation at the hands of the Chinese, who had either been scared into revolt or had plotted the city's destruction. The officers of the engineering corps of the American army, who wrote a detailed report on Fort Santiago and the walls of Manila, opined that the defenses were then, in 1900, by no means obsolete; and that there might be occasions when their protection would even yet be a blessing to the city.

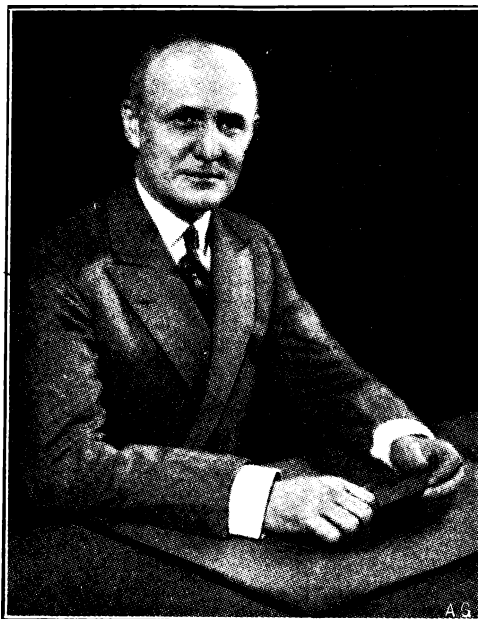
Only the part of the walls from the Dominican church (of the Rosary, a first rate example of Gothic cathedral architecture) to the ordnance section of the fort was demolished by the Americans, when peremptory word came from Washington to desist. This timely intervention by some thoughtful authority has preserved to posterity *old Manila* almost intact as in medieval times, and reputed by learned travelers to be unique, in being so preserved, among the cities of its period. In other words, in old Manila, with miles of bulwarked walls, casual observer and scholar alike behold the best existing example of the medieval citadel and town. Every thoughtful person, reflecting upon the relative evanescence of the work of human hands, should lend his influence to the perpetuation of this heroic heritage from the golden age of Spain.

The architecture of Manila is as yet amorphous, partaking of all forms and none, with notable exceptions. One conspicuous exception is the residence of E. A. Perkins on Dewey boulevard, planned by Mrs. Perkins and meticulously adhering to the Spanish mission style. This single example, and there may be others less noteworthy, indicates the valuable esthetic influence the old city is to have upon our architecture when our journeymen in the profession grow weary of copying and set themselves the task of creating and adapting. When

Edward Price Bell, world-famed journalist who knows his England and his Europe well, visited Manila a few years ago, one evening at sunset we motored from downtown over the Jones bridge, along Magallanes drive and out through the walled city to Bonifacio drive, the oldtime Malecon. Thence he had a view back toward the city, and he exclaimed with rapture:

"Now I know why you love Manila—for her character! The city has a character of its own, distinct, recognizable, seductive in its peculiar charm!"

Of how many cities may that be truthfully



Review of Reviews photo

A NEW "DOLLAR" IN U. S.

Paul W. Chapman, an investment banker of Chicago was not known to newspapers nor to *Who's Who in America* when he bought the eleven ships of the United States Lines recently—the *Leviathan* and ten other liners—for \$16,500,000. He is 48 years old. He owns the dock railway at Hoboken, the connecting link between ocean ships and nine trunk-line U. S. railways. He manufactures an airplane having a cruising capacity of 4,000 miles with 25 passengers aboard, and he plans combining airplane traffic with the speed of his new ships to cut the voyage time between America and Europe.—John F. Sinclair writes about him in the May *Review of Reviews*.

said, especially American cities? One may feel it in New York; one senses the growing pains of a Chicago or a Detroit, and looks forward to their maturity; and in San Francisco, another metropolis with a mission background, he feels more than the ephemeral and the expedient round about him. Boston certainly purveys the culture of New England; and there is Baltimore, and there are smaller cities that are not all *middletowns*. But even so, there is no *Manila* among them all—none rivaling her, imbued as she is with the nobility of four centuries of proselyting and indefatigable civilization, impinging stubbornly upon a paganism that will not altogether be put down. Out of this, of course, in architecture, in everything, one does not always obtain beauty; he does, however, discern distinctiveness.

**The Hubbell Monument.** At the west end of plaza Cervantes, in front of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, stands the monument to George Hubbell, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, an American consul who died in Manila, the inscription says, in 1831. This is one of the oldest records of Americans in the Philippines, but Americans, colloquially known as *Boston-esses*, traded with Manila and established themselves ashore in the city as soon as Spain opened the islands to foreign commerce at the opening of the 19th century; and when Hubbell of Bridgeport was consul, there existed a community which gave reason for the position. In predicting the return of Americans to the islands, Rizal had probably carefully studied the commercial records. Americans were here for two or three generations, leading the way in trade, until the Civil War and pioneering the American west absorbed for a period of twenty years the energies of her young men; and with this task over Americans returned to Manila. The soldiers discovered Hubbell's monument in a warehouse, and high command brought it forth to be set up where it now stands—the oldest American monument known in the islands.

Nothing is known of its history, perhaps the guild of foreign merchants had it made. Monuments are not always erected when they are sculptored; it was a matter of twenty years between the time France gave *Liberty* to America and the time it was erected in New York harbor; and during that period the monument lay in a warehouse, duty unpaid!

This reference will give occasion to close this paper with references to other monuments in Manila. The monument to Magellan, at Magellan circle back of the Intendencia building, was designed to be erected at Mactan, where the great navigator was killed. But, put ashore from the ship that brought it from Spain, it was too cumbersome for the interisland craft, report has it, and so it remains in Manila. Legaspi and his navigator, Father Urdaneta, the Augustinian missionary, were, however, the founders of Manila. Their monument, too, a heroic bronze piece now adorning the old gun-monument opposite the east entrance of the Manila Hotel, was discovered by the Americans during their occupation period in a warehouse of the customhouse—the bronze sword hilt gone, the base pillaged and sold to a Chinese junkie. The missing paraphernalia replaced with the Americans assumed the duty of choosing a site for the monument and erecting it.

Burnham monument, on Burnham square, a memorial to the great Chicagoan who planned modern Manila and Baguio, rests deserted for the time being, as a stroke of lightning felled it a few years ago.

The monument to Arthur W. Fergusson, first American executive secretary, who was a rough part of the early civil régime, stands in Plaza Fergusson in Ermita. A plaque commemorates the name of Taft, on Taft avenue, being erected at the junction of the avenue with Calle Padre Burgos, and trees planted by Taft and his staff are growing on the old Luneta, General Wood having caused them to be protected with iron railings. Dewey is remembered in the city's most elegant boulevard, a thoroughfare which one day may unite the city he blockaded with the city where he raised the American flag aloft May 1, 1898—old Cavite.

One landmark in old Manila has an intimate connection with Arthur Fergusson, whose work would have been less conspicuously brilliant

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had he failed of learning the Spanish language. The place of his contact with Spaniards and Spanish-speaking friends, daily, year after year, is the *Palma de Mallorca*, a hostelry in yellow paint on calle Real, of course in old Manila. At a little round table here, among cronies of his genial kidney, Fergusson held forth daily—in an atmosphere as stimulating as that of an oldtime English coffeehouse. Among the habitués of the place, and a guest at the round table, was Fergusson's assistant, who succeeded him as executive secretary, Frank W. Carpenter, Governor Forbes's amanuensis, and real source of accurate information, in the preparation of his book on the Philippines. These reliable servants of the Philippine government owed their effectiveness to their acquisition of the language; and Carpenter did not stop with Spanish as a second mother-tongue, but mastered Tagalog too, if not several other dialects. This information is imparted for what it is worth; at least it shows that the educated American can become a versatile polyglot, when he wishes to, and make it pay.

Men of the Fergusson and Carpenter type had a chivalry of their own making. All during his service in the government, Carpenter kept *Box A*, into which he tossed a copy of every document he handled (and they were thousands, of the most important) and notes of his own on special incidents and the character and conduct of men and officials—notes showing when they wobbled, when they failed to play the game, or maybe when they did play it magnificently—the good and the bad together, all in the tell-tale *Box A*. This, altogether, was a priceless record, an exhaustless treasure for the historian

and the novelist alike, and for the biographer. And what, in the end, did Frank Carpenter do with *Box A*? Upon leaving Manila, or somewhere upon his route home to Boston, he opened it up and destroyed, personally, so that he would know that it was done, every paper it contained!

Some of the information was too devastating, and he concluded that the fairest way was to consign it all to limbo without discrimination. So, though there is much of history left in Manila, there is no *Box A*; and as a consequence, many a reputation, otherwise perilous, is secure of historical renown. The oldtimers were about the last of the Victorians, not the early of Albert's happy days, but the late, of the God-fearing widow—of that contemporary American period that doted upon Howells and started Teddy trust-busting. They had a certain code to which they held, a peculiar mixture of sin and saintliness that dated them with the period the internal-combustion engine put an end to.

Such were the Americans who occupied Manila and stayed to found the new community.

A toast to their pluck and their virtues. As to their vices, if such they had or have—for many are our neighbors still, and many seek nepenthe of Manila days in the homeland—overboard with *Box A*! If there are permanent American objects of history in Manila, they are mostly of their building. It is very hard to write even a little, reminiscently, without digressing to pay them deserved honor.

The above was hastily prepared, hence its discursiveness, as an address to the Manila Sojourners' Club, May 28.—Ed.

## Manila's Baños—Milkfish—Industry

This article is extracted from the paper on the baños industry of the Philippines published in the current number of *The Philippine Journal of Science*. It is the work of Herre and Mendoza, and for complete data the reader is directed to it. Obviously, an industry dating from unknown antiquity, which engages a goodly share of the capital of the islands' senate president, and altogether, only in the environs of Manila, ₱45,000,000, is something to know something about. The same industry flourishes in the Dutch East Indies. There it is wholly in the hands of the Chinese, and here Filipinos have an important if not a major share of it. The native words *garonjin* and *hatirin* apply to the baños, the milkfish of English, at varying stages of growth.—Ed.

Of more than sixteen hundred kinds of fishes recorded from the Philippines, baños is the first in importance. It is by far the leading fish in Manila markets, and is the product of an industry in which over 45,000,000 pesos are invested around Manila Bay alone. Baños is the daily staple animal diet of tens of thousands of Manilans, and in the typhoon season is the only cheap fish available. Baños is shipped almost daily either by train or motor truck from Hagonoy, Bulacan, Navotas, and Malabon to various towns of Mountain, Pangasinan, Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Pampanga, Laguna,

Batangas, and Tayabas Provinces. In the interior towns of the above-named provinces baños in all forms finds a very good market and plays an important part in the diet of all classes.

In suitable natural localities, with fairly favorable marketing facilities, the culture of baños is one of the most profitable industries in the Philippines. Throughout a large part of the Islands one monsoon may bring a glut of fish to the shores, with a corresponding scarcity during the opposite monsoon. In every such locality baños ponds are desirable and profitable,

if the countryside is at all thickly settled, even though there is no large town close at hand.

The baños feeds upon diatoms and other plankton organisms, the leaves of submerged flowering plants, and algæ; it consumes large quantities of the filamentous green algæ. The fry feeds upon plankton and the surface scum on the muddy bottom of quiet shallow bays and tidal creeks. When food is plentiful the baños grows very rapidly.

The baños is among the most prolific of fishes. One of the ovaries of a ripe female taken in Subic Bay on April 10, 1927, measured 330 millimeters in length, 89 in extreme breadth (35 at the anterior, and 24 at the posterior, extremity), 40 in extreme thickness, and weighed 450 grams. The other ovary was equally large but had been damaged in removal. Baños eggs are very small. The ovaries of this specimen contained 3,415 eggs per gram. One ovary contained about 1,530,000 eggs; therefore, the fish had about 3,060,000 ripe eggs ready to spawn. This fish was about three-fourths of a meter in length. It is a safe assumption that fish half again as large would contain many more eggs.

In Batavia, Java, Dr. A. L. G. Seunier examined the roe of a fish 1,120 millimeters long, including the caudal fin (probably about 940 or 950 millimeters in real length). The roe weighed 1,304 grams, and one gram contained 4,370 eggs, making a total of about 5,700,000 eggs in the whole roe.

It seems probable that a baños never contains less than a million and a half eggs, and that a very large female may have in excess of 7,000,000 eggs. Baños average 3,000,000 eggs and can only be exceeded, if at all, by the cod, which has been known to have about 9,000,000 eggs.

The minute baños fry swim in vast shoals near the shore line of shallow sandy coasts and enter estuaries and tidal creeks. They come in with the advancing flood tide and go out with the ebb, and therefore are always surrounded by fresh, cool, but shallow water. A knowledge of this fact is fundamental to the successful culture of baños.

The capture of baños fry (kawag-kawag in Tagalog) is a very important industry. The flat sandy coasts of Balayan and Batangas Bays, Batangas Province, Luzon, furnish by far the largest quantity. The annual license fees for catching baños fry in Batangas Province during April, May, and June amount to about 100,000 pesos. The fry captured are shipped to Malabon and other points on Manila Bay, there being no baños ponds in Batangas Province.

The fry are caught in exceedingly fine-meshed nets, made of coarse sinamay (abacá cloth). Most of them are caught from the middle of April to the latter part of June, but they can sometimes be caught during the early part of July.

When captured, the fry are about 10 millimeters long and exceedingly slender. They are so small and transparent as to be nearly invisible. As soon as possible they are placed in low, wide-mouthed, pot-bellied, unglazed, earthenware jars (palayok or palyok), some of which have a capacity of about 15 liters each, and others 30 liters. From about 1,500 to a little over 2,000 fry are placed in the 15-liter jar and 3,000 to 3,500 in the 30-liter jar. The jar is then covered with a piece of the base of a leaf stem, or petiole, from the areca, or betel-nut, palm. This is the most critical stage in the handling of baños. A little carelessness may ruin the whole stock in the jar. The jar should be kept filled with clean water so that the fry may move about freely, and should be handled carefully to avoid injuring the tender fry.

After the dealer has sorted the fry, the purchaser counts them. Manifestly, it would be impracticable to count the fry in all the jars, which sometimes number 500, so an average is usually taken by counting the contents of ten jars. In counting the fry a wide-mouthed china bowl is dipped into a jar and filled with water and fry. Then a clam shell is dipped into the china bowl and several fry are taken up in it. The counter calls out the number of fry in the clam shell and the number is checked by two tellers. This operation is repeated until all the fry in the jar have been counted. When all

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the fry in the selected jars have been counted the total number is divided by 10 and the result thus obtained is taken as the average number of fry in each jar. The average multiplied by the total number of jars gives the total number of fry in all the jars.

Fry are bought and sold by the ten thousand, or *laca*. The price varies at present (1927) from 15 to 50 pesos per ten thousand, according to the season and place. In general the price is lower in the vicinity of Malabon, and higher in Bulacan, Pampanga, and Bataan; it is also higher early in the season as the best fry are then available. The danger of heavy rainfall during the latter part of May and in June also reduces the price, since heavy rains cool the ponds and reduce the salinity of the water, weakening or even killing the fry.

According to the belief of old men in Batangas Province, bangos fry originate in the following way: When the water is dried up and the soil exposed in swampy places in the interior, during the dry season, the ground is heated by the sun and stirred into life. Light rain falling on it then causes the fry to form, and they are washed down by the river into the sea. As proof of their story the narrators point to the abundance of bangos fry in the mouths of creeks and rivers.

In many parts of the Visayas and Luzon it is believed that bangos, and also buan-buan and bid-bid, are generated spontaneously in fishponds. This is because the minute fry, entering with the flood tide, are overlooked.

The bangos fishpond industry is really a major industry, and is a source of large revenue to the government of several provinces, even to some that have not a fishpond within the boundaries. Bulacan Province, with 3,193 hectares of land devoted to the fishpond industry, receives 118,000 pesos annually from taxes on its fishponds; while Batangas Province, with no fishpond within its boundaries, collects about 100,000 pesos from municipal licenses for catching bangos fry. These fry are sold to growers about Manila.

It is impossible to state the exact amount of land devoted to fishponds about Manila Bay, but the approximate areas in the various prov-

The returns from bangos ponds vary greatly and depend upon the management, the distance to market, the cost of transportation, and the weather conditions.

The best fishponds, carefully managed, yield an annual income of 300 pesos per hectare. There are only a few owners, however, who get such good results. Some ponds bring in about 250 pesos per hectare; only ponds kept in very good condition do this well. Third-class ponds make a profit of 200 pesos a hectare each year. Ponds kept in good condition should do better than this, unless they are far from a good market and have poor transportation.

Salt-water fishponds in which bangos are reared are called "plaisdaan" in Tagalog, "pocóc" in Pangasinan, "pocóc," "potót," and "lapát" in Ilocano, and "ponong" in Visayan. They vary in size from one-eighth of a hectare to 68 hectares as on the estate of Carlos Palanca, near Hagonoy, Bulacan. A system of fishponds under one management may contain hundreds of hectares, as the Ayala and the Carlos Palanca estates in Bulacan and Pampanga.

Large areas of swampland or tidal flats suitable for fishponds occur along the sea coast in many localities in the Philippines. In general, four factors are of prime importance in choosing a site; namely, the soil, the vegetation, the proximity of a deep tidal stream, and the market.

*The vegetation.*—The ideal land for a fishpond site is peat or tule land, as there is practically no clearing to do. As soon as the dikes and the sluice gates are built everything is ready for use. The commonest type of salt-water swamp in the Philippines and next best for fishpond purposes is nipa-swamp land. The nipa palm is easily cut off. It is not necessary to remove all the plants and stumps before using the land for a fishpond; in fact, it is often advisable to leave a few trees for shade. When the leaves are kept cut off and the terminal bud is destroyed the nipa plant soon dies. The stump rots quickly and is then easily removed.

The main part of the pond may be very shallow, the water over most of it with a depth of perhaps half a meter. Around the margins where the earth was removed to form the dikes

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for the fish to lie in when not feeding and are convenient when it is necessary to do repair work or clean a pond, as the fish can retire to them when the rest of the pond is partially or wholly bare.

A bangos pond is of necessity divided into several compartments or made up of several connecting ponds which are operated as a unit. A fishpond should be divided into not less than four smaller ponds, or compartments, and as many more may be made in large ponds as are found necessary. These ponds naturally vary in size and depth, since they must accommodate fish of different sizes and are used for different purposes. One of the ponds in the systems should be very much larger than any of the others. Where the total area is small and there are but four or five divisions in all, the largest division should be as large as all the rest taken together. In a fishpond system of any size it is necessary to have a small catching pond, into which the fish are led when they are to be caught for market.

In addition to the main sluice gate or gates, it is necessary in a good fishpond system to have small sluice gates of simple construction placed here and there to allow water and fish to pass from one pond to another.

After the dikes, cross dikes, sluice gates, and other gates have been constructed and the pond system is completed, there are expenses not yet mentioned. There must be a caretaker close at hand at all times.

The caretaker must have a house of some sort. It is usually placed near the main sluice gate. The house may be a bamboo and nipa shed costing a few pesos or a well-built, modern cottage costing several hundred pesos. In many places an artesian well is necessary to provide drinking water. The cost of drilling a well is from 150 to 200 pesos. The usual wage received by the caretaker is 40 pesos a month, and often a liter of kerosene a week in addition. Some owners pay as little as 150 pesos a year; needless to say they do not get first-class service. Large systems of fishponds, ranging from 200 to 800 hectares in extent, pay good salaries to the resident manager, up to 350 pesos a month including a good house, light, and a motor boat for inspection trips. A fair average salary for the foreman in charge of a fishpond system of moderate size, 15 to 60 hectares, is 45 pesos a month.

Laborers must be employed to inspect and repair the dikes: to destroy snakes, crabs, and

*(Continued on page 12)*

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inces are as follows: Rizal Province, 3,193 hectares; Bulacan, 16,700; Pampanga, 14,200; Bataan, 4,000; Cavite, 659.

The market value of bangos ponds about Manila Bay varies from 500 to 2,500 pesos per hectare. The value of a pond depends upon the distance to market; the distance to the open bay; the volume of water and its depth in the adjacent river or creek; the age of the pond; the quality of the soil in relation to the growth of lumut; the cleanliness of the pond, that is, its freedom from mud, grass, brush, etc.; and the liability to flooding by fresh water.

In general, bangos ponds are more valuable in Malabon, Navotas, Obando, Bulacan, and Hagonoy and decrease in value as the distance from Manila increases. A conservative estimate of the value of the bangos fishponds in the provinces listed above is over 45,000,000 pesos.

In Iloilo and Capiz Provinces there has been a rapid increase in the number of fishponds during the past few years and there are now about 900 hectares in operation, with an approximate value of 600,000 pesos. If the value of fishponds in Zambales, Pangasinan, La Union, Cebu, Oriental Negros, and other provinces is added, it is found that more than 46,000,000 pesos are invested in fishponds in the Philippine Islands.

it is, of course, deeper. In large ponds two more ditches are dug, each one connecting the centers of opposite sides of the rectangle and intersecting each other at right angles. All these ditches should be made with the bottom sloped so that all the water will drain readily to the outlet of the pond. Ponds of great extent may include part of a creek or even several small creeks, in which the water may be two to several times deeper than elsewhere. Such channels are beneficial in providing cool areas

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## THE WRIGHT HABEAS CORPUS CASE

The press has confused in the minds of many readers the situation current in the Wright-Tan C. Tee case. The essential facts are brief. Early this year the insular auditor, Ben F. Wright, would not issue, when requested to do so, his certificate that funds are available for work on the Iloilo marginal wharf; he held, as he still holds, that negotiations with the contractor, Tan C. Tee, had been carried farther than they really ought to be before the auditor's certificate required by law was requested. (Administrative Code, 607-608). Colonel Stimson, as governor general, failed of reconciling the divergent views of the auditing and the public-works bureaus; he disagreed with the auditor's view on the fundamental question involved. On administrative appeal the secretary of war, now Governor General Dwight F. Davis, conditionally sustained Stimson's opinion.

Tan C. Tee then sought to mandamus the auditor, and proceedings took place in the supreme court. The full court, in Malcolm's opinion from which there was no dissent, held with the public-works director and directed the auditor to issue his certificate. Johnson, J., did not sit; his son-in-law, A. D. Gibbs, is the senior partner in the firm of Gibbs and McDonough, Tan C. Tee's attorneys. The court then adjourned for vacation, Justices Malcolm and Ostrand going on leave of absence to the United States. The other seven members of the court remained in the islands. Most of them were in Baguio, where the vacation justice, Johns, J., was sitting when subsequent events occurred. This fact, that a quorum of the full court has been accessible during the summer is important. For while the law permits the court its summer recess, it does not inhibit the court from sitting if it so desires. In fact a special division of the court was maintained this year at Baguio during the months of April and May.

After a case is decided, the practice of the court permits the unsuccessful litigant to file a motion for reconsideration. Such a motion was filed by Wright in this case. This motion was overruled by Johns, J., as vacation justice, and from this order Wright appealed to the court as a body. An appeal of this character has heretofore been supposed to tie the hands of the vacation justice and to carry the matter to the court as a body. But in this case Johns ordered Wright to comply with the decision. This Wright refused to do, whereupon he was first fined ₱500 and then placed under arrest. After this occurred in Baguio, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Street, J., upon application of Wright, in Manila, and the writ was made returnable July 1, the first day of the next term of the court. The contention of Wright, and the theory upon which the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, is that Wright's appeal from the order of the vacation justice overruling his motion removed the case from the jurisdiction of the vacation justice, so far as immediate enforcement of the decision is concerned.

None of the merits of the mandamus case was involved in the *habeas corpus* proceedings. It has been erroneously inferred that Justice Street's action divides the court upon fundamentals of the case at bar. As to a quorum, another matter brought in question by the press comment, there will be a quorum of the full court prepared to act on the case July 1, when the writ of *habeas corpus* is returnable. The quorum will comprise Chief Justice Avanceña, and Street, Villamor, Johns, Romualdez, and Villareal, JJ., six in all, with Johnson, for the reason given above, not sitting.

Acts of the vacation justice are subject to ratification by the court when it convenes *in banc* for its annual sessions. This procedure is perfunctory.

The quorum sitting July 1 may determine, as no doubt it will, whatever questions remain in legal dispute. It is not the practice to grant frivolous appeals, i. e., those based upon insufficient grounds, or which thresh over old straw. The court may confirm the Malcolm decision of March, deny the petition for rehearing, refuse to entertain an appeal to the supreme court of the United States. Again, it may not: Wright still has another day in court. But even if the court adhere irrevocably to its March decision and issue its final decree, that will not *per se* bar Wright from reaching the court in Washington (even if, to avoid contempt of the court here, he issues the certificate required of him); for the court in Washington may take jurisdiction by *certiorari* in whatever Philippine cases it desires to have come up to it—of those involving sufficient value, as this one does.

If this latter possibility were the outcome, all that had transpired here would be void as of date of the Washington court's action. Water under the bridge could not be recovered.

No, the case does not go over to October, when Justices Malcolm and Ostrand are expected back in Manila. The delay is only to July 1, almost upon us. But there has been delay enough, in all conscience; and all this regrettable litigation, costly to both sides and to the public, even involving personal expense to the auditor, demand upon him for a personal bond of ₱150,000, besides a fine of ₱500 actually paid.

## THE PAPERS LOOK AT DAVIS

The *Bulletin* picks up Governor General Davis's statement that he will arrive in Manila with an open mind, and says that he will be received with an open mind, "the attitude here is one of watchful waiting, . . . he will make for himself the rating which is to be given him." Regretting his lack of experience here, the same paper describes the "efforts . . . to write a Davis inaugural message out of the Stimson farewell address to the legislature" as "a political maneuver as dangerous as it is clever." It says there can be no quarrel with the major policy, economic development; the disposition of everyone to assist Colonel Davis is sincere. In its editorial of May 17, the *Bulletin* draws the deadly parallel and, finding "his standing such that he could not be ignored," accepts his appointment as a political one.

The *Herald*, May 21, says "what is the use of squawking now? . . . The fact that our favorite lost in the race is no reason for shedding our tears over it . . . It seems premature for his detractors to say just now what manner of a Governor General Mr. Davis would turn out to be." This paper makes nothing of previous experience in the islands, "some of our best governors general had never had any previous schooling in Philippine affairs before their acceptance of the Philippine post . . . (Stimson) seldom sought the advice of local wiseacres. And if he did, it was only to make doubly sure that his own opinion was correct."

The *Herald* will be inclined to find in Governor Davis "a kindly attitude" such as Taft, Forbes, Harrison and Stimson had (it says) "and a sense of the fitness of things."

The *Tribune*, catering like the *Herald* to a young public, and sponsoring nationalism, thinks "Davis should be committed to the Stimson policies on the powers of the Filipinos in the government under the Jones Act (the islands' organic law, of 1916, prescribed by congress). These policies were put into effect with Mr. Davis as secretary of war, and, thus, as the cabinet member sponsoring them, he cannot now with good grace frown upon these policies without inviting the charge of inconsistency." But the *Tribune*, like the *Bulletin*, finds the choice a political one: "it now develops that the Hoover regime . . . has chosen . . . a new executive here to play orthodox politics." It hopes for clarification of policy, and refers particularly to the stymied situation respecting the government business corporations.

The *Times* spit on its hands May 16 and came very much to the point on this question of converting Malacañang into a political post:

"The President has made a serious mistake. He has gone counter to the established traditions of his party and he has laid the ground for future treatment of the Philippine post as a happy hunting ground for political job seekers . . . He has done his party, his country and the Philippines an ill turn." Pausing to remark the excellent personal qualities of Colonel Davis, and to register (seemingly in the Hollywood sense) optimism concerning his administration, it goes on to a vehement close: "That is not the point at issue. The appointment of Mr. Davis, however laudable it may be, means that the United States has definitely abandoned the policy of previous years. It is discouraging news for those of us who, for many years, have preached the necessity of building up here the traditions of experienced and continuous American colonial policy. It serves notice on future appointees to the post of vice governor that they are to be considered purely as 'heads of the department of public instruction', not as potential timber for Malacañang. It must necessarily lower the quality of men who will accept the appointment." Not yet talked out, this was all followed up with *Dissecting Sophistry* May 20, paying its respects to the peculiar idea that "the post of Governor General of the Philippines should be filled by a man nationally known in the United States," and opining that Malacañang "is the job of a hard-working executive" and that "the probability of a short sojourn is one of the principal arguments against the appointment of Mr. Davis, just as it was against that of Mr. Stimson. The new Governor General barely has time to learn a few details of this complicated problem before he is called to another field."

But it applauds Colonel Davis's emphasis upon economic development, in another editorial, May 21.

*La Vanguardia* falls into line with the common viewpoint of the Filipino press, deferential to the state council, remarks that Colonel Davis is that sought-for man, nationally known, and a man likely to be inspired with the policy of cooperation and sympathy of his predecessor, Colonel Stimson—a man too who will be successful in this role of the understudy.

*La Defensa* (Catholic) feels that Colonel Davis "comes thoroughly prepared" and "it seems that he will follow along the cooperation policy established here by former Governor Stimson, and because of this he already has the cooperation of the Filipino leaders. . . . We must note, however, that the new Governor General does not seem inclined to favor our desires for Independence, and although this circumstance will not make him necessarily a bad governor, on the other hand it is possible that under his administration our activities in favor of independence may suffer a little. . . . We may lose in this important aspect of our national life."

*El Debate* (labor) swells the chorus of the Filipino press that Colonel Davis is *the man for all*. Its editor is a member of the legislature and is closely identified with the majority leadership.

## The Newspapers Look At Gilmore

Here is the index on Vice-Governor Gilmore in former Governor Forbes's two-volume work, *The Philippine Islands*:

Gilmore, Eugene A., Secretary of Public Instruction, 1, 425, n.; Vice-Governor, 2, 333.

Here also is the text devoted to Gilmore in volume 2, page 333, faithful to the reference in the index:

"Vice-Governor Eugene A. Gilmore served (after Wood's departure) as Acting Governor-General until the arrival in the Islands on March 1, 1928, of the Honorable Henry Lewis Stimson, of New York, who had been appointed Governor-General December 17, 1927."

The parenthesis is supplied. Two or three lines of text, then, sufficed Mr. Forbes in respect to Mr. Gilmore's public service in the islands; but Forbes's index on himself extends over more than two columns. Such is the making of history. To verify the data, the editor borrowed his personal copy of *Forbes* back from the neighbors, for whose accommodation it is now once more waiting. They may thumb it as much as they will.

Below are appended certain editorial comments upon Vice-Governor Gilmore, dating with the appointment to the governorship of Colonel Dwight F. Davis:

From the *Tribune* of May 28:

"There is every reason for believing that Vice-Governor Gilmore will be guided by a high sense of duty, and accept the offer of President Hoover that he continue holding here the post of vice-governor-general. When a few months ago he acquiesced to the plea of former Governor Stimson to continue further in that post, he acted guided by that duty. The conditions which then dictated that action are the same conditions that should lead at present to the same decision.

"Vice-Governor Gilmore has served this country these many years in a manner granted by all to be exceptional. On three different occasions he has served as acting governor-general, also in a manner unanimously adjudged superlative. The demand that he stay here, that he continue holding the post of vice-governor and secretary of the department of public instruction, is subscribed to by the Filipinos and all the alien communities in the country.

"It is not so much that that is a great tribute to him as it is a sign of the necessity of his remaining here that, to our mind, will make him decide to be still identified with the Philippine government and the affairs of the Filipino people."

From the *Bulletin* of May 21:

"The same sentiment which was favorable to the appointment of Eugene A. Gilmore as governor general favors his continuing in office as vice governor now that another man has been named governor general. That is the prevailing sentiment in the Philippines.

"The reasons supporting the sentiment favoring Mr. Gilmore's continuing here are the same as those favoring his appointment to the governorship. He has knowledge and training that are valuable to the office. Now that a man without Philippine training has been selected for the governorship the assistance of a trained assistant becomes all the more important.

"The whole weight of sound argument is on the side of making the vice governor more than a mere cabinet member and a standby waiting to sit in when the governor's chair is vacant. With a program of permanency in administration, continuity of policy and personnel, the vice governor should have a prominent place in the administration. Mr. Gilmore has a schooling which should not be permitted to go to waste.

"The office of vice governor is not one to be sought after, not worth clinging to for what it is. Mr. Gilmore could not be expected to hang to it as if it were a prize. It is in no sense a prize. But there is an opportunity for him to render a service, a service which he alone is prepared to render.

"That is the consideration behind the request that he stay. He is needed."



Vice Governor Eugene A. Gilmore, it seems at this writing, will remain on in Manila as the vice governor of the islands and their secretary of public instruction under Governor General Dwight F. Davis. His total service as the islands (acting) chief executive during the past seven years comprises about fifteen

months; he, though Stimson is credited with it, established cooperation between the executive and the legislature. He secured accord with the legislative branch of the government without sacrificing executive authority or limiting it with a state council. He is making his second insular budget; he extended Rizal avenue to give another main road out of Manila; he got bonds voted in sufficient sums for the adequate improvement of Iloilo and Cebu harbors and the sanitation of Manila, where he encouraged zonation. He took all those effective steps (the legislature agreeing) which are improving inter-island transportation. Many predict he will be of great assistance to Governor Davis, a reasonable assumption. He is no lame duck, a full professorship of law awaits him in the University of Wisconsin, if he decides to return to university life. He has also received other offers.

From the *Times* of May 29:

"It is a matter of congratulation for the country that despite alluring offers from high institutions of learning in the United States our present acting governor general, Eugene A. Gilmore, apparently will stay with us and carry on his work so auspiciously begun by him, along health and educational lines.

"Mr. Gilmore will continue as vice-governor and in him the new governor general, Dwight F. Davis, will find an able and experienced collaborator. What Governor General Davis lacks in knowledge of the Philippines, Vice-Governor Gilmore more than amply will make up for.

"Thus again we find Mr. Gilmore's personality thrown in bold relief. Here is a man who, putting aside self-pride and all considerations of personal gain, finds himself at all times ready to serve his country and the people whom it has been his lot to serve in this part of the world.

"Mr. Gilmore is showing good examples of leadership and citizenship to the people of these islands. Indeed a good citizen should be ready to heed the call of service and serve his people and other peoples as well, in whatever position may be entrusted to him."

Governor Davis is reaching Manila July 8, and the legislature will open July 15. Prior to Davis's arrival in the islands the budget for the next fiscal year must practically be repaired, the task falling to Gilmore. That ought to merit two or three words more of index in a second edition of an alleged definitive *compendium of Philippine history*. Many editorial comments in the Filipino press corroborate the American comment appreciative of Gilmore's work as vice governor and acting governor general.

## The Call of Salt Water

By ED. GALLAHER

*Affectionately inscribed to those old salts who imagine that a chicken ranch, somewhere, is the place to round out the Biblical age.*

The sea is my love and I cannot live without her!  
Moods she has many, God knows, in calm and storm.  
I have tired of her ways, her tumultuous caprices—  
Her willful, wild ways have plagued my soul.  
And the work she has given me!  
It has seamed my face  
And bent my back  
And put pains and aches in my bones  
Till I couldn't sleep, many's the time.  
And the chow she's given me wasn't fit for a dog,  
Rotten and stinkin'  
And never enough at the best.

Once I left her and cursed her,  
And swore never to see her again.  
I went miles away from salt water  
And fooled with chickens and pigs,  
And tried to raise garden truck and the like—  
For a man must live, somehow.

But at night in my dreams the sea laughed  
And jeered at me and said she was waitin',  
Waitin' to welcome me back.  
No hurry!  
Sometime, when the land got too solid beneath my feet  
And I longed for a deck with a heave to it,  
I'd be back.  
Oh, yes, I'd be back!  
Every night she came and she laughed.

Sure enough, the land got too solid under my feet,  
And every bone in my body ached for a deck with a heave to it,  
And the song of the winds in the riggin',  
And the sight of a smokin', salt wake;  
And the grunt of a pig  
And the crow of a cock  
Made me sick!

So I packed up my bag  
And struck out for the docks where the ships come and go.  
I was back,  
Back to the place I belonged,  
And the sea laughed no more:  
She knows she's my love, that I cannot live without her!



## Manila's Baños—Milkfish—Industry

(From Page 9)

other vermin; to kill or scare away fish-eating birds; and to assist in transferring young fish and catching those marketable, changing water in the ponds, repairing nets, and the rest of the daily routine. Wages are from 1 to 1.50 pesos a day, depending upon the locality; near Manila they are higher, and in outlying provinces they may be much lower.

Several small bancas and one or more large ones will be needed for transportation along the river and in the canals and ponds. The number will vary with the size of the establishment and the number of workmen. Large drag nets, or seines, will be needed for catching marketable fish. Small fine-meshed nets (panagap) are needed to catch hatirin; these nets are from 6 to 8 meters long and 3 or 4 meters wide. Large long-handled dip nets are used for many purposes, and several of the square dip nets (bitinan) will be needed when hatirin are caught. Small fine-meshed baklad are necessary for catching shrimps, or ulang and sugpo, and various kinds of crabs such as alimango and alimasag. All told these will cost from 100 to 200 pesos.

A large fish-pond system will need a motor boat to carry the fish to market, bring supplies, and make inspections. With a motor boat the owner can market his fish without delay and in first-class condition.

The number of fish per hectare in ponds stocked for market depends upon the condition of the pond. The usual practice is to overstock. Careful growers when making the final allotment usually put in 1,000 hatirin for each hectare of pond in good condition. A pond in excellent condition where everything is favorable, as the Ayala ponds at Macabebe, Pangasinana, can carry from 1,500 to 2,000 hatirin or garongin per hectare till ready for market.

Harvest time in baños ponds varies widely according to the management and also the locality. There are two plans in general use;

namely, harvesting once a year and harvesting twice a year. To say that the baños are marketed but once a year is a misstatement, since under this system they are really harvested from the end of May to the close of the rainy season in September. When the fish are taken from a pond it is drained and a new growth of lumut started unless the pond already has a luxuriant growth of algæ. It is then promptly restocked with the requisite number of hatirin or garongin, so that very little time is lost from the use of the pond. The baños harvested under this method weigh from 400 to 600 grams, with an average of 500 grams, and sell at from 25 to 42 centavos each, according to the state of the market.

## Your Will

By MAX J. CAVANAUGH\*

This would be a rosy world were it not for the worries some of us bequeath to the rest of us. Among worries that need not be passed on, and which cause more distress, more annoyance, more actual dollars and cents loss than any others, are those arising from the failure to make a will.

No man likes to think that after striving to build up an estate, it will be found after he has gone that he has been careless of his family's welfare. Yet, if he dies without making a will, he casts his property and the future of his dependents into the hands of the law, shackled by the inflexible, arbitrary statutes of the state in which he lives.

In most instances, men who fail to make wills also fail to inform themselves how the law will operate in the distribution of their own estates.

The court must charge someone with the burdensome and difficult task of administering

\*Data derived from exchanges of the International Banking Corporation, Mr. Cavanaugh being in the Manila office.

Occasionally a few baños escape when the rest are harvested and remain uncaught for another year. By the end of the second year they will weigh between 1 and 2 kilograms. Such baños are called "laón."

When the owner follows the method of harvesting baños twice a year hatirin are placed in the pond during May or June and marketed from the end of September through the month of October. Then the pond is drained, the ground freshly prepared, and the pond restocked with garongin which are harvested in April and May. The baños reared under this method should reach a weight of 300 to 500 grams and sell for 20 to 35 centavos each.

The term *harvest* appears in the text: the industry is rated *farming* and is not taxed under the revenue law.—Ed.

an estate. If no will is left the family's welfare must depend largely upon the ability, experience and prudence of some near relative, appointed under statutory designation, who may or may not be qualified, or upon the public administrator.

These conditions and the results likely to follow are consistent neither with ordinary business judgment, nor with the love and consideration a man has for his family. No man deliberately intends them. They are, however, the certain consequences of neglect and procrastination. The right to make a will is a privilege the law gives to him who prefers to impress his own judgment and desires upon the disposition of the property his life efforts have accumulated or which has descended to him by inheritance. It assures him that his own wishes, and not the arbitrary and inflexible provisions of the law applicable to persons who die without a will, will govern the distribution of his property.



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Among the advantages he can secure through making a will are the division of his estate with an intelligent regard to the special needs of his family, the nomination of guardians for his minor children, the selection of the executor or executors to whose ability and discretion all of his accumulated property is to be entrusted, and the granting of powers for managing real estate and other property which will permit his estate to be conserved and handled in a business-like manner.

He can also, through a will, safeguard the welfare of his family by postponing the date of final distribution of his property. This is accomplished by providing for the creation of a trust in the will, which is the legal manner of continuing after death the care and supervision which he himself now employs. It relieves his widow and children from the burden and risk of management and assures that his estate will be used in accordance with the purposes for which he built it up. Through a trust he assures the comfort, security and advancement of the persons dependent upon him.

Every prudent man will realize that some such plan is essential to the full protection of his family and his property.

*Who Should Be Your Executor and Trustee?*—The executor's duties are to probate the will, take possession of the property, ascertain the claims against the estate, pay those that are valid and reject any others, file income and other tax returns for the deceased and for the estate itself, secure appraisals of the property for inheritance taxes, use discrimination where the sale of assets is necessary, pay legacies, distribute the residue, keep legal records and make a final accounting to the court.

If the will creates a trust, it becomes the duty of the trustee to set up the trust fund, keep it safely and profitably invested and apply the income and principal as directed. The trustee also makes tax returns, keeps legal records, and renders periodic accounts.

These important duties demand special training and ability and large expenditure of time and effort. The modern executor and trustee is continually called upon for action which requires a practical knowledge of business, banking, investment, taxation and accountancy. He must be reliable, always available and financially responsible.

One further attribute is essential, which no relative or friend can possess;—namely, the certainty of surviving with the full capacity to function until the estate is settled and the trust administered.

A bank's life is continuous. It is not subject to sickness, loss of mental vigor, or death. It includes within itself trained individuals, each specially equipped with technical ability. The administration of estates is a part of its regular business and it is always available. Every step in the process of settlement is directed by men whose knowledge and experience embrace

that special part of the work. It has an impartial view-point and will not be swayed from businesslike procedure by self-interest or family disputes. Its accounts and acts are at all times under the supervision of its own auditors and those of the Government. Its responsibility is fixed. Its appointment saves the estate the heavy and unnecessary cost of surety bonds.

It is now almost universally conceded that the soundest and most economical method of administering an estate is through a bank, either acting as sole executor, or as co-executor in conjunction with some relative or friend.

*A Will Should Be Frequently Reconsidered.*—A will is far from being a static instrument and there are many events likely to occur which make a reexamination of it wise and necessary.

A birth, a marriage or a death may frequently cause radical changes in the effect of a will, and in some cases absolutely revoke it. Alteration in the size and character of your estate, the death or incapacity of the executor you have named, or a change in your conception of what is now expedient and prudent make it your duty to study your plan from time to time in the light of today's knowledge and experience.

Such consideration may persuade you that an entirely new will should be drawn. Perhaps it may be sufficient in its general terms, but you may wish to change the clause appointing your executor because of the belief that the experience and equipment of a financial institution are now essential to the efficient administration of an estate.

You can make this change and obtain this character of assistance for your estate without changing your will, merely by making a simple codicil, in which you name your Bank as executor or co-executor.

*The Preparation of a Will.*—A will is one of the most important legal documents you will ever make. No one without special training and knowledge of the law should undertake to write a will. It should be prepared by your attorney and executed under his supervision.

In selecting a Bank or Trust Company to act as Trustee or Executor under your will, it is desirable to choose one with a history of long and successful management—which history assures experience, conservatism and stability. It should be one where high standards, built up and maintained from generation to generation, guide and control the conduct of its business.

A director in *Bureaucrasie*—  
"Why, the thousand pesos," said he,  
Is a very small stake  
For an hombre to make,  
When his salary's six thirty-three!"

—P. A. H.

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And also expedient,  
She kept his meals warm for his coming;  
When he'd lost she could tell,  
He was gloomy as h—,  
But if he had won he'd be humming.

This makeshift existence  
Kept up with persistence  
Until, on an evening quite recent,  
There was no wifey home—  
(No use of a tome),  
The man thought desertion indecent.

So, grasping his bolo  
And striking out solo  
(He learned wife had gone to his brother's),  
He slew in his pother  
His wife, dad and mother—  
In the house at the time were no others.

But alas for such measures,  
Which heritage treasures  
When wives flout man's masculine honor—  
Cops put him in prison,  
The chair may be his'n—  
The betting is odds he's a gonner!

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## Pass the Century Mark? Easy in the Philippine!

Undeserved ill fame is so characteristic of the Philippines that it even involves the climate. Actually one of the pleasantest and most salubrious in the world, this climate is reputed one of the most malignant. The climate is blamed for mere human carelessness: the simple fact doesn't seem to register, that, as man thrives in the islands, so will his parasites, against which due precaution must be taken. So it happens that among a people numbering about 12 million there are some 230,000 deaths a year; most of them, however, among infants helpless against the deficient and infected diet they are fed.

Even children in the Philippines, given approximately good care, thrive like guinea pigs. It is the experience of Americans, and of Filipino families where the mother has been tutored moderately in the care of children, that the climate is benignant for children, yet precisely the opposite of this is the general impression outside the islands. It seems inevitable that people believe the worst about the islands, when it would be far more sensible, especially for Americans, and even more profitable, to believe the truth.

The heat prevailing on the coast where Manila is situated is, during the period from March to October, often uncomfortable during the day, and very rarely at night, since of nights there is a pleasant moderating breeze and sleep is sound and refreshing. In this period, too, from May to October, first daily showers, then the monsoon rains relieve the daylight heat. Many old residents prefer the rainy season to the dry, which prevails from November to May.

There is but rarely an instance of sunstroke in the islands, and sun helmets are not commonly worn. This contrasts favorably for the islands with the neighboring countries of Asia, where fatal sunstroke is common. The Philip-

and malaria. The first mentioned will be the first to go, but the other will yield in time; and meantime it is helpful against the blood diseases

persons died in the Philippines who were 100 or more years old. Others lived on. Surely there are few countries in which the century mark is so frequently reached by the aged, but this is but a part of the story; for in the same year 5,561 persons died above the age of 70

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which work such havoc in temperate countries and comparatively so little in the Philippines. The fever accompanying malaria kills the spiro-

and under 75, and 3,710 above 74 and under 80. and 5,031 above 80 and under 85, and 2,532 above 84 and under 89, and 2,461 above 90 and under 94, and 1,482 above 94 and under 99. The total approximates 23,250, about 10% of all deaths for the year, and represents those who more than lived out their allotted span of three score years and ten. The record seems at least comparable with those for other countries. Centenarians are so common in the Philippines that nothing is thought of it; it isn't news for a man to pass his 100th birthday, shriveled and bent but still quite alive.

August is the most unhealthful month of the year in the Philippines, and November the most healthful. The hottest months, March, April and May, are little more devastating than November, one of the coolest, which ushers in four months of a season of invigorating sunlight and stimulating cloudless nights that still awaits due appreciation by the poet, the philosopher and the traveler.

A dapper young man from Baler -  
For politics had a great flair  
Till a chap from New York  
Got him going on pork  
And left him quite up in the air.

The JOURNAL announces with sorrow the death in May of W. P. G. Elliott. A member of the firm of Hair and Elliott, brokers and stock exchange members, Mr. Elliott had been contributing to this review a timely monthly review of the stock and bond market. He had had a long career in the orient. He was the President of the Manila Stock Exchange. Condolences to surviving relatives are sincerely expressed.

When other arrangements shall have been made, the reviews of the market will be regularly published again.

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pine peasant wears a broad sunshade in the field, advisedly, both women and men; but for others such precautions are quite unnecessary. The sun's effect is to stimulate the action of the skin in getting rid of inimical matter, and to banish, with its ultraviolet rays, a number of diseases, principally those provoked by deficient nourishment of the bones.

The Philippines have, in fact, but a few maladies to overcome, when they will be reckoned what they really are now for persons hygienically inclined one of the most healthful of countries. The maladies lingering on because of popular ignorance and prejudice are, notably, beriberi

chete, yet does not always kill the patient.

The natural salubrity of the Philippine climate is readily demonstrable from the mortality records. These show, in the first place, a preponderance of deaths during the age of infancy and early childhood from easily preventable diseases—deaths among the peasants, deaths due to parental ignorance and the want of medical and hospital care. In the second place, they show the remarkable age to which adult life is often prolonged.

The latest health service report off the printing bureau press is for 1926. In that year 2,571

## Origins of the Roman Catholic Church

GIBBON—(Continued from May)

III. The supernatural gifts, which even in this life were ascribed to the Christians above the rest of mankind, must have conduced to their own comfort, and very frequently to the conviction of infidels. Besides the occasional prodigies, which might sometimes be effected by the immediate interposition of the Deity when he suspended the laws of Nature for the service of religion, the Christian church, from the time of the apostles and their first disciples, has claimed an uninterrupted succession of miraculous powers, the gift of tongues, of vision, and of prophecy, the power of expelling dæmons, of healing the sick, and of raising the dead. The knowledge of foreign languages was frequently communicated to the contemporaries of Irenæus, though Irenæus himself was left to struggle with the difficulties of a barbarous dialect, whilst he preached the gospel to the natives of Gaul. The divine inspiration, whether it was conveyed in the form of a waking or of a sleeping vision, is described as a favor very liberally bestowed on all ranks of the faithful, on women as on elders, on boys as well as upon bishops. When their devout minds were sufficiently prepared by a course of prayer, of fasting, and of vigils, to receive the extraordinary impulse, they were transported out of their senses, and delivered in ecstasy what was inspired, being mere organs of the Holy Spirit, just as a pipe or flute is of him who blows into it. We may add that the design of these visions was, for the most part, either to disclose the future history, or to guide the present administration, of the church. The expulsion of the dæmons from the bodies of those unhappy persons whom they had been permitted to torment, was considered as a signal though ordinary triumph of religion, and is repeatedly alleged by the ancient apologists as the most convincing evidence of the truth of Christianity. The awful ceremony was usually performed in a public manner, and in the presence of a great number of spectators; the patient was relieved by the power or skill of the exorcist, and the vanquished dæmon was heard to confess that he was one of the fabled gods of antiquity, who had impiously usurped the adoration of mankind. But the miraculous cure of diseases of the most inveterate or even preternatural kind can no longer occasion any surprise, when we recollect that in the days of Irenæus, about the end of the second century, the resurrection of the dead was very far from being esteemed an uncommon event; that the miracle was frequently performed on necessary occasions, by great fasting and the joint supplication of the church of the place, and that the persons thus restored to their prayers had lived afterwards among them many years. At such a period, when faith could boast of so many wonderful victories over death, it seems difficult to account for the scepticism of those philosophers who still rejected and derided the doctrine of the resurrection. A noble Grecian had rested on this important ground the whole controversy, and promised Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, that, if he could be gratified with the sight of a single person who had been actually raised from the dead, he would immediately embrace the Christian religion. It is somewhat remarkable that the prelate of the first eastern church, however anxious for the conversion of his friend, thought proper to decline this fair and reasonable challenge.

The miracles of the primitive church, after obtaining the sanction of ages, have been lately attacked in a very free and ingenious inquiry, which, though it has met with the most favorable reception from the public, appears to have excited a general scandal among the divines of our own as well as of the other Protestant churches of Europe. Our different sentiments on this subject will be much less influenced by any particular arguments, than by our habits of study and reflection; and, above all, by the reverence which we have accustomed ourselves to require for the proof of a miraculous event. The duty of an historian does not call for the interposition of his private judgment in such an important controversy; but he ought to be sensible of the difficulty of adopting

such a theory as may reconcile the interest of religion with that of reason, of making a proper application of that theory, and of defining with precision the limits of that happy period, exempt from error and from deceit, to which we might be disposed to extend the gift of supernatural powers. From the first of the fathers to the last of the popes, a succession of bishops, of saints, of martyrs, and of miracles, is continued without interruption; and the progress of superstition was so gradual, and almost imperceptible, that we know not in what particular link we should break the chain of tradition. Every age bears testimony to the wonderful events by which it was distinguished, and its testimony appears no less weighty and respectable than that of the preceding generation, till we are insensibly led on to accuse our own inconsistency, if in the eighth or in the twelfth century we deny to the venerable Bede, or to the holy Bernard, the same degree of confidence which, in the second century, we had so liberally granted to Justin or to Irenæus. If the truth of any of those miracles is appreciated by their apparent use and propriety, every age had unbelievers to convince, heretics to confute, and idolatrous nations to convert; and sufficient motives might always be produced to justify the interposition of Heaven. And yet, since every friend to revelation is persuaded of the reality, and every reasonable man is convinced of the cessation, of miraculous powers, it is evident that there must have been *some period* in which they were either suddenly or gradually withdrawn from the Christian church. Whatever æra is chosen for that purpose, the death of the apostles, the conversion of the Roman empire, or the extinction of the Arian heresy, the insensibility of the Christians who lived at that time will equally afford a just matter of surprise. They still supported their pretensions after they had lost their power. Credulity performed the office of faith; fanaticism was permitted to assume the language of inspiration, and the effects of accident or contrivance were ascribed to supernatural causes. The recent experience of genuine miracles should have instructed the Christian world in the ways of Providence, and habituated their eye (if we may use a very inadequate expression) to the style of the divine artist. Should the most

skillful painter of modern Italy presume to decorate his feeble imitations with the name of Raphael or of Correggio, the insolent fraud would be soon discovered, and indignantly rejected.

Whatever opinion may be entertained of the miracles of the primitive church since the time of the apostles, this unresisting softness of temper, so conspicuous among the believers of the second and third centuries, proved of some accidental benefit to the cause of truth and religion. In modern times, a latent and even involuntary scepticism adheres to the most pious dispositions. Their admission of supernatural truths is much less an active consent than a cold and passive acquiescence. Accustomed long since to observe and to respect the invariable order of Nature, our reason, or at least our imagination, is not sufficiently prepared to sustain the visible action of the Deity. But, in the first ages of Christianity, the situation of mankind was extremely different. The most curious, or the most credulous, among the Pagans, were often persuaded to enter into a society which asserted an actual claim of miraculous powers. The primitive Christians perpetually trod on mystic ground, and their minds were exercised by the habits of believing the most extraordinary events. They felt, or they fancied, that on every side they were incessantly assailed by dæmons, comforted by visions, instructed by prophecy, and surprisingly delivered from danger, sickness, and from death itself, by the supplications of the church. The real or imaginary prodigies, of which they so frequently conceived themselves to be the objects, the instruments, or the spectators, very happily disposed them to adopt with the same ease, but with far greater justice, the authentic wonders of the evangelic history; and thus miracles that exceeded not the measure of their own experience inspired them with the most lively assurance of mysteries which were acknowledged to surpass the limits of their understanding. It is this deep impression of supernatural truths which has been so much celebrated under the name of faith; a state of mind described as the surest pledge of the divine favor and of future felicity, and recommended as the first, or perhaps the only merit of a Christian. According to the more rigid doctors, the moral virtues, which may be equally practised by infidels, are destitute of any value or efficacy in the work of our justification.

(Continued in July)

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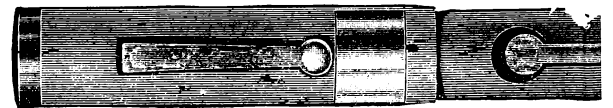
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	Formerly	Now
Radiola Crystal Set, Portable Model .....	P15.00	P5.00
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Kodel Model A Set, 1-Tube .....	30.00	7.50
Kodel Model C Set, 3-Tube .....	75.00	12.50
Kodel Model P Set, 1-Tube, Portable Type.....	45.00	9.50
Kodel Model P Set, 2-Tube, Portable Type .....	65.00	12.50
Magic Six Tuned Radio Frequency Sets:—		
Magic Six Set, Six-Tube Model .....	90.00	22.50
Music Master Radio Sets:—		
Music Master Set Model 50, 4-Tube .....	125.00	19.50
Music Master Set Model 60, 5-Tube .....	150.00	35.00
Music Master Set Model 100, 5-Tube .....	250.00	50.00
Freshman Masterpiece T-R-F Radio Sets:—		
Freshman Masterpiece Set Model 5-F-2, 5-Tube .....	125.00	40.00
Freshman Masterpiece Set Model 5-F-4, 5-Tube.....	145.00	50.00
Freshman Masterpiece Set Model 5-F-5, 5-Tube.....	175.00	60.00
Freshman Masterpiece Set Concert Model, 5-Tube .....	225.00	75.00
Freshman Masterpiece Set Semi-Console, 5-Tube .....	250.00	90.00
Freshman Masterpiece Set Metal Panel, 5-Tube .....	125.00	50.00
Freshman Masterpiece Set Metal Panel, 6-Tube.....	150.00	75.00
Freshman Masterpiece Set Multi-wave, 5-Tube .....	200.00	75.00
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Atwater Kent Radio Set Model 19, 4-Tube .....	200.00	47.50
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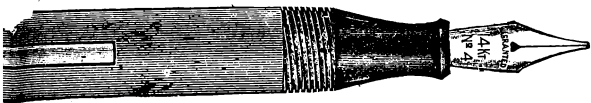
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stunningest evening  
you ever had!  
they actually are!  
to see them!  
als!"

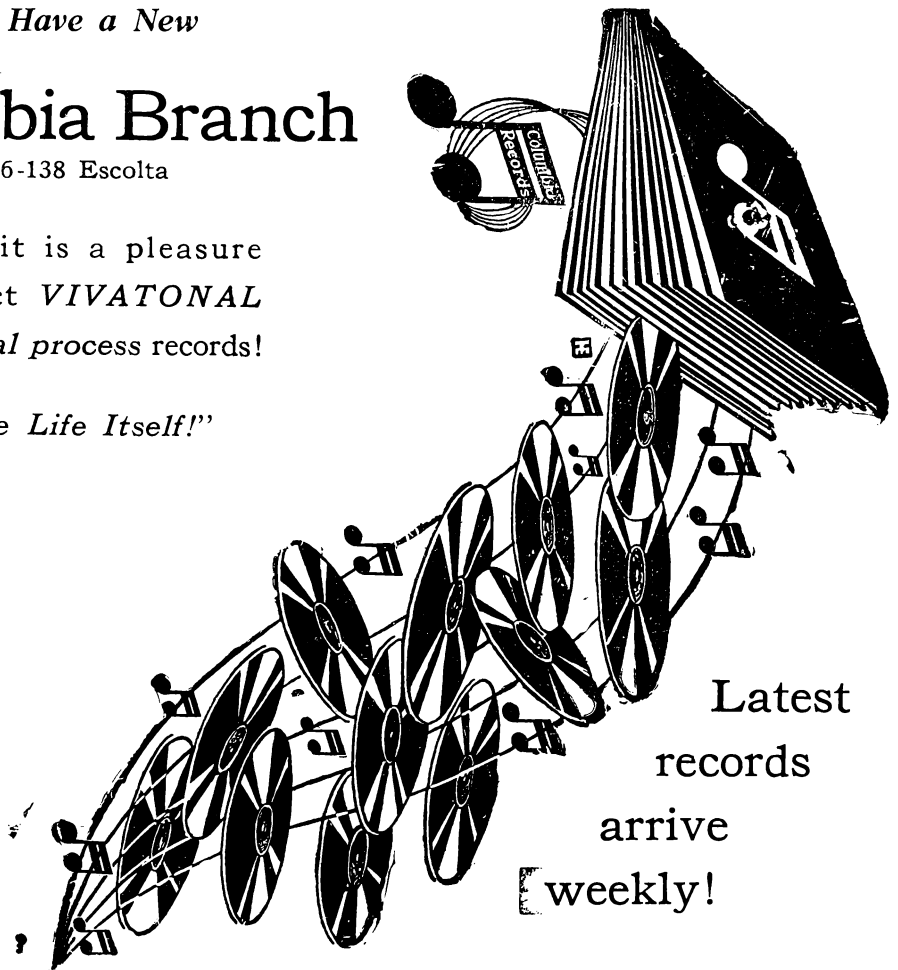
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## American Universities Grow China-Minded

Bulletin No. 10, the current number, of the American Council of Learned Societies, is entirely devoted to the plans now well along toward fruition for including and encouraging in American universities studies and research on China and the Chinese. To this end Manila can assist, and may become, as a consequence, one center to which American students in the new cult (that is, new in America) will gravitate. The subject may engage the attention of our own university, some coordination of effort may be established—which would be an advantage to the cause of learning here. A study of the Chinese as a foreign trader, colonizer, and father of the Sino-Malayan dominant element in the Philippines, would naturally lead to research in the general records of the government and, more particularly, in the orientalia and Philipiniana in the reference division of the public library. This collection is reputed unsurpassed. Then, too, the Beyer collection of porcelains, though mainly of fragments, but sufficient for study, is unexcelled even in the London museums, which it actually surpasses.

The Council, quite rightly, feels that American interest in China has been too long delayed. Preliminary meetings under the auspices of the Council, an effective agency for the advancement of learning, seem to have brought the movement to the stage where funds will be sought for the founding of the work; and that there will responses in behalf of such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia in the east, and Stanford in the west, there can be no doubt.

Remarks by Mortimer Graves, secretary of the Council, throw a sufficient light on the subject:

"That the next decade will see a striking increase in American interest in Chinese studies is no very daring prediction. In the domain of politics and economics, the large number of works daily coming from the press on current Far Eastern affairs and the activities of such organizations as the Institute of Pacific Relations demonstrate the growing realization of the truth of John Hay's dictum that the world's peace rests with China." He then says that the Chinese have important contributions to make to humanistic and social sciences.

"It has been estimated that prior to 1750 more books had been published in Chinese than in all other languages combined. As late in 1850, Chinese books outnumbered those in any other language. Even in 1928 the largest publishing house in the world (this is the Commercial Press.—Ed.) is located not in New York, or London, or Paris, or Berlin, but in Shanghai. And little of the literature thus produced is ephemeral, for the Chinese penchant has been towards history, topography, philosophy, poetry and commentary on the classics, all saturated with a serenity and a height of tone that might well be emulated by the more sophisticated literatures.

"It is evident, therefore, that if we are to hope for the final solution of our linguistic and philological problems, the satisfaction of our antiquarian or archeological curiosity, and the construction of an adequate philosophy or a complete historical synthesis, we cannot disregard the lessons learned by a vigorous and intelligent people, numbering one fourth of the population of the globe, through 3,000 years of continued and varied culture."

Remarking that America is surpassed by

France, England, Russia and Germany in revealing Chinese culture to the western world by the media of translations, Mr. Graves adds that in American universities at present it is easier "to become an initiate in the mysteries of an ancient language whose whole record comprises a number of sculptured stones or clay tablets, than it is to obtain the key to an immense and living literature (the Chinese) which can boast a single encyclopedia of over 11,000 volumes.

"This is a condition that ought not to exist, and the signs of the times portend that it will

## Changing American Policy in the Orient— Its Manifestations in the Philippines

(Continued from page 6)

Then let us examine into it a little.

Nothing is either wholly good or wholly evil. For digressive illustration, of this philosophic truth, let it be recalled that much of this growing city of Manila occupies areas once the site of majestic primeval forests. It was a grievous wound to nature to cut them down, yet it served mankind. A century ago the sturdy walnut, hewn down and burned, gave place to corn fields along the great Ohio; and in the place where the pioneer ruthlessly bruised the forests and dug the fallow wilderness, farms, towns and cities are feeding, employing and sheltering millions of people today—an important and significant fact for us in the Philippines, since these millions of Ohio-valley folk have constant need of our products. If the valley were still an awesome but magnificent wilderness, copra would not sell even for three pesos per picul. The esthetic and the material are often opposed one to the other; both are essential to modern life; the esthetic is healing to man's inclination to despair, but it is the material utilization of the earth's wealth by which man really lives.

Conditions often appear in a more precise light when their alternatives are reflected upon.

If the activities of the concessionist in the Philippines seem objectionable, what is the alternative? We have that at present, and it is not satisfactory; no, nor even very tolerable. It is not very tolerable to behold the fertile regions of Mindanao (and even many fertile areas of Luzon itself) given over to roaming barbarians who set wild fire to denude the hills, spreading from little patches where they make meager plantings; who thus destroy the protective forest without putting in its stead farms, towns and cities; rather, they abandon the sites of their annual ravages, take despoiling toll of the forest somewhere else; flood pours down the naked hills they leave behind them, and carries havoc to the civilized settlements. Thus the millions of uncultivated acres in the Philippines cannot be saved to posterity by keeping the scientific husbandman off of them; if he would expend his millions of dollars and convert these fallow lands into empires of productive fields, his would

be the risks of experimentation and the country's and his the gains from his probable eventual success. This magazine has published descriptions by foresters of what goes on now, the barbarians' spoliation of the unoccupied lands. This information has been supplemented with other authentic data to the effect that a capital of 5,000 pesos (\$2,500) is insufficient for the planting up, in Manila hemp and coconuts, of a single homestead of 16 hectares, 40 acres.

To subdue tropical jungle and substitute it with hemp for which you will wait near two years after planting for the first crop, and with coconuts or rubber for which you will wait eight and ten years for the first worthwhile returns, is a task recommending itself more to the able corporation than to the individual. But the two may thrive together, the corporation being bank and primary market for the settler. How did Negros and Pampanga become great sugar-producing provinces? Practically in this way; namely, upon the credit of corporations interested in buying the product on the one hand, and in supplying the machinery for its milling on the other. Similarly the Batangas coffee industry once thrived, and why does it now languish? The direct interest of exporting corporations has waned, credit has been withdrawn. The same group of planters who were once apparently so capable in the industry, seem now to have lost their cunning; it is, however, rather their credit which is the wanting factor. Were a great corporation to go about restoring this industry with a capital sufficient to see it through the initial experiments, the fortunes of the planters would be rehabilitated because they would all vicariously profit by what the corporation did in its own selfish behalf. (Incidentally, a new social class, aligned with the corporation, and more concerned with bourse quotations than with the petty affairs of local government, would develop. This may now be observed of the sugar industry; it is a concomitant of all plantation prosperity).

The major benefits the islands are to derive from the concessionists remain to be stated. They are two.

(Concluded on page 23)

Judge, Jr.  
says—



Jefferson  
McChallister  
draws him!

He has read the new  
Einstein theory all through  
and it's the bunk—it does  
not tell why gentlemen  
prefer blondes!

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easy?

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sonating an officer!

—Judge.

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not exist much longer. The recent establishment of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, to mention only a single important development, is a most promising indication of awakening interest."

After publication of the *Bulletin* quoted, the subject was further taken up in the April meeting of the American Oriental Society, at Cambridge. The *Bulletin* outlines, for the information of the general membership of the Council, and of others whose initiative must inaugurate the movement and find place for it in the universities, the scope that various courses might comprise.

Under the head of *social history* is a list of subjects of which more general knowledge in America than prevails at present, even if it

were confined to university circles, would be of no little national value: *origin of customs, history of problems of population, clan and family organization, marriage, exogamy, surnames and name magic, serfdom, foot-binding, concubinage, fashions, methods of social control, social morality, social classifications, social mobility, philanthropy (native, not missionary), guilds, community organization, housing, communication and isolation as social but not economic factors, social conflict, accommodations, evolution, conscious efforts to remake society, assimilation, influence of the press (new).*

The papers have been reporting the almost total absorption by the Chinese of Manila, of the household shoe industry in Mariquina, which

seems to have been effected by the commercial and industrial guilds. The native craftsmen also contributed to their own spoliation through habits of unthrift which involved them in debt to the Chinese who buy their shoes. Bringing this pressure to bear, the Chinese shoe dealers were able to compel the native shoemakers to buy their leather and findings from Chinese importers and tanners, their other necessities, even those of their households, from other Chinese merchants. Native leather dealers did not prosper, it is alleged, since their patrons were unable to sell to the shoe dealers. Such problems, it would seem, ought to engage the interest of our own scholars. But any port in a storm.

## The Fairies and the Sunset

By MAUD N. PARKER

It was sunset. Donata was playing in the rice stubble of her father's field near Cabu. With her was her constant companion and friend Carmen, and Carmen's little sister Pati, who always tagged along wherever the two friends went if they would let her. If they did not let her she made such a fuss, as a rule, that the whole family interfered and made Donata and Carmen take her along anyway.

On this particular evening the sunset clouds had arranged themselves as if for a lesson in geography.

Doning and Mameng, as the girls lovingly called each other, were busy pointing out in the cloud picture lakes, bays, inlets, gulfs, seas, peninsulas, capes, islands, cliffs, mountain peaks, valleys and clouds above clouds—each one intent upon the game of finding more features than the other.

Pati only pointed at the clouds as she saw the bigger girls doing and jabbered baby talk, the meaning of which was clear only to herself.

After the girls had named all the points they could, they turned to naming the colors of the sky and clouds, each striving to name more than the other.

It was easy to name blue, red, golden, white, pink, and gray, but the tints and shades of the principal colors were harder to name, so Donata and Carmen merely pointed to each new color discovered and called it *that*.

Pati made them laugh heartily by pointing and saying, *dat dat*.

Doning had brought along her colored crayons and a clean sheet of drawing paper. She was very fond of drawing and was ambitious to become a great artist, so she often tried to draw the gorgeous sunsets that were to be seen to the best advantage from her father's open fields.

"How I wish I could paint a sunset just like that one," sighed Doning, for perhaps the twentieth time, as she looked at the drawing she had been making and back again at the sunset she was trying to copy.

"If wishes were fishes,  
We'd have some fried."

"What good does it do to wish unless there is a fairy around to grant your wishes?" quoth Carmen.

"Well, maybe there are fairies around," said Donata, looking all about her carefully as if she hoped to see one.

"Oh, if we could only see them!" she exclaimed, so sorrowfully that Carmen laughed with glee.

"Why not open your eyes, then, and see them?" said a strange, musical voice at Donata's side.

Both girls turned quickly and were startled speechless to see a diminutive maiden of matchless beauty standing near them.

She was dressed in a gorgeous robe of cloth of gold trimmed with scarlet, while around her slender waist hung a girdle that looked as if made of thin discs of pure gold.

Her eyes were large, luminous and of a gray-green color. Her lips were of a bright coral red and her cheeks were as pink as the cloud banks near the eastern horizon.

The *Sunset Fairy*, for such she proved to be, was smiling in a friendly manner that won the confidence of the two girls at once and put them at their ease.

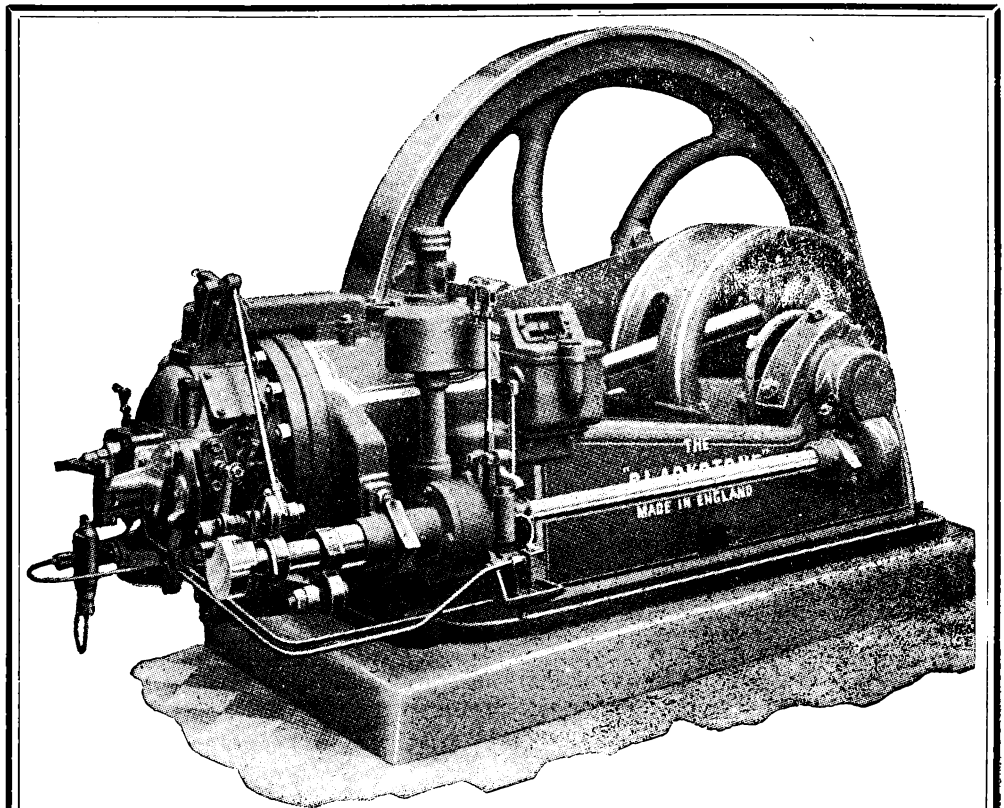
Pati, however, who was quite timid in the presence of all strangers, held tightly to Donata's hand, eyeing doubtfully the maiden, who was even smaller than she.

"How would you like to go with me and help paint the sunset itself?" invited the fairy.

"Oh, I would like it above everything else!" cried Donata, clasping her hands in delight, thinking only of herself and forgetting her companions in the excitement of the moment.

Pati brought her back to earth by giving a loud cry and clinging to Donata's dress tightly—as she always did when there was any question of going anywhere.

"There, little girl, don't cry so," said the fairy, "you may go also. I am afraid, though,



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that you will get more paint on you than on the clouds," she added.

"Oh, Mameng, let's go," said Donata, clasping Carmen's hand tightly, now that she remembered her companions.

Carmen was not so enthusiastic as Donata about painting sunsets, but, being a good chum, she always went wherever Donata went and tried to do everything that Donata did, though sometimes only with slight success.

"We must hurry, then," said the fairy. "The sun waits for no one. When he is ready to go down, he just goes, and the artists have to paint very fast if they hope to give him a good setting."

So saying she seemed to wave her hand lightly toward the sunset and immediately the children found themselves traveling swiftly toward the horizon in the west which seemed like a band of molten gold. Just as a firefly gives light but not heat, so this band, that looked like red hot metal, gave forth no heat. Donata even placed her hand on the horizon line, when they reached it, and was surprised to find that it felt cool to the touch though it glowed like fire.

Here at the western horizon, on all sides of the children, stood buckets and cans and pots of paint of all kinds.

Large vats full of paint were being hurriedly mixed and stirred by strange little workmen whose cheeks were round and red, while agile young fellows dressed like sailors climbed swiftly, with pots of paint, up long ladders made of lightbeams leading to the place where the artists were at work on the actual painting of the sunset scene.

"Where does all this paint come from?" asked Donata, as she saw the buckets of paint sliding swiftly to the ground, trolley like, on long beams of light that went out of sight in all directions.

"From fairy paint mines all over the universe," answered the fairy. "For example, this one that just came in is from a mine in the moon, which gives us a very rare tint like the shimmering, milky color of a good moonstone—such as those found in Ceylon. To get the best results, this color from the moon must be mixed by expert paint mixers, with a white powder from a mine on the Milky Way. This small package here could not be bought with all the gold that has ever been mined from the earth."

Donata felt very much awed by this information and was almost afraid to hold the bucket, which the fairy handed her. She was surprised to find it so heavy that she nearly dropped it, and was glad when the fairy placed it again among the other paints.

"These fiery red paints that you see piled up

in such large quantities," she continued, "come from volcanoes all over the earth. They come ready mixed by the volcanoes and are great favorites with the artists, since they are easy to apply and make a good showing quickly, which is very essential in sunset painting."

"For the bright and fiercest red the miners have to go to the sun itself and to other great star suns throughout space. That package which just passed us like lightning was mined in one of the star suns such as we have for our earth. Although these paints travel at the same rate as light travels, yet some of the miners are so far away in distant star suns that it takes billions of years for the packages to reach the earth."

It made Carmen's head ache to try to think of such big numbers, but, Donata who was interested in every detail of how sunsets were painted, she listened like a true artist to all the fairy's explanations.

In fact Donata was so anxious to learn all the secrets of the painter's art in order to be a great artist, that she tried to remember every word the fairy said.

"Now here," continued the fairy, "are packages of ashes of roses. All the red rose petals that fall from all the roses in the world are carried away by fairy workers to a certain secret furnace where the petals are burned, and this powder is thus obtained. Look over there toward the east at that big gray cloud. See how the side nearest us is turning to a beautiful pink-gray. That cloud is being painted, by the most expert sunset artists, with this color ashes of roses. It is such a delicate tint that only the very best painters dare to try to apply it."

"Those big buckets there," pointing to several showing purplish tinges through the tough white clouds of which the pails were made, "contain amethyst powder from the mines of India. It is imported in large quantities for painting the mountain ranges in the east as you can see by looking over there now." The children looked toward the mountains of Baler, and saw that they were being painted a beautiful purplish tinge, while above them were great piles of white clouds being painted bright pink on top and a lighter baby pink below.

Donata was rapidly shown many other colors, such as old rose and red coral, mined from the coral reefs; light green, extracted from curling waves on long sloping sandy beaches; pale purple and mauve taken from the trunks of millions of coconut palm trees on rainy days; precious gold leaf made from the gold of Benguet; and copper powder from under the earth in many lands.

Here the Fairy explained that on certain nights, during the rainy season, the whole sunset sky was given a coating of this copper paint—producing a sunset of a coppery color, which superstitious people sometimes feared was a warning of a great eruption of a volcano or of the coming of a baguio.

Innumerable fairy workers were darting hither and thither, moving with the swiftness of the light beams on which they traveled by simply taking hold of the beams, that were running like belts in a machine shop—but oh, so rapidly!

Far over beyond the horizon line, Donata could see the colors deepening, as the artists there put them on the blue canvas of the sky.

She desired to see the painting close up, to learn how it was actually done, so she asked the fairy to take her up on the scaffolding of the sky painters to the actual place where the colors were being out on.

"Are you not afraid to go up so high?" asked the fairy.

"Oh, no," replied Donata. "I often climb the tall trees back of our house and watch the sunset."

The fairy laughed and said, "Well, if you are not afraid I will take you; but it is much higher there than the tallest tree. You may not be afraid, but little Pati will surely fall if she is taken along."

Pati, hearing this, set up such a cry at being left that she startled one of the workmen into spilling a whole pot of gilt paint just as he was starting for a spot high overhead where a special artist was flecking with gold the sky above the picture of the lake.

Luckily the paint was thick and spread slowly and had been spilled on a clean piece of white cloud, so it was easily scraped up and put back into the paint pot.

This accident hushed Pati's crying for a moment, and Donata took her on her hip and told the fairy that she would carry her while they should be aloft.

Carmen was very much afraid of climbing trees or going to high places, but she could not think of being left alone, so she overcame her fears as best she could and went along.

Now the fairy was able by a simple wave of her hand to move her party to any place she desired to take them. This was very convenient for the earth children, who could not travel along the beams of light, as the fairy workers did.

The first place they stopped was near a high cloud cliff, at the edge of what the children called a bay, where there were many artists hurriedly painting the upper edges of the cliff a deep red. The color was being splashed on roughly and looked much different at close quarters than it did when one was far down on the earth.

When the children looked back to the earth from which they had come they held their breath in amazement to see how small everything looked. The houses were mere dots, in fields that looked like small green handkerchiefs hung on a line. It made them dizzy to look down so far, so they turned back quickly to the picture on the sky, and the fairy artists at their work of perfecting it.

Donata was interested in the appearance of these artists; they were so different from the workers who carried the paints and from the mixers down on the horizon line, which still glittered like a gold band though far below.

"These are the student artists," explained the fairy. "They learn to paint rough scenes like cliffs and seashores and cloud mountains, where the colors are plain and can be merely splashed on."

"Farther along and higher up, where the finer touches with delicate tints are being put on the picture, you will see the best artists of Fairyland."

As she talked the fairy moved her party smoothly but swiftly along from group to group of the artists, who were all too busy splashing on colors to notice visitors.

As the groups became smaller and smaller, Donata noticed that the artists became older and that they all wore pointed beards, some of which were quite gray.

Pati was now very much at home on the

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scaffolding and begged to be let down to play; so Donata put her down at a wide safe place, while one of the old artists gave her a little pot of gold paint and showed her a place where she could put it or without spoiling the picture.

This caused Donata to beg for some paint and a brush, so that she could help paint an actual sunset.

Her wish was granted and the artist gave her a corner of the canvas just above the bay, telling her to paint a bright red line there.

Carmen, not an artist, spent her time resting and watching the others work. High above she could see the master artists flecking the blue canvas of the sky with bright gold or tinting the pictured clouds with pale rose and mauve.

Just above the picture of the gulf stood the new moon with a bright star near its tip.

An expert artist was touching the sky canvas with a brush dipped in pale green which harmonized perfectly with the pale blue of the sky.

Donata, having finished the task assigned her, now stood in rapture before her work which glowed like a living color.

"Oh, how I wish I could paint sunsets all the time," she sighed, as she turned a happy face to the fairy. "Why do not the fairies paint sunsets like this every evening instead of only a few times in the year?"

"Well, for one thing," answered the fairy, "sunset pictures such as this, that cover the whole sky from horizon to horizon, require a great amount of paint and the mines would soon be exhausted. Also the work of painting a great picture is very exhausting for the artists and they can not produce one great picture after another as workmen make articles in a factory. Again, the plans for a great picture must be very carefully thought out in advance, and every one given detailed instructions, so there will be no hitch in the work. The sun requires that pictures painted at his setting be finished within a certain time. He withdraws his light at the end of that time, the artists can not see to paint in the dark, and all the bright colors rapidly fade away."

"Who decides when a great sunset scene is to be painted?" asked Donata.

"The fairies of the inner circle," answered her little guide, so solemnly that Donata felt somewhat in awe.

"Whenever there is some great day, such as the birthday of the sun or the dog star, or the day when the moon and Venus stand near together in the sky, as they do to-day, then the inner circle orders a famous picture to be made in honor of the event."

Explanations were here suddenly interrupted by howls of anguish from Pati who was seen coming toward them with her dress all covered with dark red paint. She had fallen over a pot of it, splashing it all over the canvas, much to the disgust of the student artists occupied with that part of the picture.

Fortunately the splash was evenly made, and, from the earth, looked as if it had been painted on purpose, so no great harm was done; though for awhile it was feared that the great picture

had been spoiled. An old artist who hurriedly brushed the paint here and there with swift expert strokes, saved the situation.

The fairy felt that it might be well to move her party away from that spot, since there was much muttering and scowling among the student artists—who did not enjoy the idea of having their picture spoiled at the last moment by a toddler.

It was near the end of the sunset anyway, so by the time the party reached the horizon line, toward which the fairy had waved them, the bright red colors had faded to old rose and deep red, the bright gold had faded to old gold and the ashes of roses had faded to pearl gray. Pink clouds had begun to turn blue gray underneath, only the highest tips in the east retaining their

pink color unchanged.

Another wave of the fairy's hand, after reaching the earth, and the party moved in a flash from the horizon line, now only a dull gold, to the stubble field of Donata's father near Cabu. Here the fairy vanished without a word just as the last bright rays of the sun were withdrawn from the west, leaving only a dark red glow low down on the horizon. The children ran home in the dusk of evening, in answer to the call of Donata's mother, to whom they chattered so much about sunsets and sunset fairies that she soon gave them their supper and packed them off to bed. In their dreams they made the journey with the sunset fairy all over again, and it seemed just as wonderful as before.

## Haphazard Studies in the English Language

The identity of the perpetrator of what this department is about to quote is unimportant. What he says is. Interest attaches to the delinquency, not to the delinquent, so even the name of the paper in which the piece originally appeared, and made a point well taken, is omitted. It is enough to say that it is a periodical in good repute, published in Manila. First the quotation, matter for comment italicized, then the comment:

"The recent creation of a board of examiners to test the knowledge of English of all university and college graduates in the Philippines, who wish to continue their studies in the United States, is a novelty. It is, in a way, a unique innovation, a tacit admission made the more patent by the complaint on the part of the Registrar's Association of the United States, that the teaching of English in our higher institutions of learning in accordance with the Filipinization policy of the government has not been entirely a success.

"Whatever economic advantages the so-called Filipinization in our public schools may have had, it has one serious drawback and that is the teaching of English by those who have no thorough knowledge of it. We hold no brief against native teachers. Some of them are exceptionally bright and are as capable, along many lines of human endeavor, as any foreign instructor or professor. But, without wishing to appear unpatriotic,—the writer is Filipino—it seems to us that the teaching of English in the higher reaches or grades of education should be confined to American or English teachers alone. Like most foreign languages, the "genius" of the English language is elusive. It can be caught and mastered only by native born or those who have had opportunities of learning English at its source from early childhood.

"Whether we like it or not, the Philippines is bound to adopt the English language. Would it not be the better part of wisdom, therefore, to study it to the best of our abilities, to learn it from those alone who are competent to teach it and who know it, as it were, by instinct? Only thus can we expect to make our speech intelligible, persuasive and compelling. Only thus can it represent "the golden harvest that followeth the flowering of thought." To encourage the use of what is commonly known as "bamboo" English either because through mistaken zeal or economic fallacy, the government refuses to hire real masters of English, is to choose deliberately a poor material when, at a little difference in cost, a good one could be had with far better results."

The words and phrases which for the purpose of comment have been italicized, may now be gone over:

The recent. Understood, hence superfluous. The knowledge of English of. Cumbersome, the test is in English.

Comma rule violated after Philippines: the adjective clause when not restrictive is set off by commas. This clause is restrictive, it confines the allusion to those alone who wish to continue their studies in the United States.

In a way, a unique innovation. Superfluous and redundant, as comparison of the meaning of novelty, unique, and innovation will show.

On the part. Superfluous, a manilaism. True, things are always being done here on the part of someone other than the one doing them,

that is, they are frequently done by proxy; but that comes of the government's being much in the news, and doing a great deal here. The ways of governments, especially of bureaucracies, are ever devious. Diction, however, should be direct—particularly when expository.

Registrar's. This should probably be Registrars', the plural possessive form.

Filipinization. This is a coined word, but in good repute and essential to the filling of a void; but there seems no good reason to keep on capitalizing it. There is a tendency the other way, which makes transatlantic, transpacific and similar terms correct without either hyphen or capitalized initial letter. (The comma after United States seems superfluous).

And that is. In apposition, should be set off with commas—or omitted.

Some of them are exceptionally bright and are. The second are is superfluous.

Along many lines of human endeavor. This expression, lines of human endeavor, too often to enjoy good repute, means, if anything, something analogous to career or profession. The author does not wish to convey this, but the whole phrase is superfluous. The author does not intend to say that some Filipino teachers are proficient in other lines, and are deficient as teachers. Such expressions derive from politicians (not to confine the term to those in the islands) and tend to intrude in good diction, where they have no place. That they may likewise occur in decisions from the bench is no defense, since the bench also is often bombastic.

Foreign instructor or professor. Pardonably the author has here avoided repetition, but fallen thereby into an inaccuracy. Instructor and professor are not precise synonyms of teacher in the sense the word is employed; they imply

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what they purport to imply, the instructor and the professor, who rank above teachers. *Colleagues from abroad* conveys what the author really wishes to say.

*In the higher reaches or grades of education.* The phrase is too general to be clear, and *in our higher schools* does better.

*Confined.* Preferably *confided*, which means entrusted.

*American or English teachers.* The correct conjunction is *and*.

*Like.* This properly gives way to *As with* or *As is the case with*. No language is *like* another; languages merely have points of similarity, and it is their dissimilarities which distinguish them from one another. Correctly, the author is not comparing languages, but a characteristic common to them. This word *like* is often carelessly employed. One should avoid doing so. It is an introductory word for similes.

*Foreign* (as an adjective modifying languages). Superfluous, hence should be omitted—a characteristic genius pervades every language.

*"Genius"*. Erroneously placed within quotation marks, whereas the author uses it in a usual and correct sense.

*The English language.* In this phrase the article and the noun *language* are superfluous, hence should be omitted. A facility of English is the ease with which nouns convert into adjectives and verbs, adjectives into nouns, etc., and this exemplifies it. The genius of *English* is elusive.

*Native born.* If used at all, this expression requires the definite article *the* preceding it. But some such expression as *those to whom it is a mother tongue* is preferable.

*Or those.* The correct conjunction is *and*; and, better than those, *others*.

*And who.* The best usage avoids *and who*, *and which*, and analogous expressions, which usually may be done by omitting the conjunction.

*Persuasive and compelling.* As an expression apposite to the word *intelligible* as used in the context, this expression falls short; and as *intelligible* serves the full purpose of the author, it is only weakened in purport by adding anything to it. Nothing should therefore be added.

*Or economic fallacy.* The vagueness of this term rules it out. It is also repetitious, since the *mistaken zeal* alluded to is one of economizing expense: the author does not question the zeal of the government otherwise, and of course not the filipinization policy.

A poor material. The article should be omitted. The same applies later in the same sentence to the expression *a good one*, of which only the word *good* should be retained.

Purged in part of fault, the piece is, in the opinion of the commentator, one of the most common-sense statements he has read anywhere on the question of providing our higher schools with competent teachers of English. It now reads:

"Creation of a board of examiners to test in English all university and college graduates in the Philippines who wish to continue their studies in the United States is a novelty. It is a tacit admission made the more patent by the complaint of the Registrars' Association of the United States that the teaching of English in our higher institutions of learning in accordance with the filipinization policy of the government has not been entirely a success.

"Whatever economic advantages the so-called filipinization in our public schools may have had, it has one serious drawback, and that is, the teaching of English by those who have no thorough knowledge of it. We hold no brief against native teachers. Some of them are exceptionally bright and as a capable as their

colleagues from abroad. But, without wishing to appear unpatriotic—the writer is a Filipino—it seems to us that the teaching of English in our higher schools should be confided to American and English teachers alone. As with most languages, the genius of English is elusive. It can be caught and mastered only by those to whom it is a mother tongue, and others who have had opportunities of learning it at its source from early childhood.

"Whether we like it or not, the Philippines is bound to adopt the English language. Would it not be the better part of wisdom, therefore, to learn it from those alone who are competent to teach it, who know it, as it were, by instinct? Only thus can we expect to make our speech intelligible. Only thus can it represent "the golden harvest that followeth the flowering of thought." To encourage the use of what is commonly known as *bamboo English*, because the government, through mistaken zeal in economizing expense, refuses to hire real masters of English, is deliberately to choose poor material when, at a little difference in cost, good could be had with far better results."

## Something About The Asuang

FRANK LEWIS MINTON

The writer accepts no responsibility for the authenticity of this article, as it is compiled from a number of more or less garbled accounts of the origin of the *asuang*, by Bisayan storytellers.—M.

The evolution of the *asuang* apparently began among the sun worshippers who settled long ago on Panay and other southern islands, among whom the custom of human sacrifice was common. These are frequently mentioned among Bisayan raconteurs as the *bad people*, to distinguish them from the *good people*, who worshipped Bathala, the god of goodness. When the sun was angry, that is, when severe storms buffeted the country, or when epidemics scourged the settlements, priest and chieftain would select a young man and maiden, or young children to be sacrificed on the altar of their god; but first the livers and hearts of the victims were removed, roasted and eaten by chieftains

and priests. This is a widespread primitive; it was not limited to the Philippines.

Noting the relish with which the heads of church and state devoured these human giblets, the people became envious and demanded that they, too, be allowed to share in the sacrificial feasts. Their demands were promptly and emphatically denied on the ground that only semideities and those endowed by the sun god with superhuman powers could be allowed to eat sacred foods. The leaders of the malcontents were suitably punished, and the incident was considered closed. But the curiosity of the people had been aroused, and they soon began killing children and practicing the cannibalistic religious rites secretly. Finding the flavor of human flesh much to their liking, they revolted and began destroying their offspring openly, in defiance of priest and chieftain. Later, deciding that it was wasteful to burn the sacrificial victims, they began the practice of eating the bodies entire.

That famine had more to do with the institution of cannibalism than these folk tales indicate, is extremely probable. The fact that protracted periods of extreme hunger will cause cannibalism and mob insanity has been demonstrated too often to admit of dispute, notably during the past year in China. And that these early settlers, impoverished, improvident and restless, with very limited knowledge of agriculture, suffered severe food shortages, is practically certain.

To the ignorant sun worshippers it seemed that they had discovered a novel method of replenishing their larders. Children and youths were plentiful. The body of an adult, or a slain enemy occasionally augmented the meat supply. But as the generation grew older the number of children decreased rapidly, and there were no more young men and maidens suitable for the sacrifice; so they began harrasing neighboring tribes in search of the gruesome game which their perverted appetites, by that time, demanded.

The raids on the nearby settlements were conducted with great stealth, and at first the unsuspecting *good people* believed that the youths and children who so frequently disappeared, never to return, were victims of crocodiles; but eventually the atrocities of the sun

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worshippers were discovered, and all the followers of Bathala made common cause against them. They were utterly ostracized, pariahs of society to be killed without trial or mercy, wherever and whenever encountered.

Their numbers greatly diminished by the avenging raids of their furious neighbors, the sun worshippers of Panay fled to a secluded little valley in the foothills, in which now stands the old town of Dueñas, still believed by many to be the birthplace of the *asuang*. They were led by their deposed chieftains and priests, to whom they had turned for aid and advice in their extremity, like unruly children seeking the protection of parents when in trouble. To save their people from the wrath of the followers of Bathala, the leaders of the sun worshippers now publicly tabooed human sacrifices, and modified their religious rites considerably, substituting animals and fowls for youths and children; but tales of cannibalistic orgies in the hills back of the tiny settlement, probably much exaggerated, were still bruited about among the *good people*, and the ostracized tribe remained practically social outcasts for centuries.

The Spanish priests induced the tribe to accept, nominally at least, the Catholic faith, and baptisms were frequent; but some, notably older folk, continued to practice strange rites in secret, and were branded as witches. Fear of their suspicious neighbors made those accused of witchcraft and cannibalism ever more secretive in their habits of life, avoiding social intercourse, confining themselves to their huts by day, and only venturing forth at night, on furtive excursions in search of food. This very secretiveness increased the suspicion of the community and fanned the fires of hatred. They were credited with supernatural powers and termed *asuangs*; persons possessed of devils and given superhuman power to harm normal beings, and to transform themselves at will into birds, animals, or reptiles, with the exception of the sheep and the pigeon.

The *asuang*, according to lingering superstitions, is a human being, not actually a spectre,

## Changing American Policy in the Orient— Its Manifestations in the Philippines

(Concluded from page 18)

Periodically, at times when farm products are depressed in America, henceforth these islands will face the danger of forfeiture of free trade with the mother country. Their protests will avail them little, but an investment of a billion dollars of American money in their plantations might always be a preponderant influence; at least it would always be on their side, even though it were concerned with rubber and the threat was immediately against sugar; for it would sense the danger in such precedents. It is American investments in Cuba which firms obtained for her, and now secure to her, a tariff differential, or drawback. This money is inimical to Philippine interests, but a billion put into these islands would offset it and probably always checkmate it.

The islands will be pretty safe in the free trade controversy so long as the industrial element in America is not pitted against them and the farmers have to contend alone; for prices will never remain depressed, perhaps, long enough to gain the farmers their point, and as soon as prices rise the gorge of the farmers against tropical competition will subside.

The major benefit of all, to be derived from concessionist interests in the Philippines on a large scale—such as the changing American policy toward the islands contemplates—is the neutralizing influence it would have upon industrial agitation against Filipino migration to the mother country. Back of this movement is an urbanite, not a farmer—a man organized with

but one who is possessed; who has been given supernatural power to harm other human beings, by the evil one; a monomaniac whose obsession is an abnormal appetite. The *asuang* is said to devour young children and even adults. It steals the dead, putting in their places banana stalks transformed into exact, life-size replicas. There are two varieties: the prowling *asuang*, who hunts on the ground, and the flying *asuang*, or *mananangal*, which severs its body in the

his fellow men, easily brought into meetings for the expression and reiteration of opinion. When such men mean business, they are a force to reckon with. When, however, they should cry the alarm of cheap labor, if great American plantation and industrial interests existed here, employing Filipinos in the production of products selling wholly or mainly in the United States, these interests would exert their influence against the propaganda and might be the deciding factor: certainly alone Filipinos could do nothing. On such occasions, too, American capital in Cuba and that in the Philippines would not be natural enemies, but natural friends.

So there is something decidedly to say for the concessionists. Only, these are the questions they care about—tariffs and trade, egress to market—not questions of local government, be it good, bad or merely indifferent. For it does not much concern them. And since they and their welfare qualify materially the present American policy toward the Philippines, it is easy to see why the primary objective of government, the administration of wholesome laws applicable to all alike, is neglected. Betterments now can't be expected.

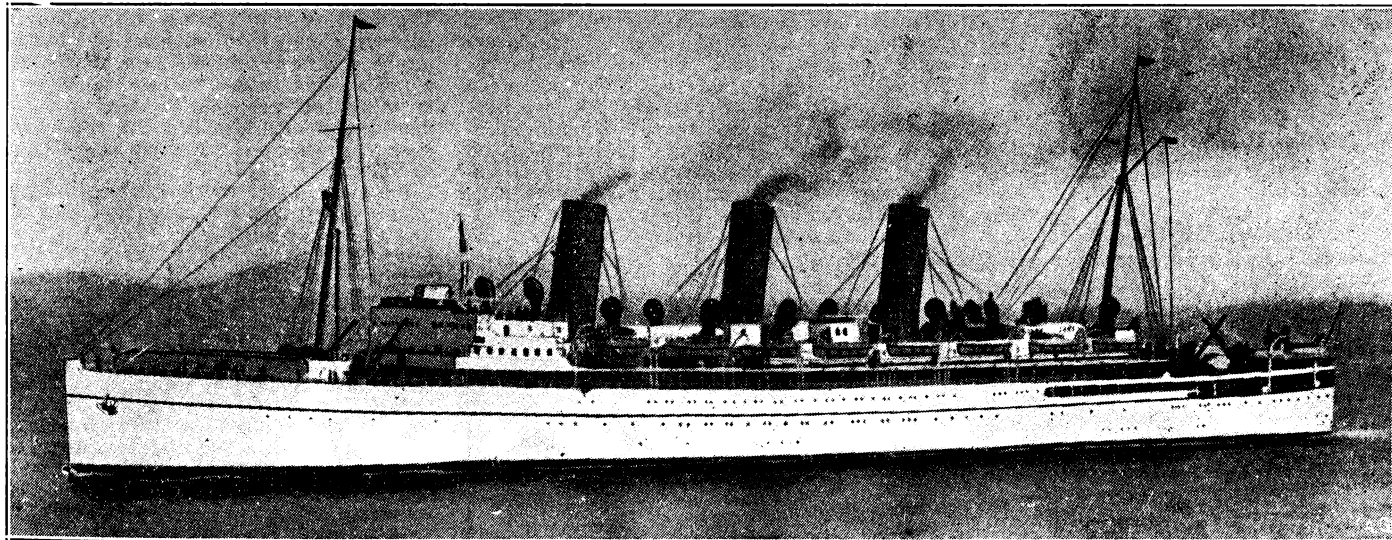
Concessionists are often victimized, sometimes by their own anticipations—too grandiose. They are wary, it is really a game to land them. It is reminiscent of someone's recipe for dealing with fleas, beginning—*first catch your flea!* That's what the government is doing now.

—W. R.

middle, hiding the lower half, while the upper portion flies about in search of food, like some great night bird. The *asuang* is believed to transform itself into bird, animal, or reptile, instantaneously, at will.

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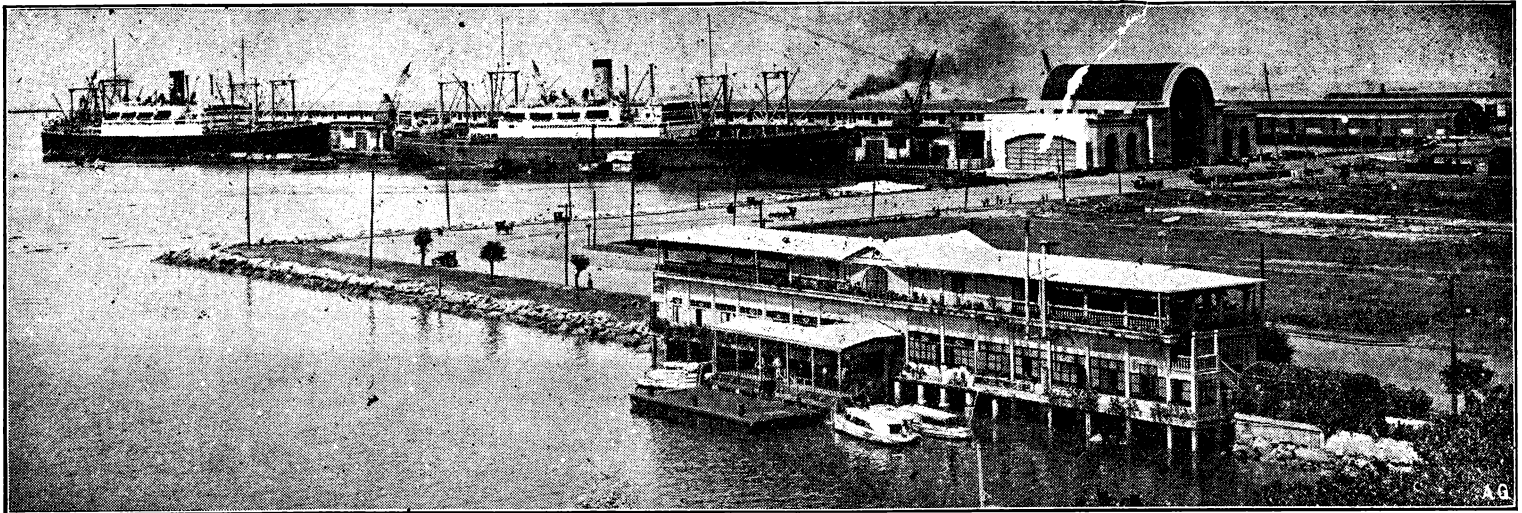
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### SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line Co.



Since our last report, the cargo situation from the Philippines to Mediterranean, U. K. and Continent has continued steady. It seems owners are having little, if any, difficulty obtaining fillings, even where full cargoes are required from the Philippines. The coming 30 days hold out the hopes of owners, many fixtures for full or part cargoes having

already been closed. A similar situation exists on the Atlantic and Gulf berth where several charters have been loading full cargoes of sugar the past four months to relieve the regular lines from a surplus they cannot handle. It is not anticipated that regular lines will find a surplus during the next 30 days, as the peak of the sugar export season has already passed and in fact some of the millers have already completed their shipping, while others are cleaning up. There has been, however, a rather unusual amount of sugar held back this year owing to the very low prices existing. It is believed that when the off-season is reached prices will take a firmer position in the stock market and those millers holding back will benefit.

The movement transpacific to U. S. and Canadian ports has held up fairly well, although there has existed right along during the period under review ample tonnage to relieve all offerings. The same condition has existed with exports to nearby countries, such as China and Japan. There appears to have been a slight increase

during the past few weeks in the tonnage imported into the Islands. This increase is particularly noticed in the imports from Europe.

Owners regularly serving the Philippines and the Far East continue to improve their services by more frequent sailings and newer and faster liners. The N Y K recently announced that they will place, early next year, three new motor ships on the Seattle-Orient service named the **Hikawo Maru**, **Hiye Maru** and the **Heian Maru**—vessels of 11,700 tons gross, 10,000 tons dead weight cargo capacity, including 250 tons refrigerator space. These vessels will have accommodations for 86 first class, 70 tourist and 140 third class each. Their length is 535 feet and maintain a cruising speed of 16 knots with a reserve of 2 additional knots.

The Dollar Steamship Line likewise recently announced a building program of six new liners costing approximately seven million gold dollars each. These liners are reported to excel anything today in the Pacific in every respect. Details as to their capacity, length, etc., were not published with the announcement.

A short time back Matson Navigation announced a Pacific excursion tour, employing their flag ship **Malolo** for the purpose.

This vessel has been plying between San Francisco and Honolulu and is one of the finest and largest ships on the Pacific. She is expected at Manila with 350 passengers October 28 and 29. The tour is arranged by the Matson people in cooperation with the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the American Express. It is the first tour ever attempted on purely the Pacific and is expected to be a forerunner of many following similar excursions. While the S. S. **Malolo** is in Manila the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co. will act as agents of the vessel and the passengers will be looked after by the travel department of the American Express, Manila branch. The vessel cost more than \$7,000,000; she has a speed of 22 knots and is especially designed for comfort in semi-

tropical waters. She is a steel, twin screw steamer, 17,232 tons gross and 8,305 tons net.

The Barber Wilhelmsen Line announced a monthly sailing from Philippine ports to New York, via Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaisha, Yokohama, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The service will commence with the sailing of the S. S. **Tai Yin** next September, and will be followed monthly with similar motor ships. Five motor ships in all make up the service, each with a sea speed of from 14 to 15 knots, making the voyage Manila to New York in around 45 days. Macondray & Co. are the Manila agents.

Since certificates of public convenience were discarded through legislation almost two years ago, there is seen a decided improvement in interisland shipping conditions. Several new ships have been built for the more popular routes and no less than half a dozen second hand ships have been brought to the islands for interisland service. These second hand ships are not what one would call the most modern but they are a decided improvement over most of the much older ships that occupied a monopoly of the trades. It is generally understood that at least two responsible owners contemplate building new ships for the interisland service, such ships according to announcement to be the very latest. The improvement, already noticeable, with a program of this kind being realized in the near future, general conditions in the islands must see a great improvement. There will likewise be an attraction to the tourist, who seldom reaches points other than Manila and occasionally Zamboanga, when one of the larger tourist ships calls at that port.

Passenger traffic continued heavy during the month of May, there being an excess of both first class and third class over space available. First figure represents first class, second figure steerage: To China and Japan 256-466; to Honolulu 2-616; to Pacific coast 145-1347; to Singapore and Straits Settlements 20-11; to Mediterranean Ports 41-5.

The month of June will find Filipino passenger traffic on the decline, while homeward traffic from China and Japan ports will be on the increase. This is due to vacationists endeavoring to get away from the warm summer season. Steerage traffic especially will be on the decline due to heavy rains, making it possible for the farmers to begin work on the coming rice crop. This traffic will not be exceptionally heavy again until after this season is over.

J. Harold Dollar, Vice-President of the Dollar Steamship Line and Vice-President of the American Mail Line, arrived in Manila May 9 aboard the S. S. **President Taft** and sailed by the same liner en route to San Francisco May 11. Mr. Dollar, accompanied by Mrs. Dollar and their four children, has been on a three months' inspection trip of Oriental branches.

W. S. Jones, Claim Agent, The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, announced the arrival of an 8-1/2 pound boy at his home on May 28. Mr. Jones celebrated the occasion with a bountiful supply of smokes.

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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 May with statistics up to and including June 3rd, 1929.

**U. S. Grades:**—The New York market at the beginning of the month was weak with importers asking: D, 14-3/4 cents; E, 14 cents; F, 12-1/8 cents; G, 8 cents; I, 11 cents; J1, 9-1/8 cents; S1, 11-5/8 cents; S2, 10-3/8 cents; S3, 9 cents. Toward the end of the month manufacturers purchase a fair amount of hemp but confined their buying almost entirely to the medium and lower grades. As a result, the market closed with the tone steady to firm with importers quoting: D, 14-1/2 cents; E, 13 cents; F, 12 cents; G, 8-1/2 cents; I, 11-3/4 cents; J1, 10 cents; S1, 11-5/8 cents; S2, 10-1/2 cents; S3, 8-5/8 cents.

In Manila the market for the better grades was very dull at the beginning of the month with shippers not at all anxious to buy. Dealers were storing what hemp they could hold and the nominal market was: D, P34; E, P30.50; F, P26.50; G, P16.50; I, P24; J1, P19.50; S1, P25.50; S2, P23; S3, P18. There was very little change by the middle of the month. High grades had declined while one or two of the

lower grades had advanced slightly. Shippers were buying at: D, P32; E, P30; F, P26.50; G, P16.75; I, P24; J1, P19.75; S1, P25.50; S2, P23; S3, P18. By the end of the month the market was fairly firm and the lower grades had advanced considerably. The high grades, however, continued to decline. Practically all shippers were buyers at: D, P30.50; E, P29; F, P27; G, P17.75; I, P25; J1, P21; S1, P26; S2, P24; S3, P18.50.

**U. K. Grades:**—London dealers were out of the market the first of the month but importers were not pressing sales. The market was fairly steady with importers offering at: J2, £36.10; K, £31.5; L1, £31.10; L2, £29; M1, £29; M2, £25; DL, £26; DM, £23. During the first week of the month there was a fair amount of business and prices advanced but toward the middle of the month the market quieted down and shippers' asking prices were: J2, £37; K, £32.10; L1, £32.10; L2, £30.10; M1, £30.10; M2, £25.10; DL, £26.5; DM, £23. During the last half of the month business was irregular but shippers continued firm in their ideas and at the close prices were: J2, £38.10; K, £34; L1, £34; L2, £32; M1, £32; M2, £27; DL, £26.15; DM, £23.10; with a fair amount of business being done.

On the first of the month the market in Manila for U. K. grades was quiet with neither buyers nor sellers showing any interest. Nominal quotations were: J2, P16.25; K, P14; L1, P14; L2, P12.25; M1, P12.25; M2, P10.75; DL, P11, DM, P9.50; By the middle of the month there was a better undertone and exporters were buying at: J2, P17; K, P14.50; L1, P14.75; L2, P12.75; M1, P13; M2, P11; DL, P11; DM, P9.50. The market continued steady throughout the last half of the month and closed with buyers paying: J2, P17.75; K, P15; L1, P15; L2, P13.25; M1, P13.50; M2, P11.25; DL, P11.25; DM, P10.

**Japan:**—This market took a fair amount of hemp during May and was interested in the better U. K. qualities. They also showed some interest in Y3. They are still carrying a surplus stock so we will hardly see an active market for a month or two at least. The last typhoon in

Leyte will undoubtedly keep up the production of damaged hemp which will prevent Y3 from making any material gain.

**Maquey:**—Cebu Maquey continues in full production. The market was extremely quiet during the first half of the month but toward the end prices advanced about P1 a picul on the average. The Manila Maquey season is about over. The heavy buying by local manufacturers ran the price beyond the value of Cebu Maquey and consequently shippers were unable to market their purchases so buying was more or less restricted. Local speculators in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur have been more active than usual this season and it is estimated not less than 25,000 piculs will remain in store during the rainy season. It is understood the local mills have purchased sufficient stocks to carry them over until December when shipping again opens.

**Production:**—Receipts continue heavy and the estimate for the first half of June is 56,000 bales. We continue to get reports from the provinces that production is falling off and very little hemp is being offered for sale but notwithstanding this, the hemp keeps right on arriving at market. The total for the five months is 150,000 Bales ahead of last year. Stocks, however, show an increase of only 57,000 Bs. which is not overly heavy.

**Freight Rates:**—There is no change in the Ocean rates on hemp. Effective June 15th, 1929, the inland rail rates from Pacific Coast Ports to Mississippi Valley points was reduced from \$0.85 Gold per 100 lbs. to \$0.75 Gold per 100 lbs. The trans-Continental rate from Pacific Coast Ports to Eastern territory remains unchanged.

**Statistics:**—The figures below are for the period ending June 3rd, 1929:

	1929	1928
<i>Manila Hemp</i>	<i>Bales</i>	<i>Bales</i>
On hand January 1st . . . . .	158,452	139,632
Receipts to date . . . . .	750,811	596,620
	909,263	736,252

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**REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET**

BY RICHARD E. SHAW  
*Manager, International Banking Corporation*



The less May market opened with buyers of US\$ TT at 3/8% premium but as the Banks cash positions improved rates gradually strengthened until by the middle of the month there were buyers at 5/8% premium and sellers at 7/8% premium. The firmness became more pronounced and at the month end Banks were purchasers of US\$ TT.

ready and forward at 3/4% premium and sellers

at 1-1/8% premium. At the close settlements were being made on the basis of 1/4% premium for on demand credit bills and 7/8% discount for 60 d/s D/P bills.

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

Week ending April 20th..... \$25,000  
Period from April 20 to May 18th..... Nil

The Sterling market opened with buyers of TT at 2-5/8 and sellers at 2-1/2 and closed with Banks offering to buy at 2-9/16 and to sell at 2-7/16.

The New York-London cross-rate closed on April 30th at 485 5/16, was high for May on the first of the month at 485 11/32, receded to a low of 484 7/8 on May 23rd and closed at the month end at 485. Sterling has not shown the usual upward seasonal trend, owing to the heavy remittances of Sterling funds to New York where advantage can be taken of the high interest rates prevailing.

London Bar Silver was quoted at 25-3/16 ready and forward on April 30th, touched a high of 25-1/2 ready and 25-9/16 forward on May 7th and reached a low of 24-5/8 ready and 24-11/16 forward on the last three days of the

month.

The closing quotation for New York Bar Silver on April 30th was 54-3/4. The rate reached its peak for May at 55 on the 7th of the month, receded to a low of 53-1/8 on May 28th and closed at 53-1/4.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows on May 31st:  
Paris, 12.45; Madrid, 144 3/4; Singapore, 114-1/2; Japan, 90 3/8; Shanghai, 83 1/4; Hong-kong, 98 1/8; India, 135 3/4; Java, 123.

**REAL ESTATE**

By P. D. CARMAN

*San Juan Heights Edition*



Many totals are the largest for that month since 1918 with the one exception of 1923 when May sales exceeded this month's total by only P239. The total for 1919 (the best year of which we have record), January to May inclusive was P8,534,097. The total for the same month this year is P9,857,458 which beats the record by P323,361.

Sales City of Manila  
April, 1929 May, 1929

Sta. Cruz.....	P 849,388	P 117,387
Binondo.....	907,117	341,500
San Nicolas.....	128,500	47,078
Tondo.....	203,002	36,133
Sampaloc.....	120,242	450,029
San Miguel.....		45,100
Quiapo.....	20,367	13,251
Intramuros.....	40	40,500
Ermita.....	22,926	70,000
Malate.....	278,040	65,648
Paco.....	145,334	113,509
Sta. Ana.....	20,441	16,301
Pandacan.....	2,550	2,870
Sta. Mesa.....		21,823

P2,697,947 P1,381,126

**THE RICE INDUSTRY**

By PERCY A. HILL

*of Muñoz Nueca Ecija,  
Director, Rice Producers' Association*



Prices since the last report have stiffened for both palay and rice, the former now bringing from P3.70 to P4.20 according to class and the latter from P8.30 to P9.30 according to grade-at buying points. There was a reduced volume of palay moved to market over the railroad during the month but this was due in part to lack of immediate demand, which came of the slow movement of export crops. We can confidently expect the latter movement to accelerate as prices seem to remain about the same with little chance of upward trends.

In this connection we see that purchasing power has something to do with the price of rice; however, as pointed out, this will be remedied shortly, as consuming stocks are low at centers devoted to export crops whose credit has been stretched. A small market flurry occurred this month by the throwing on the market of some 9,000 sacks of rice known as the *Aparri* brand from coarse Ilocano palay. This was sold at P7.80 Manila as against its equivalent, No. 3 at P8.20. It did not affect the general market at all.

Preparations are under way for the new crop. Climatic conditions to the present are favorable. Invisible stocks are reported to be less than

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normal, which is always the case when prices are favorable.

There has been some more talk about establishing rice centrals and cooperative marketing associations, but the small spread between palay and rice (the producers' and consumers' problem) is so small that it would appear that any move to improve such a state of affairs—in favor of the producer—is doomed to failure from the start. When spreads are abnormal between the raw and manufactured product, there is reason for cooperation, and on this count only. There is no golden age for producers of such a vital commodity. Their problem is to concentrate on better yields and not to enter a cheap, efficient marketing business. As a matter of fact, optimism, to exist, must have some sort of an optimum to go by. Cooperation, like the words *crisis* and *diversification* can be parsed from many angles.

**COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS**

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



*Copra.*—The decline in all markets for copra still continues with no improvement in sight. Local prices have been cut approximately P1.00 per picul during May, and while producers are complaining that the manufacture of copra at present prices is not profitable, it will certainly be necessary for them to trade at even

lower prices before the end of the present year or permit their coconuts to rot. Copra arrivals at Manila during the month of May were approximately 295,942 bags. We quote from latest cables:

Manila, buen corriente P8.50; arrival rescada P9.50 to P9.75; San Francisco, \$0.03-7/8; London, F. M. M., in bags, £19/15/0.

*Coconut Oil.*—The U. S. market for this item during May was wholly a buyer's market and notwithstanding the lack of heavy selling pressure prices dropped an additional 1/2 to 5/8 cents per pound. As a result of heavy supplies of coconut oil as well as competing fats and oils, we hold very little hope for any material improvement in the coconut oil market for the balance of the year. Latest cables follow:

San Francisco, \$0.06 3/8 to \$0.06-1/2 f. o. b. tank cars; New York, \$0.06-3/4 c. i. f.; London, no quotations.

*Copra Cake.*—As a result of general market weakness in grains and other feeding stuffs, the continental copra cake market for the month of May has been extremely dull with a further reduction in prices. At this writing there is practically no demand from Hamburg and only small inquiry from Scandinavian ports at £7/5/0 to £7/10/0, dependent upon freight. Latest quotations follow:

Hamburg, dull, £7/0/0 nominal; Scandinavian ports, £7/5/0 to £7/10/0; San Francisco, Meal, \$32.50 per ton of 2000 lbs. nominal. June 4, 1929.

**TOBACCO REVIEW**

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.

*Raw leaf.*—The market in tobacco for local consumption continues quiet. Consignments abroad during May registered a considerable slump due to the fact that nothing was shipped to European regies. Present estimates of the 1929 crop in Cagayan and Isabela anticipate a smaller quantity than last year. The recent

incorporation of the first sugar central in Cagayan will probably curtail future tobacco planting in a region which up to now has been almost exclusively devoted to tobacco.

Shipments abroad during May were as follows:

	Kilos
Australia.....	192
China.....	1,509
Gibraltar.....	27,098
Hongkong.....	52,594
Japan.....	11,815
North Atlantic (Europe).....	125,958
Straits Settlements.....	3,469
Tonkin.....	84
United States.....	111,375
Total.....	334,094
May 1928.....	2,079,184

*Cigars.*—The unsatisfactory condition of the United States market for Philippine cigars remains unchanged, with no improvement in sight. Comparative figures for shipments to the United States are as follows:

May 1929..... about.....	11,700,000
April 1929.....	9,738,331
May 1928.....	12,012,290

**RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS**

By L. ARCADIO

Acting Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company.

The following commodities were received in Manila April 26, 1929 to May 25, 1929, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

	April	May
Rice, cavans.....	234,250	136,687
Sugar, piculs.....	315,784	139,328
Tobacco, bales.....	4,560	13,140
Copra, piculs.....	115,550	130,800
Coconuts.....	2,421,650	2,533,300
Lumber, B. F.....	357,750	453,600
Desiccated coconuts, cases.....	15,170	14,432

Then there's the Scotch couple who, expecting the stock, moved into the country, where there is *R. F. D.*

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



*New York Market:*—The improvement in the American sugar market in the latter part of April was not long maintained, since on the first day of May an abrupt fall in prices was recorded from 1-15/16 cents c. and f. for Cubas, equivalent to 3.71 cents l. t. for P. I. centrifugals in the fourth week of the preceding month to 1-27/32 cents

c. and f. (3.61 cents l. t.) on May 1st when 2,000 tons of Philippine centrifugals were sold and resold by the buyers at the same price the following day. The first week of the month under review was characterized by depression and anxiety to sell, in consequence of which prices sagged and the quotation for the second week was 1-13/16 cents c. and f. (3.58 cents l. t.), at which price there were sellers but no buyers for Philippine centrifugals. On the 9th however, sales of 10,000 tons of P. I. centrifugals were effected at 3.58 cents l. t., but were resold by the buyers at the same price within the same week. The weakness of the market was ascribed to the European bears forcing sales, and the tired bulls disappointed with the delay in the deliberations over the tariff legislation in the U. S. Congress.

An improvement became evident in the third week when small sales of Cubas were made to refiners at 1-27/32 cents c. and f. (3.61 cents l. t.), and 2,000 tons of P. I. sugar for June-July shipment at 3.72 cents l. t. It was noted that speculators showed more disposition to buy P. I. sugar regardless of the Sugar Exchange. It was stated that the only hope for an improvement was in a rally in sympathy with tariff legislation; otherwise, the sugar market was very much influenced by large visible supplies. Most of the available warehouse space in Eastern ports were filled with sugar bought by speculators. Prices were fluctuating in the latter part of the third week, ranging from 1-13/16 cents c. and f. (3.58 cents l. t.) to 3.68 cents l. t., at which price 2,000 tons May-June shipment of P. I. sugar were effected at 1-25/32 cents c. and f. (3.55 cents l. t.), although P. I. sugar was available at 3.52 cents l. t. There were sellers but no buyers for Cubas at 1-25/32 cents c. and f. (3.55 cents l. t.), which situation was produced not by price consideration but by the slack demand by refiners who had large supplies on hand. On the 24th however, there were large transactions at 1-13/16 cents c. and f. (3.58 cents l. t.) owing to the rumor that the sliding scale was killed by the House of Representatives. In the latter part of the month, there were no new developments. Willett & Gray expressed the opinion that no alteration was likely in import duty on sugar for the current year. The month under review closed dull, and Czarnikow resold 10,000 tons at 3.52 cents l. t. One important factor influencing the market was the extent of available stocks in Cuba and the United States estimated at 3,870,000 tons.

The visible stocks in the U. K., U. S., Cuba and European statistical countries at the end of May were 6,062,000 tons as compared with 5,385,000 tons last year and 5,135,000 tons in 1927.

*Futures:*—Quotations on the New York Exchange during May fluctuated as follows:

1929	High	Low	Latest
May.....	1.90	1.67	1.67
July.....	1.96	1.71	1.71
September.....	1.98	1.80	1.80
December.....	2.04	1.87	1.87
1930			
January.....	2.06	1.88	1.88
March.....	2.11	1.94	1.94
May.....	2.06	2.01	2.01

*Philippine Sales:*—During the month under review, sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast—afloats, near arrivals, and for future deliveries—amounted to 30,400 tons at

prices ranging from 3.52 cents to 3.72 cents l. t. as compared with sales amounting to 40,000 tons during the same period last year at prices ranging from 4.30 cents to 4.60 cents landed terms.

*Europe:*—The first estimates issued by the two leading statisticians of Europe place the beet sowings in Europe including Russia for 1929-30 at from 2,610,000 to 2,637,000 hectares, as compared with the beet area of 2,618,955 for 1928-29 (F. O. Licht's). It is noteworthy that the area estimated for 1929-30 is less than the sowings last year. It is stated moreover that in consequence of the delay in the beet sowings in most of the countries in Europe, the estimates of this year's European acreage are subject to alterations which may bring down the figures materially.

At the meeting of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations held in Geneva between April 4th and 6th, it was resolved by the Committee to undertake the following:

1. To undertake a thorough study of all factors and measures influencing the production and consumption of sugar;
2. To prepare a report to the Council, in order that the latter may be able to judge whether concerted international action could further the solution of the problems under consideration.

The two principal measures which appeared to enlist the attention of the majority of the sugar experts who attended the meeting were as follows:

- a. The stabilization of production during a period of three or four years;
- b. The making of efforts to increase the consumption of sugar.

*Local Market:*—In sympathy with the American sugar market, the local centrifugal market was weak, with quotations at the beginning of the month at from ₱8.75 to ₱9.00 per picul down to ₱8.00 per picul at the close of the month. The muscovado market was likewise weak with quotations ranging from ₱4.75 to ₱6.00 per picul for No. 3. Manilas were quoted at ₱5.25 and Iloilos at ₱6.00 for No. 3.

*Crop Prospects:*—Due to the unusually favorable weather conditions, coupled with the conversion of muscovado sugar into centrifugals in districts where muscovado mills have been

replaced by Centrals, the production of Philippine centrifugal sugar for the 1928-29 crop will be larger than the 1927-28 crop. The majority of the Centrals have already finished milling, and although there are a few large Centrals still grinding, it is not likely that the total production of Philippine centrifugals will exceed 700,000 metric tons. There will be approximately 22,000 tons of muscovado sugar for exportation.

The result of the deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee of the House over the U. S. Tariff, increasing the present rate of 2.40

(Continued on page 30)

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## Franciscans in the Bisayan Islands

We have journeyed with the mission-founding fathers of the Franciscan order throughout Luzon, and now go with them into the Bisayan islands: more lonely isolation, more fortitude, more devotion bent to the raising of substantial temples of worship for the villages converted to Christianity—villages which are soon to become towns, and some of them important ports and capitals of provinces. In the old life, isolation is of primary significance; and all the customs uphold it: they inculcate pride of village, loyalty to villagers and the village chieftain, and encourage mating and marriage within the village for the rearing of warriors in its defense. Polygamy plays its part, and concubinage. Whatever conduces to the strength of the village, is good; and the gods, of course, sanction it. Let us not condemn, rather let us understand: blessed will be that day when every eye reaches the printed page unblinded by any prejudice whatever; yea, and every hand so writes. Truth is, what early tribes did in the Philippines for preservation against nature and other enemies, and what isolated tribes do now to the same end, is of a piece with what tribes did elsewhere and merely repeats a familiar chapter in the story of all mankind.

Far from being a source of embarrassment, this should be a source of pride and carefully traced as the more remote ramifications of an heroic heritage. It is remote, and we have wandered in making it cause for comment.

Anyway, Christianity was to erect the villages into towns. The new priest had no quarrel with his fellows in neighboring villages, they were all teaching identical forms of worship of the same god. They were equally arrayed against the old gods. Their mystic practices inspired no village hosts to nocturnal vengeance, rather their worldly sense marshalled the villagers into companies making common defense with similar forces from neighboring villages against the Mohammedans who refused conversion, and the outlaws who departed to strongholds in the hills. Chieftains were restrained from offensive forays and sanguinary reprisals by their awe of the new faith, which taught that such was sin; relinquishing the absolute authority they exercised in their own right over their villages, they were proud to become village mayors, *gobernadorcillos*, under the powerful sovereignty of Spain. They were more commonly brought to this decision by the exhortations of the friar, exposed unarmed to their mercy, than by the superior arms of the Spanish soldier.

Thus it was that villages could become towns, and towns might to be formed into districts and provinces the governments of which were responsible to Manila. We have here something Christianity did for the Philippines, sometimes by spiritual power alone, sometimes in alliance with the arms of Philip III. Nor is it strange at all that the Philippines cost Spain the least blood of any of her colonies: they are the only one she established in the orient, birthplace of Christianity; this is a mystic religion, and to a people who are mystics, the Filipinos, it was very readily acceptable. They could not penetrate its mysteries. Who can? But they made nothing of believing them so thoroughly as to act on that belief.

The friars beheld their labors bearing abundant fruits, so loyally the cross was borne aloft by the converted people. On they went then, replacing thatch chapels with substantial churches, guarding exposed shores with armed watch-towers, opening roads to neighboring settlements for easier communication and succor in time of need. No architects, they still built well. Their work still stands; only half in ruins, maybe it will hold together until a revival of faith repairs it. If people are to believe, and few philosophers have argued otherwise, then what a splendor upon the people would come of falling to and saving the religious edifices the friars and their penniless flocks built in centuries past. Perhaps fifty years remain in which to see a change from the present indifference—the walls and foundations of the churches are solid enough to wait.

Materials utilized for these churches, a wonder of the modern world, vary with their availability. They are of stone wherever stone was to be found; they are of brick where stone was distant but clay was suitable; and failing both stone and brick, hardwood was made to serve. There is evidence enough that Chinese craftsmen were employed, who taught their trades to native workmen. Chinese ideas of tool-making were also borrowed: the friars introduced the modern crafts into the islands, and commerce came of their indefatigability.

In turning from Luzon to the Bisayas, Father Huerta speaks very briefly of Cebu: "The bishopric of Cebu was established in 1595 and includes Cebu island, where is found the city (Cebu) of the holy name of Jesus, the bishop's residence, and Samar, Leyte, Panay, Negros, Bohol, Paragua (Palawan), Mindanao, Basilan and Jolo, with many others of minor note, and

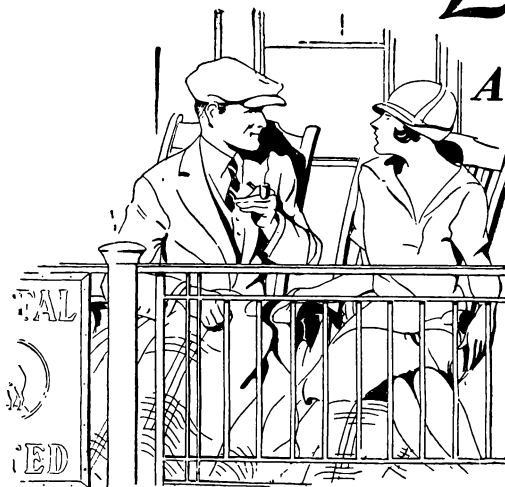
the Marianas islands. These islands are all south of Luzon and constitute various provinces, of which the Franciscans administer the following:

"*Island and Province of Samar.*—This province has always had two names, Ibabao for the eastern part and Samar for the western, though in official documents it is known only as Samar. With the islands of Capul, Viri, Lauang, Catalaban, Homonjon, Soloan, Parasan, Buat, Dalupiri, and many others which are uninhabited, it forms a single province. . . . It is about 35 leagues long and, at its widest part, some 14 or 15 leagues across. The surface is extremely broken but the mountains present no especially elevated peak; only Mount Capotoan stands much above the rest.

"There is an abundance of woods of every variety, a diversity of palms, rattans, bamboos, fruits, edible roots, and a tree whose leaves, roots, bark and every part yield the equivalent of garlic, being quite equal to it as a condiment in food. (Happy circumstance for the nostalgic

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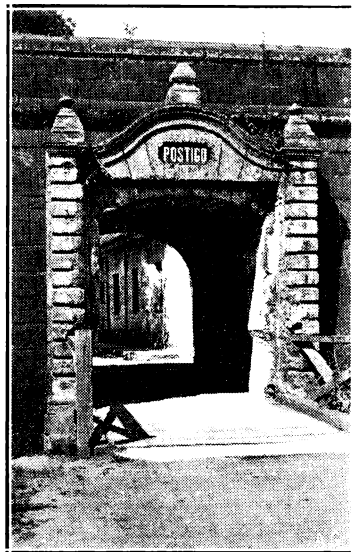
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friar!) Coal also abounds, and wild hogs and deer, with a multitude of birds and monkeys of divers varieties. The islands' valleys, many of them fertilized by powerful rivers, are susceptible of producing every variety of crops, although, because the interior is inhabited by infidels, only the lowlands along the shores are cultivated. And these only on a small scale, because the indolence of the inhabitants is more than satisfied with a little rice, coconut oil, *camote* (yams), palauán and abacá, the only products produced on the island to this day (1865), and even this due to the zeal of the religious, especially the abacá (Manila hemp) which within a few years will have made admirable progress.

"Capes and secure ports plentifully indent the coast, which yields game fish, shells, pearls, amber and a hundred other singular products in abundance. (And no wonder, then, the indolence of the people: remarkable, rather, their energy to cultivate the soil at all).

"It is also worthy of note that each year at the change of the monsoon in September or October, remarkably high water is experienced on the eastern and northern shores, the natives calling it *dolo*. This great tide, or inundation, is often aggravated by strong winds and even baguios (a fact of which Colonel Stimson is also now aware), and at times, though not often, it comes without wind. It does not always come at the same point, but at times encroaches upon Guiguan, at the south, and is dispersed toward Leyte and Cebu; in which case it is less dangerous, because it encounters wide seas. At other times it makes for Lanang and Borongan, or, turning more to the northward, Tubig, Orís, Palapat; and sometimes it pours through San Bernardino strait, endangering Catarman, Calbayog, and all the villages on the western coast. So overwhelming is the volume of water it brings that it ordinarily rises 60 to 70 feet above the usual tide; for this reason the inhabitants are compelled to resort to row boats and rafts and retire to the hills. Considerable damage is caused to the fields and towns, and even to people careless enough to be caught in the flood, which, however, lasts but a single tide.

"The conversion of Samar is due to the zeal of the Jesuits, who administered it spiritually from 1596, when they first raised the cross there, until 1768; at which time, and by order of the superior government, its administration was



In Spanish times this gate was for governors and archbishops only

entrusted to our province of St. George, the Great, possession being taken October 17 of that year, of the pueblos making up the province, which were Catbalogan, Paranas, Umauas, Borongan, Sulat, Tubig, Catubig, Palapat, Catarman, Capul and Banhajan, which with numerous settlements counted only 5,299 *tributos* (families paying tribute) and 23,802 inhabitants. But now the same province comprises the following towns."

Here Father Huerta proceeds to list the towns of Samar with some details concerning each, his practice throughout his summary of the

Franciscan chronicles.

*Catbalogan*—On the west coast; climate is hot but healthful—provincial capital. Coastal communications only, and mails irregular. Church built by the Jesuits, burned in 1760; repaired by Fr. Felix Carrion in 1814, and further improvements by Fr. Martin de Yepes in 1840. Patron, St. Bartholomew. "In 1769 our religious established an infirmary here, which was originally put in the charge of a lay brother, Fr. José de Jesus Maria. It no longer exists, and I am ignorant of what may have occurred to cause the abandonment of such a useful establishment."

A gate in the old walls of Manila—the postern gate.

**May Sugar Review**

(Concluded from page 28)

cents per lb. to 3.00 cents, meaning that Cuba would pay 2.40 cents as duty instead of 1.7648 cents per lb. as at present, was received by Philippine sugar men with equanimity. The tariff bill approved by the House is not discriminatory against Philippine sugar, as was proposed by Representative Timberlake. It is rumored that the Senate will try to restrict importation of Philippine sugar; if they fail in their efforts, there will be no change in the present tariff.

*Philippine Exports*:—Exports of sugar from the Philippines for the 1928-29 crop from November 1, 1928, to May 31, 1929, amounted to 380,182 metric tons, segregated as follows:

	Metric Tons
Centrifugals.....	361,462
Muscovados.....	12,799
Refined.....	5,921
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>380,182</b>

*Java Market*:—The Java market was dull and although spot quotations had improved slightly, June-July-August delivery quotations were unchanged. The following are the latest quotations:

<i>Superiors</i> —			
Spot.....	Cs.	15-1 S—	P8.12
June.....	"	13 —	7.02
July-August.....	"	12-3 4—	6.89
<i>Head Sugar</i> —			
Spot.....	"	12 —	6.50
June.....	"	11-3 S—	6.18





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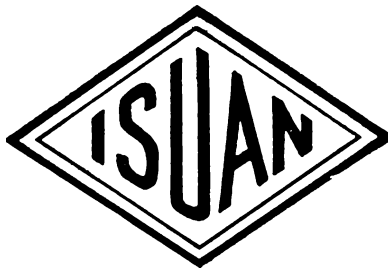
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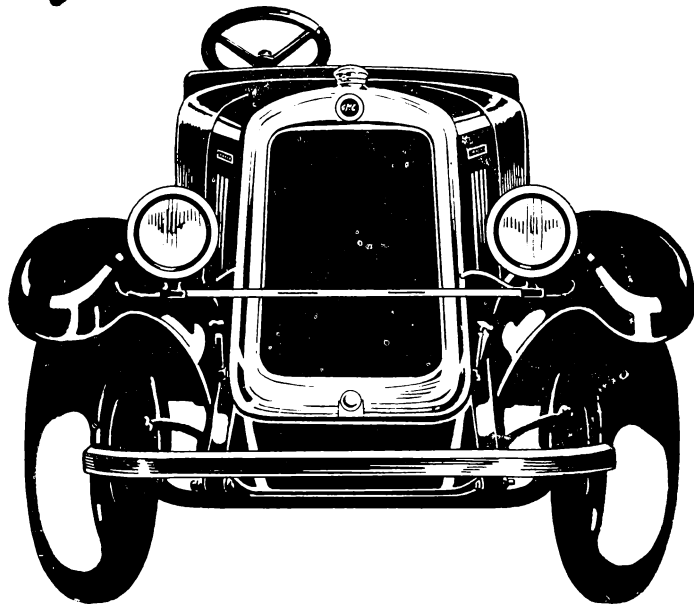
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