

H.C. 107
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No. 2

February
1936



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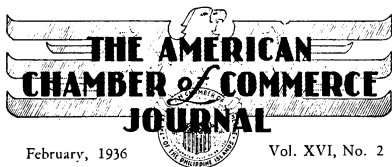
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February, 1936

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WALTER ROBB
Editor and
Manager



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Notes on President Quezon's Press Interviews

President Quezon's press interviews contrast sharply with those of governors general. They embrace both the local and the foreign press, and are characterized by the President's utter composure and frankness. Unlike the governors, he is not constrained by any element in the government not beholden to him. His little body in the big Spanish state chair at the end of the table (it is the council-of-state table, formerly that of the Philippine Commission), in perspective back of him you see his people, 14 millions, supers in a *Griffithian* panorama, moil at their humbler tasks important to the business of founding a new nation.

If they and he succeed, their nation will be the first modern state among their kind, the Malaysians. Its institutions will contrast with neighboring imperial states and colonies. Only in China and Siam will there be affinity.

You can no more help liking the man whose slender shoulders bear the brunt of this task than you can help breathing. You take notes. All is *sui generis*.

Gambling instinctive in man, 400,000 sleuths could not enforce antigambling laws in the Philippines. Laws are had that can't be enforced. Quezon will deal practically with gambling by cashiering such men as ought never to gamble: judges and everyone concerned in enforcing antigambling laws, teachers who must set their students examples, officials with financial responsibility.

Jueteng—"this is not gambling, but robbery"—will be stamped out; executives unable to do this in their jurisdictions will be cashiered.

Quezon confines his own gaming propensity, that he admits is strong, to contract; he imposes on himself the moral restraints he expects other officials, who should, to exercise.

Taxes may not have to be increased—"if all taxes now imposed were collected, without new taxes the revenue of the vernment would be enough."

Banditry was broken up during the Commonwealth's first 2 months of effort. Encallado was let go back to Tayabas because he had surrendered under the impression he would not be prosecuted. "While I head this government, no such advantage will be taken of any man. The government is powerful, it doesn't have to stoop to double-dealing."

Women. As long as he has lived, man has sinned with woman. He always will. Communities boasting they are clean in this respect are often worse than others. Control is a feasible aim, and due protection of the public health. Hypocrisy is out of the question.

Prisons. Bilibid in the heart of town will be removed and rebuilt with a view to modern penology on the 551-hectare site bought from the city at Muntinglupa; and there, men given occupation with the soil may be regenerated. Direct responsibility will rest in Colonel Paulino Santos. Many men are sentenced too quickly, too harshly. This was at the bottom of Quezon's letting 50 men free from Bilibid Christmas eve. Without ceremony, just saying, "Let them go."

Judges named to the new and the old benches were recommended by all the bar associations and by the supreme court, some by all entities, others by all but one. This will be practice. Candidates asking for places on the bench for themselves—only 2 did so—kill their own chances.

The Arastre Service. What was said of this has come out in the press; and the question is not yet irrevocably decided, perhaps. Quezon finds satisfaction with the existing service universal. He admits that satisfactory service is the primary consideration.

The National Army seems to be the chief preoccupation of the executive mind for the moment. Often mentioned, always defended, talk about it streams into long ranks of marching men; and with so many aides in uniform, a military atmosphere pervades the executive offices.

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Fate Gives Britain a Change of Monarchs

George V had been king of Britain just over 25 years when he at last gave way to death provoked by his long weakness of the lungs and susceptibility to exposure. It was just on midnight, January 20, and the shortwave notices reached the world at once, from Sandringham. Queen Mary survives, queen-mother to the new king, Wales of yesterday, Edward VIII today, king-head of the greatest constitutional monarchy the world has ever known; an empire round the globe, integrated with English liberty.

The common respect of the Philippines for Britain and gallant George V was evinced at the memorial services January 28 at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, where Bishop Governor F. Mosher officiated.

These services were attended by a most cosmopolitan concourse of



Manilans, feeling sincerely the solemn sorrow of their British friends. President Manuel L. Quezon and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña officially represented the Commonwealth. High Commissioner Frank Murphy officially represented the United States; and the army, navy and constabulary, as well as minor civil branches of the government were represented by rank. President Paul A. Meyer and Secretary Carl G. Clifford attended for the chamber of commerce. The cathedral was filled to capacity, many standing through the long services.

Consul General Arthur P. Blunt alluded in his eulogy to the thorough democracy of the British throne: the king belongs, he pointed out, to no class—he is above all classes. His task, it may be said, is to personify Britain, to be a liv-

George V

This man was king in Britain's direst need, In the black-battled years when hope was gone

His courage was a flag men rallied on—
His steadfast spirit showed him king indeed.
And when the war was ended,
When the thought of revolution took its hideous place,
His courage and his kindness and his grace
Scattered or charmed its ministers to naught:
No king of all our many has been proved
By times so savage to the thrones of kings,
Nor won more simple triumph over fate;
He was most royal among royal things,
Most thoughtful for the meanness in his state—
The best, the gentlest, and the most beloved.

This ode was written by John Masefield, laureate, at Los Angeles, when news of George V's death reached him there, and was telegraphed to the Orient by Reuters.

ing symbol of the realm; and such a task good times and bad, fair weather and foul, is most exacting. George V did it as Britons liked it done, and as the world approved. It involves fidelity in small matters and large, self-effacement and self-sacrifice always. Britain schools her kings, as she schools all her public men. The British constitution lives, and Britons are its life, British monarchs its signet and authority.

"Should Fidelity ever be lost," said Francis I, "seek her in the heart of a king."

It may be supplemented, much depends upon the king—and even more upon his subjects. Those nations have the best kings who need them least; and Britain's king is not her strongest-one, as such, as the word means, but the embodiment of her stubbornly mordant and tenaciously dignified traditions.

Such a king was George V.

But John Masefield having said this so well in his ode, there is no use expanding on it here. Let us rather summarize Britain in the Philippines, when and how she came here, what she means here, the part she plays.

Britain plays a strong rôle in the Philippines, where there is the feeling that at least in an extreme emergency, she might take a stand for western civilization in the Orient. This explains the general respect she commands in the Islands, that owe their introduction to modern commerce to her intervention.

Settling with Spain and France at a lull in the Napoleonic period, Britain insisted upon dissolution of Spanish monopoly of the Philippine trade into Europe, and upon Spain's opening five ports of the Islands to ocean commerce. This gave the islands facilities needed for marketing surplus products and at once enlisted the interest not only of Britain and Europe but of the United States as well. It was also provided that merchants should be secure in their residence in the Philip-

piners, and in carrying on trade here. This was the foundation of the European and American colonies in the Philippines, and broadened the Spanish colony to include merchants along with the clergy.

From that time on, Britain and Spain were friends and the British interests in Philippine commerce influenced Spanish policy at Madrid.

For a long time, America's demand for Philippine sugar, hemp, coffee and copra—and the preeminence of her ships and merchants on the seas—gave the major trade to New England. Strong American companies led the mercantile life of Manila until well after the Civil War, finally failing, directly on account of sugar and want of banking support. These companies are British companies today, and still among the leaders of Philippine commerce.

A number of major events turned America away from the sea. Among them may be mentioned the destruction of American ships by Confederate privateers during the Civil War, 1861-1865, and the rapid expansion of the American west after the Civil War, particularly vast projects of telegraphic communication, banking, ranching, mining, and railway building. This kept America's attention at home and left the field in the Far East to Europe, led by Britain and her rising competitor Germany. Britain forged ahead in the Philippines and held her place easily, Germany coming second.

Britain's further advantage and an incidental material service to the Philippines was the opening of the Suez canal, shortening the distance to this mercantile territory and cutting costs of commerce with it. Thus very consistently during a century, Britain's interest in the Philippines is readily traced. When commerce expanded enough, her banks were established here. She always saw the Philippines as of sufficient importance at least to constrain her to friendship with Spain. When Germany began getting Spain's more isolated islands in the Pacific, Britain intervened to impose a treaty.

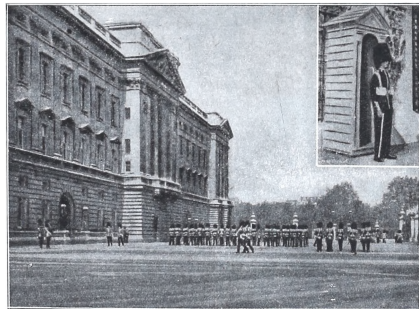
These are now Japanese-mandated islands.

This brings the situation approximately to the American period that opened in 1898, incident to America's war with Spain, provoked by Cuba. Years after that period began, no standard currency existed for the Philippines, no international American bank was here, and exchange for exports to America, mainly carried by British ships, was fixed in London in sterling. This soon changed, but Britain still enjoys a leading place in Philippine commerce; particularly, on account of ships, banks and insurance, in their overseas commerce.

Providing for the foreign communities in Manila, Britain implemented them well. A curious illustration of this, aside



EDWARD VIII WHEN PRINCE OF WALES



Changing guards at Buckingham Palace

from their consular services, is the International cemetery at San Pedro Macati, up the Pasig river. It of course happened that most of Britain's merchants were Scotch Dissenters or at least Anglican, and the New England merchants who were numerous were Congregationalists, cousins of the Dissenters. The clerical administration of the islands was at a loss to know what to do with such nonconformists when they died. They could not be buried in blessed ground; their friends and relatives naturally wanted them cared for in their own faith, and so the International cemetery was granted.

Administration of this cemetery still centers in the British consulate. Many names familiar to Philippine commerce are on the headstones. There is a part, even of the Philippines, that will be forever England; quite as much so, we should say, as Rupert Brooks's grave in the Levant.

Of royal democracy in Britain, we will add the anecdote of Will Rogers's visiting London and appearing at Buckingham Palace. "I'm Will Rogers and I've come to see the King," the United Press has him saying to the haughty guards.

(Please turn to page 26)



The House of Commons and the famous clock "Big Ben."

The interior of the "House."

"I am writing on the *Normandie*—the largest steamship thus far constructed. I am glad to have traveled on her, to see what it is like.

"Suppose the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City, having some 2,000 rooms, were suddenly equipped for ocean travel and put to sea. You have some idea of the *Normandie*. The population is even similar. The races of the earth, bastards—mostly in the ethnological sense—from every place. The genus known as buyers, male and female, exhibiting everything they have bought,—plus others that they haven't.

"I sit next to a rather nice one at table, a woman of about forty, dark, good-looking, devoid of humor, and wearing very attractive clothes. She evidently is a good designer, though her conversation deals with diet and health, and a predisposition to suicide, which she has to overcome periodically so she tells me. She is also kind-hearted,—apparently. On the other side is a lady half Irish and half Cuban, married to an American. She informs me that she used to be a dancer in a one-time well known troupe. She is volatle, attractive, and likes brandy. She is one of a number traveling with a dog.

"The dogs are housed in luxury on the top-deck. At the same table are seated two Dutchmen, a manufacturer of airplanes and his secretary. The manufacturer is stoutish, interested only in planes and machinery, and otherwise like a child—naïve and self-centered. I looked at him with curiosity, remembering that he made German fighting planes during the War. While he was furnishing thousands to fight against us, America was spending millions developing a plane—literally. One only was shipped abroad and that one was found on the quay at Brest, as I recall it, having been shipped by mistake.

"In reply to a chance remark of mine that my son raised horses, he said, 'How many you raise a year—ten thousand?' I told him only the sausage and chicken feed markets could consume that many.

"He confidently predicts

William West Grant WRITES OF EUROPE

The author, of M. H. O'Malley's Dartmouth College class of 1903, has been a trustee of Dartmouth since 1931 and is prominent in Who's Who in America less for his banking and legal practice at Denver than for his civic-welfare work



that within five years all sensible persons will insist on crossing the ocean by plane—preferably his. His secretary is equally certain. Their enthusiasm was somewhat dampened by the news that Will Rogers had been killed in a crash. If it had been the administration and Congress instead, the balance would have been on the credit side.

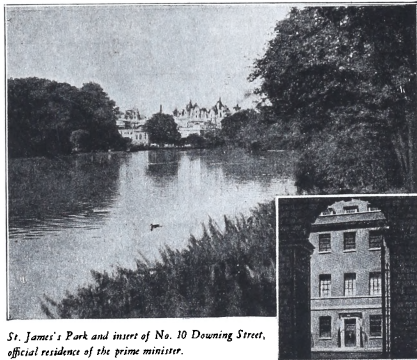
"I modestly stated that the Pullman Company had carried some nine million people in 1934 without loss or injury. 'Yes,' he said, 'but it must have been tiresome and dusty.'

"The boat has all the attributes of a hotel—winter-garden, golf, deck-tennis, trap-shooting, assembly rooms, parlors, reading rooms, smoking rooms, bars, grills, etc., etc. Nothing has been left out which would keep the traveler from the feeling that he was at sea.

"The service is like that in the Crillon Hotel in Paris where we stayed—superficially polite. I understand from several bankers that the French are in the throes of a depression which would continue till the franc was devaluated. I was not at all pleasantly impressed, and could not but contrast it with our experience in England.

"At the Berkeley the waiters took a deep, personal interest in everything we did, and the floor waiter, a stout, elderly party, was particularly solicitous. Still we had many pleasant

times in Paris. One Sunday afternoon we went out to Bois Pre, Mr. Edward Tuck's lovely old house near Malmaison. He owned and lived in the latter for many years, and finally gave it to the French government. On our departure, he presented my wife with a large bouquet of pinks, which flower originated at Malmaison. Mr. Tuck was expecting his ninety-third birthday in a few days. He is an ideal of distinguished and graceful old age. I shall always carry with me the picture of him, his philosophic wit, his dryness. He has attained his extreme age without crotchets and with a wonderful sense of proportion. He has eaten well, smoked and drank moderately all his life.



St. James's Park and inset of No. 10 Downing Street, official residence of the prime minister.

"His last financial article appeared in *Scribner's* magazine sometime this year. He talked about Dartmouth, what it looked like, etc., and said in a perfectly matter of fact way, 'Of course, I shall never see it.' It made me feel rather sad. Of course he never will.

"Bob Davis dropped in on me next day. He looks fine and evidently feels so. We talked about Dartmouth. He is in touch with everything, and his views were, as always, stimulating and refreshing.

"Mr. John Harris, the builder, took me out to see the new International building at the University of Paris, which he is building as the gift of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. It is beautiful, and such a contrast to contemporary English and French architecture, which is terrible. The architect was J. Frederick Larson of Hanover, New Hampshire, the Dartmouth architect.

"There are certain places to which I always go in Paris, among them the Louvre, mainly to see the Victory of Samothrace and the Venus de Milo. An enthusiastic young friend of my daughter's, a recent graduate of Smith, was with us. She unerringly separated the wheat from the chaff. The Louvre picture galleries always give me the impression of being there for the purpose of having a gallery. There are many wonderful paintings, but more that merely occupy space. A judicious cyclone that could discriminate, and thereafter sweep through Westminster Abbey destroying 99% of the Georgian and Victorian statuary would be the greatest imaginable tribute to good taste. Then I always go to the Pantheon, and afterwards to Notre Dame to get the contrast between the creation of a period and a timeless institution.

"Perhaps our American architecture of the present—which is so much better than that of present-day Europe, except Sweden—will furnish us a background in ages to come, comparable in its own way. On the whole I do not particularly enjoy France, though a week at Dieppe had its compensations. Our friends, the Bells, were there, and Mrs. Otley—May Bell's mother and the grandest of all old ladies. She embodies in herself the best there is in England. She is entirely understanding, frank and completely able. She said one day to Gertrude and me, 'You know, old age is not a happy time (she is seventy-three). People talk about happy old age, but there is no such thing. How could there be? Powers have waned and friends have gone. Reasonable content is possible, given the requisite philosophy. Otherwise, old age is a thorn in the side of youth. People say, why don't old persons go with those of their own age? They can't—generally because most of them are dead. But they needn't be a nuisance and become tyrannical through their demands to be part of an age they don't belong to. When we reach seventy, we become spectators. The Bible is right. Man's allotted age is seventy, and when he goes beyond it, then is it indeed labor and sorrow.'

"A remarkable woman! Two daughters, talented and good to look at. Two sons—one the youngest man in the British delegation to the Versailles peace conference, and dead before its conclusion at the age of thirty-two; another, one of the leading bankers of London, as well as musician and artist.

"One of her daughters told me that when they were children, her mother used to get up

early in the morning and run around a paddock half an hour leading a horse on which was her eldest son, because the boy didn't ride as well as his younger brother, and being the eldest he ought to ride better.

"While at Dieppe we went over to the town of Eu and inspected the Cathedral. Eu is the ancient seat of the D'Artois family, famous in French history. Their tombs are in a damp crypt, and there the remains of their poor bodies lie, thrown together in a heap by the insensate fury of the French revolutionaries, though they had been dead five hundred years, now all under the floor of the crypt. Over each tomb is a statue of the one-time incumbent, each with his dog at his feet, some killed in the Crusades, and above each the pathetic injunction, *Pray for me!* And today, the Communists urge another uprising to complete the French Revolution, thwarted by Napoleon! What can they give any country but blood and misery—and jobs and authority for such as no sane person would ordinarily trust with anything.

"England and the English always refresh me. True, they have their demagogues, but to get away with it, a demagogue must perform. He must be able and more astute. Lacking the spoils of office, the M. P. cannot succeed by the simple device of rank falsehood. Slander and libel are met with substantial damages. While I was in England a city official brought an action against a newspaper for quoting Winston Churchill to the effect that the official in question had attempted to make political capital out of the King's visit to Liverpool, stating certain details. Counsel for the paper apologized in open court, and the Judge assessed damages at 2,000 pounds.

"Libel laws with teeth and the abolition of the direct primary would immeasurably improve politics in America. Something could also be said for the duel—within certain limits.

"I went one day to Canterbury to see the most wonderful of all cathedrals. The place where St. Thomas-a-Becket was murdered, the exact spot marked by a piece of marble about four inches square let into the pavement, to replace an original piece taken to Rome, as I recall. Prue and I went with Father Hughson and Father Baldwin, on their way to America from the Holy Cross Liberian Mission. Father Hughson is a holy man if there ever was one. He was our guide. Back of the high altar we heard an English clergyman telling the story of the legend on one of the windows to a crowd of small school boys of about 8 to 12 years. 'You see', I heard him

say, 'They gouged out both his eyes. One came out quite easily, but the other took quite a bit of gouging. You'll be glad to know that even at that they didn't quite get them all, and with the help of the Lord they grew back.'

"The relief of the small boys was quite obvious.

"On the other side of the altar was the Black Prince's tomb, his gloves, his breastplate, the scabbard of his sword, and his black helm still hanging there as they have hung for the last 700 odd years. If there is anything in a tradition here, you find it. The love of the Englishman transcends the noisy and vocal patriotism of a day. I felt the impression of something deep-seated and permanent which will always keep England national and democratic.

"Westminster Abbey (forgetting the statuary), the Saxons tower of Sussex (we spent a good deal of time at Scaford), afforded us untold pleasure. King Alfred's kingdom is still Saxon and proud of it. The market place of Alliston, Piddinghoe (called Pidnoo), Bishopstone—the names recall the times and the occasions.

"And now home! A little solitude is occasionally pleasant—except that I always want my wife near. I imagine, as the darky said, the 'vice versa is not true', especially as she refers to me ever and anon as her problem child. And solitude is never more complete than in the Grand Central Station or on a populous ocean liner.

"I must not forget our week at Kelburn Castle in Ayleshire nor our meeting with Sir Alexander Walker, the proprietor of *Johannie Walker*, of agreeable aroma. Everything considered—this judiciously—I enjoyed our visit to Kelburn as much as I ever enjoyed any visit. Living in a castle dating its origin from the 11th Century has a charm of its own, particularly when it has been made most livable and is inhabited by people who understand the art of graceful living, as do the English aristocracy above all people. A charming family. I spent a pleasant morning covering miles of reforested ground with the proprietor. His wife (Archie Bell's sister) most lovely and kind.

"While at Troon, Sir A. Walker asked me to go with him and look at what he termed, 'The most successful farm in the world.' He said it had made money every year for twenty-five consecutive years. This was rather staggering for one who comes from a country in which we are led to believe that every farmer is impecun-

(Please turn to page 15)



SAY "ISUAN"
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Meyer for Sixth Time the Chamber's President

*E. Schradieck, head of Socony-Vacuum,
joins the directorate—Salmon re-elected
vice president, Headington treasurer*

For the 6th time, P. A. Meyer has been chosen unanimously the president of the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippine Islands—to give the full official name and its significance. Lately too, President Meyer resolved to moderate his pace a bit, to give his business attention to his mining interests. Therefore, after 35 years with the company, its manager since 1912, he resigned this post with Kuenzle & Streiff, importers and exporters, and disposed of his shares in the company.

This will take him away from the Alhambra Cigar & Cigarette factory, that he has also headed, it being owned by the shareholders of Kuenzle & Streiff.

President Meyer was re-elected by the directors of the chamber of commerce after the 1936 annual meeting that placed E. Schradieck, of Socony-Vacuum, on the board in the place of the late John R. Wilson, who, so long the chamber's secretary, died July 5 last year, and was succeeded in the secretaryship by Carl G. Clifford. Secretary Clifford has been re-elected. Director Charles S. Salmon has been re-elected vice president; Director John L. Headington, treasurer. Alternate Directors N. H. Duckworth and J. P. Heilbronn have been succeeded by Leo K. Cotterman and A. G. Henderson.

President Meyer revises the standing committees. His term last year, typical of all, was marked by the most harmonious procedure and helpful relations with all business elements of the Islands as well as with the public and the government. Little need be said on this score, save to mention the long period while the board sought a secretary after Wilson's death, that despite the burdens of his own business he kept daily hours at the chamber and discharged the duties of the secretary that could not be let go without prejudice to the chamber's interests.

In directorships, as in business management, President Meyer is systematic and thorough. Exactingly, he is unfailingly courteous; he has but one manner toward all, above or below

him, politeness. But he is so well known, so well liked, that to say these things is superfluous. The *Journal* has acknowledged its obligation to him often, as he has often deserved it both for counsel and the critical reading of manuscript, the chamber's president heading the publicity committee under which the *Journal* functions.

President Meyer remains a director of the Philippine Trust Company, well known local bank, and of the Fidelity & Surety Company.

His principal mining interest is with Baguio Gold. They have just made him their president, vice W. W. Harris, resigned; and he had been their vice president at times. He is the vice president of Atok Gold Mining Company, now developing the Big Wedge mine at Baguio. He is a director of Paracale-Gumaus, in the Paracale district. He has a large personal interest in Baguio Gold. Shares of this company have been very high at times during the period the mill has been operating, and even before; but President Meyer has, of course, never sold a share.

His personal interest in Atok is also large, and his duties as an officer carefully attended. His counsel in mining matters and about mining laws and mining regulations is fair and conservative, and valued for this reason by the government.

The community is also congratulated upon Director Schradieck's accession of the chamber's board of directors. He too has had a long career here, well known and much admired, and as head of the Standard-Vacuum interests in the Philippines holds a most important post. President Quezon of the Commonwealth has said at newspaper meetings that Director Schradieck's company's attitude in the mineral oil situation is helpful to

him in working out that problem. It is one of cooperation.

Alternate Directors carrying over, re-elected, are D. L. Cochran and E. M. Bachrach. New Alternates Cotterman and Henderson have both had previous periods on the board and are well known, Alternate Cotterman as head of Philippine Acetylene, Alternate Henderson in shipping.



P. A. Meyer



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(Musical)

with WINI SHAW—STELLA REGAN

"WOMAN IN RED"

with BARBARA STANWYCK
and GENE RAYMOND

"BROADWAY GONDOLIER"

(Musical)

with DICK POWELL—JOAN BLONDELL

"I FOUND STELA PARISH"

with KAY FRANCIS

"DR. SOCRATES"

with PAUL MUNI

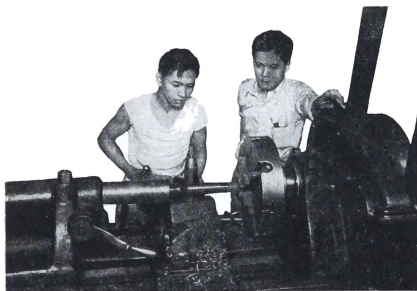
"RIGHT TO LIVE"

with JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON—GEORGE BRENT

CAPITOL & STATE THEATRES

Educating Philippine Youths in the Crafts

Getting jobs, graduates of the School of Arts and Trades hold them—they are making good in the mines



Courtesy of Mr. Grove

Instructor Irneo Mendoza gives a lesson in lathe work on one of the school's largest steel lathes.

The Philippine School of Arts and Trades is one of the best schools in the Islands, as it always has been. Year by year its facilities are enlarged, and from time to time its entrance requirements have been raised until now only high-school graduates are enrolled and no young man patronizes the school who does not plan making it the apprenticeship to his life's calling—employment in a trade or craft. Visits to the school, on calle San Marcelino just opposite *Meralco's* fine remodeled office building, are always amazing. Equipped with modern tools, driven by electricity, and this produced by the school, the various shops are beehives of industry all day long.

Design given basic attention, you marvel at the first rate work, from all departments, turned out at the most moderate cost. Do you stop to think what the school may make for you: anything in iron, anything in wood, anything in bronze, brass, and no doubt silver too. Just now a foundry is being installed, casting pieces up to 1,000-pounds weight.

You wish an ornamental iron fence, the school can turn it out. You wish some specially designed brass fixtures, the school will turn them out. Or you wish a bedstead, modern or antique, four-poster or what—leave it to the school's woodworking department under the painstaking Pedro de Jesus. Graduate of the school where he now heads woodworking, De Jesus has been teaching there since 1913 and knows woodworking in all its subtleties. He has in his department every necessary aid.

Such are the unquestioned qualifications of the school's faculty members. Every man is a master of his art or craft, and devoted to it.

Gregorio Sevilla is in charge of iron work. Graduated where he now teaches in 1922, he went on to the University of the Philippines and then took postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, after which he worked with the Westinghouse company.

Teofilo del Rosario is in charge of drafting. Graduated in 1911, as a finished craftsman he is a graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg. There could be no better preparation for a teaching career.

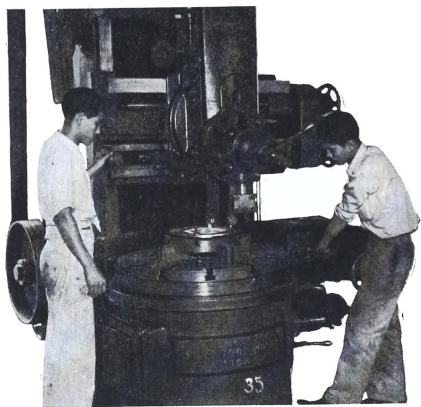
Fixtures at the school are the chief clerk, Pedro Cruz, keeper of the records and courteous greeter of visitors, and Ricardo Albang, property clerk, who books the orders and delivers the goods. The careful work of these old employes is productive of high efficiency. Academic instruction under Arthur H. Riss, University of Washington '27, is adjusted with the vocational courses. Vital is the course in technical English. (We invite the school's attention to Basic, Oxford's English language of 850 words, lending itself to supplementation with technical terms; and to this end we publish a piece from Benjamin Franklin, in Basic).

The school's superintendent is Leon C. Grove. England manages the practical administration of empire largely with graduates of her classical Eton, whose curious preparation is mastery of Latin and Greek. Similar has been Grove's preparation for bossing a highly technical and practical school. Before the World War he managed 3 years at Pennsylvania, in mechanical engineering; the war claimed him 2 years, 1917 to 1919, and he did not get back to school, this time at the University of Washington, until 1926, but there he was graduated as a Bachelor of Science in Engineering. Meantime he had spent 6 years as a high-school principal in various Alaska towns, and afterward he came to the Philippines and spent nearly 8 years in the provinces as provincial superintendent of public schools before gravitating to his present berth—where he fits nicely.

Mrs. Grove is also a teacher, in academic work.

The school's enrollment is 1,100; beginners are rigidly confined to exercises, but farther along many students earn

(Please turn to page 12)



Courtesy of Mr. Grove

Students learn their crafts on machines quite the capacity of those they will use in commercial shops.



Vol. XVI
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February
1936

The American Chamber of Commerce

OF THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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that he afterward long enjoyed, Thomas A. Street.

Street's contention was that most major litigation pertained to Manila, that the court library was here, and that the court was better accommodated in Manila.

The court, yes, but what of the people?

If the Islands had a circuit court of appeals—and perhaps no other country of 14 million inhabitants in a territory of 115,000 square miles lacks such courts, or courts similar—wherever they sat there would be a courthouse symbolizing justice, that of the Commonwealth; and here would accumulate good reference libraries enabling provincial lawyers to look up and brief their cases better than they now do, for trial or for appeal. At such capitals a provincial press would develop, and justice in its first and intermediate stages would be news, because litigants, lawyers, and judges would be known in the community.

Newspapers would have revenue from court notices printed, besides news for their pages that in Manila never reaches the press because Manila is not interested in 1 case in 10 running through its tribunals. Best of all, trial judges would witness their acts reviewed by higher authority either immediately in their own jurisdictions or nearby. This would make them much more careful than they now are; they know now that hardly any of their cases will come to public attention, a situation that everyone knows permits misfits and incompetents to encumber the bench for years without the public being the wiser—even the public in their own districts.

So a supreme court in Manila alone, and an appeals court too in Manila alone, is lawyer-made stuff. Because the public ought to know as much, we point it out. There is feeling prevailing too widely in the Islands that public office is for the convenience of the holder thereof, not for the primary advantage of the public; and experience teaches us that nowhere is this feeling stronger than on the bench, well supported by the bar associations, all centered in Manila. Thus the present arrangement is effected, more costly and cumbersome than the arrangement it succeeds: more advantageous to bench and bar, in Manila, less advantageous to the public.

Now to the American justices, dropped from the supreme court so hastily. One and all, they have been well remunerated.

George A. Malcolm had been on the court since 1916. His settlement with the Commonwealth was about \$60,000. He goes at good salary as legal adviser to the High Commissioner.

James C. Vickers had been on the court about 3 years, with brief former service in the court of first instance. His settlement with the Commonwealth was about \$50,000.

John A. Hull, major general retired, had been on the court about 3 years. His settlement with the Commonwealth was about \$30,000.

George C. Butte had been on the court about 3 years. His settlement with the Commonwealth was about \$25,000.

Leonard S. Goddard had been on the court about 2 years, with brief prior service in the court of first instance. His settlement with the Commonwealth was about \$22,000.

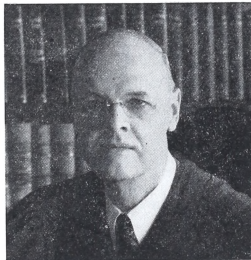
So we conclude, treatment of the American justices retired from the supreme court by the Commonwealth was generous; and so, we believe, they themselves feel. But the public was served left-handedly when they were let go with a bogged docket still to be cleared. It is time the public interest were put first in such matters. Justice Vickers who qualified for the bar by a course at the University of the Philippines, had proved himself an able lawyer before going to the bench. No doubt he will resume practice here. After travel abroad, Justice Butte, recently married here, will return here to live, possibly to practice law. Justice and Mrs. Leonard S. Goddard and their children have left Manila for the United States, Justice Goddard planning to look up a newspaper connection—preferably as owner.

CHANGES IN THE HIGHER PHILIPPINE COURTS

Creating an appeals court of 11 members and cutting the supreme court to 7 members, the Commonwealth seems to have served the bench and bar well enough; but in our judgment, the public poorly. It would seem unavoidable that the course of litigation will be somewhat longer, somewhat more costly. The appeals court sitting in Manila only, justice is not brought closer to the people; primary and secondary appeals coming from the 49 provinces to removed more remotely from the people. Manila, justice is the task of filling

Retirement from the supreme court of the 5 American members was unduly hurried. The docket is jammed, and a smaller and less experienced court struggles with it, while 6 months from now, the American justices keeping on for that time, the docket could have been cleared.

With a brace of appeals courts, the Islands still lack the court they most need; namely, a circuit court of appeals. Taft made the supreme court a circuit bench, but it always managed to evade this obligation to sessions in the provinces, and in 1916 the circuit provision was left out of the administrative code by a man expecting a career on the supreme bench,



JUSTICE GEORGE MALCOLM

Justice Thomas A. Street, retired from

the court a few months ago, went on the court with Justice Malcolm and will have got from the government about what was paid Justice Malcolm. Ill health causing him to leave the court when he did, he will not be back in the Islands. All the American justices, even the latest of them, had excellent records. Such indeed is the record of the court as

a whole, attested by the very few reverses it has had at Washington.

It argues something for the future to note that the record of reversals of Filipino justices is as low as that of their American associates. But this does not make the court close to the people, nor create an appeals court that is.

TO READ THIS MONTH

What's new in the book marts means something that's a best-seller, and then something else again far from the public gaze but worth a fling. Here are words on both, variety for a full month: *Honey In The Horn, In Japan—Without Clock or Calendar, Yankee Arms Maker, The Boom Begins, Steel-Dictator, and Saved! Casar.*

Pungent with idiom, stuffed and dressed and spiced of truth without garments, naked as the border of which it tells a romping story raw as a quirt and tough as claps, *Honey in the Horn*, as H. L. Davis' maiden novel picks you up from Dreiserian and Hemingwayian gloom, takes you for a swash-buckling ride in camp wagons on the Oregon Trail as it really was and with the folk who made its reality with their untutored courage, reinforced by their rifles and pistols and muzzle-loading shotguns belching buckshot and belligerence.

Paragraphs of Davis tell all:

"Another woman-sent member of the settlement was Mace Hoosford, though he was hardly entitled to hold any grudge against the sex for his being there. He had been a professional axman, made good money falling trees for a lumber outfit, and made a habit every year of blowing in his year's savings on street carnivals.

He couldn't tell why he did it. The monotony, he said, used to almost kill him, and it must have affected the carnival people the same way because one day a woman game-tender locked up her game, led him to a justice of the peace, and married him, explaining that she was tired of watching him make a fool of himself. To break him of it, she decided to take him out of reach of temptation, and she picked out the Coast mountains as being the last place on earth where a street carnival would be likely to get to.

"Her reform was a success, but about the time it began to take hold she ran across a hide-out bank-cashier on the beach who had tried to play a stick-and-mooresin gambling game with the Indians and had got cleaned at it. Not only his money, but his clothes, gun and fishing-tackle had all gone out on the tide. He was living on chains, enveloping his nakedness in a piece of old sail, and trapping a few mink-pelts to buck the stick-and-mooresin tantalizer some more. His foolishness made Hoosford's wife indignant, and she decided to take him out of reach of temptation to break him of it. So she went away with him and joined a street carnival as being the last place on earth where stick-and-mooresin was ever likely to flourish." So the pioneers.

(Clay and Luce, young and miscelaneity, met, took pot luck together.

"You can leave me," she said. "I left you, so it would make us even. But first there's some things you don't know, and I want to tell you about them. I want you to know that my father didn't kill anybody. I did."

"You got up and left me because you felt afraid he'd spend the money you'd stole?"

It was his old habit of quarrelsomeness that made him throw that at her, and he felt sorry the minute it was out. But her leaving him was something he had to find out about.

"Tell me something I wasn't afraid of on that divide," she said. She went and knelt over the dead stallion and drew her fingers through his long mane. Once enough of them had taken to the road all at once, and they had conquered half the continent."

Too very few of the foreigners in the Orient quaff the atmosphere of lands visited; but this has been charmingly done, in an amply-pictured book, by Emma Sarepta Yule with her *In Japan: Without Clock or Calendar*. The third of her books recounting many visits to Nippon, this further places Miss Yule far in the front ranks of those Orient residents who can write well.

Facing the astonished stares of night school English classes—due to her wearing bracelets, when obviously she could sell the gold and retire to a lifetime of meditation, as one youngster told her frankly—Miss Yule tried (and succeeded

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surely) to be as polite as her pupils. For the always startling incongruities of such a teaching experience were highly risible. The chapter is one of the book's best because it tells more of the talented author, as well as of the striving Japanese students, than any other.

Cherry-blossoms and temples, inns and suki-yaki—many ways and wonders of the country-side are given graceful narrative, with relieving humor occasionally. "But the bowl of brew! It looked like a purse of spinach, it tasted like bonset tea, extra strong, with a touch of strychnine and a strong flavor of quinine."

The little known service of Will Adams, the English mariner whom Iyeyasu kept in Japan to father the Japanese merchant marine, is recounted with vivid imagination. Quoted from the Anjin's (pilot's) own letter is this reference to the Philippines: "This shippe, in the year of our Lord 1609, the King lent to the Governour of Manila, to goe with eightie of his men to saile to Aeupules, which shippe they found so good as they never returned again, butt, in 1611, this Governour returned another shippe in her roome, with a great present." Good ships, those the Briton built.

Rambling among schools brought out contrasts lucidly set forth. "It always gave me a headache to see the poor little mites struggling with the ideographs. Think of carrying several thousands of those bird-tracky things in your head. . . ." "A fearful clatter and soon a half a hundred schoolboys will appear on a run. . . rigidly required as a means to increase the stature of the Japanese race." "The old Japanese maxim, that the pupil must never walk within seven feet of his teacher lest he tread upon his shadow, is figuratively still in practice."

Trained to repression of emotion, the Japanese offered perhaps their best expression of feeling (and so can be gauged the measure of a country by the observant visitor) at times of national catastrophe. The author recounts Tokyo's shock upon the assassination of Prince Ito, who had risen from the peasant class to his high place. This chapter on funerals includes the unique

incident of a Buddhist service for Edward VII of England. And the gentle Empress Haruko was taken on her last journey in the night, as prescribed by custom, by lantern light.

Stratford Company of Boston are the publishers.

The Colt revolver is as well-known as the telephone, yet the life of its inventor was shrouded until the recent discovery of voluminous correspondence; whereupon Jack Rohan has written *Yankee Arms Maker: The Incredible Career of Samuel Colt*. Starting as a medicine-man, Sam Colt soon engaged in mass-production business firearms, and the times were for him. The Seminole War, the expanding west, the Civil War—these made the name famous, and the man a fortune, even to the point of establishing a business in England.

Steel-Dictator is by H. O'Connor, famed for his *Mellan's Millions*. "What the steel stockholders do not know—what the consumer of steel, the small businessman who admires or fears steel, the workers or labor leaders do not know", carefully documented, is the author's theme. The blood and iron of steel form a basic world industry, and every citizen's life is affected by policies controlling it.

Inflation is come to America, says L. L. B. Angus, in his *The Boom Begins*, a limp paper outline-form discussion in three parts: *The Monetary Aspect of Business Fluctuation*, *The President's Problems*, and *An Appreciation of the Stock Market Situation*. Quickly readable, with graphs, this book gives the European slant, from a man whose sense of the market *Fortune* calls unenvy.

George Seldes needs no accolade as a vivid writer; his *Savastus Caesar* contains facts snatched from under the noses of Fascisti. Sensational the book is, and must be, for Mussolini dreams of an African empire and is undaunted by obstacles. Seldes writes objectively, is perhaps unsympathetic to Latin mire.

All these are at Philippine Education, but at least two of them will be out of stock soon.

Educating Philippine Youths

(Continued from page 9)

much of their support from the commercial work their skill produces. Graduates of the school this year will number 410, of whom 110 will be graduated in the secondary course and some 300 from the technical courses such as woodworking, automobile repair, machine shop, marine and stationary engine operation, practical electricity, radio mechanics, building construction, plumbing, drafting.

It was 2 years ago that conversion of the school into one purely technical began, with gradual elimination of the secondary course. The last first-year high school class admitted will be graduated next year. This has raised the school's technical standards materially; the old practice of boys flunking out of other schools turning to this one as a last hope is quite dead, with ample schooling and native intelligence prerequisite to enrollment. While the change lessens the commercial work turned out, and hence the school earns a lesser portion of the cost of its support than it once did, the careful craftsmanship imparted makes up more than the difference.

The youths now enrolled are in earnest. Nor does anything reflect better the real spirit of the school, pride of the students in their alma mater, than the field of outdoor sports in which the school always has a crack baseball team and some topnotch track-and-field men. There are a baseball diamond and tennis courts at the grounds. Here then are hundreds of young men, selected, preparing for industrial employment in the Islands; and the records show few failures among aspirants who land jobs.

Pause a moment to pay tribute to old *Atipagos del Pais* under whose benevolent auspices the school was founded in 1889 as the *Escuela de Artes y Oficios*, equivalent to its English name today. Though interest soon lagged, as the revolution came on, and had closed prior to the end of the Spanish régime, at one time he boasted 1,700 students enrolled in printing, carving, carpentry, masonry, ceramics, blacksmithing, shoemaking, tinsmithing, wheelwrighting, and commercial branches.

The good premises and buildings the school has are gratifying. Solidly built and roofed with tile, the shops and all other buildings are most presentable from the outside. Out of the chaos within, due to dynamic interest and activity, emerge the school's ordered products and skilled graduates. Some of the best American educators ever employed in the Philippines have headed this school, among them Dr. W. W. Marquardt, later to be Director of the Philippine public school system. Every director has taken the interest in the school that the present one exhibits, Dr. Luther B. Bewley. So the school stands what it is, a leading element in Philippine modern education—a credit to the Islands in every way.

But the school contrasts with what Manila's city schools offer. Graduating into high school and going on in the city schools, boys find no vocational courses at all; in these schools the one choice is the academic course preparatory to college.

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Biographical Sketch of Hy Schramm

by Walter Robb

Hy "Calvo" Schramm* is dead, but it took Asiatic cholera to get him—the most picturesque 70-year-old in all the Far East. If a lawyer, doctor, merchant, or chief in Manila is as low as second in his profession, then he is less successful than was Hy "Calvo" Schramm—who in his profession was first; and so with all: the butchers, the bakers, the candlestick makers. For Schramm was a fight referee, in his heyday 20 years ago so close to the top that it was more than hinted that the New York State Boxing Commission would gladly give him a license.

But pshaw! Schramm was much more than that, he was all that the term "a remarkable character" implies; that is to say, all that a pub-prophetor means when he tags a man "a great guy, no foolin', bo." Hy, for Hiram of course; and the word means noble. There was Hiram of Tyre, Solomon's friend who sent cedar timbers from Lebanon for the temple at Jerusalem; and Solomon accounted it a noble generosity.

Hiram Schramm, during his 71 years, sent many precious cedars to the temple-builders. If this is to speak in parables, it means that he often gave just the right word, just the right help to the discouraged; and he gave the cedars of Lebanon, because he gave from the bottom of his purse as well as from the bottom of his heart. In such manner he helped men build stateries mansions of their lives than they otherwise would.

"Buck up, buddy!" he often said, "Buck up, the bell may save you!"

His speech was of the ring and the gilly show (defined a moment forward), superimposed on a native Yiddish brogue and an early cockney. But where is the man or woman east of Suez who didn't find it charming? It glowed like friendly coals, because it was never harsh but always infused with kindness. Schramm kept his watching friends amused even while he died. It was in the pest hospital, of course—San Lazaro. Rallying from a paroxysm, he grinned and admitted sheepishly: "By gad! I almost slipped the cable that time, boys!"

He danced late as usual at Manila Hotel on Saturday night, and spent Sunday night as usual at Tom's Oriental Grill. Monday morning the malady came on him, slowly; he called up his office to say he guessed he'd have to take the day off. By the time Eddie Tait and other friends reached him, his condition was desperate. They took him to St. Luke's, and upon diagnosis, to San Lazaro. There he closed the show, sundown, Tuesday, September 3. There was a great clock in the hallway outside his room, and it struck the hour, seven, like the gong at a ringside; and at the seventh stroke exactly, Schramm was out.

He was born in San Francisco, August 22, 1864. When he died he had no living kin. He left home, sailing to South Africa, when 11 years old, beginning a career of 60 years of following wide horizons. He was with the British in the Boer war, and he went from Africa to Australia and New Zealand; but he had drifted back to the Pacific coast when the Spanish-American war broke out, when, not physically fit to be recruited, lacking the right index finger, he went into the army-transport service and came to Manila. The turn being soon over, he came ashore to manage Clarke's, the famous oldtime Escolta restaurant patronized by everyone who was anyone.

Tom Pritchard, in time to succeed Clarke's with his Oriental Grill, was Clarke's chief when Schramm was Clarke's manager. Such a friendship is more than curious, between the kitchens and the diningroom, yet this one happened.

At last Schramm left Clarke's to have a place of his own, the Red Star Café and Hotel in Sampaloc, soon the headquarters of Schramm's string of fighters; for with the advent of American sailors and soldiers, and marines, Manila was introduced to the fight game.

Louis Albert, one of Schramm's string, became light-weight champion of the Orient. Bud Walters was another good fighter Schramm trained. About 1920 Schramm joined Churchill & Tait in the Olympic club, as match-maker and referee; and as referee soon won his fame for fairness and for discipline in the ring. He also won his nick-name, "Calvo", the Spanish for bald. Everyone liked to rag the referee, especially the "gente" on the 2-bit seats back of the barbed-wire, and "Calvo" was a full-sounding epithet.

"Hey, Calvo! What round is it?"

It might be the fifth. It would look like the sixth. Schramm would hold up his right hand, fingers wide-spread, and 1 finger of the left. The anxious one would of course give the right hand 5 fingers, but that was his fault! He should have known about the Boers.

About 1924 Churchill & Tait started their gilly shows, and Schramm always managed one of them—Edwin Tait, usually managing the other, is out with one now. A gilly show is a tent-show not provided with its-own transportation, but getting about on circuit by whatever means it can find. Schramm and Edwin made their shows up at Manila, after the spring carnival, every second year, and traveled with them through the Dutch East Indies, India, Burma, Siam, French Indochina, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States and a few more places—the circuit taking 2 years and being the longest and oddest in the world.

Java had never seen a carnival tent-show till Schramm took his there, to find he liked the Dutch and the Javanese and to go back time and time again—never failing either to make Sumatra. He would build up the show as he went along, when good acts were to be had. The countries making up the circuit are peopled with local dignitaries; but sultans, even with British aides standing by, went quickly under Schramm's geniality. The Sultan of Jember will miss his showman-friend, who slapped his knee and told him rare anecdotes garnered along the road; often true ones, of the antics of animals. So will the Sultan of Selangor, and many another in whose capital Schramm's show and its romantic tents has been looked forward to.

With no authority, however strange to him, did Schramm ever quarrel. He might not know a word of the local law, or of the language, or the value of the money, or what labor should be paid; but he knew something better than all this, he knew how not to be intrigued of woman. There would often be a woman with him, but not twice the same woman; and he and the woman would be openly at table, openly dining and chatting, perhaps dancing; and he would take her openly to her abode, on leaving, and openly repair to his own. Therefore strange men, rulers jealous that no foreigner intrude scandal into their estates, knew him as a man's man and put faith in him as such.

He left the road 2 years ago, when he was 69 years old, to be with Eddie Tait and George F. "Doc" Harris in the biggest moving-picture enterprise in the Far East, Philippine Films, Inc., where he soon had charge of the laboratories. The only apprenticeship he had for this was his amateur appreciation of photography, but he soon mastered the job—the rising quality of the studio's output showing it. It was from this work that he guessed, as he put it, he would lay off for a day. The funeral services, unpretentious, were at the Army mortuary. There was practically no estate. Hy "Calvo" Schramm, knowledge of whose passing will give ex-governors of the Philippines a quick breath, as it will coheros in Manila's streets and rickshaw pullers in Singapore's, left of goods to rust and corrupt practically nothing.

*Readers will remember that Hy Schramm died in Manila about 6 months ago. This story has been waiting for a hole where we could plug it in. But it was featured by the Chicago Daily News syndicate.—W. R.

LETTERS

Richard T. Ely
—School of Land Economics,
551 Fifth Avenue, New York.

"Thank you so much for the two very gratifying and heartening letters. I have had some encouraging letters and comments upon *The Great Change*. However, the book seems to have attracted very little attention and has been entirely neglected in reviews by the New York papers. Sometimes I feel a little disheartened and wonder if after all I did a good job of work. Whenever my friends write to me like you do it heartens me and helps me.

"It seems to me that a small clique of New Dealers and radicals control very largely the review pages of the New York press and I believe they do not like me very much. The publishers are encouraging and the book may make its way through word of mouth and the activity of friends. I had hoped it would have a very large sale because in that case the royalties would have been a help to me in doing some things I very much want to do.

"I am sending under separate cover a copy of *The People's Money* with an article which I wrote on the *Social Security Act*. I trust it may meet with favor on your part.

"I am revising my *Outlines of Economics* and hope to have the manuscript in the hands of the publishers by December 1. In that I discuss international trade in the way the oldtimers would not regard as very orthodox. Perhaps you will like it. At any rate, I am glad to have your suggestions." (Ely's *Outlines* is his well-known textbook, necessary in all economics-reference collections and libraries. His *The Great Change* in collaboration with Behn is the best book on current America. Everyone should read it.—Ed.)

• • •

Victor S. Clark
—Consultant in Economics,
Washington, D. C.

"I found your *Romney* portrait of myself awaiting me on my return Saturday and hasten to pour forth my gratitude. Thank you also for the September issue of the *Journal*. I hope the Library of Congress is receiving it, as it is the best compendium of information about the Philippines that we have in periodical form. I am looking into that matter now.

"I had a very interesting time in the Malay States and India but the subject is too big for a letter. A few days in Italy, two of which were in Rome, indicated no war excitement. Perhaps the people have warmed up since their recent victories. The *President Johnson* was four days late, largely on account of heavy freight movement due to the war scare. It was the first time in my memory that I have

traveled on a boat that was below her water line and had cargo crowding the covers out of the hatches."

• • •

Marquis James
—Author of *The Raren*, a life of Samuel Houston, now doing a much more ambitious set of volumes about Andrew Jackson

"I have seen a picture of Temple Houston, but after searching my memory I am unable to recall just where. I am so busy now with other things I cannot undertake to look it up or indeed attend to a good many things I would like to. Would suggest that you write to Samuel Houston, 3rd, in care of Skelly Oil Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma. At least that was his address the last time I heard from him. He is a son of Temple Houston.

"Bernard M. Baruch is writing his memoirs and I am helping him to put them in shape. This will keep me busy until next spring probably. Then I want to finish the second volume of the Jackson biography. All this has rather restricted my ability to correspond." (At Enid, Oklahoma, James and myself were among the school boys who crowded the courtroom when our hero, Temple Houston, appeared as counsel for the defense in criminal cases from the Panhandle counties, and made his remarkable pleas to the jury. He was General Sam Houston's youngest son, a baby when the empire-builder died in the midst of the Civil War. One of his impromptu jury pleas is quoted in extenso in the book of courtroom eloquence, *Great Sayings by Great Lawyers*. James's biography of his father, *The Raren*, the Cherokee's name for General Houston, is crammed with dramatic interest and historic accuracy. Temple was done to death by the Jennings boys; if memory serves, the fatal shot was a treacherous one. In the short life he lived—he must have been murdered before he was 50 years old—he was never able, with all his native ability and strong character, to raise himself above the level of the hazardous fortune of a border lawyer—often with desperadoes for clients. Contrast this neglect of Houston's family by America, with England's unflinching recognition of men who render her outstanding service. She wanted Texas, Houston could have let her have it and gained fortune and honors. But, France anxiously hoping too, he kept Texas for the United States. He gave up the governorship and faced infamy and death, rather than subscribe a bill of secession from the Union; and at the time he died he was about to win Texas away from the Confederacy. That such men may not be specially honored and rewarded materially is a glaring defect of the American system, we believe; and far from exaltation of democracy, it debases it.—Ed.)

Hal O'Flaherty
—Director of the Foreign News Service, Chicago Daily News.

"It was good of you to think of sending me the letter on the first flight of the *China Clipper*. It happens that I am making a collection of first flight covers for my young daughter and this one will be highly prized. The reduction in time between Manila and the west coast is of far greater importance than any of us can now appreciate.

"Thank also for the copy of the invitation to the White breakfast which I know must have been a great success."

• • •

Carroll Binder
—editorial writer of the
Chicago Daily News.

"I have been so swamped with the press of news from abroad that my correspondence is in arrears. Hence this belated letter of appreciation for the charming book on *Old Manila* which you so generously sent me. I have turned over its pages with great pleasure and look forward to reading it in toto. Meantime, I am sure that it will add greatly to my understanding of a part of the world which has always fascinated me.

"My thoughts are in Manila today as the new régime gets under way. I published an editorial on the subject yesterday which may interest you. I shall be interested to see what effect the visit of the editors and congressmen has upon future Filipino-American relations."

• • •

Anonymus
—Ament the \$23,000,000 gold-devaluation refund proposed to be granted the Philippine government.

"Even your contributor George H. Hayward misses the point in his argument, in January, that the Philippines are not entitled to the \$23,000,000 gold-devaluation refund from the United States. The point is, 12 years ago or more General Wood when governor of the Islands was authorized to sell bonds in the United States for, as one purpose, rehabilitating the gold-standard exchange fund. He did so, and \$40,000,000 was set up in the fund. The bonds were gold bonds, but under subsequent legislation they may be paid off in America's devaluated dollars. Congress so made the law, the Supreme Court does not grant redress against it. Having this privilege, the Philippines suffered no loss when Congress devaluated the dollar: no \$23,000,000 (nor that many cents) are due them from the United States."

"A borrows 100-cent dollars from B and agrees to repay B in the same kind of dollars, the gold clause in the bonds. A puts the dollars in various banks of the United States. Congress devaluates them to 59 cents, but with these 59-cent dollars allows A to pay B back. A suffers no loss."

William West Grant...

(Continued from page 7)

ions and entitled to special favors from every administration.

"Just off the coast from Fairlie (the town nearest Kelburn) lies the island of Cumbrae, and in the distance Arran and Iona.

"Cumbrae used to be the seat of the historic *Bishopric of the Isles*. It is referred to, if I remember rightly, in *Scott's Tales of a Grandfather*. Iona, of course, is the seat of the original monks brought out by St. Columba for the conversion of Ireland. St. Patrick was a Scotchman.

"It is strange how tradition persists. The inhabitants of southern England are still proud of their descent from the Saxons of Alfred's kingdom. The Scots are still jealous of the Young Pretender's cause. Alan Boyle, maker and pilot of the first British monoplane to fly, kept and showed me as some of his dearest possessions a fragment of Prince Charlie's plaid, an autograph letter written when he was a pensioner at the court of France, and various other mementoes. A pageant of Scottish history was presented in the summer of 1934. When it went to Edinburgh, the authorities warned the players that the part of *Butcher Cumberland* would have to be omitted, as they could not be responsible for the consequences. He was accordingly left out.

"The following week after our return to England we went to Eton for tea. My daughter

had been there a number of times, but it was new to me. It was fascinating from every point of view. The old buildings (they still use some of the original school rooms built by Henry VI); the amazingly beautiful chapel, column after column of boys killed in the Great War; tablets to those who have died for England all over the world, ever since the Wars of the Roses. It is not hard to realize that you are in the cradle of a ruling class.

"Oxford and Cambridge do their part, but the rulers of the empire come primarily from Eton. A young friend of one of my sons was there four years ago. Today he is sub-administrator of a district in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. They don't seem to get soft.

"From the standpoint of him who is interested in education, it is pertinent to consider what they study. Particularly in those days of so-called progressive education, aesthetic dancing, etc., and nauticism, mathematics, Greek, Latin, French, English and science. The arguments against Latin in favor of the merely useful may continue to rage, but the fact remains that the greatest colonizing and administrative race of the earth does it on a classical foundation.

"Incidentally, Colonel Lawrence's *Seren Pillars of Wisdom* inculcates the same principle. An archeologist, a Greek scholar, an Oxford don, is the man who incites the Arab rebellion and directs the right wing of Allenby's army—without previous military experience. Lawrence was killed in a motorcycle accident while I was in England. He admired Allenby above all

others because the latter was the one military commander who could think in other than military terms. He could evaluate the intangibles; he could think in terms of temperament, background and tradition, forward to an ultimate result.

"Educated Englishmen are most conventional, and yet furnish examples of the most unconventional people in the world when conditions require it.

"As usual, I spent a day at Henley. We have acquired the habit since my younger boy went over with the first American schoolboy crew in 1927 (Kent School). Whatever else may be said, the beauty and charm of rural England is in a class all its own. We took 2 Oxford boys (ex-Etonians) and 4 from Eton. Their cating was prodigious. I furnished lunch.

"I am beginning to think I shall have to move to Hanover. With my daughter in England and one son in the east, I see very little of my family. My wife is away about six months every year. One boy is a rancher whom I meet occasionally in the evening. Hanover is a pretty good center. Unfortunately we have the accumulations of family residence in Colorado since the Civil War. Pieces of land, old mining claims, a few cattle, some horses, a dairy, and the odds and ends of all kinds of things possessing in common the element of taxes, like death and the poor, always with us. As that is the prevalent note of the day, on it I shall close and betake myself to contemplation of what the country is coming to."

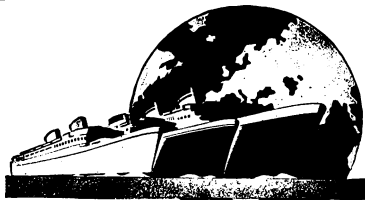
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The Type of People Who Read the

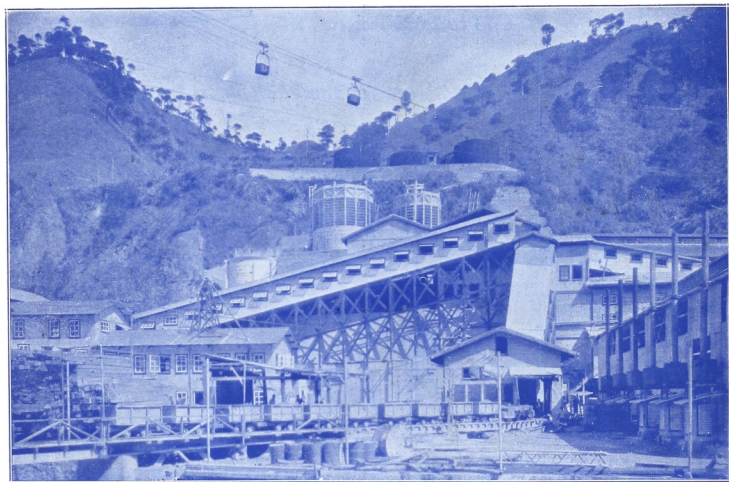


MINING REVIEW



AMERICAN CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

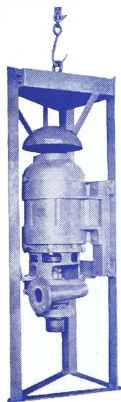


Ralph Keeler Photo

Balatoc: World's Champion Mine Per Ton of Ore Milled
(1935 gross P12,552,829)

Tramline from Acupan mine to Balatoc's mill appears. Still handling some of Acupan's ore, formerly all of it, this tramline is now secondary to Balatoc's great drain tunnel.—A train of ore cars is clearly seen at the coarse-ore crushing unit.





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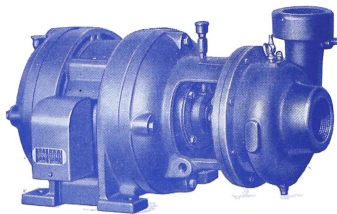
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The Philippines' New Young Mining Tycoon

A personal sketch of Andres Soriano, who captains the fate of Antamok at Baguio, IXL (and IXL-Argos Syndicate) and Masbate Consolidated in Masbate

The towering new figure in Philippine gold mining in 1935 was that of Andres Soriano—when he was but 39 years old!—known heretofore as the head of the San Miguel Brewery and its associated interests, along with his colleague, Antonio Brias. In the mines he heads a trio of the better ones of recent date, counting the vast expansion of Masbate as making that property new: Antamok, 1932; IXL, 1935; Masbate Consolidated, 1935. This last embraces the old Paniqui mines, Colorado, and Boston Hill, the enlarged Paniqui mill to handle the ore from the 3 properties. Besides this, he heads the IXL-Argos Syndicate now operating a very promising property in the Masbate district, adjoining IXL Mining.

At date of writing, Antamok shares are 10 times par, IXL shares 5 times par, and Masbate Consolidated shares 3 times par. Everyone who has ridden along with Soriano in one or more of these properties has made the potential profits indicated by these quotations. But he says the public hears of his successes only, because stock in none of his projects is marketed until success is assured. He and his associates take the losses on the duds.

When he gets hold of a property he puts organizing ability into its development. Starting 3 years ago, Antamok turned out P1,295,436 in 1934, and 3 times that, or P3,013,177, last year. Such data mean close management backed by audacious courage. Antamok's capacity is being upped for greater output. Soriano has no monopoly of courageous prudence among Philippine mining men, but he has his share of it.

He likes options, likes time limits to opportunity—something to compel quick decisive judgment. When on May 31 last year, at the last moment, his group took up the Masbate option, in London he liked the long-distance calls bringing him into the drama at Manila. He liked saying finally, "Yes, go ahead—close!"

When he bought IXL-Argos the option had 12 days to run when he was approached. Disliking to buy sight-unseen, flying as far as he could, using a cutter across the channel from Luzon to Masbate at Aroroy gulf, in the lack of even a good trail he hiked the final 18 kilometers to the property; and having looked it over thoroughly, and not knowing what it is to tire, he hiked back to the coast in time to take up the option. (With him was J. Fraser Brown, his close associate, of Messrs. Fleming & Williamson, auditors. A more recent partner in the Soriano group is J. H. Sampson, his chief mining engineer.)

At IXL there was no ore on the dumps, all was milled as soon as it was mined, and development was little ahead of the daily production. Yet the 50-ton mill was going merrily, and the possibilities, upon examination, were first rate.

This project's new capitalization is P1,000,000; the name, IXL-Argos Syndicate. The IXL partnership had been working a few claims leased from the Argos Mining Company. The deal involved purchase of the whole property with other claims added making up about 100 in all. Already there has been material development. The IXL 50-ton mill at Balete has been kept running, while a road and a new 150-ton mill have been built. At Napuangan, to develop the Argos group outside the IXL lease, a pilot mill has been installed.

Here was an option, if you would speak of options. During development the 50-ton mill has shouldered the whole cost, even paid in part for the new 150-ton mill, and made 2% a month on the capital of P1,000,000. But the new mill capacity is still too low to cope with the rich discoveries from the development work. There will soon have to be a large mill in place of the pilot mill at Napuangan, and the 150-ton mill at Balete will have to be enlarged.

It was different with Masbate. Soriano knew that property, the Paniqui district, only by its history and the records when it was bought. Though it is true that some 2 years ago he conceived the project of a large mill at Paniqui; he reports that he actually began preliminary negotiations with the owners at that time, and with capitalists in Spain, but he visited the property for the first time only recently. This first inspection was thorough, Soriano going over every bit of underground work, climbing 100-foot ladders from 1 level to another, stooping through drifts—getting clear mental possession of the whole layout and the possibilities ahead.

Days given to this sort of thing, during evenings the new mill plans were gone over. (The trip was made by plane, with Captain Bradford, and on the way down from Manila storm caused loss of the course for about 2 hours. Ralph Pauli, a Negro planter, was a guest. He flew, was frankly frightened; he landed, thankfully. He went the pace through the mine for a few days. Then he returned to Manila by steamer, no more blind flying for him. But back in Manila he said, "Why should I worry, I saw enough." Pauli owns more than 1 million shares of Masbate, no cause for worry.)

Machinery and supplies from the United States for the new mill at Paniqui for Masbate Consolidated are arriving at Aroroy faster than building requires. By the end of this month capacity will be 800 to 1,000 tons a day; by the end of June, 2,000 tons. No rival of Balatoc at Baguio in ore value, Masbate is planned to handle the largest daily volume of ore of any mill in the Islands. The larger the mill, the lower the cost.

What sort of man is Manila's new mining tycoon? Democratic, robust, an exercise-addict boxing vigorously every morning as a setting-up exercise, getting down to work about 8 o'clock and getting away in the evening at about the same hour. He is quiet-voiced, quiet-mannered, ready at the telephone on call. Patient with routine, he doesn't let the forest keep him from seeing the tree when it turns up. He goes, he seems able to see the big chance when it turns up. He was born in Manila but spent his early childhood in Spain, when his family returned to Manila and gave him his early education here including English studies with his course at Ateneo. In 1909 he was sent to England to take the course at the Jesuit school at Stonyhurst, and thence in 1914 he went to Madrid and graduated in commerce at the Escuela Superior de Comercio, 1917.

Back to Manila in 1918 he joined the San Miguel company's accounting department and soon headed it. Then for 3 months he was in the office of Fleming & Williamson, auditors, after which he returned to San Miguel as its acting manager. With him began the company's expansion, well known in Philippine commercial circles, purchase of the rival brewery starting it off. He has so organized his extensive interests as to give him half of each year in travel abroad, and from 1926 to 1931 he sojourned in France with Paris his playground. He was traveling in England when the Masbate deal came up in May last year. Polo, once his hobby, would now take too much of his time. It gave him a compound fracture of the shin as a permanent memento. He played in Manila with the Elizalde brothers, in Europe with several teams, once on a team with King Alfonso XIII.

Flying is his current hobby—as well as a convenience in reaching his mines. Polo comes at week-ends, just when these mining inspections may be made. He likes pleasure, but puts business first. That he can be away from the Islands so often and so long, attests his organizing powers.



ANDRES SORIANO

Masbate Goldfield Grows

Various gold projects in the old reliable Masbate district are coming on for public notice, aside from the Soriano group, apparently phenomenal. If readers remember back 10 months, when we quoted liberally from Gus Heise's prophecies of Masbate's future, current comparison would indicate that he was far from being wrong. How unbelievable IXL's development has been. A year ago the real richness of those claims remained anybody's guess. Now there is call for large mills; and the explanation is, money enough to prove the properties up.

The oldtime miners who sold IXL are peers of the best in the Philippines: W. G. Carpenter, T. J. Michel, C. J. Cooke, E. J. Johns, Arthur Bridle. They had the claims leased; and they sold their rights and equipment mainly because they lacked the use of capital enough to explore the claims further and expand their operations. They didn't lack ability. Maybe it was best that they did sell, for now they are warm on the trail of a property really their own, Bridle excepted. (Bridle is off to Rapu-Rapu on a lone-wolf venture).

The 4 partners in the old IXL are now developing the Pisong claims. They have more than 1,000 feet of tunnel work on these claims, and expect to bring in a mine. May they do so. Carpenter illustrates their calibre. British, he has mined since 1895 from British Columbia to Mexico on the Pacific coast of America; coming here and going to Masbate in 1914, when that property was the Syndicate, for 7 years he was Syndicate's manager. Educated and conservative, he knows mining both theory and practice.

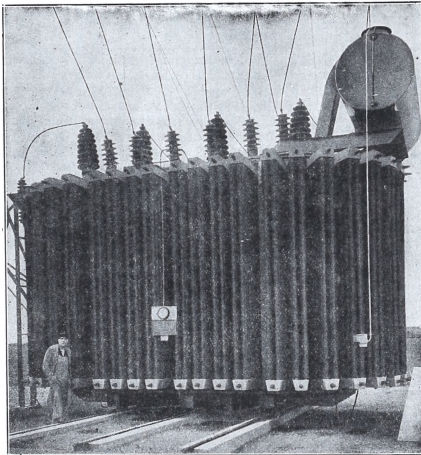
The Nielson-Wittouck interests are also busy at new projects, that it is learned are soon to be ready for investment. One embraces the Pajo and Keystone properties, and a 250-ton mill is proposed. This property is south of Aroroy, inland, and separated from Masbate Consolidated by a creek.

Tinago also comes in for attention. It lies off the second sizeable cove down the coast from Poro, the port of Aroroy, from which it is about 1 hour's walk. The harbor is protected, the landing good. Definite announcement may come out about this project during the time we are printing.

Ben F. Berkenkotter is again interested in Masbate, this time at Capsay, where his old superintendent at Paniqui, Wm. Iek, is working with him. Capsay is on the Rio Guinobatan about 3 kilometers above Paniqui. Berkenkotter has made no announcements.

The Pisong claims of Carpenter and his partners adjoin Tinago on the south.

The Soriano group bought IXL April 1, last year, and made net P187,381 on it up to December 31. Meantime they have made the 150-ton flotation plant ready for operation and converted the old amalgamation 50-ton plant—"that has been responsible for providing additional capital for development and mill construction"—to sliming and leaching. Attorney E. A. Perkins has the place on the directorate vacated by the death of the late Judge Francisco Ortigas. The other directors: Andres Soriano, president; J. Fraser Brown, vice president; H. T. Fox, J. H. Sampson (head of the engineering staff), Eduardo Roxas Gargollo, Benito Razon.



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The Progress of Prospecting

By Robert Annan

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Mining is still in its infancy in the Philippines. Consequently, prospecting is one of the most important stages of the development of the industry. The following abstracts are from an article by a prominent London engineer, that appeared in the Centenary Number of *The Mining Journal of London*. It is a graphic story of the first step in producing metals from the earth. This is the first in a series tracing the life of a mine from its inception to its final peak of production.

The last hundred years have seen a rapid and unceasing growth of the mining industry, and in this period the annual output of metals has been multiplied 20 to 30 times, so that the opening years of the present century have witnessed a production greater than that recorded for all previous times. The replacement of ore supplies depleted at this rate is obviously a matter of supreme importance, and is being accomplished in a variety of ways.

Reduced costs and improved methods are making possible the reopening of abandoned mines and the treatment of ores too complex for the metallurgical processes of earlier times. Another influence is the gradual expansion and extension of known districts. Finally there is the discovery of entirely new deposits, of which in recent years the copper deposits of Northern Rhodesia and the gold fields of New Guinea have been amongst the most outstanding.

A hundred years ago the demand for base metals was limited and only a fairly rich deposit where water troubles were not acute could expect to pay.

Fortunes, however, were being made in the copper mines in Cornwall, and the prospects of gold and silver in Mexico were being eagerly debated. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and in Australia three years later gave the first great impetus to prospecting, and in a few years over a million emigrants left England to seek their fortunes overseas.

The first object of the prospector in those times was a rich gold deposit, usually, alluvial, which he could work himself, but mining knowledge spread rapidly and alluvial prospecting, as might be expected, led inevitably to discovery of the original source of the metal, as instanced by the Comstock lode, Leadville, Bendigo, and Ballarat.

The prospector then was a pioneer, travelling on foot with a few pack animals, his chance of making and retaining a find

being greater the more he ventured into untravelled country and the more he was alone. The mining camps of the world, active and dead, are monument to the qualities of these men, their courage in overcoming every conceivable difficulty and hardship, and their native skill in reading the signs which led them to the goal. It is amazing to consider the countries into which they penetrated and the distances which they covered, travelling always far ahead of the resources of civilization.

Much has been written about prospectors' luck and the chances which have led to great discoveries, yet it is often forgotten that the prospector had first created his opportunity by the long and painstaking search which led him into mineralized country. The chase after a strayed horse; the specimen stone picked up to throw at a dog; these are just the finishing touches and are less fortunate than they seem.

The discovery of gold in California, in digging the tail race for a water wheel, was certainly fortuitous; in Australia it was the result of a deliberate and intelligent search.

The search for entirely new deposits today must be carried out under almost exactly the same conditions. The only important differences are that the long initial stages of the journey may be made by modern means of travel in a fraction of the time, and that a wider range of deposits can be considered of value. The actual nature of the search in new and unexplored country remains essentially the same. Even the motor car requires some kind of a road, and the aeroplane, a landing place. They will take the prospector a long way, but in the end he must resort to the old methods.

Once the discovery is made and preliminary development is started, the picture is entirely changed. In the place of animal transport, and hand drilling, there is every resource of modern technical development. The internal combustion engine has revolutionised both transport and power generation by the portability, not only of the engine, but of its fuel. Even the Indian no longer paddles his canoe.

For indicating the extensions of a deposit and many of its structural features, there are a number of geophysical methods, the value of which is increasing with accumulated experience. The deposit can frequently be followed in depth by means of core drilling, which is now commonly carried out to depths over 5,000 feet.

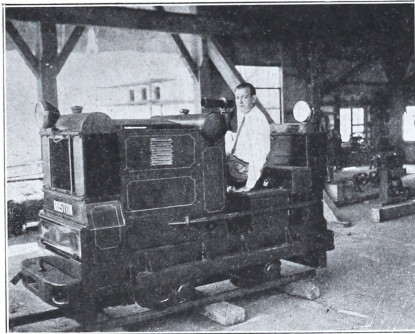
Finally, photography from the air is available for rapid and detailed survey, as an aid to geological study of the ground and to an interpretation of its features.

The further development is carried the more valuable these modern aids seem to become, and in the extension of old districts and the re-opening of old mines, where the general nature of the geology and of the ore deposits being sought is already known, they may become a paramount importance.

In the main, modern technique has tended to accelerate the work and render it less laborious without changing its essential nature. So far as new deposits are concerned, the prospector must make actual contact with them, open them up and sample them just as he has always done, and only when something of potential value has been discovered can more modern methods be applied to accelerate further work.

The value of these methods is most apparent in bridging the gap between the prospect and the developed mine, particularly in guiding development and reducing misdirected work. In the end the orebody must be blocked out, but this work can now be directed with greater certainty.

Compared with shaft sinking and development, core drilling is rapid and cheap. It is, however, difficult to carry out in some formations; not all deposits will yield a satisfactory core, and the sample is of an infinitesimal size. When well done, it can give excellent indications of where development should be carried out or where it should not be done at all. It is



Diesel Locomotive for Underground Work

First of its type at Baguio, this locomotive at the Big Wedge mine at Baguio is being watched with general interest

(Please turn to page 28)

Dr. Emilio Osmeña Organizes Surigao Projects

Dr. Emilio Osmeña, farmer and physician of Cebu, a son of Vice President Sergio Osmeña, writes us his opinion of gold mining's future in general in the Philippines, and of the Surigao district specifically, where he has located more than 8,000 hectares of mineral lands. At Cebu he has organized the Premier Mineral Exploration Company with a capital of ₱300,000 whose units summing ₱210,000 are offered the public, ₱100 per unit. Portions of his letter are printed with this summary. From Americans of Cebu we learn that his viewpoint is enterprising.

His association's property comprises the best points in the entire holding as determined by a geologist and consists of 31 placers of 64 hectares each and 107 lode claims of 9 hectares each. It is proposed to sluice the placers, prove the most promising ones by surface tests and drilling to bedrock. Intention is to prospect the lode claims and carry exploration far enough to organize companies to exploit them, and "acquire or lease such other areas as may be believed to be advantageous."

Is this the advent of a future mining magnate? How thoroughly is the spirit of industry stirring the educated Filipinos? The association's affairs are temporarily managed by Dr. Osmeña, J. H. Reuner, A. Decen, and H. Huber.

One of the association's groups is the Poctoy, 6 kilometers from Surigao, 3 lode claims and 13 placers. The property was recently examined in a preliminary way by James S.

Baker, who gathered random samples averaging 40 cents per yard at the old gold price, ₱1.40 at the new. In the lode claims, vein was found in place. The Pili group is larger, at Masgad on the west coast and toward the mountains rising 1,400 feet 1 kilometer inland. There are 42 placers in this group, 3 lode claims.

DR. EMILIO OSMEÑA'S LETTER

"Received your letter of December 20 and I am with you in your prediction that Mindanao mining field would one day lead the Philippines. I am glad of this opportunity to tell you regarding my mining activities in northern Mindanao, but I am afraid there will not be much to tell as we are only starting.

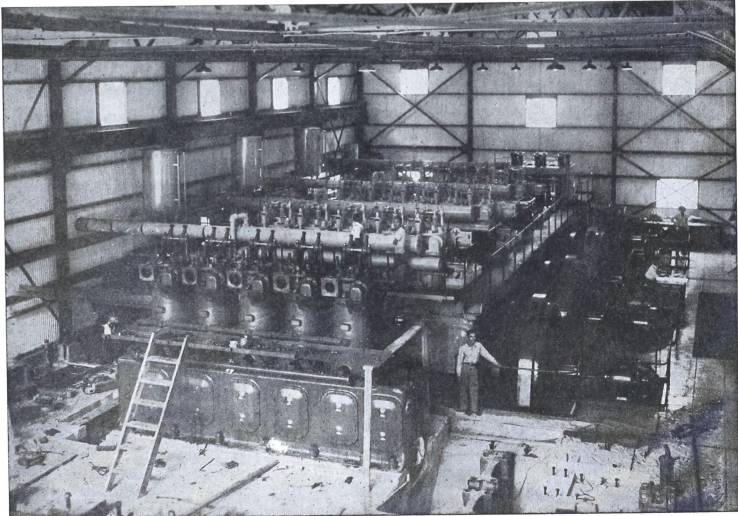
"About a year ago I started looking for good mineral properties in Surigao and during this time I have bought, took under option and located 8,240 hectares of mineral land that were considered to be good. At the advice of the president of one of the successful mining companies now in operation, we proceeded to have these properties examined by a competent mining engineer preparatory to organizing an exploration company. It is a lamentable fact that in the past many exploration companies have been organized with only the opinion of a prospector, without benefit of real geologic examinations. This hazard we have eliminated."

Baker found the people panning gold, as at Poctoy, and panners reported wages of 50 centavos to ₱1.50 and ₱2 per day. Two main rivers traverse the property; there was mining along the Can-aga 12 years ago, and this stream might, Baker reports, be the source of power ample for mining operations. Baker reported that beyond doubt, mineralizing solutions had acted in this area and that quantities of good ore are entirely possible.

Assays of his samples were entirely satisfactory, the Osmeña prospectus says.

The third group is the Malimono, 16 placers and 62 lode claims at Malimono, where coasting motorships stop as regularly as at Surigao itself. (In general, transportation and labor facilities are not forbiddingly difficult in Surigao, where the sea is commonly deep near shore and ships may anchor to unload machinery and supplies).

The Malimono group has not been reported upon. A provincial highway projected to connect Surigao with the west coast of the province would traverse the group, incidentally making the association a prospecting trail 3 kilometers long.



Benguet Consolidated's Power Plant: 5 Diesels 625 Horsepower Each

The Turning-Point Year

In our view, the current year will establish the Philippines definitely as one of the prime goldfields of the world. There are mills now well north of Baguio, others planned for that expanding district, and development preparatory to mills as far as Manceyan. There will soon be a mill in Surigao, that of East Mindanao spoken of last month. Mills working in Masbate will be greatly expanded, and a similar situation will prevail at Paracale, while one group after another expresses much encouragement about a new region in Bicol.

It is hardly thinkable that this mining extensively throughout a district at least 500 miles north and south and branching into remarkable spurs, can fail of commanding more attention in the Philippines and at least some throughout the world. Our mining editor, Ralph Keeler, manager of the Manila Daily Bulletin's office at Baguio, estimates 1936's gold production in the Philippines at 40 million pesos, ₱70 an ounce. Last year's, above ₱32,000,000, was about 10% of America's production and will command world notice to this effect. This year's production will be more advantageous from the news viewpoint, and advertising value: from more mills, more fields, and considerably from the output of new companies.

Two mines only in the Baguio field are greatly developed, under one management, Benguet Consolidated and Balatoc, under Judge John W. Hausermann; and these mines turned out 66% of the Islands' total gold produced last year. Excellent, commendable in management and lucky for every shareholder, the preponderance of Benguet-Balatoc gold in the total production still fosters the doubt that other great mines can not be brought in at Baguio. This is one factor that should be moderated this year. Antamok has already won its spurs, ₱3,013,177 last year, and by the end of the year there should be several more mines among the newer group at Baguio with good output monthly, given the capital at stake, and promise of a sound future in ore well blocked out ahead of mill requirements.

Again, Masbate will certainly loom as a district hardly second to Baguio. It is there that all economic conditions are ideal for mining, and one of the industry's most trustworthy and courageous men, Andrés Soriano, Antamok to his credit at Baguio, is in Masbate to make that district all it ought to be. Another man of the same persistence, Ben Berkenkotter, by no means lost interest in Masbate when he sold the Soriano group Paniqui Mines. In fact, while Masbate Consolidated prepares to make Paniqui's the largest capacity in the Islands, with hardly a lesser eye on its other wonder-property, IXL, many others are prospecting and developing groups of other Masbate claims.

Companies with disappointing histories are settling down to more patient procedure. Some, sensibly, turn to one of the operating companies with capital, resources and experience; and some tighten up the management and continue independently. In the one case and the other, better results are obtained and eager shareholders learn that time is an element in this game. Thus this is also to be a year during which, when men speculate in the shares of new ventures, or ventures already launched but not brought to production of dividends, they will choose the men whom they trust. Heretofore the project has been the first desideratum; it is now beginning to be, the men behind the project.

This in itself will moderate share-gambling, handicap of the industry to date. It will be helped during, let us hope, the year by the government's founding its mining policy. Now, the Commonwealth holds out assurances that mining will be particularly encouraged and that investors will be protected as much as possible from sharp dealing of every sort. No one need think for a moment that Filipinos with funds to risk will stay out of the game because in their first ventures they lost; there will be surplus money from commo-

ditities selling at good prices, the people are venturesome and will try again, this time with fewer cheats to beat them—indeed in a much clearer field.

Here it ought to be noted that despite scandals, never absent from such a situation, mining in the Philippines heads up with as many trustworthy men as mining funds anywhere, if not really more; and the reason is, they get into mining from other fields, whence they bring valued reputations they strive to keep unseathed. This small community is easily combed, and he who complains he can not find good men with whom to risk his funds, in mining, is more given to remorse than to prudence. All this having come out in the wash, and 1935 having marked considerable physical development of various properties not yet to the mill-buying stage yet heading definitely that way, 1936 is to be the turning-point year beyond hazard of doubt.

Were there space left for it, placer would deserve more extensive mention. Last year brought to practical notice placers as far separated as Fred Dorr's old field in Nueva Ecija in central Luzon, to those in southern Mindanao; and placer gold in the Philippines, where every stream boasts colors, is destined, in its comparative place, to trail along with lode. As to ourselves, since placers are many in the Islands that present unique problems engineers from drier climates can not have considered fully, we are watching the building of a bowl-equipment for a Mindanao project; and on this we will, when it proves successful, report to our readers. There should be many placers workable with small capital, that of a few men who could settle down to a long period of good, if not large, income.

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The Story of Baguio Gold

Steady Production Since 1933 - A Good Year Ahead

You don't hear much about the Baguio Gold Mining Company; it is one of the smaller operations in the Baguio district, where the phenomenal richness of Balatoc and Benguet eclipse many of the other operations. Baguio Gold has produced over ₱2,025,000 in bullion; has paid one dividend, of ₱130,000; has completed during 1935 improvements in mine and mill equipment which have already started to show results in operating efficiency; and is expected to have the best year of its life in 1936.

The company was organized May 13, 1930. Its properties consisted of the Old Headwaters mine owned at the time by S. F. Gaches and his associates and the Prince group, owned by George M. Icard and his associates. These claims are located 8 kilometers southeast of Baguio, roughly at one end of the curve along which lies Itogon, Antamok Goldfields, Balatoc, and Benguet. When development of the property was started, V. E. Lednický was general manager, and A. I. Reynolds mine superintendent. In September 1931 G. T. Geringer was made general superintendent.

Work on the claims went ahead steadily. Early in 1932 the company bought a group of 13 claims from J. B. Hoover; development was then going on in 4 tunnels.

A building program was started at this time, and by April 1932 was completed. Eight buildings, the nucleus of a complete camp, were included. By July 1932 development had reached the point where plans for a mill were discussed. There were about 100,000 tons of ore blocked out, enough to run a 100-ton mill 2 years.

In order to provide funds for the mill, the directors of the company authorized, in November 1932, the issuance of ₱425,000 of its capital stock. The company was originally capitalized at ₱2,000,000, of which ₱575,000 was issued at the time of organization. W. W. Harris was president of the directors at this time; P. A. Meyer, vice-president; Dr. Jose Eduque, treasurer; Thomas I. Weeks, S. Davis Winship, Jose Vidal, and J. B. Hoover, the other directors.

Up to October 7, 1932, the value of ore blocked out was estimated at \$679,000, and it was reported that 80,000 tons of ore with a probable value of \$897,000 would be opened up by the Hoover tunnel. Tests of the ore were made by James E. Moore, mill superintendent at Balatoc, and the mill was planned under his direction. The ore body was checked by J. O. Enberg, J. H. Sampson, and V. E. Lednický.

The contract for machinery and equipment for the mill, which was to have a capacity of 80 tons a day, was awarded to the Engineering Equipment and Supply Company of Manila. September 1, 1933, was set as the date by which operations would start.

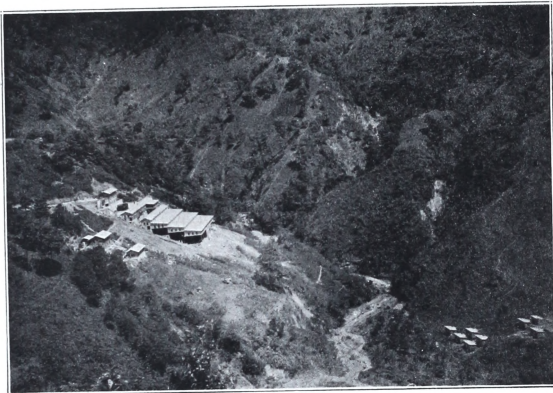
Soon after the contract was awarded, developments at the mine made it seem likely that a higher tonnage would be necessary. Assays from the Little Corporal lode ran as high as ₱180 a ton, and with this encouragement the mill plans were altered so that the tonnage would be 140 a day.

Construction went ahead with dispatch, and a few days ahead of schedule the first ore started through the mill. Baguio Gold was the fifth company in the district to have a milling plant in operation. At the time the staff of the company consisted of Mr. Geringer, general superintendent; E. C. Rice, mine foreman; L. L. Fishbach, master mechanic; N. G. Nelson, construction foreman; N. L. Barron, road maintenance and outside foreman. There were 400 laborers.

Gold valued at around ₱114,000 was shipped during the last four months of 1933. In the annual report for the year,

the ore reserves were estimated at 132,100 tons, valued at ₱3,152,000.

Production in January, 1934, was ₱90,285, but the next four months saw this figure lowered somewhat. The difficulty, as explained in the reports of the company, was a metallurgical one. January was the last month of quick settling ore; February, March, April, and May were months troubled with slimes (extremely fine ore that tends to remain in suspension.) In June, however, this condition was remedied, and the production reached ₱99,052. The total for the six-months period



Baguio Gold's Mines Site

was ₱454,327.

The last six months of 1934 was very satisfying in the way of locating ore reserves, and Geringer, in his annual report, stated that the mine was probably in the best position it ever had been. Ore reserves were given as 231,550 tons, averaging ₱15 a ton, total value ₱3,464,350.

Flotation had been introduced, and sliming came under control in the thickener. In the last half of the year ore became much harder and the grinding rate dropped off. Geringer reported that developments warranted added equipment for both mine and mill. Accordingly, early in 1935 considerable construction was done, and new equipment added. This completed, Geringer reported that the mine was then able to plan and execute its plans, and the mill to treat economically what the mine could produce.

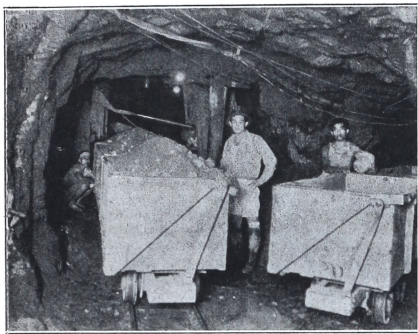
During 1934 the mill ground and treated 39,038 tons of ore and shipped bullion valued at ₱928,646. For the period January 1-June 30, 1935, the tonnage was 23,560, and the bullion production, ₱442,365.

Mr. Geringer resigned as general superintendent in October 1935, to go into private practice, and Ward T. Graham, development superintendent, was named in his place. Just before

(Please turn to page 36)

Starting the Year Right

Nearly P3,000,000 for the First Month of 1936



Underground at Antamok Goldfields—third richest mine in the Islands. Hand tramping ore from chutes to mill

Although nine of the gold producing companies shipped less of the yellow metal in January than in December, the total production for the period was but P225,000 below the all-time record of the last month of 1935.

Demonstration was the only mine to hang up a new record; this it did by going over the P100,000 mark for the first time with P116,444, a gain of P30,000 over December. Suyoc Consolidated equalled its own mark of P104,000, while Benguet Exploration and Baguio Gold noted substantial increases.

The newest gold mining operation in the Islands, Cal Horr, owned by Benguet Consolidated, got off to a flying start with a production of P54,889 for its first month of operation. Everything ran smoothly, and there will be a substantial gain this month.

Much of the loss in bullion production during January was caused by construction work preliminary to increased tonnage. This was particularly true at Itogon, Suyoc Consolidated, Masbate Consolidated, and I. X. L.

One reason for lower figures in many cases is that December, 1935 was an exceptional month, with new records being made consistently. While many of the plants failed in January to surpass these figures, none of them were far behind—and, you know, you can't make records at every trial:

Antamok Goldfields.....	P 266,666
(includes Gold Creek)	
Baguio Gold.....	89,000
Balatoc.....	1,076,661
Benguet Consolidated.....	777,759
Benguet Exploration.....	24,151
Cal Horr.....	54,889
Demonstration.....	116,444
Ipo Gold.....	50,347
*Itogon.....	165,000
I. X. L.....	40,676
Masbate Consolidated.....	78,224
Salacot.....	45,075
*Suyoc.....	104,000
*United Paracale.....	85,000

P2,973,892

*Estimated by Mars-man and Company.

Progress of Prospecting—(Continued from page 19)
particularly valuable in obtaining data on geology and on changes in character in depth.

Geophysical methods have made, and are still making great progress, but they are still purely qualitative and give little or no information on the value of the ore. In many cases they are not applied to the ore at all but to some "marker" associated with it. Faults, shear-zones and dykes can be detected by these means and in many cases, the depth to the upper surface of an underlying formation. These methods are all a matter for experts, far more skill and experience being required in the interpretation of the results than in making the observations. Without such experience the deductions may be grossly misleading.

Aerial photography has also made great strides and is now more than a rapid and approximate method of topographical survey. The prospector or geologist on the ground is always handicapped by limited radius of vision and needs a plan on which to plot his observations. Photography not only provides such a plan, but when used stereoscopically gives a picture of the relief of the ground. This, with other evidence, such as changes in vegetation, in soil colour, in the courses of streams, may afford most valuable evidence on geology and structure when used in conjunction with observation on the ground.

Like geophysical work, its value may be said to increase as general knowledge increases of the district in which it is used, and it is significant that its most successful applications up to the present have been in districts about which a great deal was already known. While the amount of evidence obtainable from photographs, even in wooded country, must be seen to be believed, it is not a method which can be used by itself in the hope of discovering ore deposits in new territory. Like all the new methods it has suffered from the extravagance of the claims made for it, usually by those who have no knowledge of it.

Belief in the divining rod is not yet dead, at least among those professing the use of it, and strange instruments are offered to detect all metals at almost any depth. Mining engineers have yet to be convinced of their value.

(Please turn to page 26)

The

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REGIOS

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Administration Changes

Annual Meetings Marked By New Directorates

Three mining concerns have held their annual meetings—and in each case there have been radical changes in administration. Most of the larger mining companies have called their yearly gatherings of stockholders for March—others being held throughout the year. Equitable, King Solomon, and Montezuma, however, held theirs during the first part of February.

The entire board of directors of King Solomon, was replaced at the session held in Baguio on February 8. The new board: Ward T. Graham, P. R. Peterson, C. P. Dugan, David Walstrom, Dr. R. H. Walker. All are well known in Baguio; the first four are mining men, and Dr. Walker is the American dentist in the Pines City.

For the first time since the company was started, some three years ago, there is no Icard on the board of directors. George M. Icard, president up to this meeting, organized the company; his son, Joseph K. Icard, has been vice-president and general manager. A. E. Reynolds, T. J. Nihill, and J. F. Albright are the others who were formerly on the board.

Nothing new was brought out in the King Solomon meeting; Marsman and Company is handling development work, and to date no decision as to the future of the mine has been made.

Col. H. R. Andreas resigned as president of the Montezuma Mining Company because of his leaving for the States in April. At the annual meeting held on February 10, Thomas I. Weeks was elected in his place. Fernando de la Cautera and Cleve Calloway replaced Dr. Rufino Abrial and J. W. Chastek on the board of directors.

Other officers of the board are J. D. Lockwood, and Colonel Andreas, vice-presidents; Mr. Cautera, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. Calloway, director.

Montezuma stockholders decided to go ahead with the development of their own property, and to reject any offers of larger companies for the operation of the claims. It was the general opinion that the company was able to handle its own work. Reports on the year's work showed that considerable underground work had been done, but no assays or estimates on positive or probable ore were given. The company will go ahead with its present program of exploration.

Equitable Exploration Company, Inc., likewise has a new president. Ronald C. Staight, who has been handling this job, resigned to devote his time to his main job, that of general

agent of the Filipinas Life Assurance Company. A. B. Latham is the new president of the company. Other officers are Gordon Mackay, treasurer; Roy Barcal and Oscar Rhudi, directors.

The annual report of Equitable showed that much development work has been done, and that the next year should show progress to the extent of having considerable ore blocked out.

King Solomon and Montezuma are both in the Baguio district, on the Bantoc Trail—the former just out of Baguio and the latter a considerable distance from the City. Equitable Exploration property is in the Paranele district.

A New Source of Gold

Recent Developments In the Bicol Provinces Point To Still Another Mining District

Add to your fast-growing list of gold districts in the Philippines the province of Albay. Prospecting and development work has been going on there for about a year, and results announced by various engineers indicate that the region will be productive within the year. Largest operation in this district is Bicol Gold Mines, which was organized last June. The board of trustees is headed by J. H. Alley, chairman, with J. C. Cowper, treasurer, and Robert Hill and H. A. Gibbon, members.

Cowper reported recently that 96,000 tons of ore, estimated to contain P1,023,360 in gold, had been blocked out. This ore is contained in 4 blocks in Tunnel 6, having 26,000, 30,000, 20,000, and 20,000 tons respectively. The average value of the gold in this ore is P8.66 a ton (at the new price). Silver amounts to about P2.00 a ton, making the total precious metal content P10.66.

J. H. von Heiber is consulting engineer for Bicol Gold. He reports a total of 2,555 feet of tunnels, drifts, crosscuts, and shafts completed, and 1,400 feet of surface trenching. This work has been for the purpose of determining the extent of the ore body; block-outs of positive ore, given above, have recently been completed.

The Bicol Gold claims are in Manito, Albay, and a launch is used by the company to carry mail and supplies between Legaspi and the property. A road will enable trucking service to facilitate transportation; work is now going forward on this road.

A number of new buildings, recently completed, are the nucleus of the new camp.

Machinery for handling ore and water will enable work to be pushed in two shafts, which have been started into the ore body. Each

shaft shows much higher values with depth, the reports say, thus encouraging the belief that there is a considerable ore body lower down.

A tunnel under the large outcrops to the southwest of the property will develop ore practically all of its length, it is reported. The site for this tunnel has been selected, and work on it started. A vertical depth of 600 feet under the surface will result in this tunnel, and, as in the shafts, good values are expected.

Besides the ore already blocked out in Tunnel 6, Von Heiber reports good prospects for more in Tunnels 1 and 3.

The company maintains its own assay office, where from 25 to 60 assays a day are handled. Customs work nets the company a moderate income from its assay department. There is considerable more activity in this region, but to date results have not been reported. Preliminary work, according to those who have claims in Albay, has indicated that the district will become important to the industry, and that soon.

Schwab Reviving Virac

Behold, the stone that the builders rejected runs the biblical admonition. Will it be something like this with Virac? Readers are aware of our viewpoint toward sour stocks: rather than sacrifice them at a penny, keep them, for there was a time when Balatoc shares offered at 10 centavos each were refused even as a contribution toward Baguio's municipal park. Anyway...

Though Virac soured while he was in the United States last year, and typhoons played havoc with the highway and mill property, P. A. Schwab took charge of the situation as soon as he got back to the Islands. Keeping his shares and buying more, he put additional money of his own into rehabilitation of the property. The road has been repaired. The mill will be operating about March 1, Schwab reports, also the development work moves along and ample ore for the mill's demands is available. Schwab personally owns a sound majority of Virac's shares.

Elizaldes in Mining

Elizalde y Cia., among the richer corporations of the Philippines, if not at the top, have organized a mining department under one of the 4 poloists in their notable family, Juan Elizalde, with A. X. Shoemaker as their mining engineer. They have little to say about this venture, as yet, but have Mindanao under consideration.

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The Mining Outlook for 1936

By Ralph Keeler

Mining-Section Editor and Reporter



Mining men all over the Islands agree that, barring entirely unforeseen happenings, 1936 will be the greatest year that the Philippines has ever had. Every operation has plans which will result in more production. Several new plants will be built. Gold, as usual, will be the backbone of the industry, but developments in several other branches are likely to prove interesting.

Predictions as to the exact amount of gold which will be produced this year, while of no particular value, are interesting. The general opinion of mining men is that there will be a decided increase over 1935; few of them care to name a figure.

This writer ventures the guess that there will be at least a 25% gain in gold shipped; that the 1936 total will be around ₱40,000,000. Others have predicted several millions more; no one believes that there will be any less. To reach the ₱40,000,000 mark there must be an average of ₱3,250,000 a month. January saw a little less than ₱3,000,000 produced, but there will be a steady increase from now on throughout the year.

New operations will boost the gold shipments considerably, but increased production from the older companies will add even more to the monthly totals.

During 1935 Salacot, Cal Horr, United Paracale, and Gold River built new mills and started production. (Demonstration's mill started operation in December, 1934.) Virac brought an old-stamp mill from Masbate and operated it for a short time. Of the four new plants, Gold River was the only one built without adequate ore reserves; the other three will add considerably to the gold total.

This year will see Big Wedge, San Mauricio and East Mindanao with mills in operation, while Ukab and Hartwell will also be among the mines producing ore, and new mills in Masbate and older plants there greatly enlarged.

Itoyon, Suyoc Consolidated, Antamok Goldfields, Baguio Gold, United Paracale, Demonstration, Benguet Exploration—



Going on shift at Antamok Goldfields. One of the Mining crews about to go to their places of work



There's going to be lots doing here, too—Suyoc Consolidated. The main office is at the right, and the mess building at the left.

all will have larger capacities by the middle of the year. Benguet and Balatoc will increase their production figures. In the Masbate district, Masbate Consolidated and I. X. L. are rapidly completing construction programs leading to much higher tonnages. In the Paracale district, Coco Grove will probably be turning out from ₱150,000 to ₱200,000 a month by June, while several other properties are nearly ready for milling plans. The Mindanao district is still practically untouched—and much may be expected from it.

The future of mining in the Philippines will depend to a great extent upon the legislation enacted at the next session of the assembly. It is generally felt that the Commonwealth will not injure its newest and most promising industry.

Of great interest this year will be developments in petroleum, chromium, manganese, iron. Chromite has been highly boosted during the past year, but actual results, in dollars and cents, have been meager to date. A market may be found in Japan for chromite—indications so far are that there is a considerable quantity of the ore here.

Until the present investigations are completed, and a definite policy established, there can be no growth of the oil industry here. So far, it has not been settled that there is crude oil in any considerable quantity in the Islands—and it will take much more exploration work before this can be determined. The development of other branches of the industry has just been started; with favorable legislation, there may be valuable deposits uncovered.

A recent favorable tendency among the mining operators has been the move to reorganize the Gold Mining Association into a new, more powerful group. The present organization has not included all of the interests involved, and has tended to be more of a Baguio organization than anything else. The new set-up, as explained so far, will combine the resources of all of the mining companies as far as legislation and competition are concerned.

The stock market will reflect the conditions in the field, strange as it may seem. Although prices of individual mining stocks seem to vary with no regard for operating conditions, the prosperity of a company can not help but influence the price of its stock. All in all, 1936 should be a good year for the mining fraternity.

Men of the Mines



Colorado School of Mines Alumni. This organization is the only group of its kind in the Islands. There are about 30 Colorado School of Mines men in the Philippines.

Left to right, bottom row, K. H. Hanson, E. C. Butzer, E. C. Bengzon, C. G. Scott, R. Keeler. Second row, G. T. Geringer, C. I. Desmunt, I. W. Buchanan. Back row, C. E. Osborn, H. B. Parfet, W. E. Heurichs, Leo Gump, C. W. Burgess. Standing in back is E. C. Rice.

Carlos Sylvestri is now on the staff of the I. X. L. Mining Company in Masbate as mine shift boss. He was formerly connected with Balatoc and with Demonstration, and recently returned from a trip to Europe.

Kenneth H. Hanson has transferred from Baguio Gold to Demonstration, where he is a mine shift boss.

Charles Cushing, formerly connected with Marsman and Company, is now a mine shift boss at Balatoc.

A. C. Melting, recent graduate of the University of Washington, arrived in the Islands recently to join the staff of Demonstration as mine shift boss.

S. L. Rohrer has been transferred from King Solomon to Suyoc Consolidated, where he is now assayer and engineer.

R. E. Wilson is now mine shift boss at Itogon. He was formerly on the staff of Atok Gold.

J. O. Enberg has returned from an extended vacation in the States, and is now head of the northern division of Marsman and Company. J. O. Grenan, manager of the southern division of the company, will leave soon on a vacation, while J. B. Stapler, who has been northern division manager, will be stationed in Manila and in Paracale.

G. T. Geringer, consulting engineer for the Sulu Mining Association, has been in Baguio this month in connection with his duties as chairman of the board for the examination of mining engineers. With E. C. Bengzon, also member of the board, he has been working on recent examination papers written by mining engineers.

Progress of Prospecting—(Continued from page 23)

Prospecting, and the subsequent development of an orebody, are not haphazard processes. The fundamental principles have changed but little and luck only plays a minor part. To have any real chance of success the search must be intelligently planned and carefully executed. Where mineral deposits are found only systematic development will establish their value and make them available for profitable exploitation. All this requires both time and money, but there is no real short cut, and to neglect the principles is to court failure and loss.

Fate Gives Britain...—(Continued from page 5)



Windsor Castle, Where George V Lays in St. George's Chapel.

"Tell him when the Prince of Wales was over in our country he told me to look up his old man some time, and here I am." Rogers was admitted, and not only had a long talk with King George but also stayed to lunch. George V humanized his kingship well.—W. R.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling	£ 6,500,000
Silver	\$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$20,000,000

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LONDON OFFICE 9 Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.

Manila Agency Established 1873

Agency in Iloilo
Agents at Cebu, Messrs. Ker & Co.

The bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues drafts on its branches and correspondents in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Continent of Europe, Australia and Africa and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts opened in Philippine currency.

Fixed deposits received in Philippine Currency, British or U. S. Currency at rates which may be had on application.

C. I. COOKES, *Manager.*

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The Alemite Way:

Quicker, easier, cheaper—and wheel bearings are really lubricated. The Alemite System does away with the tedious, messy, wasteful and too often neglected job of lubricating mine car wheels.

With a centrally located "Service Station" equipped with the electrically operated 6110 Alemite Mine Car Gun, mounted on a 400-lb.

drum of lubricant and a simple piping arrangement as diagrammed below, two men can completely lubricate the four wheels of a mine car in a matter of minutes. Old bearing plugs are permanently replaced with Alemite Giant Flush Type Fittings. As the lubricant is never exposed, contamination is impossible.

For complete details of Power and Manually Operated Mine Car Guns address:

MOTOR SERVICE COMPANY, Manila, P. I.



125 ALEMITE



110 ALEMITE



137 ALEMITE



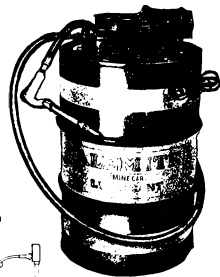
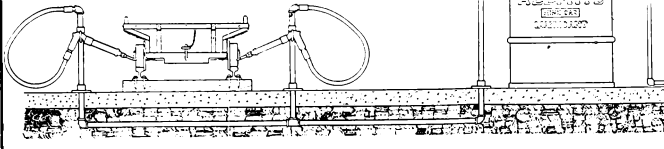
128 ALEMITE



131 ALEMITE



Detail



MODEL 6110 MINE CAR GUN

Universal type electric motor, 1/2 H. P., voltage up to 250. Automatic switch cuts out motor when pressure reaches 300 lbs. Supplies 25 ft. of piping between gun and first outlet.

C-157-3-R. K.

Basic Is Practical: This Piece Proves It

Following are excerpts from Benjamin Franklin's *Words to Those Who Are About to Go on a Sea Journey* transmuted into Basic. Basic is a completely adequate vocabulary of English, worked out at Oxford a few years ago, comprising only 850 words, about 700 of which are nouns. Spreading round the world rapidly, Basic may be mastered in a few weeks; also, anyone who masters Basic is in no further need of English study. Except he goes in for literature, his 850 Basic words are enough; and aided only by the purely technical terms, they will serve his every purpose even in the field of science; in business he will never be at loss for the right word.

Before launching into Franklin, let us add that Basic is closely kin to the English of the Bible, plain and powerful; a Basic literature is coming into vogue, Shakespeare, Defoe, Tolstoy, Shaw, China has yielded so quickly to Basic that means to put down quack teachers had to be found. Russia goes ahead under Mrs. Litvinov's enthusiasm. No

doubt Japan is to fall in line at once, and therefore Basic ought to be taken up practically in the Philippines, preferably by the schools, where, because of foundation of English already laid, mastery of it would soon give the Islands their common speech without more ado. The repute this would win them in the world can not be undermeasured, it is too desirable.

It is granted that what we have been writing must be akin to Basic. On this, the London *Times* argues:

"For their own sake, as well as for that of foreign learners, English-speaking people would do well to keep their own English as near as possible to the simplicity and the precision of Basic English."

Now let the reader follow Franklin in Basic, and see if anything is wanting in the true eloquence of language, simplicity and precision:

"When you are going to take a long sea journey, nothing is better than to keep it a secret till the minute of starting. If you do not, you will be troubled at all hours of the day by your friends

coming to see you, which not only takes up much-needed time but makes a thousand important things go out of your mind. Then, when you are on the ship and well out at sea, you are troubled by the memory of business not done, of payments you have not made, and of a number of things which you had in mind to take with you and which you are in need of every minute. Would it not be better to put an end to all this and to let anyone going on a journey get ready quietly without troubling him, so that he may give up one or two days, when all is done, to seeing his friends for the last time?"

"It is not at all times in one's power to say which ship's chief one will go with, though a great part of the pleasure of the journey is dependent upon this selection and though one is for a time necessarily limited to his company and in some measure under his authority. If he has good sense and is a pleasing sort of man, kind and good-humored, you will be so much the happier. One sometimes comes across men of this sort, but they are not common. However, if yours is not of this number, so long as he is a good seaman, who gives care and attention to the control of his vessel, you will have to do without the rest, because these are the most important qualities.

"Whatever right you may have, by your agreement with him, to the food he has taken on the

(Please turn to page 38)

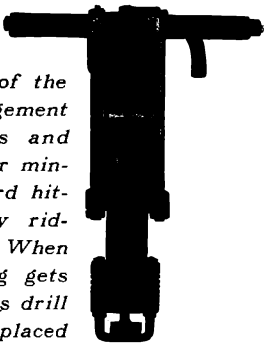
S-55

The fastest drilling

Waughammer in its class...

For fast drilling and low maintenance cost the Gardner-Denver S-55 rock drill is unbeatable...

Why Not take advantage of the good judgement of others and give your miners a hard hitting easy riding drill? When the going gets tough this drill can be placed on a standard mounting and used as a drifter...



Remember: Speed with Low Maintenance Cost and Low Air Consumption, three features which you cannot afford to overlook.

*Complete Replacements
in Stock*

**Atlantic Gulf and
Pacific Co.**

MINE MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN brought to a high degree of efficiency by Marsman and Company, Inc.

The combined experience of its executive officials, trained in business judgment and finance by long and varied contact with the administration of mines, and of its carefully selected staff of consulting mining engineers, trained in the solution of technical problems by professional service in the world's mining districts, gives to mines under their management these definite, measurable benefits: substantial reduction of overhead... minimum operating costs... continuity of operations... credit security... stability as a going concern... success as a mining investment.

Officers and directors of a mine under the management of Marsman and Company, Inc., retain full responsibility to their shareholders for the control of the property. The contractual relations do not materially differ from those that would have existed between the mining company and any individual they might have appointed as general manager. But the mining company secures the advantage of our collective, coordinated, expert service. Complete information is always available to the directors; and to them and their shareholders is sent a monthly, a semiannual and an annual report of operations.

The mine management department of Marsman and Company, Inc., from its wide professional acquaintance, selects the best qualified mining engineers for the mine operating staff; plans mine development and mill construction and expansions; budgets all expenses which are submitted for approval to a subcommittee on finance that meets daily; and supervises all mine operations. For their information there is available a uniform mine cost system and a mine accounting system that has been installed in all mines under management.

To officers and directors of mines that have been developed to the point that paying ore... gold, chromite, coal, iron, manganese... in commercial quantities is assured, or gives promise of such assurance under skilled development, detailed information will be gladly furnished regarding the functioning of the mine management department.

Marsman and Company, Inc.

MINE MANAGERS

EXAMINING and CONSULTING MINING
ENGINEERS

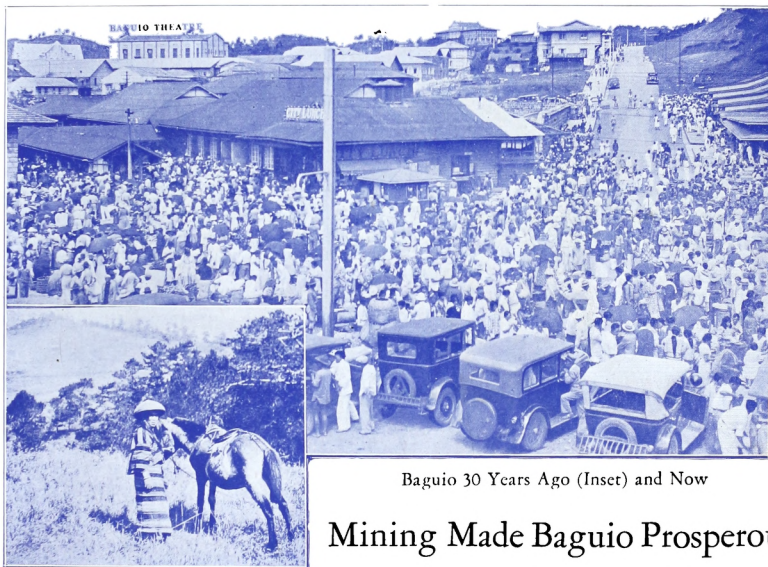
G. de los Reyes Building
Manila, Philippines

COMMERCIAL REVIEWS



AMERICAN CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



Baguio 30 Years Ago (Inset) and Now

Mining Made Baguio Prosperous

UP TO DATE COMMERCIAL REVIEWS

It's Excellent!!



*The name of this
beverage means quality=*

**San Miguel
Pale Pilsen**

*The aroma of the subtle
bouquet pleases=*

*The taste of this good beer
is inimitable≡*

By Popular Choice It Is Declared

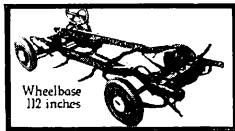


!!Excellent!!

1936 Chevrolet Trucks

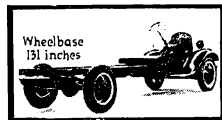


Wheelbase
109 inches

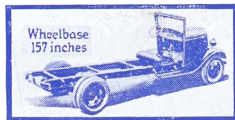


Wheelbase
112 inches

Four Sizes Four Wheelbases
with Capacities up to 3 tons



Wheelbase
131 inches



Wheelbase
157 inches

with

Full Floating Rear Axle
Differential Inspection Plate
Stronger Frames
Dependable Power
Traditional Economy
Year's Biggest Value



PACIFIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY

BAGUIO — BACOLOD — CEBU — ILOILO — MANILA — ZAMBOANGA

December Business in the United States Encouraging

*Data assembled from the report of the commerce department
as it functions under Secretary Daniel C. Roper*

Automobiles kept their high November level. The early shows gave a wintertime fillip to buying that may be belied by the spring turnover. Steel mills kept practically their November level, and total industrial production was 14% higher in 1935 than in 1934 and higher than during any year since 1930. A major factor was expansion in durable-goods sales. (Gross use of installment-payment selling still persists, widely questioned as to soundness).

December retail sales grossed above December 1934, as they did during the whole year. Luxury and semiluxury goods were in active demand, assuming more importance in total sales. Rural sales of goods upped 19%, department-store sales 5%. Total national income of \$50,000,000,000 in 1934 is estimated to have been more than 5% higher in 1935. There was revival of building activity during 1935, and a further rise in profits of leading corporations.

During 1935 American exports and imports both rose materially; imports rose more than exports, but November witnessed a sharp rise of exports chiefly of farm products.

(Cities remain congested with unemployed labor; if not all, at least many). Merchandise sales in urban markets improved less rapidly than rural sales, yet large gains were made in sales of automobiles, electrical goods, house furnishings, furs and jewelry. Business in farm areas dependent on crop incomes fared better than in urban areas; values of farm products rose markedly, while retail prices save of farm products did not rise much as compared with 1934. Food prices grew much higher, explaining the 4% rise in chain-store sales on a basis of price rather than volume.

Gaining 3.8%, factory employment in December stood 27% above the low of 1932; factory payrolls upped 13% during 1935, were 50% up from 1932. The labor bureau counted 711 employed during the first 11 months of 1935, out of every 1,000 persons employed in 1923-1925; therefore on the basis of 1923-1925 industrial employment, without counting growth of population, in 1935 unemployment was still 30% off. (Meantime, millions of youths had reached the age of employment). During 1935 employment in the steel industry upped 16% over 1934: blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills. In plumbers' supplies, 53%; in farm implement making, 56%; in electrical goods making, 15%; in machine tools making, 43%.

Outside of manufacturing no such increased use of employed labor was manifest. In the wholesale and retail trades employment was practically unchanged; about the same number of employed handled the larger volume of work.

On December 18 gold stocks were \$10,103,000,000, November gold imports having been \$211,000,000 and banks reporting higher demand deposits. (This foreign gold that may be demanded at any time affects the money market maliciously).

Idle funds in New York have grown enormously. Member banks in the Federal Reserve system show higher loans against securities, and RFC said in November its loans to industry had passed a total of \$100,000,000. (Despite marked conservatism among the banks, new flotations have been considerable; there are indications that mercantile and industrial credit will be available in future at rates averaging lower than in the past). The 1935 rise of security prices was not accompanied by materially higher loans to brokers.

Greater use of railway freight facilities began late in 1935; carloadings from August to November upped 12% over the same period

of 1934, mainly from greater industrial activity, and by the end of October railway deficits had dropped nearly to \$35,000,000—expectation being that November and December would cut this still more. (The roads spent little for maintenance, repairs and new equipment during 1935, but they began doing so; in 1936 their orders will be a larger factor in American industry).

The 1935 automobile sales topped 4 million units, 45% more than 1934, 3 times 1932. Income from sales was 40% above that for 1934. (The manufacturers offer better cars at appreciably lower prices).

(Tires are made so durable nowadays that the great factor is more than ever the new cars to be equipped). November's output of automobiles took 2 million new tires; daily consumption of crude rubber was 50% above November 1929, first full month of the depression, and 1935's consumption was estimated at 500,000 tons—up considerably over any previous year.

The year's output of 33,500,000 tons of steel ingots was about 1.3 more than during 1934, production running 48.5% capacity; actual production at the end of the year was higher than in December 1929, second full month of the depression.

(Textiles were due for substantial improvement during 1935, what with all the skill going into the new fabrics, and the advent of the general appetite for outdoor life and more style in both men's and women's apparel).

Wool consumption rose 120% over 1934 during 1935, with no abatement in December; cotton consumption was up 3% for the year, silk 10%, nonacetate rayon 31%; but silk included transfer of 11,000 bales to Canada, while wool was helped by government purchases and the demands of industry.

November exports topped October's by \$50,000,000; farm products exports, cotton mainly, counting \$30,000,000 in this. The first 4 months of the cotton year end with November, and during that 4 months exports upped 36% as compared with the same period of 1934. Automobiles were America's second best export (all farm products being first), then mineral oil, then copper.



DANIEL C. ROPER
Secretary of Commerce

Bell Recites Plagues of New Deal Administration

Made chairman of funds for the Republicans this year, Cyanamid's president speaks from the depths of business pessimism

W. B. Bell, American Cyanamid's president, has a main rôle in raising Republican funds for this year's presidential campaign. Reading his thesis *Come, Sit in the Directors' Meeting*, expounded to an October meeting in Chicago of the Illinois Manufacturers' Cost Association, it is easy to see that he goes at his task barehanded and determined to give the best possible account of himself. He is of the old business school that numbers in America her most successful men financially, men who believe Washington now tries to do too much and taxes the people too much for funds with which to do it: men who are convinced that the formula by which America grew rich is a good one by which she might remain rich, and that the depression however harsh, always moved, tended to move out, and would now be out, with prosperity in, had the Roosevelt administration not held it back.

These shrewd men surmise that Americans are a profit-motivated folk. Instead of disparaging the profit motive for life, they glorify it; they again hold it up to the people for glorification, and, given the accuracy of the *Literary Digest* polls, they bark up the right tree precisely and have at least a fighting chance to put their candidate in the White House next November.

Bell outlined at Chicago, as if to a directors' meeting, 3 several projects for further risk of capital. Each had been experted, each recommended by Cyanamid technologists, each was up for executive action.

No. 1 project was for making certain starches, now mainly imported into the United States, from potatoes; everything normal taken into account, the project promised to capture the bulk of the trade and make a neat 10% a year on the investment. Patents protected the process proposed, and the company would have a long start over competitors in foreign markets where patents were not the cash for the venture was in hand.

This project, though sound, was not taken up. The notorious *Potato Act* specifying maximum potato production without penalty stood in the way. When Bell talks potatoes, he talks, as he knows, to many voters; women particularly prick up their ears, rural housewives being interested in such catch crops, or cash crops on a large scale sometimes—wanting the money for extras of family importance that the other crops do not provide.

Bell's directors lay the starch project on the table until protective at Washington is, in their view, more American.

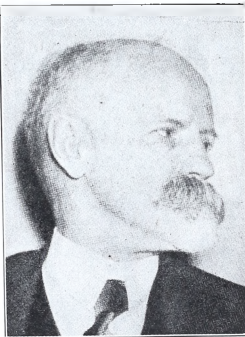
Project No. 2 is for an electric furnace employing a new process for reduction of manganese ore, an outlay of \$4,000,000. A manganese deposit in the United States is in view, and the duty of 1 cent a pound on imported manganese (that would not apply to the Philippine ore) would be sufficiently protective. But this project too is tabled because it is learned that the Federal government proposes working a manganese deposit, to give work to unemployed men and supply the war department—"the government might expand and sell the product to other consumers as well, under guise of establishing a yardstick"—an allusion to Tennessee Valley Authority prac-

tice in disposing of power.

Project No. 3 Bell hesitates to mention. It is for making synthetic aromatics for the perfume trade, but after its perfection Washington effected a reciprocal tariff with a European country that would take American farm products in exchange for sale of its aromatics and perfumes in the American market.

"It may be good politics to destroy the American perfume industry, that employs but a few thousand workmen. I may not know. . . I suspect it is bad politics, and it is bad judgment; because I believe the American farmer knows that his best market is a prosperous industrial America."

The Bell address as a whole, warm and pulsating with conviction, has, of course, its inconsistencies. Just here, for instance, the great emphasis on domestic trade, but later, in discussing money, the broader view of international commerce. But advocates are not constrained to consistency: we suffer in the Philippines from the extreme national view Bell sponsors as an American industrial policy, but we do not make America very consistent trade propositions—the Islands give themselves wide moral latitude in this matter, as politicians commonly do on the stump.



W. B. BELL

... he takes you to his Directors' meeting

men will have already forgotten the greatest depression within the memory of those now living.

Within 18 months: The \$5 billion dollars of accumulated demand in the construction and the durable goods industries, now inert through fear, will overtax the capacity of this country and its citizens.

The ring of good campaign material is in this final broadside. While there are philosophers who see no prudence in overtaking the productive capacity of America and her citizens, and in fairness they should be mentioned because they are not partisans of the other side, they do not have ranks and files of votes and will count but little this time in the elections. What is most interesting in the Bell address is its accurate report of the prevailing business view of politics at home.

Walter Lippmann cites Roosevelt's antagonism of industry as his major political error; he has succeeded with the farmers, failed with the cities. The Bell address brings this out. Often rebuffed, industry no longer seeks Washington's co-operation—it would put a new boss in charge of that job.

American Cyanamid is represented in the Philippines by Botica Boie, under the management of Roy W. Springer. It is prosperous. A *Journal* friend bought its stock about a year ago at 19, and currently the market is around 34. The Bell sentiment doesn't come from a company that has not been able to weather through, but from a stable active one anxious to forge ahead.

The Journal's Securities Portfolio

When brokers became active in Manila in 1933 and trading on the New York exchange got to be quite extensive, the *Journal* opened a series of securities reviews written entirely independently, for the investor rather than the man willing to buy on margin. They were discontinued, the chairman of the publicity committee at that time believed that good counsel could not be given. The portfolio selected is now reprinted, and prices as of August 29, 1933, compared with those of February 1, this year.

The portfolio imagined to have been bought in August 1933 shows a net gain of 73-5 8. Nine stocks lost 57 points, 7 stocks gained 130-5 8 points, and 1 bank stock, National City, stood unchanged. Besides the accretion to capital value, the holder of such a portfolio would have had the dividends paid; thus while the rails are down with but one exception, A. T. & S. F., they have paid many dividends.

On the whole the rails have soured. The portfolio was selected as the imaginary basis of a permanent investment; not however with the thought that it would not be revised from time to time; and had it been prudently revised, as events dictated, it could have been made much stronger from the market-worth-and-dividend-earning viewpoints.

It could have been foreseen 6 months ago, at least, that the rails were not winning their uphill fight. That division of the portfolio could have been liquidated, and something added

in the others. Bank of America could have been added; among banks various opportunities turned up, in fact, while more food companies would have been entirely safe, also some of the truck makers now rolling in profits. These truck makers have a future ahead of them.

Some of the specialty steels have been stepping out attractively, but steel commons have, it is believed, unseen hurdles ahead of them; the portfolio could be improved by trading steels for less hazardous stocks—among which choice is now

far wider than it was when the portfolio was chosen, 6 months after Roosevelt took office. If any reader has an actual portfolio of American common shares, if he will reveal its make-up other readers would surely be interested. In shares carried on margin the *Journal* has no interest; it has no interest in any form of gambling.

A genuine investment portfolio carried in the Philippines and revised from time to time would be of the greatest interest. There is this fundamental, now well established, that was absent from the situation in 1933; namely, interest rates in the United States are definitely and permanently lower. Industry is thus accommodated with cheaper credit. It may not be said with the same assurance that brokers' loans can be controlled and periods of wild speculation will not return in the stock market; but at any rate the field for the investor is much clearer now than it was 3 years ago.

Common Stocks Portfolio Selected

August 1933

	Then	Now	Up	Down
Railroads—				
A. T. and S. F.	69	74-1 2	5-1 2	
Canadian Pacific	16-3 4	12-5 8		4-1 8
Pennsylvania	38-1 2	35-3 4		2-3 4
Union Pacific	130	120-1 2		9-1 2
Baltimore and Ohio	35	18		17
Banks—				
Chase	28	41-1 4	13-1 4	
Empire Trust	20	33	13	
Irving Trust	19-1 8	17-1 2		1-1 2
National City	36-7 8	36-7 8		
Steel—				
Bethlehem	41-5 8	36-7 8		4-3 4
U. S. Steel	57-1 4	50-3 8		6-7 8
Food Products—				
California Packing	33	34	1	
Corn Products	89-1 2	70-1 4		9-1 4
General Foods	37-3 8	34-1 8		3-1 4
Automobiles—				
Chrysler	46-3 4	93-1 8	46-3 8	
General Motors	35-1 8	59-5 8	24-1 2	
Miscellaneous—				
Wrigley Gum	53	80	27	
Total points gained			130-5 8	
Total points lost				59
Total net gain, points			71-5 8	1936

Then was August 29, 1933; Now was February 1 except Wrigley, California Packing, Empire Trust, and Irving Trust, as of January 2.

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Skou Reviews Russia Again

Crossing Russia in 1929, B. Skou, Park-Davis representative in the Philippines, wrote his impressions . . . and now writes those of last year.



B. Skou

At the border our money was counted and we got certificates for it. Field glasses and cameras were sealed and returned to us, and we could have our books and papers sealed to avoid inspection when leaving the country. Officials were courteous. The station was a new and imposing concrete structure, but the iron was rapidly rusting. Retiring rooms were terrible; because of the rust the doors could hardly be opened or closed. Civilization has many amazing details that a new country learns only by hard knocks. In Leningrad, the agent of *Intourist* had our baggage placed in Lincolns that took us to a beautiful hotel. Baggage could be checked there, and you were later taken to the right station for your outgoing train.

This service cost \$2.50. I paid \$1.75 for a long sightseeing trip in a Lincoln with an intelligent guide in the afternoon. Antiques and beautiful curios were sold at the hotel at reasonable prices. Meals were good. Each foreigner can use his own money, and must not indeed use Russian money. The official exchange for a dollar is about 1.30 rubles, while in Manchuria you get 33 rubles for 1 dollar. Tourists are wanted in Russia. *Intourist* (the agency for caring for visitors) has made wonderful strides. I thought Moscow was a place that once seen you would always wish to revisit, but I must say that Leningrad with its fantastic gilt-roofed palaces is a dream you can never forget.

I tried to stop over for a later train, but it seems such things are not done in Russia as yet: I had booked through from Denmark and crossed by boat. When the railroad was to be built between Leningrad and Moscow, the former then St. Petersburg, the Tsar was asked about the route. He drew a straight line on the map between the two cities, and was obeyed at enormous and unnecessary cost. I took the crack *express* at 1 a. m., and it seemed that we did not stop once. Even the stop in Moscow was only long enough for breakfast and to write a few postcards, so I could do no sightseeing. But Russians there tell you of their new subway as a modern wonder of the world. The rickety automobiles of 1929 have disappeared, many rough streets have been asphalted. The average life of early Russian *Fords* was 100 miles, due to glaring defects such as *bubbles* in the steel. Thousands of these failures were crowded into a big warehouse; now some of these mistakes have been corrected—another lesson about starting at the top instead of building up a big business gradually.

The 8 days from Moscow to the Manchurian frontier were monotonous. Many passengers caught light colds and influenza the first night. I had a big comfortable compartment with private washroom all the way. A meal-ticket book cost about \$22. *Intourist* had an agent aboard, to translate for us and change our money if we wished to buy at the stations. Meals were abundant and fairly good; a grateful combination was black bread with butter, and fresh caviar, washed down with a glass of vodka—which in Russia has distinct rye flavor.

Women oiled the train at the stations, women worked with men in the track crews; all dressed in a drab and unattractive way. But flower gardens had come into fashion at the stations since 1929, and more paint and whitewash was evidenced. Preserves, sweets and perfumes could be bought at the station stores. Over the countryside, it looked as if farming had been industrialized. Small farms had disappeared; it was claimed that food scarcity and breadlines were things of the past. The next great problem is transportation. Only

dirt roads were noted, with a few cars bouncing over them; the country is so large and so sparsely populated that it will be hard to modernize the highways.

One morning I rose earlier than usual and found the train making one of its many station stops. Going for a walk, I counted some 33 cars of a train filled with prisoners and guarded by soldiers. Leaders of revolts are shot, their followers are sent to Siberia; families follow in passenger trains, and after a few years they usually don't care to go back. It is a practical way of colonizing Siberia. We traveled over endless plains and through endless forests, changing gradually from conifers or needle trees to birch. Some places the birch grows large, and at other places it is little more than brush. The Urals are not really mountains where the train passes, only an elevation of forest-covered hills.

During half a day we circled Baikal lake, an interesting interlude; on one side we traveled along the steep mountainsides almost over the lake, and on the other along a plain with the mountains at a distance—which reminded me of the typical roadway in the Philippines. Only a single boat was seen on the lake.

The train kept Moscow time all the way to Chita, near the Manchurian frontier, where the clock was set 6 hours ahead. It was most disturbing to wake at 6 in the morning and find that it was midnight by the clock. In Manchuria the clock was set back an hour, although far east of Chita. You feel secure from outlaws in Russia and Siberia, and no accidents to the express trains have happened. Speed slackens a great deal in passing the villages. Freight trains travel at reckless speed, and at times have accidents. The track is not very level in places, but is better than it was in 1929. Then we had 2 disabled coaches, while this time we had none, though they were always tinkering them.

The morning we reached Manchuria we were traveling over green rolling prairies. Not the slightest trouble at the border, only those who had not had their cameras sealed suffered removal of the films in them—to be developed at a small charge and mailed on after inspection.

Across the border came the contrast.

Passengers gathered in the Manchouli station restaurant. Run by nonsoviets, how different this place was! It was attractive, the food delicious, the service efficient and of a different courtesy; we got things not obtainable in Russia, such as American cigarettes, and beer that was not cloudy. Some young men who had traveled extensively in Russia and were fairly converted to its doctrines, started here to change their minds. A Dutchman tuned up his guitar, I my violin, and our feeling of having escaped from something sinister expressed itself in an impromptu concert. But darkness found us traveling through sand dunes east of the Gobi desert. After midnight about an hour, I woke and went outside my compartment—where I found Japanese soldiers tensely gripping their rifles. An official with a lantern rushed through the train, shouting. We had stopped between two towering hills and it was pitch-dark outside.

A month before, bandits had placed a bomb on the track at this place, and had attacked this same train when it stopped. They had been driven off by machine guns. We were not treated to such an adventure, and our train was soon in motion again. In 1929 the trip had continued to Vladivostok, with

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By KENNETH B. DAY
AND LEO SCHNURMACHER

KENNETH B. DAY

1936 started off with a fine flourish in the copra business. The market reacted violently up and then without an instant of hesitation down again. This was due almost entirely to active European buying and Europe has thus served notice that she is more likely to be a factor in the Philippine market in 1936 than she has been for more than a year.

COPRA: As stated above, January has shown us an advancing market for copra with all the forcing coming from Europe. Sales were made in quantity to Europe at prices ranging from a low of £13 10 0 to a high of £15 0 0 for sundried copra, and £13 2 6 to £14 0 0 for F. M. Q. Most of the demand was for sundried quality and for North European ports, but considerable

business was also done for F. M. Q. to Marseilles.

Crushers in the United States were reluctant to follow the European advance, but in order to obtain a reasonable quantity of copra they had to follow, being generally a day or two behind the European equivalents. During the month, American buyers bought the copra market up from a low of 2.55 cents per lb. to a high of 2.85 cents per lb.

The effect of the above unusual conditions upset the local copra market. At the beginning of the year buyers were quoting P9.25 for Manila reseeded and they held to that price until by force of European buying interest they had to advance. Most of this advance took place in the fourth week of the month, when the price reached a high of P10.75 for reseeded. During the last week in the month, the European market cracked and as a result in the absence of support by the American market, prices dropped vertically and by the end of the month the market was nominally P9.75 with buyers backing away from the market as fast as they could.

Arrivals for the month were very good, constituting an all time high for January and showing an increase both in Manila and Cebu of over 20% as contrasted with January 1935. The high prices available not only stimulated the making of copra in the provinces but attracted large provincial stocks which had been built up in previous months and stored.

The feature of shipments was the large volume of exports to Europe, the European demand stressing prompt shipment.

Statistics for the month follow:

Arrivals—	Sacks
Manila	365,373
Cebu	345,557
Shipments—	Tons
Pacific Coast	5,714
Atlantic Coast	3,556
Europe	8,854
Total	18,124

Stocks on hand in Manila—

Beginning of the month	40,690
End of Month	35,017

Stock on hand in Cebu—

Beginning of the Month	25,332
End of Month	25,192

COCONUT OIL: The coconut oil market in the



LEO SCHNURMACHER

United States refused to move with the European advance except to a very minor degree. Starting the month with sales at 4-3 8 cents f.o.b. Pacific Coast and 4-1 2 cents c.i.f. New York, the oil market advanced only to the extent of 1/4 cent per lb. to each destination. American oil buyers felt that prices were too high, that there were large stocks of copra in the Islands which should come on to the market shortly, and that a relapse in prices was to be expected. During the last week of the month with Europe weakening it began to look as though these buyers might be right. But meanwhile, the large volume of copra upon which mills in the Philippines were counting had either been sold or earmarked for Europe.

Several attempts were made to sell oil to Europe but in spite of the depressed cake market and the very strong copra market, European buyers preferred copra at higher equivalents, and no business was put through. The retail price of oil locally rose from P. 18 to P. 20 per kilo.

Most of the American interest was on the part of large inedible consumers with the small edible trade which had done so much to stimulate the American market during the past year showing very little inclination to buy. It was felt that this edible interest must revive in February.

Statistics for the month follow:

Shipments—	Tons
Pacific Coast	1,510
Atlantic Coast	4,760
Gulf Ports	2,667
China and Japan	27
Total	8,964

Stock on Hand in Manila and Cebu—

Beginning of the Month	13,976
End of Month	21,503

COPRA CAKE AND MEAL: Suddenly and unexpectedly the bottom dropped out of the European cake market, and prices slumped as much as 20%. Buyers showed very little interest and bought sparingly down the market, first to \$23.50 c.i.f. Hamburg and later as low as \$22.50. Local quotations declined from P30.00 f.o.b. to P25.00 f.o.b. Not very much business was done and most of the interest was either for immediate or late shipment, with position preferred by sellers at a discount. It is reported that Europe has recently been flooded with competing seeds, notably soya beans and

that all feed stuffs are consequently depressed. The American meal market show very little interest but some business was done at prices ranging from a high of \$21.00 at the beginning of the month to a low of \$19.00 at the end. It is felt that with the usual bad months for cake directly in front of us prospects are poor for other than very low prices. Meanwhile, the freight on copra cake to Europe is again practically 100% of the ex-warehouse value.

The following statistics cover these products:

Shipments—	Tons
Pacific Coast	3,390
Europe	5,815
China	50
Total	9,255

Stocks on Hand in Manila and Cebu—

Beginning of Month	8,096
End of Month	9,439

DESICCATED COCONUT: The market opened for the year without particular incident. The price of 7-3 4 cents c.i.f. New York continued with no particular reason to believe that it might change in the immediate future. Sales for the month were pretty fair and it looks as though general demand in the United States is increasing gradually. One or two new mills went into operation on a small basis, the indication being that sooner or later the field will become over-crowded and present high production quality threatened. Shipment for the month totalled 2419 tons.

GENERAL: The year 1936 opens with prospects for exciting markets with many ups and downs in prices, at least for the first half year.



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World conditions are so uncertain that long range business is unwarranted and orderly marketing schedules cannot be prepared with any assurance. It looks like a very promising year for speculators, and he who is able to hold his stocks from market bulges and to guess the right time to sell, stands a chance to profit. To do this well, however, is going to require second sight and presumably in the long run such speculations will prove dangerous.

Indications are that 1936 will be a normal copra year, with the crop estimated at from 5% to 10% in excess of that of 1935, which in turn was some 3% under 1934.

The effects of legislation in the United States, if any, will have much to do with prices of copra in the Philippines, with the excise tax looming up as it did last year as an increasing menace to our legitimate market. Meanwhile, the Philippine Government has not yet received the proceeds of the excise tax promised it by the American Government, and in view of a series of law suits in the United States protesting against its return, there is good reason to fear that none of this money may ever find its way back to the Philippine Treasury.

MANILA HEMP

By H. P. STRICKLER
Manila Cordage Company

During January the market opened firm in the New York market, and prices of the grades J1 and above advanced slightly, until the middle of the month. During the second half of the month the market remained steady to firm until the close.

In London and Japan the market remained for the most part quiet and steady at little or no change in prices. Demand was spotted, and mostly speculative. The grades G and below declined slightly from the previous month's level.

In the Philippines, and especially in Davao, the market remained very firm during the entire month under review. While the prices of the medium and coarse grades remained unchanged or declined slightly, those of the grades J1 and above improved moderately in response to demand from the American market.

Prices of Loose Fiber in Manila Per Picul
December 31st

CD	P23 50
E	20 50
F	19 25
I	18 50
J1	15 75
G	13 75
H	10 25
J2	12 00
K	9 75
L1	8 75
L2	7 50

January 31st

CD	P23 00
E	21 00
F	19 75
I	18 75 to P20 00
J1	16 25
G	13 50
H	9 75 to 10 00
J2	11 75 to 12 00
K	9 50
L1	8 50
L2	7 25

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL
of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija
Director, Rice Producers' Association



About January 20 luxury rice sold P0.45 higher than at date of our last report, means P0.25 higher. Prices since then falling somewhat, luxury grades on February 5 were bringing P6.60 to P6.80 per sack of 57 kilos, macans P16.15 to P6.25. During the same period palay rose to P3 per cavan of 44 kilos, and have now dropped back

to P2.85 to P2.90. These are the highest prices for palay at harvest time during the past 8 years.

The drought in central Luzon will result in slow deliveries to milling plants; mills and warehouses will pursue a hand-to-mouth policy and buy only for immediate commitments, partly on account of the limited supply and partly on account of fears of governmental intervention. The plant-industry bureau gave the newspapers a crop estimate of 42,282,260 cavans before threshing was well underway, and growers are interested in the source of the figures.

Fourteen threshing units in Nueva Ecija in the rice plain report production 30% below last year; the bureau's estimate would mean about 1,250,000 tons of clean rice allowing normal recovery, but others estimate less than 1 million tons. Effects of the short supply will be felt later even in the face of lesser demand because of substitute bread crops.

Whatever it means, there are several plans underway to stabilize the rice industry. Chinese have done this very well heretofore, buying and handling the domestic crop and importing as prices promised a profit—and such a moderate profit as none could compete with. It will be interesting to see how the experiments work out in the face of facts. Few will envy the government its self-imposed task.

President Quezon has made a first rate start

in trying to make bureaus and bureau heads effective, even scrapping precedent to do so. What he and the people want is success, not excuses.

Producers and consumers are of course opposed to each other. Retailers try to beat a middle course. There is no way of stabilizing supply, producers being dependent on the weather; and no way of stabilizing price, except by reducing the future supply. When a third party steps in between producers and consumers, always at war as they ever will be, however fine his theories he throws a monkey-wrench into the machinery. Whether such an agency is public or private, little difference; the plain fact is that there is not rice enough to cope with demand. Buying any of it for redistribution is merely painting the roses. When shortage raises prices prohibitively, they may be controlled—but only with an additional supply.

The American rice crop last year was 15,400,000 cavans of 57 kilos. Fancy grades sold in San Francisco for P9.44 per sack of 125 lbs., 57 kilos, 33-1, 3', up over 1934. This has stopped imports from the Philippines, even supposing we had a surplus. Saigon quotations are about the same as last reported, but Tonkin rice re-exported through Hongkong may be lower due to favorable exchange.

Skou Reviews Russia Again

(Continued from page 32)

crossing to Japan by boat, because the Chinese and the Russians were then fighting over the railroad in northern Manchuria. Ruins of station buildings were seen, and this part of the country is thimble settled.

Living is very cheap in Manchuria.

A great wave of development is sweeping Russia, riving prosperity to the people. Lots of gold is being mined, that should give the currency stability. When bolshevism has been tempered by time, the world may tolerate it, then approve of it; as has been the experience with France's democracy, that in the beginning was sordid and fanatical. My crossing from Copenhagen to Shanghai costed 17 days, but the 4 days from Copenhagen to Moscow might have been cut to 2 by flying. Why are we all curious about Russia? I think mainly for two reasons, the magnitude of the experiment and because the Russians are always preaching to us and telling us to mend our ways.

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JANUARY SUGAR REVIEW

By GEO. H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET: Philippine sugar was rather held at the premium at the opening of the month, as was the case at the close of the previous month, when 8,000 tons Philippines for January-February shipment were sold on the 2nd at 3.30 cents, at which price several parcels of afloat and January

shipment sugars were offered by others without finding buyers. It is significant that although small sales of Cubas ex-store New York were made at 3.30 cents on the same day, 2,500 tons for February shipment were subsequently sold to operators at 2.28 cents c.&f., representing a discount of 12 points for the later position.

As had been generally expected, the U. S. Supreme Court in its decision rendered on January 6 invalidated the AAA. As a result quotations on the Exchange on the 6th sagged from 17 to 19 points. In view of the uncertainty of the sugar situation, business in actual sugar was virtually paralyzed. Small sales of Cubas during the week were made on the basis of 3.10 cents ex-store New York, and 3.15 cents for prompt shipment Puerto Rieos, while operators bought on the 9th a parcel of May shipment Cubas at 2.20 cents without any guarantee as

to alteration in duty, which would revert to 1.50 cents instead of .90 cents should the quota provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act be declared inoperative. After the first reaction caused by the announcement of the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture on the continuation of the quota provisions of the Jones-Costigan Act, quotations on the Exchange again declined and distant deliveries in particular receded to levels only slightly over the closing level on the 6th. Values of actual sugar during the week improved slightly and duty-free sugars were sold on the basis of 3.15 cents for ex-store, afloat and February-March shipments.

The third week was characterized by heavy business in actual sugars. Philippine sugar for January-February-March shipments and afloat were sold early in the week at 3.15 cents and later at 3.25 cents while prompt shipment Cubas were sold at 2.30 cents without any guarantee as to alteration in duty. Quotations on the Exchange at the close of the week showed a substantial improvement, being 14 to 17 points above the closing level of the previous week. It was reported that the advance was caused by a change in policy on the part of a large New York operator who became a strong buyer for two days, while it was also believed that the fear of currency inflation encouraged by the passage of the Veterans' Bonus Bill in Congress materially contributed to the advance. This improvement was checked, however, by pressure to sell on the part

of Cuban holders who feared an increase in import duty.

The market was extremely active during the fourth week with moderate sales of Puerto Rico and Cuban sugars and heavy sales of Philippines at advancing prices ranging from 3.25 cents to 3.38 cents. As a natural reaction, however, the market was quieter at the close of the week with buyers generally indifferent to making further purchases. The improvement in the market was credited to the general impression that despite the invalidation of the AAA, the U. S. import quotas will be maintained. Quotations on the Exchange during the week gradually advanced, showing gains of six points at the close of the week over those of a week previously.

Further heavy sales of Philippine sugar were made during the last week at prices ranging from 3.35 cents afloat to 3.45 cents for April-May shipment. As was the experience during the previous week, buyers became generally indifferent at the close of the week after having made heavy purchases. At the close of the month, quotations on the Exchange declined 2 to 3 points as compared with the previous week.

The refined sugar market was irregular and the price was reduced on the 6th to 4.75 cents and a week later again to 4.65 cents, while the Suerest Corporation, a new refinery recently created in Brooklyn, commenced offering granulated for May-June delivery a 4.30 cents. A disconcerting factor in the situation was the continued uncertainty regarding the fate of the processing taxes. This was evidenced by two separate prices quoted by a prominent Eastern refiner, according to whether processing taxes (or other similar taxes) were payable or not. It was also

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persistently rumored in New York that there was a possibility of substituting some form of retroactive taxes which would be equal to the processing taxes already collected. The price of refined during the last week was further reduced to 4.55 cents, ex-processing taxes.

Future: Quotations on the Exchange during January fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
January	2 41	2 00	2 33
March	2 39	2 00	2 35
May	2 41	2 04	2 36
July	2 44	2 07	2 38
September	2 46	2 11	2 41
November	2 46	2 16	2 41
January (1937)	2 27	2 22	2 22

Stocks: Latest stocks in the United Kingdom, United States, Cuba, Java and European statistical countries were 5,797,000 tons compared with 7,211,000 tons the same time last year and 7,638,000 tons in 1934.

Philippine Sales: Sales and resales of Philippine sugar in New York during the month amounted to:

	Cents per picul	
	Tons	From To
Sales	176,400	3 15-3 45
Resales	32,000	3 35-3 45

LOCAL MARKET: In sympathy with the advance in prices in New York, the market for export sugar during the first week advanced from P7.50 to P7.55 per picul at which levels fair business was done.

During the second week, the local export market was very irregular, some buyers having withdrawn and others having raised their prices hoping for an advance before long. At the close of the week, however, the maximum price that could be obtained was P7.25 per picul, with buyers showing little interest. Despite the invalidation of the AAA and the abolition of the processing tax on domestic consumption sugar, the domestic market was even stronger than before especially in cases where immediate delivery could be given, which, however, was only possible in the case of very few holders who still had old-crop sugar. Sales of first-class washed sugar

were made at P8.50 per picul and were being resold in the Divisoria market at as high as P9.20-P9.25 per picul. As was already reported last month, Executive Order No. 899 requiring the filing of export sugar before manufacture of domestic consumption sugar might commence explained the scarcity of sugar for domestic consumption.

During the third week the local export market continued to be irregular at prices ranging from P7.25 to P7.75 per picul, although most large buyers only quoted P7.35 to P7.50. The confused situation of the domestic market during this week owing to difficulties of obtaining new-crop supplies forced buyers to make hand-to-mouth purchases in the hope that prices would decline when permits for new-crop sugar were released particularly in view of the outlawing of the processing taxes. On the other hand fears were entertained in sugar circles as to the probable shortage in the supply for domestic consumption sugar, there being insufficient cane to cover both export and domestic quotas.

During the fourth week heavy business was transacted in the local export market in sympathy with the New York market, large quantities of sugar having been sold at prices ranging from P7.75 to P8.00 per picul. At the close of the week, however, quotations reverted to P7.75-P7.95 per picul in view of the refusal of the part of some important buyers to pay the prices asked by holders. A similar development occurred in the following week when large quantities of sugar changed hands in the local export market, mostly at P8.00 per picul. As exporters had reduced their quotations to P7.80 per picul, however, holders became uninterested in selling further. A definite step was taken by the Domestic Sugar Administration to expedite the validation and issuance of permits for domestic sugar through the proposal for the appointment of central managers as Permit Agents for the Sugar Administration. Up to the present time, however, as arrangement has not yet been consummated. During the last week, a shortage in supplies for immediate delivery, particularly of ordinary mill-run sugar, was felt, for which Chinese were willing to pay P7.80 per

picul, ex-ship Manila.

Philippine Exports: According to reliable advisers, Philippine sugar shipments to the United States during January amounted to 67,828 long tons of centrifugal and 3,335 long tons of refined. The aggregate shipments of these two classes of sugar for the first three months of the crop year 1935-36 follow:

	Long Tons
Centrifugal	116,134
Refined	3,558
Total	119,692

The Story of Baguio Gold

(Continued from page 22)

his resignation, Geringer issued a statement reporting that Baguio Gold was working consistently and economically in all departments; that the policy of the company had been one of steady, conservative operation; and that the companies' properties were in excellent condition. He said that exploration plans were being carried out along lines decided for over 2 years, and that development was moving ahead on schedule.

Production for 1935 was P879,848—slightly lower than 1934; the average value per ton was lower, the increase in price of gold from \$20.67 an ounce to \$35 made it profitable to mine ore which at the lower price could not be handled economically. Tonnage was higher, and both mining and milling conditions were entirely satisfactory.

Monthly production has been increasing slowly since November, 1935, when it was P76,375; in December it was P80,990, and in January, P89,000.

Effective January 31, 1936, P. A. Meyer became president of Baguio Gold.

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
Addison Hills



January sales, the best total during the past five years, continue the marked improvement of last year and its 23.6% increase over 1934.

Sales City of Manila
December 1935 January 1936

Sta. Cruz	P 92,011	P 285,463
Sampaloc	156,199	645,571
Tondo	445,739	82,268
Binondo	15,500	18,000
San Nicolas	—	14,188
Ermita	18,321	103,050
Malate	169,653	94,814
Paco	15,895	39,140
Sta. Ana	26,789	33,814
Quiapo	16,560	19,238
San Miguel	4,823	—
Intramuros	—	—
Pandacan	—	—
Sta. Mesa	—	1,900
San Felipe Neri	—	630

P 961,290 P 1,338,076

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SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, The Robert Dollar Co.



Exports for December amounted to 170,254 revenue tons, a slight increase over the preceding month. Shipments of sugar amounted to 30,747 tons, all to the United States except 404 tons to China. Of the coconut products, copra and oil show increases, and desiccated coconut and cake and meal show

decreases, the difference of 9000 tons being in favor of December. 20,000 tons of coconut oil went to the United States, and 315 tons to Europe. Copra shipments to the United States increased 1300 tons, and to Europe increased 5000 tons, a total of 24,000 tons moved. Cake and meal shipments decreased 500 tons, each market taking about the same proportion as in November. Desiccated Coconut shows a decrease of 230 tons, the total shipments being 3252 tons. Hemp gain 6000 bales. Europe took 9500 more than in November, Japan 2800 more, Australia took 4106 bales, an increase of 2725 as compared to November, but the United States trade shows a distinct shrinkage amounting to 8057 bales. Other markets are for small quantities only and show slightly decreased movements. Lumber and logs show the largest increase during the month, a total of ten and a half million feet having gone forward, almost double that of October and a gain of four million feet over November. The United States took only one and a half million feet, but shipments increased to China 270,000 feet, to Japan 4,500,000 feet, to Europe 120,000 feet, and to Australia 18,000 feet. To Africa practically the same amount went forward both months. Iron ore shipments to Japan are very well established as a steady movement. A trial shipment of rock asphalt moved to Singapore. No shipments of bulk molasses were made. Small increases are noted in tobacco, embroideries, gums, tanning extract, and vegetable lard, and decreases in cigars, furniture, and rope.

Taking everything into consideration, the month's business was fairly satisfactory. Excepting sugar, the year 1935 shows an increased movement of all commodities amounting to 149,412 revenue tons, an average of 12,451 tons per month.

First class and intermediate class passenger traffic from the Philippine Islands declined heavily during December 1935, as compared with the previous month, and even more heavily in comparison with December 1934, as will be noted from the figures shown below:

Inter-
First mediate Third

China	56	63	157
Honolulu	0	1	4
Pacific Coast	16	29	6
Europe via America	0	0	0
Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies	10	1	13
Europe and Mediterranean Ports beyond Colombo	29	6	3
Australia	3	1	0
America via Suez	6	0	0
Total for December, 1935	120	101	183
Total for November, 1935	182	135	167
Total for December, 1934	229	156	151

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

To	Tons	With Miscellaneous Sailings	Of Which Tons	Were Carried in American Bottoms With Sailings
China and Japan	57,211	39	795	6
Pacific Coast Local Delivery	24,265	14	14,850	7
Pacific Coast Overland Delivery	983	9	419	5
Pacific Coast Intercoastal	2,162	6	2,157	6
Atlantic and Gulf	58,035	25	21,304	8
European Ports	25,753	19	268	2
All Other Ports	1,845	33	298	6

A GRAND TOTAL of 170,254 tons with a total of 79 sailings (average 2,155 tons per vessel) of which 40,091 tons were carried in American bottoms with 12 sailings (average 3,342 tons per vessel).

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LUMBER REVIEW

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER
Director, Bureau of Forestry



Demand in the United States during November remained relatively active. Two developments in this market during the month may be of interest to local producers, viz.: reduction of R. R. freight rates from the Southwest to the North and East in the United States, with similar reductions to other parts of the country impending; and the new trade agreement between the United States and Canada reducing the tariff on lumber imported from the latter country. What effect, if any, the above developments will have on Philippine lumber exports remains to be seen. There seems to be a tendency among local producers to minimize the importance of the above developments in view of the fact that luans do not compete directly with pine and other softwood exporters are more concerned about the proposed increase of conference rates between the Philippines and the United States, which would mean, if realized, an increase on the freight of Philippine lumber shipped to the west coast of the United States of at least P2.00 per M. board feet.

A decline of 16% over last month was registered of the lumber and timber exports to Japan. This is considered, however, merely temporary—it was mainly due to unusual rainfall during the month which made logging difficult. Other important foreign outlets for Philippine lumber and timber during the month under review were: China, Great Britain, British Africa and Australia. Consumption in China aggregated 1,327,120 board feet, of which 239,064 board feet were in the form of timber, compared with only 26,464 board feet shipped to that market in October. This big rise in consumption is a reflection of a feeling of greater confidence in China following the nationalization of silver in that country. Steady shipments were made to Great Britain and British Africa. A decline was registered on lumber and timber exports to Australia compared with November of last year. This, however, was offset by the large shipment to that country the previous month. It has been reported that there is a growing market for Philippine woods in Australia and all that is necessary is a big trade expansion propaganda and care in inspection.

Demand in the local markets has kept up fairly well. Prices tend to be firm with upward tendency in view of the approach of the dry season. Mill production during the month was active. There were 19,653,126 board feet of lumber sawed during the period compared with 15,111,376 board feet in November, 1934, or an increase of 26%. Lumber deliveries from the mills exceeded production by 1.6%.

The following statements show the lumber and timber exports, by countries, and the mill production and lumber inventories for the month of November, 1935, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:

Lumber and Timber Exports for the month of November

Destination	Board Feet	1935	Customs-Declared Value
Japan	5,415,752	P 85,824	
United States	2,421,888	181,539	
China	1,327,120	58,019	
Great Britain	243,376	19,058	
British Africa	319,272	19,832	
Australia	152,640	4,374	
Singapore	26,288	410	
Hongkong	12,296	773	

Destination	Board Feet	1934	Customs-Declared Value
Japan	8,673,888	P 151,437	
United States	2,424,432	172,074	
China	1,599,752	39,156	
Great Britain	370,122	35,803	
British Africa	287,472	22,033	
Australia	657,624	49,485	
Singapore			
Hongkong	2,968	151	
Spain	424	50	
Portuguese Africa	72,080	3,824	
New Zealand	35,192	2,709	
Italy	15,264	1,232	
Dutch East Indies	14,840	1,980	
Germany	12,296	1,223	
Guam	5,312	798	
Sweden	4,664	546	
Total	14,178,560	P 482,504	

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

For 49 Mills for the month of November
Lumber Deliveries from Mills

Month	1935	1934
November	19,370,536	14,187,954
Month	Lumber Inventory	
	1935	1934
November	39,380,043	35,109,704
Month	Mill Production	
	1935	1934
November	19,053,126	15,111,376

NOTE:—Board Feet should be used.

Basic Is Practical

(Continued from page 27)

ship for the use of the persons journeying with him, it is a good thing to have a private store, which you may make use of from time to time. It is necessary, for example, to have some good water, because the ship's water is frequently bad. But you will have to put it into bottles or you will not be able to keep it good. In addition, it is necessary to take with you good tea, coffee, chocolate, the sort of wine most pleasing to your taste, apple alcohol, dry fruits, nuts, sugar, capillars, acid fruits, rum, eggs in oil, and the outcome is that they give them water only every two days and even then in small amounts. They put this water into vessels sloping down on one side, which makes it go to

"All sailors are of the opinion that fowls have no idea when they have had enough water, and that, when water is freely given them, they generally put an end to themselves by taking overmuch. This opinion has been handed down from the time when there was little water and when it was necessary to take great care of it, and the outcome is that they give them water only every two days and even then in small amounts. They put this water into vessels sloping down on one side, which makes it go to

(Please turn to page 41)

Men Downtown

H. M. Bixby of Pan-American Airways said *So long!* to Manila before sailing off for Canton and Shanghai. His success in making arrangements for the *Clipper* airships here promises similar facilities in China.

One of the most extensive trips throughout the Islands to be made for many a year is that of W. J. Giel, traffic department, Rotterdam Lloyd. Eastern and Philippines Shipping Agencies represent the firm in Manila. Mr. Giel is spending from 6 weeks to 2 months here making a survey.

F. E. Greenfield left the sugar plantations of Negros to celebrate his birthday in Manila. Helping *Dad* in the festivities were his 3 daughters.

For the first time in 20 years, A. Patstone of Davao visited Manila, coming by airplane to hunt. The *Escolta sky-scrapers* of the last decade's building era therefore caused one stiff neck.

N. H. Duckworth of International Harvester went on an extended hunting trip to Mindanao. Boar, no doubt, than which there is no better eating—or hunting.

The growing of sugar cane in South Africa is a subject on which Dr. N. B. Bach can discourse with all the erudition of an ex-medic. Tripping from Iloilo, he was a Manila visitor recently. His central is in Pampanga.

Newcomers to the shores of Philippine Packing at Bugo, Cagayan, were welcomed in Manila by J. M. Crawford. J. Hillstrom is the addition to the staff, and traveled from the States with Norris Wadsworth of the same organization.

M. M. Axelrod visited the local office of the company he heads—Crownins Insurance, coming from headquarters at Hongkong. He has left again for Bombay.

El Oriente Tobacco Company's H. A. Lee waved goodbye from the palatial new *Victoria* as it pulled away from Pier 7 toward Italy. Mr. Lee stays aboard only until Singapore, then after business is completed, returns to Manila.

Visitors at the brokerage bearing their names were J. E. Swan and C. B. Culbertson of Shanghai.

The tourist business from Japan will no doubt be stimulated by the tales of I. Watanabe, head of Japan Tourist Bureau, who made a tour of the Philippines' beauty spots and historic landmarks.

Farewell was the word to W. L. Applegate, long with the Luzon Stevedoring Company, for he has gone back to sunny California where his permanent home is located. Jake Rosenthal gave the bienvenida for oldtimers Applegate and George Simmie.

H. C. Pope and Colonel F. J. Griffin were Manila visitors in January, up from Insular Lumber Company's property at Fabrian.

George Worthington, seen casually in the metropolis from time to time, could pen a vivid account of transportation in the Philippines. Airways, railways, driveways, trailways have seen George in his dynamic jaunts to the field

as geologist for Benguet Consolidated. South to Paracale or north to Abra, he's on schedule.

To Hongkong went Simon Erlanger of Erlanger and Galinger. He is en route home after a business visit here.

R. J. Harrison, President of Interisland Steamship, grabbed some luggage and is away on his annual business trip to the United States.

Manila Sanitarium has a new head in Dr. Bruce E. Failing, arrived from Shanghai.

Allen Black of San Francisco, with Calamba Sugar, is staying in Manila indefinitely.

Bugajo's well-liked Mayor, E. J. Halseta, came down from cloudland, on a shopping trip apparently, as boxes and bundles indicated.

Ralph E. Spencer, president of Malabang and Matalin Coconut companies of Lanao, came back to the Islands from 6 months' vacation in the United States. There he observed the trends of the coconut oil market, and conferred with leaders of these industries using the product in manufacturing.

Two of Morales's staff are seen again in the city, after a home trip—L. B. Whiting and Robert S. Wilson, who reports his mother still in delicate health.

Miss Elizabeth Greenwald, special instructor for the deaf, has arrived in Manila from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Manila is fortunate in having a service worker in this humanitarian field.

Judge John W. Hausermann is back in Manila after a trip to Negros, his first. With a party including Speaker Gil Montilla and A. E. Prats, the Judge familiarized himself with the agricultural and industrial possibilities of the district.

A distinguished visitor to the Philippines was Dr. C. E. Turner, chairman of the health section, World Federation of Education Association. Dr. Turner lectured at a number of local institutions.

Many items above are product of the unfailing courtesy of Warren Garwick of the Manila hotel.

TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER



RAWLEAF: Weather conditions in the producing districts of Cagayan and Isabela were favorable for the growing crop during the month. Offerings on the local market are scarce although buyers are willing to pay higher prices. Comparative figures of shipments abroad are:

Rawleaf, Stripped Tobacco and Scraps Kilos

China.....	54,084
Hongkong.....	5,950
Spain.....	650,725
Straits Settlements.....	1,071
Tonkin.....	53
United States.....	63,590
	<hr/> 775,473
December, 1935.....	1,413,976
January, 1935.....	1,782,328

CIGARS: Shipments to the United States during January were the lowest since April, 1933. A lesser quantity had been shipped in September, 1934, due to strike in the local factories. Comparative figures for shipments to the United States are as follows:

	CIGARS
January, 1936.....	9,621,440
December, 1935.....	16,011,510
January, 1935.....	19,649,764

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Consuls in Manila: III—Gaston Willoquet

By BETTY SIMPSON*



GASTON WILLOQUET
French Consul General

Le Consulate de France in the Samanillo building is the formal home of duties attendant on an important consulate. Yet its portals are not forbidding. When interviewed for the third article of this series, the Consul with true Gallic courtesy delved into the archives and produced extant records of "ships, and shores and sealing wax" for the past 139 years. He delved into memories of his youth, too, telling incidentally the inimitable story of his final choice of a career.

So there follows Consul Willoquet's tale of the elevator accident that made him a diplomat; that, in due course of time, brought him to Manila 5 years ago as head of the French consulate here, an office venerable with history since it was established at the time of the French revolution and played a large part in the commercial and historic evolution of Malaya.

Foreign service was not a boyhood ambition of the Consul's. Graduated as an attorney from the School of Laws, Paris, in 1908, he was too young to commence practice. Relatives invited him to the Argentine. There, learning Spanish with fluency (as he has English, Portuguese, Russian and German), he assimilated the impressions that later were to make him discontented in Europe.

His country's *Marseillaise* sounded to those far shores in 1914. Returning to France immediately, he took part in but 3 months of actual warfare, undergoing what perhaps was the harder fate for enthusiastic youth: capture. He spent an interminable 4 years as a military prisoner. Two things consoled him: the opportunity for study, and the pleasant memories of lands across the sea.

Released upon the signing of the armistice, the young barrister represented several French navigation companies in the courtrooms of London. To him the litigations were tiresome, and he came to dislike civil jurisprudence. Then it was that he became imprisoned for a half-hour in a jammed elevator, with the happy consequence of finding his true vocation, diplomacy. The English lift in which he was ascending stuck fast at a certain floor, yet its passengers could not emerge. Through the glass door, he saw the sign of the French consulate. The longer the lift was jammed, the greater became the young man's conviction that he wanted to be a consul. The few words of that sign had unveiled vistas of foreign travel to his inner eye.

"I informed the Paris headquarters that I was entirely willing to represent them abroad," Consul Willoquet recounts with a chuckle. "And they informed me, matters were not so easy as all that." There was the slight obstruction of a competitive examination, 200 aspirants for 12 posts. His opportune study of both languages and world conditions brought the ex-lawyer a first place, to his own unbelieving surprise.

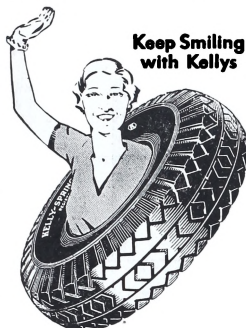
The career that followed was richer than even he visioned, testifying to his open-mindedness and adaptability: attached at Rio de Janeiro, three years at Shanghai, consul in Bahia, and finally Manila. In March, he leaves Manila for six months' furlough in France. With him will sail his wife and their 4 children, the children (who speak 3 languages) anxious to see Eiffel tower. However, such fondness for Manila is the Willoquet family's that its head has decided to make every effort in his power to return here in October, even to the point of renouncing promotion.

Then, too, he forges a wider field of commercial relations between the Philippines and France. "Conversations now under way," he says, "between Paris and Washington, on reciprocity, may very much develop the trade in tropical products, and therefore benefit the Philippines."

French nationals in Manila are few in number, he says, but these few are active in upholding French tradition. Two colleges are staffed by French nuns. The *Alliance Française* whose president is Rene Levy, conducts study courses under the direction of Madame Jeanne D. DePrida. Angkor, the architectural record of an amazing lost civilization in Indochina, will be the goal of a student travel-party sailing under her guidance soon.

Indochina is most closely connected with the *Consulate de France* here. A file of yellowed papers dated 1839 reveals that Manila was the basis of plans for the French penetration. Another handful of documents discloses a different rôle: at the time of the American occupation, the French consulate was in charge of Spanish interests until the time that the defeated nations' claims were settled.

France instituted the consulate primarily to oversee the thriving trade between herself and the orient. *Naviges du commerce*, great



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white-winged galleons, skinned the dangerous way from Marseilles and Havre to Manila, carrying back the treasures of the east. Almost each week saw a French ship in the *puerto de Cavite y Manila*.

An actual manifest of 1838—one of the many romantic documents which are Consul Willouquet's hobby—in delicate scroll with the ink browned by nearly a century—is gone over.

This manifest shows that the French ship *Nicolas Geaure*, Captain P. Adam, leaving Manila July 3, 1838, for Havre, carried: 149 cases mother-of-pearl, 3,407 bags of coffee, 331 cases gum elemi, 21 cases of spices, 720 bales of Manila hemp, 521 parcels of bamboo (and perhaps rattan), 1 lot of sapan bark, dyewood, 13 cases of indigo, 5 cases of cigars, 2 boxes of sheet tin, 1 large plank, 1 small case of crepe de chine, 2 cases of miscellaneous commodities. This was a typical French-destination manifest of that period.

No doubt the *grande planche* gleams today as a table-top in some French manor. Another use of Philippine wood, a most unexpected one, was to produce artificial coloring for certain French wines. Philippine rattan was the material for the cane of many a Beau Brummel.

Typhoons hurled some of the merchant ships into strange ports. Manila extracted them. Pirates robbed and murdered, had to be treated with, and crews rescued. The adventures of the consulate still live, in pen and ink. With the records, the consul relives those sudden times of stress, of derring-do.

His own part in the great upheaval of the 20th century won him the distinction of a War Cross and the Inter-Allied decoration. He was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor on February 2, 1929, for outstanding service to his government. Forty-eight years have been his, and a host of Manila friends wish him as many more.

*Kenneth Romney, Jr., leaving Manila, seeks his brief association with the *Journal*, the work he did having been most satisfactory. Mrs. Betty Simpson will carry on his departments until further notice.

Basic Is Practical

(Continued from page 38)

the lower part, so that the fowls have to get upon one another's backs to come near it and some are unable even to put their mouths in. In this way they are troubled all the time by their need for water, their digestions are unable to do their work because the food is so dry, and they quickly get ill, and that is the end of them. Every morning there are dead ones among them, and these are dropped into the sea, while those which are used for the table are in such a condition that it is as much as one is able to do to get one's fork into them. To put this right, it is necessary to have a number of small divisions in their water vessels and to see that every one gets some water in it; but this is not generally done, if ever. For this reason, sheep and pigs are the best animals to take to sea for food, the sheep's meat being generally very good, and pig's meat first-rate.

"Possibly some of the food and stores I have here been talking about may not be needed at all, because of the care the ship's chief has taken to get in the right things. But, if this is so, you may give it away to the poor persons who are making the journey more cheaply and are living among the common sailors, with no right to the ship's food or to only that part of it which is used for the seaman's meals. These persons are sometimes ill and unhappy, and there are frequently women and young ones among them, who have no chance of getting those things of which I have been talking and of which, possibly, they have the greatest need. By making a donation among them of your unnecessary food, you may be of the greatest help to them. You may get them well again, keep them from death, and make them happy, which is at all times a most pleasing experience for a feeling mind."

—The Farum.

*Alcohol's Note: A sweet drink made from a plant (Adiantum Capillare) (cont.)

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Biographical Sketch . . .

(Continued from page 13)

The body was cremated.

Alejandro Roces, Manila's wealthy publisher and globe-trotter, must find another angler to share his week-end fishing trips on his yacht, the *Vanguardia*. It may be suspected that Sr. Roces got this boat mainly for the pleasure of Schramm's company on it. His type liked Schramm best, men who esteem their fellows for their genuine worth: for their diligence in hewing cedars and offering them for ennobling aspirations: for the way in which, as Schramm's lingo had it, they buck the game.

A man like Schramm should have had some fights. He had them, of course—though not many. As he was past 70 and looked hardly 50, he was heartily strong. As boxing had been his exercise, and gillying a tent-show over a 2-year

circuit had been his work, he was hard as nails. So when a coward tackled him, as happened sometimes, the coward was invariably worsted.

Once it happened at Santa Ana; the young aggressor was the athletic husband of a Hollywood star. He crashed the table where Schramm and other oldtimers were sitting, over drinks and talk. Schramm steered him back to his own table, twice, explaining kindly that he was annoying oldtimers; that he might be anything he claimed, in Hollywood, but he was just a man off a boat in Manila; that he wouldn't enjoy the oldtimers' conversation anyway, nor understand it, since it was a dialect of gentlemen well-seasoned to the East; and in short, that he had better go play with the girls. But he came back a third time, and another man among the oldtimers wanted to handle him, only he said he just wanted to have it out with "that old cuss", meaning Schramm. So Schramm rose, the young cavalier squared off . . . and then they picked him up, half-way down the dance floor. (Sober the next day, and sailing, his right eye treated, and with colored glasses on, he thought it a great joke that a man in Manila 65 years old had knocked him out. He took it in good part, and went to Schramm and apologized. Had he liked a mannish civilization and stayed in the East, he might have become an oldtimer himself).

Other men Schramm had to fight were usually men butting into his show, but they were few—Schramm could talk them out of it if they weren't very, very stubborn. He never liked to harm anything, his nature was kind. That is why he had such fondness for animals, and why they liked him. He could never understand, when he lived at the Manila Hotel, why people in the lobby grew nervous when he came in with a pet lion or leopard on a leash. Showmanesque? Certainly. Schramm was a showman, the like of whom the East will never see again.

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Table of Principal Exports with columns for Commodities, December 1935, December 1931, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to December, 1935.

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Table of Principal Imports with columns for Articles, December 1935, December 1934, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to December, 1935.

CARRYING TRADE

Table of Carrying Trade with columns for Nationality of Vessels, December 1935, December 1934, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to December, 1935.

EXPORTS

Table of Exports with columns for Nationality of Vessels, December 1935, December 1934, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to December, 1935.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Large table of Trade with the United States and Foreign Countries, divided into sections for Trade with the United States and Foreign Countries, and Trade with the United States and Foreign Countries by Ports.

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By LEON M. LAZAGA

Acting Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company



The volume of commodities received in Manila during the month of JANUARY 1936, thru the Manila Railroad Company are as follows:

Rice, cavanes.....	234,919
Sugar, piculs.....	689,946
Copra, piculs.....	101,467
Desiccated Coconuts, cases.....	17,460
Tobacco, bales.....	1,488
Lumber, board feet.....	234,671
Timber, kilos.....	1,230,000

The freight revenue car loading statistics for four weeks commencing January 4 up to and including January 25, 1936, compared with the same period in 1935, are given below:

FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADING

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		Increase or Decrease Cars Tonnage
	1936	1935	1936	1935	
Rice.....	800	803	11,318	10,029	85 1,289
Palay.....	209	172	2,552	2,063	37 489
Sugar.....	1,363	830	39,863	25,887	333 13,976
Sugar Cane.....	9,075	8,387	169,962	150,587	688 19,375
Copra.....	530	643	3,683	4,831	(113) (1,148)
Coconut.....	68	95	691	1,080	(27) (389)
Molasses.....	107	83	3,211	2,631	24 580
Wheat.....	11	—	59	—	11 59
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	—
Livestock.....	—	1	3	2	— 1
Mineral Products.....	276	240	3,618	2,967	27 651
Lumber and Timber.....	142	145	3,503	3,760	(3) (257)
Other Forest Products.....	10	11	5	66	(10) (61)
Manufactures.....	160	122	2,533	2,245	38 288
All Others including L.C.I.....	2,761	2,547	18,696	15,931	214 2,765
TOTAL	15,596	14,000	250,700	222,079	1,506 37,621

SUMMARY

Week ending Jan. 4.....	2,509	2,099	44,272	32,136	500 12,136
Week ending Jan. 11.....	4,162	3,760	68,883	60,641	402 8,242
Week ending Jan. 18.....	4,504	3,157	74,687	65,600	349 9,087
Week ending Jan. 25.....	4,331	4,076	71,858	63,652	255 8,206
TOTAL	15,596	14,000	250,700	222,079	1,506 37,621

Note:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

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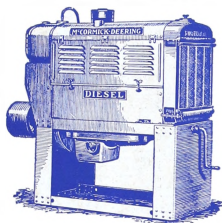
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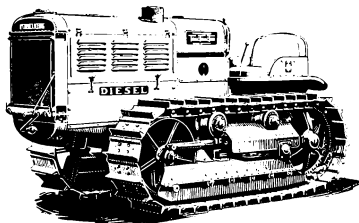
*Cotton Mill, Saw Mills, Air
Compressors, Locomotives,
Hoists, etc.*

Write us for Complete Information

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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154 Marques de Comillas, Manila
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	P 0.31	P 0.46
Bifang	0.47	0.70
Calamba	0.58	0.87
College	0.80	1.20
San Pablo	1.24	1.86
Lucena	2.00	3.00
Siam	2.36	3.54
Lopez	2.44	3.66
Hondagua	0.88	1.27
Sta. Cruz, L.	0.93	1.34
Pagsanjan	0.79	1.13
Lipa	1.04	1.46
Batangas	1.10	1.54
Bauan, B.	6.39	10.33
Naga	6.74	10.86
Iriga	7.36	11.79
Legaspi	6.80	11.37
Duet via Siporot	8.11	13.31
Sorsogon via Daraga		

FROM	TO MANILA	
	One Way	Round Trip
	P 0.37	P 0.56
Mablos	0.62	0.93
S. Fernando, P.	1.19	1.79
Tarlac	1.40	2.10
Paniqui	1.96	2.94
Dagupan	2.66	3.99
S. Fernando, U.	3.72	5.71
RAGUJO	3.32	Down
Cabanatuan	1.18	1.62
Carmel	0.90	1.30
Kosales	1.69	2.49
San Quintin	1.89	2.75
Tagudin	2.82	4.24
Candon	3.09	4.64
Vigan	3.64	5.47
Bangued	3.65	5.48
Laang	4.42	6.64
Pamplona	6.78	10.17

For particulars, write
to the Traffic Manager,
Manila, or



Call Up Traffic Dept.
Tel. 4-98-61
Information, Local 42
City Office, Tel. 2-31-83

MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY

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Manila