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For Some of Our Gold Projects

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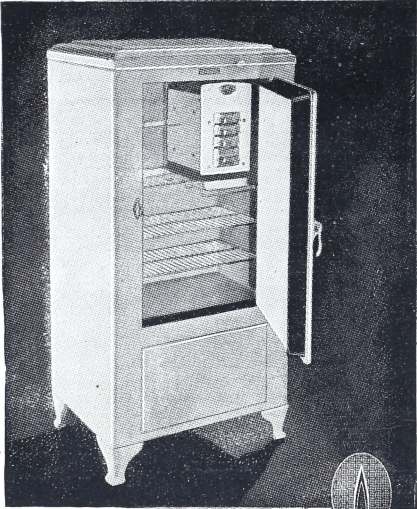
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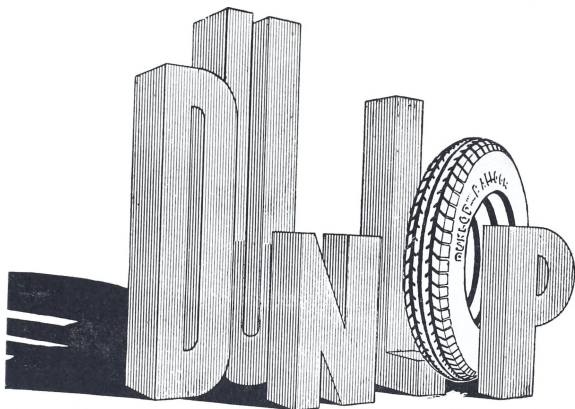
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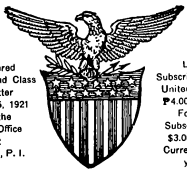
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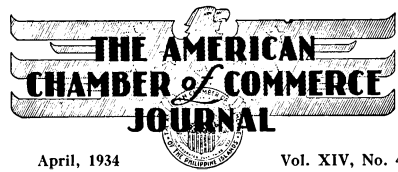
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WALTER ROBB
Editor and Manager



The Blow Is Falling

The great solicitude of an overwhelming majority of congress for the welfare and aspirations of the Filipino people is more manifest every day. Two years ago, congress passed, over the President's veto, the Hawes-Cutting bill. This bill was not accepted by the Philippine legislature. Now we have the Tydings-McDuffie bill, which is nothing more nor less than a revamp of the Hawes-Cutting bill. If congress had stopped there our predicament would have been bad but not hopeless. Unfortunately, congress did not stop there. It has not only gone on to nullify the trade provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie bill, but is cutting down on the amount of our sugar that may enter the United States, and both houses have approved bills which place an excise tax on our copra and coconut oil that will bar these products from the United States market and react ruinously upon our planters, oil mills, and about 4 million persons dependent upon the coconut industry for their daily bread.

The latest move of the influenced altruists in congress is to advance the date for absolute independence from 10 to 3 years.

Senator Tydings' proposals are for a reciprocal trade treaty mutually beneficial to the Philippines and the United States. Sounds nice, doesn't it? Recent develop-

ments show us what we may expect. We are like the little boy who was given by his older brother his choice of 2 apples. The big brother told him, he could take the little one or none.

What chance have we to protect ourselves? Our present governor general has fought our cause as no other governor general ever did. He has taken off his coat and entered the fray without regard to what his co-party leaders might say or how his political future might be affected. His acts and words have been dictated by a sense of fair play and justice only.

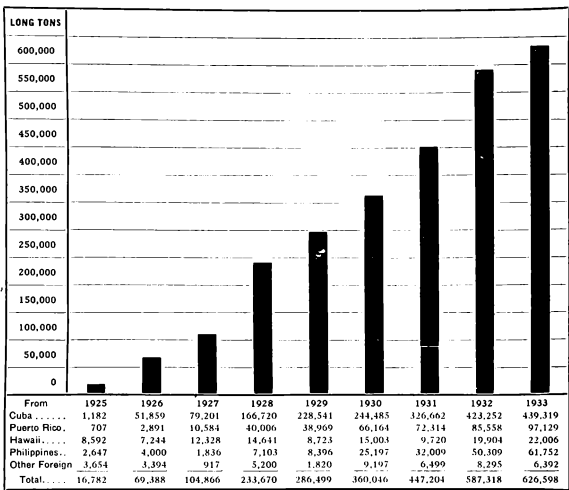
Even the President of the United States, a confidant of Governor Murphy, is our ally; but is he strong enough himself to save the day?

It is high time now that all elements who have the mutual welfare of the people of these islands at heart, work in earnest for our future welfare. We are victims of

politicians, not statesmen, on both sides of the Pacific.

Those who cause the Americans of the Philippines to put their faith in the sense of justice of the future administrator of the Philippine government fail to realize the fact that both Filipinos and Americans will be on the outside looking in. *Compadres*, let us join now and be honest, at least with ourselves.

U. S. IMPORTS REFINED SUGAR



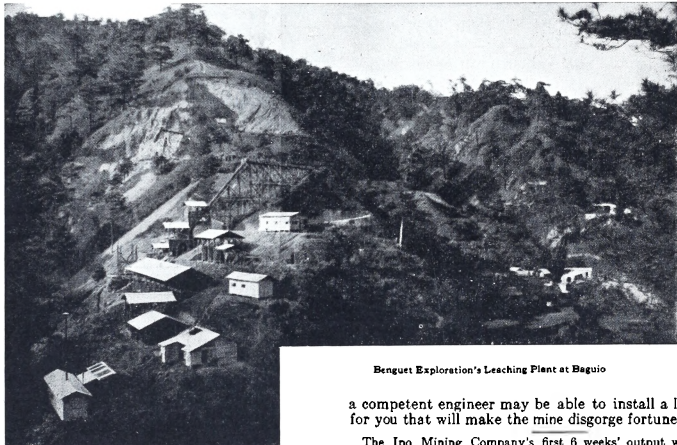
J. R. WILSON
Secretary
American Chamber of Commerce.

Cyanide Leaching Process for Certain Types of Gold Ore

Operated at much less cost than the complete cyanidation plant, this oldtime mining method is practical with lowgrade ores

The cut on this page shows the mine, plant and employees' quarters of the Benguet Exploration company, at Baguio. The plant is the type commonly called a leaching plant. It is reported to be the largest such plant now in operation in the Philippines, though Antamok Goldfields, at Baguio, and IXL, at Masbate, have similar plants. Benguet exploration produced 2,564 ounces of gold bullion last year, valued at ₱137,951.50 at the standard value of gold, \$20.67 a fine ounce. It is because the leaching plant seems adaptable to much ore in the gold region ranging from Ipo and Salacot around to Balete, if not to much ore even in the Baguio district, that it is discussed here.

C. M. Eye, former superintendent of Benguet Consolidated, says the process is the old, the first, cyanidation process used in gold mining in the United States—more specifically, in Montana. Plants of this type cost only a fraction as much as plants involving the complete cyanidation process. The leaching plant, too, handles ore at a cost of about 75 or



Benguet Exploration's Leaching Plant at Baguio

costs and has steadily made very generous profits. Nearby, again with friable, easily accessible low grade ore, IXL is having similar good fortune; it produced bullion to the value of ₱175,000 last year.

If your explorations discover ore enough, but of low grade, don't abandon hope;

a competent engineer may be able to install a leaching plant for you that will make the mine disgorge fortunes.

80 cents a ton. The complete cyanidation process needs, for assured profit, ore running average values of at least \$6 a ton; but the leaching plant handles \$2 and \$3 ore nicely. It is only a question of quantity and convenient supply.

Observing the cut from top to bottom, in its longer section, main parts of the plant can be identified. First, the mine—a mere open cut. Second, the ore dump. Third, the ore chute running to the crusher, this crusher reducing the rock to diameters of no more than 2 inches. Fourth, the ball mill in which the rock is reduced to maximum diameters of 1/2 inch. Fifth, a battery of leaching tanks in which cyanide solution leaches out the gold recoverable by this process. (Complete cyanidation goes on from this point; it is the process for higher grade ores which it is profitable to reduce to fine powder).

Below the leaching tanks are the recovery plant, where the gold is recovered from solution by use of zinc shavings; and below the recovery plant is the refinery. A capital of

₱200,000 suffices for such a plant, and various American companies in Manila can provide equipment for such plants.

Density of ore determines the cost of milling it, a main factor of cost in its extraction with cyanide. Much recent exploration of the ore region at Ipo and Salacot and northward has exposed friable ore that mills at low cost. It is possible that throughout this whole field, apparently a very large one, there are many locations to which the leaching plant is ideally adapted. The same factor seems a determining one at Aroroy, Masbate. There the old Syndicate company disposed of its property when values subsided below the operating cost; but the purchaser simplified the process, cut

The Ipo Mining Company's first 6 weeks' output was ₱123,000 of bullion at the new price of about \$35 an ounce. The mill of 150 tons daily capacity runs 10 to 20 tons over capacity daily, an illustration of the plentitude of friability of the Ipo ore deposits. While the operations began on secondary enrichments, depth indicates the possibility of primary enrichment. Such a discovery would add much interest to this new field.

Balacot's January output was 10,868.68 ounces of gold valued at ₱760,807.60 and 7,737.64 ounces of silver valued at ₱9,904.04; total, ₱770,711.78. February, 6,985.04 ounces of gold valued at ₱648,952.80 and 6,310.74 ounces of silver valued at ₱8,077.73; total, ₱637,130.53. March, 11,861.38 ounces of gold valued at ₱830,296.60 and 7,366.13 ounces of silver valued at ₱11,428.65; total, ₱839,725.25. Total quarter-year, ₱2,247,467.56. Benguet Consolidated's January output was 3,546.66 ounces of gold valued at ₱598,266.20 and 4,970.63 ounces of silver valued at ₱6,362.41; total, ₱604,628.61. February, 6,837.45 ounces of gold valued at ₱478,621.50 and 4,156.27 ounces of silver valued at ₱5,320.02; total, ₱483,941.52. March, 9,748.55 ounces of gold valued at ₱682,398.50 and 4,377 ounces of silver valued at ₱5,602.56; total, ₱688,001.96. Total quarter-year, ₱1,776,571.19; grand total both mines during quarter-year, ₱4,024,038.75—gold values \$35 an ounce and silver values \$0.64 an ounce.

Manila's Debt to Some of Its Young People

Departures from the usual in entertaining world travelers recently in Manila, made possible by society's coöperation

By James King Steele

When the entertainment of passengers on the Canadian Pacific round the world cruise liner *Empress of Britain* was the problem of the Philippine Tourist Association at the middle of March, a brand new feature was introduced. At its suggestion, Joaquin Pardo de Tavera, popular young lawyer, organized a reception committee composed of a few of Manila's popular young women, to greet the travelers on arrival at the Manila Hotel. Given the conservatism of the Philippine family, Tavera's diplomacy in securing this coöperation shines the brighter. Neither is there anything else that could be done during an hour or two of an evening, for a group of 400 visitors, that would please them so much and give the Philippines such spontaneous praise in their subsequent letters and conversations as this beautiful reception by representative Manila people.

Historic backgrounds, ancient buildings, the glories of the past, the accomplishments of the present, all pale in comparison with that most intriguing subject, the people themselves.

Here then, by the courtesy of some of Manila's wealthiest families, the visitors were received by young people, such as

association arranged for through the help of young Tavera, was exactly what would be most appropriate.

The young ladies, who responded to Mr. Tavera's request, to whom the tourist association and the whole Philippines are therefore indebted are: Pacita Madrigal, Carmeling del Rosario, Macaria Madrigal, Lily Pardo de Tavera, Chuchi del Rosario, Salud Hocson, Pacita de los Reyes, Tita Bayot, Pacita Roxas, Angelina Biunas, Eloisa Burgos, Maria Marta Albert, and Pacita Zabarte.

The committee was introduced first as a group and then the members individually. As each one was announced, she made the round of the ballroom in order that guests might see the beautiful Philippine costume she wore. Lily Tavera, in balintawak dress, bore a large basket of sampaguita rosaries, which the others assisted her in distributing to the visitors. Although more than one rosary was the prize of others than the travelers, the best of good humor bore everything along very well. The sampaguita is the islands' national flower and its scent, very costly, is one of the rarest in the world. When this ceremony was over, the young ladies joined their chaperones at the tables, where they met many of the guests.



Manila Young Ladies Who Were "Empress of Britain" Hostesses

Philippines Herald Photo

Pacita Madrigal, Carmeling del Rosario, Macaria Madrigal, Lily Pardo de Tavera, Chuchi del Rosario, Salud Hocson, Pacita de los Reyes, Tita Bayot, Pacita Roxas, Angelina Biunas, Eloisa Burgos, Maria Marta Albert, and Pacita Zabarte

they met nowhere else on their world cruise, and they appreciated the honor. Besides being usually immured in the set conventions of society, the type is unique to these islands. Added to the universal beauty of youth and the refinement of culture, were the colorful mestiza gowns and the bright display of jewels. Born of the east, yet nurtured in western culture, the young ladies who graciously consented to act as members of the reception committee for this memorable occasion, are as distinctive of Manila and the Philippines as are some of our flowers, the *ilang-ilang* or the *sampaguita*. Besides their culture in the arts, music above all, they are fluent masters of Spanish and English, if not French. The visitors who were given the opportunity of meeting these young people, of an exotic clime and culture, yet familiar with their own language, the ways and customs of their own lands were naturally much impressed. What the tourist

On the occasion of the *President Monroe's* stayover in port, a few days later, the *President Coolidge*, the *Kamo Maru* (on the Australia run) and the *Empress of Asia* were also here. The tourist association invited the assistance of the students of the Torres high school, through Miss Maria Reyes, director of physical education, and was thus able to give to the luncheon guests at the Manila Hotel an exhibition of Philippine folk dances by 12 couples of girls and boys, under the direction of Miss Carmen Cruz, one of the teachers. As interpretations of our folk dances, and the singing in chorus of the planting, harvest, courting and wedding songs, never fail to please whoever is privileged to witness them. Miss Cruz and her students merit the city's thanks for their presentation of these dances for so many visitors here, all of whom will no doubt advertise their experience in Manila favorably when they meet other travelers and when they return to their homes.

Del Mundo's Modernization of Our Pottery Industry

Centers of glazed pottery started, with initial steps taken in first rate tile work and other pioneering efforts

It is a long way from the Royal Pottery Factory in Berlin, Germany, to Tiwi, Albay—and a superficial examination of affairs might indicate that it is just as much of a distance between the products of the two places, both of which go in for glazed pottery. The Royal Pottery Factory of Germany has turned out some of the world's finest wares, while the products of Tiwi are hardly in that class, artistically.

But Tiwi products (and others from other towns on Luzon) are at least the best clay products that have been produced in the Philippine Islands, which is something. And, under

the direction of young Salvador del Mundo, of the Ceramics Department of the Bureau of Science, even art is having a voice in local products, although so far, emphasis has been on the utilitarian value of the pottery made in the Philippines. Del Mundo, who has been at his present stand for about a year and a half, is one of the very few German-speaking Filipinos we have met; the language is an accomplishment he acquired in Germany, where he studied the ceramic arts at said royal factory, as well as in various northern Germany points, in Czechoslovakia, and so on.

(Del Mundo will also tell you, with a certain justifiable pride, that the Germans taught him to drink beer, which is also a not-so-common accomplishment among his race; and this perhaps accounts for the product which is—a beer stein, if you please, which represents a section of bamboo—made by him and his assistants, and a glazed pottery product with a Philippine twist.)

Considering that he started from absolute scratch, del Mundo has accomplished much in the short time he has been on the job. We respect the young man for his intelligence, and for unbounded energy and enthusiasm, and for imagination. He has perhaps been the spark which has started a new industry in the Philippines, a most useful one for the country, and one which promises possibilities for a bit of export trade as well.

For example, one job he has done is to have designed a three-burner stove, to be made of glazed pottery, and to replace the inefficient, smoky little one-burner clay affairs which the peasants now use as their sole means of cooking. The stoves were designed, tested, and are now being made commercially—and sell for ₱4 each, which puts them within reach of every native family. An excellent job. But he

has gone further, and is making experiments to find a fuel which will replace wood, and perhaps add even more to the efficiency of his stoves, and to their cheapness of operation. He has taken coconut charcoal for his basic material—using coconut shells which are a waste by-product. This, when made into charcoal, becomes a sort of coarse powder, and hence must be made into briquettes. He tried clay, which worked fine, but wet weather washed the clay out—so that was out. Then he tried coal tar. That worked fine, too, but we import coal tar and that runs the cost up—so that was out. Now he is trying molasses, no less—also a waste by-product. So far his experiments with molasses have proved very satisfactory, and it looks as though from two waste materials he will succeed in producing a fuel cheap enough for native use, and much more efficient than wood. Coconut charcoal is hardly ceramics—which is one reason why we think del Mundo will go a long way in the development of this infant industry.

Glazing adds more than 100% to the value of clay products, del Mundo tells us. For example, an unglazed flower pot which sells for 15 centavos, when glazed sells for 40.

Very amusing is the story he tells about the enterprise of certain neighboring Asiatic races. Del Mundo's idea is to help develop this industry for his own people, which is natural enough, and laudable. But he noticed Japanese and Chinese at his Carnival exhibition, and at other places where he was expounding on the

art he has learned. Now two of the three principal pottery-making establishments he has succeeded in starting are operated by them—Chinese at San Pedro Macati, and Japanese at San Pedro Tunasan, Laguna. An Ilocano at Candon, Ilocos Sur, makes the stoves mentioned, and Tiwi is also a Filipino enterprise.

These places go in so far only for articles of a commercial nature—pots, stoves, and so on. All glazed. The formula for the glazing material is not given out, being a bit on the chemical side and probably difficult for peasants to handle right. So he makes the glazes in his department, and sells them, cheap, to the pottery makers. And, of course, shows them how to use them.

The art is confined, so far, to the department itself. This takes the form of glazed tiles, some of which are excellent

(Please turn to page 17)



Bu. of Science Photo

Samples of tiles made by Salvador del Mundo, chief of ceramics at the science bureau. The tiles are well designed by artist studios of more than usual ability, not mere craftsmanship, and the glazing is done excellently. Cost of such tiles is a factor in their use in walls and floors, but one adaptation would be their use in serving table and tea table tops.

You Take the High Rate and I'll Take the Low Rate....

Some aspects of fire insurance, from two viewpoints—those of insured and insurer; why there are so few arsonists in Bilibid and why you pay the rates you do for fire protection

A Manila business man with some interest in the subject told us the other day, "For some years past my company has placed its fire insurance in London, direct, and we save about 50% of the cost of insurance if placed through a local agent". When a business concern in these depression times can make a bona fide saving of 50% or anywhere near it, in an item as necessary as fire insurance, it is likely to jump at the chance.

But there is an Ethiopian in the kindling some place, for one finds that similar concerns prefer to place their insurance with local agents, and figure that it is, in the end, cheaper to do so. And better business, for other reasons which will shortly appear.

If you step off of a rice paddy dike in flood time, you will find that the mud on one side is just as deep as on the other; and you may consider that the same is true of the fire insurance business in the Philippines.

As seen by the group who place their insurance abroad, direct, (let us call these Group One, for convenience), the facts line up about as follows:

1. Lloyds of London, which is practically the only group with which local businesses place foreign insurance; do not here or any other place in the world belong to tariff fixing bodies nor do they maintain deposits or legal reserves. They fix their own rates, here as elsewhere—these rates being sometimes lower, sometimes the same, and sometimes higher, than existing rates in whatever locality the risk is underwritten. It so happens that the rates charged here on some risks have been lower than local rates; maintaining no offices outside of London, and putting up no deposits, their overhead expenses are much lower, which principally accounts for the difference.

2. If such a foreign group as Lloyds is willing to underwrite a risk in the Philippines for lower rates than those charged by local agents, why should not a local business man take the saving?

That about sums up the case as seen by Group One; but, as can readily be seen, it takes no account of the problems of the local agent, and the factors which may affect rates locally quoted (if they are actually higher, which is disputed by some).

It is only fair to mention here that if any member of Group One should have a fire loss, and the foreign group with which he places his insurance should dispute his claims, no suit to recover could be brought in local courts. Such a suit would have to be filed in London, which would involve additional expense and loss of time; and also, we are informed, there is wide variation between local insurance laws and British, which might figure to the disadvantage of local concerns in such an eventuality. So far as we can learn, such a thing has not yet occurred, but remains an ever-present possibility.

Let us see what affects rates here. First factor of course is the losses due to fire, a figure which in the depression years has mounted steadily, and alarmingly. The more fires there are, the more losses the insurance companies have to pay, and the higher premiums they must charge—for, after all, there is only one place the money can come from with which to pay losses, and that is from premiums received—and, if they aren't enough, from reserves). Losses have increased greatly in the past few years. One prominent local agent says that for a large group of fire insurance companies in 1931, the loss ratio was as much as 94% (later figures not available). For the years 1920-30, inclusive, the loss ratio was 49.94% of total premiums received (average for all companies doing business in the P. I.) Yet during

the same period, rates were lowered nearly 33%, taking into account better facilities for fire prevention, better construction of buildings, and so on. But what happened? The rate line was going downward; then suddenly the loss line started upward (depression), and the two lines met with a crash which sent many local agents reeling away, dipping red ink from many a business wound. It was terrible. But no one was killed. Why? That's another part of the story from Group Two (those who prefer to deal with local agents).

The reason why no one was killed is because the insurance laws of the P. I. are the non-shatterable glass behind which the insurance companies ride safely through the bumps. These provide, first of all, for a deposit, on call of the insurance commissioner at all times, of a fund of ₱100,000 for each foreign insurance company represented by a local agent (excepting that an agent representing more than one foreign insurance company of the same type, such as more than one fire insurance company, need not in some cases put up ₱100,000 for each of them.) Figures for 1931, for instance (no material change since), showed that foreign insurance companies represented by local agents had a total of ₱1,724,000 invested here in Philippine bonds; ₱3,804,000 in local banks in cash; and ₱1,394,000 in U. S. bonds—nearly ₱7,000,000 actually invested here in the Philippines in that one item alone. This is a burden not borne by outside companies, and one reason why they may occasionally be able to quote lower rates than can local agents.

As to the justice of the laws which permit the placing of insurance outside the islands while penalizing local agents, there is perhaps a good bit to be said, and the local agents say it. But we won't go into that.

A second provision of the insurance laws, for safety, is the legal reserve. The law requires 33-1/3%; but we are informed that most companies carry 40% and some as high as 50%, of their premium income, in this item. Quite an item. Add it, too, to the cost of local agents' doing business, for it has an important bearing on the discussion.

Last, the cost of doing business in this fire insurance (sh) we say "game"?—it would seem to be a word that is not out of place, as later paragraphs will show) figures out to an average, they tell us, of 47% of premium income. That too, is a lot of many—all spent right here, of course.

So, we take our pencil and begin to add a few of the figures together—a minimum of 33-1/3% for legal reserve, plus 47% for cost of doing business; plus a certain percentage for interest on the ₱7,000,000 on deposit; plus a loss ratio of practically 50% of total premium income—and what is the total? 130-1/3%. Deduct your excess legal reserve at the end of the year, or deduct all of it—and it leaves you just about what the insurance companies which are lucky hope to make—3% of premium income. Or that is what they used to figure on, in the years 1920-30, inclusive. Now that the loss ratio has mounted so much higher, they figure on writing their profits in red ink—on loss rather than gain.

What about the mounting fire losses? Much has been written and said on this subject, and much of it is misleading. In the first place, it is by no means a local condition but a worldwide one, and is always a characteristic symptom of depression times. Our loss rate, while high, is not the highest in the world (but comes too close to it for comfort, as we have seen). And it has apparently little to do with race, creed or color, for the losses mount in depression times among all peoples.

(Please turn to page 18)

An American Artist's Appreciation of the Philippines

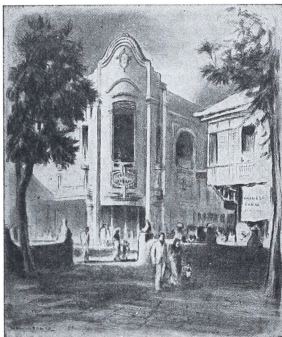
Carl Werntz, of whose recent sketching visit to the Philippines this piece is written, is the founder of the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, which is to have most favorable reports of these islands as a field for artists and artist-writers

Sunrise and Sunset in Manila* will, I hope, be on sale in every foreign branch of the American Express—or Thomas Cooks', since the Britishers, showing a keener book appreciation than we commercial minded Americans, usually carry a supply of small, informing travel books. Take a census of tourists just here in the *Empress of Britain* or the *Resolute* and, as invariably when world chatters chatter of beauty spots in the Far East, it will be those sunsets! that Manila is joyously remembered for, whether the chatterer be spinster, browser, booser, chattel wife, widow, tired business man, bored youth or skeptical artist.

It was sunsets, and memories of flower and fruit markets, and of strange little boats plying winding river and pretty women sinuously waying in native costumes, which are among the world's most picturesque, that beckoned our return to the Philippines. To the Philippines from Jamaica, from Ceylon, from the Solomon Islands, even from Egypt—each boastful of their renowned sunsets.

Of course, besides sunsets, there are zig-zag mountain roads that compare with those of the Alps and the Andes; there are rice terraces that cause jealousy in Japan, in Ceylon, in Sumatra and Bali; there are pink churches beneath blue mountains that are reminiscent of Italy; there are clusters of thatched roofs among green bamboo that might be Japan. Moonlight on the roof of the University Club can be Manila or the coast of the Mediterranean, depending upon the heart's desire to be there or here. However, even Chioggia's bronze sails in the hot midday of Italy's sunny skies and upon the ever billowous Adriatic cannot rival Zamboanga's vistas, and where are fish markets so

*Descriptive pieces originally written for and published in the *Journal*, that now, in a little volume convenient for mailing, be uncoupled for 'In the *Journal's* office until writers and artists from abroad make demands for them. To these, the printer having been paid long ago, they are given free. M. M. W. has done us this honor to send them to the world's four corners.—Ed.



Carl Werntz '34

New and Old Features of Walled City Architecture, Manila: through Juan Arellano's influence, building subsequent to the fire of 2 years ago adheres to the older type.

supplied with jewels as in Jolo? Jeweled Rajputana women; gay kimonoed Japanese in summer attire; many skirted goose girls of Bavaria; the eighty odd *portraits* of Brittany bonnets and their exquisite frocks; high hatted, velvet shod Chola women; beautiful bodied Balinese; gracious little Javanese; sleek high coiffed Burmese females; icy Indochinese coquettes; the white daintiness of the Koreans; the grim coarseness of the Sumatrese—all vie in artistic intriguement with the peoples of the Philippines blessed with their inherited philosophy of the orient, graced with the dignity of the Spanish, the hustle of Americanism and the laughter of jazz kings. Yet, strangely enough, a Paris salon, a New York winter show, a Chicago international, a Venice biennial of international art rarely, if ever, shows a Philippine subject, scene or portrait.

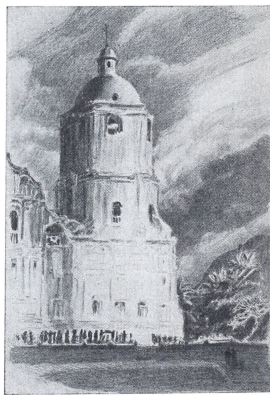
Atmosphere, light, people of character and individuality, architecture old and new, ruins, landscapes of glorious trees, mountains and seascapes, river scenery, artists search the world over to find. The Philippines supply these in abundance. Even canvases in the University art school exhibit show some entrancingly sunny, tropical compositions.

To attain results, artists must work happily. They require sympathy and an understanding cooperation for their eyes see that which the camera fails to click. "Art is life interpreted through a personality." Usually artists' personalities carefully choose some entrancing view of a church, a woman carrying her baby, an old man selling gawags as seen only from the most impossible of places, to pause—very often in the middle of street car tracks on a two-way street, where the garbage can is standing or at the exact spot where the sun is hottest. Chauffeurs must at moments be confident they are driving about completely crazy people—menaces to the populace! And then the double disappointments they must suffer when, believing they have gotten the idea of driving their cars slowly—"as slow as is possible and not be arrested"—so slow it is a disgrace to their skill, and with souls on fire, they cordially explain, "I can drive in—I can get the car to

the church door," and the artist's voice harshly commands, "Stop here—stop—here, here, here! Oh, you didn't do it. Now back up, six inches, no more!" By which time their skill has all but entirely left them and they are in a broiling conversation with the crowd of natives who have gathered around to see what the shouting is for. Then we settle down to quiet work. Sometimes the sketching takes place along a shore or in native villages where no motor car can pass. It is then that the innate cordiality of peasant peoples is most appreciable. A gracious invitation may be extended to mount their ladders and work from within native homes which, in the Philippines have, with their great choice of local woods, been found to be exceptionally beautiful as well as unusually clean. In certain districts, seemingly their own craftsmen's problems in palm leaf plaitings have provided them with an understanding of the difficulties and uncertainties under which all artists are forever working. Often, too, provincial peoples of any country are camera shy, but once they see a pencil or a brush putting down on paper before their eyes the doorway, the balcony or tree against which they, themselves, are standing, all reticence departs in face of curiosity. Or is it human vanity?

Out from Zamboanga in a Moro village an old world charm was found in their reception of an artist working in their midst. The people themselves were very chatty, very gay but very camera shy. When they saw a composition coming on paper of three of four boat builders at work, their boat builders, shyness so completely left them that when an unheralded entrance was made into one of the native stores and one of their pretty women was an inspiration for sketching, no objections were voiced to her portrait being done. Proudly she stood, head up, out in the open, while a bossy man-about-town swankily ordered everybody to keep their

(Please turn to page 17)



Carl Werntz

Lilio Church, Lilio, Laguna



Carl Werntz '34

Shrine of Our Lady of the Pillar, at the old fortress at Zamboanga.

The American Guardian Association: Aims and Achievements

Treasurer John L. Headington of the directorate of the American chamber of commerce is the president this year of the American Guardian Association, succeeding C. S. Salmon. The association, with Mrs. Flora N. Gregg as secretary, carries on an essential work in the care of a considerable group of boys and girls whose fathers or mothers were Americans. For want of money, the ranks of this group were not widened last year and it is not planned to widen them this year. The association enjoys no permanent endowment, the resources it is able to marshal from year to year can not be stretched by sentiment to cover more than a limited amount of practical work.

This association was one of the last humanitarian efforts of one of America's greatest humanitarians, Leonard Wood. Inaugurated governor general of the Philippines in October 1921, he had hardly been in office a month when, on November 18, 1921, the association was founded at his instance and was able to announce an initial capital of ₱9,977.81 derived from membership fees of ₱10 a year and from contributions. It was during trips through the provinces as the head of the Wood-Forbes probing commission that General Wood had come upon many appealing instances of children of American fathers growing up in bad environments or in straightened poverty. Finding that the society loosely organized that then gave some attention to the problems these children presented was inadequate to its obligations, he suggested the organization of the guardian association.

Gordon Johnston, close to Wood personally and a member of his advisory staff, took charge of the organization of the association and relied greatly on the American chamber of commerce for assistance. Wood's name was joined to the association as honorary president, by-laws of the association confer this office on governors general of the islands during their tenures of office—Governor General Frank Murphy, another exemplary humanitarian, is accordingly the present honorary president of the association.

The treasury of the association has in it about ₱18,000. Receipts during 1933 were ₱8,914.17 and disbursements ₱9,237. Administrative expense runs ₱290 a month and is about 1/3 of the yearly total outlay. It is low because of the low rent charged at the Fernandez building and the landlord's donation of janitor's services. Of trust funds the association had in bank at the close of last year ₱53,060.82. Largest trust is the Mary Rose Burgess fund; the Burgess legacy fell to her and her brother, who has since died, and at her majority she will come into the custody of the whole proceeds of her father's estate less what the association has spent meanwhile for her support and education.

The health of the association's wards is carefully looked after, all receive thorough physical examination at the outset of each year. Doctors and dentists contribute their services. Mrs. Leo K. Cotterman and Mrs. A. S. Heyward comprise the health committee. Last year, Dr. W. H. Waterous removed tonsils in nine cases of infection among the wards.

Dr. Venancio Afable at St. Luke's performed one appendix operation. So did Dr. N. M. Saleeby, at Baguio.

Mrs. H. M. Cavender, Mrs. Verne E. Miller, Mrs. A. S. Heyward, Mrs. A. P. Drakeford and Mrs. S. D. Rowlands are among the ladies appointed to the association's committees this year, Mrs. Miller heading the education committee. Mrs. Hilton Carson has done a great deal of active work with the association, and the cooperation of the general community has been praiseworthy.

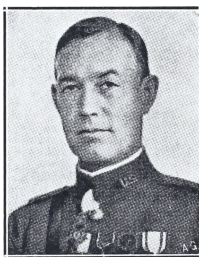
At the close of the year the association had 97 wards under its charge, 14 supported by the association, 36 by trust funds and 47 by generosity of the schools where they are being educated. Six wards, all girls, have reached the age of 18 and left the association's care under its rule not to extend support beyond that age. Of the 97 wards in its care last year, 76 were girls, 21 boys; and 80, 69 girls and 11 boys, were cared for in Manila while 17, 7 girls and 10 boys, were cared for in the provinces.

The main effort of the association is to find suitable homes for the children, after looking after their health and schooling.

Thirty-six girls are in Santa Domitilla's Vocational School: 1 is 6, 1 is 7, 1 is 8, 2 are 9, 1 is 10, 3 are 11, 4 are 12, 3 are 13, 1 is 14, 2 are 15, 2 are 16, 3 are 17, 6 are 18, 3 are 19, 1 is 20 and 1 is 21.

Sixteen wards, girls, are at Union Church Hall, the youngest 13, the oldest 20. Four are at the House of the Holy Child, 1 is 8, 1 is 11, 1 is 15 and 1 is 17. Three are at St. Anthony's Institution, 1 is 4, 2 are 12. Two are at the Hospicio de San José, 1 is 11 and 1 is 13. One, 18, is at Maryknoll convent. Two girls, sisters 12 and 15 years old, are at the School for the Deaf and Blind. One, 18, is at the girls' training school. A boy, 13, is at the Philippine Junior College; by ones and twos the others are in other schools or in the care of good families where they are assured pleasant homes. Of last year's receipts, ₱3,460 was from membership dues, ₱4,666.50 from contributions, 2 of ₱1,000 each, and the remainder from interest and other miscellaneous sources, making up the total of ₱8,914.17. More members will be sought this year.

While the association is in a sound financial condition, this is because it limits its work and takes thought of the morrow for the children already in its care. It has successfully pressed claims of children entitled to pensions, and in its capacity as guardian sees that this money goes to the welfare of the children for whom it is paid. It has established sound trusts, under the guidance of the careful business men who have managed its affairs. It is, in fact, in a position warranting endowment for its permanent support from the increment of capital placed in its charge. President Headington's influence will be especially valued because of his prominence in American-veteran activities.



GORDON JOHNSTON
Recently killed in a polo accident.
He founded the American Guardian Association at Leonard Wood's behest.



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inadequate channels. Statistics show nothing but this. What, for instance, currently depresses the market for the proved bonanza shares of our two great gold mines, Benguet Consolidated and Balatoc; what but the conjecture that, revenue from other sources failing, the government will lay a heavy hand upon mines? This is one of the first symptoms of impending decline. If liquidation in flourishing industry begins. You hear it on the street; the least that may be said of it is this, it is uneasiness.

But statistics are not, after all, a rounded index of human affairs. There is a destiny that shapes our ends, and of this destiny most prophecies fail.

Now let us go back, without statistics, over the facts just traced. Let us look at the soil's adaptability, and sense the salubrity of our crops. Not that the soil is great, but that it is not so bad as we feared; here, it would be the failure of men: the country itself will never be found wanting.

So there is something to go on, the soil, the climate, their dependability. There is also something more, an unspoiled peasantry.

If the commonwealth-independence act prevails, we shall market another million-ton sugar crop duty free in the United States, and 10 more 850,000-ton crops during 10 years afterward. This is as much as we wanted, 2 or 3 years ago, and as much as we then sold: the industry at the limit of a faded out would should again. If it can't survive on a duty basis, essentially it is not an economical industry and its confinement to strict limits would do the country no ultimate harm.

If coconut oil and copra must pay an excise tax in the United States, so long as this tax applies to competing foreign oils the soap trade there will probably continue buying our coconut oil and copra; and we can take chances with the 20% of the oil now taken by the marginal trade, since a general advance in the fats and oils market would favorably affect our coconuts in any case. The excise tax in itself would not determine the price of copra, a product in worldwide demand yielding the world's prime oil for soap; so the tax would appear in the price of soap rather than in the price of copra, after the first shocks had spent themselves, when we should still have our coconut groves.

Should added revenue be sought from mining, in lieu of revenue lost elsewhere, it is an even wager that levies would not be ruinous. The good repute of the new government would be at stake. Also, mining is developing here; at the existing rates it will yield increasing revenue. There is no precedent that the Philippines have used the taxing power to destroy any substantial industry, men who make up the government don't incline that way.

Rice will always be widely grown in these islands. Bread of the people, it should be widely grown. If the general trend of future prices was so low that large plantations no longer yielded profit enough to keep them together, their division into smaller farms would not be at all adverse to the public weal. Such a level of prices, too, would be basic in sustaining other industries yielding reduced returns: cheaper bread would mean cheaper labor.

Though the volume of overseas commerce must be measured by the islands' ability to sell surplus products abroad, and there is therefore the prospect that a limited American market will cut this volume in two, or even fourth it, revised taxes might well save the public revenue from falling equally low. For a decade at least, the islands have the opportunity to make much revenue out of their customs charges. Supplementary to this, there is now opportunity to sell Philippine alcoholic products in the United States and build an industry in distilled and fermented liquors from which more revenue would come.

How far manufacturing for a general export market may go in the Philippines hinges upon many factors, some of them inter-related with conditions in other countries. But this field is filled with possibilities. It is not to be denied that we could put Philippine ships on the seas; for a natural maritime country whose sailors are sober and capable to have no ships is highly artificial and irregular. Should ships come into being, overseas trade, the bulk of all trade the islands have, would soon be sustained by banks, insurance companies, merchants and manufacturers.

The commonwealth-independence act cuts off immigration to the United States. This throws an increasing peasant population upon the islands, and the Philippine government, the Philippine lands administration is too befuddled to meet the problems this situation presents to it, while the school system is in need of permanent revenue. An obvious solution of this dilemma would be to appropriate the public domain to the schools, in fee simple, ownership never to lapse. Then squatters might go on the public domain freely, and securely: they could be made to pay rent before their holdings were surveyed, and instead of being compelled to take up the minimum acres, as now under the homestead law, they could take up only what they could put under the plow, and could pay rent accordingly.

Beginning, the schools might have small revenue from the public lands; later it should be abundant. The squatter on the public domain would no longer be an offender of the law, but a public benefactor from the tithing of whose crops the schools would live.

Philippine population will grow, and probably both by natural increase and substantial immigration. The Chinese up to now have the Chinese up to now comprise two-fifths of the Dutch East Indies population, where too, the Caucasian population has mounted to 650,000. There are Philippine leaders and men of thought who are not disinclined toward Chinese immigration here, primarily to stimulate farming. It would influence industry no less. Peace is the open sesame for Chinese everywhere; give them but assurance of internal order in any country and only the most impragable

THE OUTLOOK

Looking toward the economic future of the Philippines as it is to be affected by the commonwealth-independence bill or by newer legislation by congress, now talked of, setting up independence much sooner, it would be fairly easy to amass statistics overwhelming any hope of success. It could be proved that the public debt could not be serviced, since it takes about P11,000,000 a year and tax revenue might easily shrink to no more than P30,000,000 for all purposes. It could be proved that the public school system, even now far from adequate to the people needs, could not be sustained. It could be proved that the civil service would have to be scrapped. In fact, the situation as it might be outlined with statistics would be entirely dark. As soon as independence comes, no Philippine sugar can be sold in the United States; while Java-bagging sugar 2-1/2 times cheaper than we do, would have easy advantage in China and all other possible markets.

What could substitute sugar, our great cash crop that sustains such a large portion of our general commerce? Sugar growers giving up the unequal struggle and turning to food crops, would major in rice and soon close the market in the Bisayas for rice that Luzon rice growers now enjoy. How would anybody get any money, to buy anything? This is but one example of how black the statistical picture of our economic future looks.

The besieged coconut industry, sustaining a third of our population, is another equally dark example. The possibility is, as this is written, that coconut oil must bear a tax of at least 3 cents a pound in the United States regardless of provisions in the commonwealth-independence act or of when independence comes. This seems ruin to that great industry; it seems to entail poverty verging on semistarvation for some 4 or 5 million of our people. With all the islands descending quickly from plenty to poverty, it is natural to surmise, and even to fear, an emotion that immolates all property values, that domestic tranquility must inevitably be radically disturbed.

In short, it is easy to vision a thoroughly demoralized, troubled and helpless country whose activities should be reduced to futile

barriers keep them out of it. In the Philippines there would probably be no such barriers, popular psychology and political leadership not running in that direction. If in a few years, therefore, the Philippines should be domiciling 30 million people, among them a few million sturdy Chinese—and at least an industrial class of Japanese—realty values would return to tempting levels, certainly in the metropolitan area, because of expanding business and industry. History gives the Philippines unstinted luck. It is at

least possible that they will pass the present crisis and keep that luck. It is also not to be forgotten that if the immediate future rests on the commonwealth-independence act, the more remote future may be worked out in permanent association with the United States. In short, the present clouds may lift; the havoc of threatening storm may pass with only slight and temporary harm done. Sanguine revision of the statistics may, after due trial, be in order.

—W. R.

Advertising the Philippines Through the Movies

Fox "Magic Carpet" scouts shot more than 30 different subjects here: the ice broken, others must venture too

Three visiting newspaper folk were in Manila at one time a month ago. At least one of them writes for a syndicate service used by the *New York Times*; and the other two specialize on feature news. All visited the walled city, took notes, will have filed stories: on the Clare nuns, on the Cathedral, on the Agustinian church. Of course they found many other subjects. Their stories will bear Philippine date lines; besides being news, they will advertise the islands better than it could be done in paid space. Aside from what they write, what they say will be even more valuable in setting up favorable repute for the Philippines in the United States; what they say in conversations, perhaps in lectures—to just the class of people who travel.

All are women, so talk enough is assured. One has announced plans to return to the islands next year and head of party of travelers who will make a somewhat extended visit here. This shows how the world is learning, slowly, that the Philippines abound in interest for visitors.

Another paper in this issue of the *Journal* tells how the Philippines have wrought their strange spell on Carl Wertz, well known American artist, and on his wife, Milicent Wertz, who is a writer. Wertz has high repute among painters both from wide friendship among them because of his 25 years of art teaching in Chicago. For 3 years he and Mrs. Wertz have been on a sketching-writing trip, going where it pleases them to go, doing into pictures and stories only what they like. The Philippines have so delighted them that they definitely plan coming back here in November, and afterward making visits here frequent events.

Wertz thinks that for the artist there is no richer field in the world than the Philippines. He finds much talent among Philippine artists and intends enjoying the watching of its progress. Exhibitions of his Philippine sketches, in the United States and Europe, will do no end of good in exciting traveler-interest in the islands. Folk that come here upon such an invitation will tend to make long stays. (Three engravings of Wertz sketches appear in this issue of the *Journal*).

Best of all, for a wide public, is the fact that the Philippines have come into world new enough of late to bring here, for a stay of 9 weeks, a fox movietone troupe. For the Fox *Magic Carpet* feature, more than 30 subjects were recorded here by this troupe. Such reels run to about 1,000 feet. Some have already been released in Manila. Fox news reel

No. 36 carried shots of Governor General Frank Murphy signing the woman franchise bill in the presence of a woman's delegation. Reel No. 38 featured a review of scout troops at Fort Wm. McKinley by Major General Frank Parker, upon his arrival here as department commander. Fox news reel No. 40 pictured the fashion show at this year's carnival, a big news break for the Philippine woman's formal costume.

This reel was on at the Metropolitan during the showing of *Jimmie and Sallie* featuring James Dunn and Claire Trevor. Other releases will follow throughout the year, while Fox plans recording the news of the islands more regularly from now on.

Universal has taken many news subjects in the Philippines. Their news cameraman for the Far East is George Krainikov, stationed at Shanghai. He recorded Mayon's latest eruption and has done many other subjects here that have gone into Universal's news reels. Many events are in prospect here that should make more than the usual appeal to movie audiences, especially audiences in the United States. The session of the legislature accepting the Tydings-McDuffie bill will be one, and Governor Murphy's confirmation of the act. Then the call for constitutional convention delegates, and the convention deliberating; and after that, things going by schedule, soon the inauguration of the commonwealth government.

Jack Wooster, *The American Vagabond*, who syndicates news features and dabbles at camera and recording work, was thrilled by the voice of a leper boy 12 years old, at San Lazaro hospital, singing *The Last Round-Up*. Jack wants that voice recorded, wagers it must be one of the big radio hits. Success to his effort.

He plans it for a leper fund. As the Philippines rise in world attention, cameramen will discover that there are feature subjects here for the maximum footage they can induce their employers to let past. And hardly now, since Fox alone garners more than 30 subjects in a single expedition, can any of the newsreel agencies afford neglecting the Philippines. Now that Manchuria quiets down and political curiosity about the Far East shifts to the Philippines at least for a while, the islands win footage in the newsreels and, in a sense, reap where they have not sown. For they have given no particular attention to the business of getting into the newsreels; it is interest abroad, not here, that puts them there. But it will bring the islands visitors, who will bring money: in short, it is a fine beginning.

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Salmon.—Demand poor; no U.S.; Canadian sufficient at ₱8.20 to ₱8.80; Japanese pinks light at ₱8.00.

Apples.—Demand slow; U.S. stocks only; arrivals in good condition normal at ₱1.50 to ₱8.90 including superior grades.

Oranges.—Demand poor, U.S. only, stocks normal at ₱8.50 to ₱10.50.

Lemons.—Demand normal, U.S. only, stocks normal at ₱8.00 to ₱8.50 for half boxes, ₱15.00 to ₱16.00 for full 300s.

Grapes.—Off market.

Onions.—Demand normal, U.S. ample at ₱1.30 to ₱1.50 for 100-lb. bag; Egyptian light at ₱4.00 to ₱4.25 for 110-lb. bag; Japanese scarce and poor quality at ₱3.20 to ₱3.40 for 100-lb. case.

Potatoes.—Demand normal; U.S. ample at ₱3.80 to ₱4.50 for 100-lb. sack; Japanese sufficient at ₱2.20 to ₱2.30 for 100-lb. crate; Chinese off market.

Cabbage.—Demand fair; Baguio only sufficient at ₱0.12 to ₱0.13 per kilo.

Milk.—Demand for tinned milk was normal and new orders generally satisfactory. Arrivals were light for condensed otherwise about average. Evaporated sustained a ₱0.30 increase beginning March 3. Interest in powdered milk increasing. March-April prospects good. February arrivals and prices follow:

	Cases	Pesos
Condensed	18,243	
United States		10.00—13.60
Japan		7.60—8.00
Evaporated	37,899	
United States		5.40—5.80
Sterilized	1,825	
Standard brands		9.00—11.50
Premium brand		17.00

Textiles

Seasonal improvement of demand for textiles—pre-Easter and school graduations—continued through February and, for local movement, to March 15. United States cotton piece goods recovered over Japanese competition based on staple lines, including grey sheetings, dyed cloths, printed voiles and some percales.

The Bureau of Customs reports on cotton piece goods basis of square metreage show the following percentages:

	From United States	From Japan	From other sources
1933			
October	54	36	10
November	32	56	12
December	30	58	12
1934			
January	52	43	5

February piecegoods arrivals, cases and packages, from manifests:

	Cotton Silk and rayon
United States	4,145 0
Japan	3,307 566
Europe	242 2
Shanghai	30 1
Hongkong	26 0

Grey sheetings.—Orders limited, arrivals heavy, offtake slow, stocks heavy, prices lower, prospects impossible at present prices; Japanese goods continue 15 per cent under. **Bleached sheetings.**—Orders nil, arrivals small for import houses only, offtake very slow, stocks light, prices slightly up, prospects nil at present prices; further Japanese ingression anticipated.

Grey drills.—Orders fair, arrivals small, offtake fair, stocks sufficient, prices low, prospects limited; Japanese drills available at least 10 per cent under U.S. equivalents. **Colored yarn drills.**—Orders small for higher qualities, nil for inferior, arrivals nil, offtake good, stocks low causing slight increase in prices, prospects extremely limited due slack demand for better qualities; Japanese dominant in inferior grades with good orders, heavy arrivals and stocks, and lower prices.

Heavy chambrays.—Orders small, arrivals small, offtake good, stocks low, prices up 7 per cent, prospects very doubtful at present prices.

Light chambrays.—Orders nil, arrivals very small, offtake slow, stocks sufficient, prices unchanged, prospects poor especially for inferior goods which Japanese offer at 10 centavos or less per yard against U.S. around 15 centavos. **Denims.**—Orders small, arrivals small, offtake slow, stocks low side, prices averaging about same as January, prospects fair for heavier weights; heavy arrivals of Japanese lightweights selling for 18 centavos against U.S. equivalent 22 centavos.

Narrow prints.—U.S. practically out of market; some new arrivals but few repeat orders on Russian goods.

Percales.—Orders small, arrivals small, offtake good, stocks low, prices slightly up, prospects limited to odd lots at bargain prices; Japanese now offering relatively fast colors to wholesale at 17 to 20 centavos competitive with U.S. 22 to 24 centavos.

Khakis.—Orders small, arrivals small, offtake good, stocks very low, prices slightly up, prospects fair; Japanese are showing khaki of a quality improved over their previous unacceptable line at duty paid 26 centavos competitive with U.S. laid down duty free 31 centavos.

Plain voiles.—Orders small, arrivals small, offtake good, stocks low, prices up about 10 per cent, prospects nil at February prices; shipments of Japanese arrived mid-March duty paid 10 centavos competitive with U.S. at 14 centavos.

Printed voiles.—Orders for stock lots, arrivals limited, offtake fair, stocks sufficient, prices slightly down, prospects fair.

Regans and silks.—Situation unchanged, U.S. off market except for very small lots quality goods and new designs; Japanese accepting orders for copies U.S. designs in printed silks.

Broad-tails.—Orders limited and for higher qualities only, arrivals very small, offtake good, stocks low, prices unchanged, prospects limited to better grades; Japanese dominate market for inferences.

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Carl Hess Falls from Oldtimers' Ranks: Death Sudden



CARL HESS

Carl Hess died Friday morning, April 6, at his home, of a heart attack of which there had been no warning save slight discomfort in the

altitudes at Baguio when he had visited there a few days prior to his death. He had breakfasted the morning he died, and was preparing to go to his office. But feeling a bit tired, he had said he would lie down for a while. Death came to him in sleep. Next morning at 9 at the National Funeral Parlors Dr. George W. Wright, over a bier buried in floral offerings, enlorged Carl Hess's life. The room was crowded with bereaved friends from all communities in Manila. Many were standing. Final services occurred at Cementerio del Norte, where the body was interred. Mrs. Hess and a son, Carl Hess, Jr., survive. The son had recently been associated with his father in the Hess & Zeitlin brokerage offices on the Escolta, which continue under the same firm name.

Carl Hess died a week prior to his 60th birthday, which he had invited friends to celebrate with him. He came to Manila a civilian quartermaster employed in 1899 and upon leaving the government service launched into the brokerage and contracting business in which he became prosperous. Three years ago he undertook development of the Salacot group of gold claims, across the gulch from the Ipo mine in the Angat district: the new goldfield 30 miles from Manila on a modern motor road. The property was developed conservatively, and the company had been reorganized and was amassing capital for a mill when Carl Hess died. This work will go on without interruption.

In earlier years Carl Hess was on the directorate of the American chamber of commerce. He was a member of many clubs and had many sincere friends both in business and social life. In business he was able, in business, charitable. His passing is widely mourned. It thins once more the dwindling ranks of the American oldtimers in the islands.

A death that shocked Manila greatly was that of Joseph E. Mills, finance adviser to Governor-General Frank Murphy and one of his closest personal friends. It was caused by typhoid fever, and occurred at Sternberg General Hospital, where Mr. Mills had been treated after the malady was somewhat advanced. Death came at 12 minutes past midnight, Saturday, April 7, with Governor Murphy at the bedside to the last. Overwhelming to him was this parting with his able friend and associate, whose aid had meant so much of his own success.

Mr. Mills was 39 years old. Funeral services at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, where Bishop Governor Mosher read the service for the dead, filled the cathedral with friends Mr. Mills had made in official and social life since his arrival in the islands with Governor Murphy last June: so much had he won widespread respect and friendship in 9 short months.

"He was the best executive I ever knew," said Governor Murphy, "and the best public servant."

The body will be interred at Detroit, the Mills' home city. Mrs. Mills and the daughter, Betty Lou, return to Detroit soon. In Detroit Mills had gone with Governor Murphy when the latter

left the bench to assume office as mayor; he had first reorganized the city's purchasing department, then administered the Detroit Street Railway—in each instance, tactful success and remarkable economies. Here he had headed the railroad, represented the governor general at the bank and in the government companies, and had placed the provinces on a sound budget basis.

He was working on the budget system and monthly statements for the towns at the time he fell ill. His unassuming manner and universal courtesy were remarkable. Systematic to the last degree, he discharged a large volume of work with apparent ease; yet he did so much that it must have undermined his resistance. C. M. Cotterman temporarily fills his place at the Philippine National Bank, while Governor Murphy has selected his permanent successor and cabled for him to come to Manila.



—From Judge.

He.—What a parade! It took us six hours to pass a given point!

She.—It must have been a saloon!

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An American Artist's...

(Continued from page 6)

distance, and not only that, but complete silence while work was in operation. So *simpatico* and so early was everything that the artist forgot how very hot he was, and his model in one position when one of the village Valentinos, who spoke English, vouchsafed the information, "She say she get tired," and that was the end—no more could silence or pose be regained.

Contrary was the experience in Navotas, near Manila. There everyone not only talked continuously but gathered in mobs about the artist and kept up a ribaldry of jests, possibly due to the ray evening hour approaching, and the glory of a Philippine sunset; whereas in Zamboanga, work was carried on in the dignified midmorning's glow.

At Jolo, though the women swimmers chasing pennies in that port are veritable Gauguin south sea canvasses come to life, it was the men who caught the artist's eye. Amid another respectful silent crowd in the market, he enthusiastically did a sketch of a handsome youth richly costumed; and upon completion, in offering a fee in payment of the posing, he was informed that the young sitter was a datus! The self-possessed young man most graciously bowed us goodbye.

There is an old adage that implies artists are often hungry; usually from lack of funds, though modernly, it sometimes is from lack of cooks' artistry, for a connoisseur in beauty is frequently a connoisseur in foods as well. Wherever are found artists' groups, Greenwich Village, Soho, Montmartre, Montparnasse, the Balneario, there will be found good restaurants—amusing surroundings as well as artistic food are half the life of an artist—and will you believe it when world gossamers tell you that they eat joyously in the Philippines?

Were the Hotel Plaza of Zamboanga plumped down on the Mediterranean coast, it would be

famous for its menus. So too would the little hotel in Pagsanjan, whose fried chicken and salad are the creations of artists. In Manila, old world amusement that belongs in the life of an artist when eating is supplied by La Palma de Mallorca, the Oriente, Delmonico's, the Arcade, Sukiyaki, and the little afternoon coffee court that gathers in the Crystal Arcade: so many times this winter, that group might easily, in our thought, have been Montparnasse de Paris, Manila's Restaurant de Paris is veritable franchise. Dining there, one may choose their own world atmosphere and be in Fez, Morocco, in Saigon, in Noumea, New Caledonia; or, if dear to the heart, in Marsailles on Friday when *bouleinaise* is served; or within the cordial portals of the famed Napoleon house of Hotel du Nord, in Arles.

As our old professors, encouraging our study of languages, used to say, "not until you speak another language do you appreciate your own," so, too, perhaps, it is in seeing artists' subjects.

Not until many artists' haunts have become known and their religious must appreciate the beauties at hand. So the roadway from Taytay to Pagsanjan with its old churches and spots as lovely as Venice; and from Malahay and Lilio to Los Batos; old walled and battlemented Cavite, mangos and bananas in Manila markets, the pottery section of the Yanzco market, and Paço cemetery at twilight, with its delightful sexton who proclaims himself St. Peter, and slyly waxes a colossal jest: though it were a duels's sword—these are but a few of the sunset joys that the Philippines haven to artists: that they have proffered us in these few months, and that offer an intreguement for returning to the islands next winter.

And why shouldn't American artists return year after year to the Philippines, instead of shivering and doing again and again the subjects that for centuries have been done in southern Italy, Greece and Egypt, since all this oriental-occidental beauty lies peacefully encompassed in the world's most gorgeous sunsets, amid an understanding people?—M.M.W.

Our Humble Apologies

By one of those errors that forever remain inexplicable, something the mind seems sure of when it is merely taking night for day, we recently attributed *The Index* to a bank that does not publish it, instead of to the New York Trust Company, that does publish it, very competently, under the editorship of Dudley L. Parsons. In the correspondence thus provoked, Mr. Parsons has been very generous about the slip.

"I believe," he writes, "that the best answer to the charges made in your open letter would be contained in a brief statement of the policy followed in preparing articles for *The Index*."

We attempt to prepare concise authoritative and unbiased presentation of a topic of current interest. The necessity of keeping articles at length suitable for reading by busy men makes it imperative that only the major features of a subject be treated in any detail. An attempt to single out any minor features could only result in disproportionate emphasis, and a lack of balance for the whole article. . . . To give adequate treatment of the Philippine market in an article devoted to a domestic situation in which the foreign aspects must be summed up in about 50 to 100 words would, at best, be inconsistent."

Editor Parsons says the *Journal* praise it will not be modest enough to withhold from its readers:

"Finally, we appreciate your generous praise of *The Index*, and hope, with an understanding of our position, that you will continue to find it of value. For our part, although we receive a great volume of regional economic journals, I can frankly state that very few achieve the high standards usually maintained by The American Chamber of Commerce Journal."

The italics are ours, and if our embarrassing slip has been the means of bringing us another occasional correspondent on matters of economics, we take it as providential after all.—W. R.

Del Mundo's Modernization...

(Continued from page 6)

(see illustrations); vases, decorative brick-work, and statuary. He has developed a glazed tile out of clay, which is very inexpensive—two tiles for one centavo—and could be very effectively used for walls or floors. Then he has worked out larger, white tiles, which are about six inches square, and which are decorated with Philippine scenes, hand-painted. These are beautiful things. Another young man, one of del Mundo's assistants, whose name is Leon A. Sanzang (a pupil of Amoroso), works on these tiles and has produced designs for table tops which, typically Philippine as they are, should find a ready market.

Perhaps del Mundo's most radical introduction here is the use of molds instead of the old potter's wheel. This eliminates the necessity for skilled labor, is much cheaper and faster. He uses 100% Philippine materials. Felspar is still scarce here, so his production of refined porcelain is limited. There is plenty of kaolin, and he gets flint in sufficient quantities from Pasukin, Ilocos Norte.

The ceramics industry is moving along. It would go faster and do more for the country with a bit of money to do with. We suggest that it would be an excellent thing for the government to set aside a little money—P1,000 would do nicely—to help the cause along. Del Mundo would make it pay dividends.

U. S. PENSIONS IN P. I.

On January 31, 1933, the annual payments to the United States was making in the Philippine account of pensions, service benefits, etc., summed P3,200,000 or 1,600,000. The number of beneficiaries was then 7,053. This included veterans, their widows and minor children and sundry other beneficiaries. Eight hundred American veterans were in this number, and 1,400 American veterans' widows and minor children or other dependents; Filipino veterans numbering 4,811 were included, of whom some 100 were in the Philippine division of troops organized for the World War and federalized after the armistice from November 20, 1918 to December 31, 1918. Other Filipino veterans, of the 4,811, are about equally divided between scouts of peacetime service and scouts of the insurrection period. The Economy Act of March 20, 1933, cut off 1,400 pensions that were being paid in the Philippines, including those of 400 Americans. It is believed that the pension legislation of March 28 this year, passed over President Roosevelt's veto, restores all these pensions less a 25% reduction, and that individual undeserving cases will be taken up one by one and eliminated on their merits. The new legislation makes November 11, 1918, the date of the closing of World War service and therefore eliminates pensioners of the federal period of the existence of the Philippine division, save such as establish presumptive disability. Many details are to be worked out, but this year's pension payments will far exceed last year's in the Philippines.

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You Take the High Rate...

(Continued from page 7)

Now, it is perfectly obvious to everyone that if losses suddenly mount when times are hard, the reason therefor is not an act of God, but incendiarism. A good fire can make a man a lot of money, and has made many a man a lot of money in these last few years, not only here, but elsewhere.

We have an excellent arson law in the Philippines. If we could only convict anyone under that law, we would certainly have them despatched to the gallows. But convictions are next to impossible under our laws of evidence. As a recent *Bulletin* editorial puts it, unless a man announces to the whole community that he is going to commit arson on his property, and then lets the whole community see him do it, a conviction can't be had. Any insurance agent will tell you that a huge percentage of fires lately are incendiary, yet insurance companies have, except in exceedingly rare cases, had to pay such claims along with the legitimate ones; although they have often taken cases to court first.

Take two stores, each selling bicycles of the same make, imported from the same manufacturer. One, let us say, is required to pay import duties, income taxes, and what not, to run up his cost of business; the other is required to pay none of these items. Naturally the fellow who has no expenses to pay out can give you the bicycle for less money than the other one—if he will. But is it fair? The local agents say no; and on the other hand, the man who is buying insurance says, "Let me buy where I can get most value for my money." There is much to be said on both sides of the question.

On the whole, it appears that this much is true: no local agent wants to hold rates up any higher than necessary to cover the costs of doing business and leave him a small profit. If he did, he would lose out, for although there is an association which attempts to fix rates for all companies, there is actually quite a variation in rates even among members of the association. That constitutes one form of competition, and tends to keep down rates. It also appears that there may be some actual discrimination on which works out in favor of foreign companies unrepresented in the islands. There is a slightly higher tax rate charged on such insurance; but this apparently is not sufficient to offset the higher cost of doing business incurred by local agents, as shown elsewhere in this story.

Undoubtedly the most serious situation at present is the high loss ratio. The one sure way to normalize this figure is to find a cure for the depression; legislation alone, even if enacted, would not do it. If this figure could be flattened out to normal, it would bring a lot of insurance companies out of the red, possibly bring down rates somewhat too; though this latter is by no means a sure thing, according to others.

It appears also that the only reason why any Philippine business man would place fire insurance direct with a foreign company is to save money; if the rates were the same, obviously the proper course would be to keep the business at home. At least, the *helpful* thing is to keep off business of this kind at home.

How to do it? Legislate to prevent the placing of insurance direct with foreign companies? Increase the tax penalty for doing so? Legislate to try to minimize losses through arson, thus perhaps making possible a reduction in local agent's rates? Or appeal to patriotism at the expense of the pocketbook?

It would be a fine thing for business if all insurance premiums were paid in to local companies or agents, instead of to outside companies. This can not happen until rates are equalized in all risks. Whether this will be accomplished by an upward revision of foreign rates, artificially brought about or by a downward revision of local rates, only possible by a decided change in conditions mentioned, is still a question.

It remains perfectly true, even in times of depression, that some business men are better

MISSING

PAGE/PAGES

and 29% more than January, 1933. Prices, however, continued to be the same.

The following statements show the lumber and timber exports, by countries, and the mill production and lumber inventories for the month of January, 1934, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Lumber and Timber Exports for January		
	1934	1933
Destination	Board Feet	Customs Declared Value
Japan	5,460,696	₱ 84,252
United States	1,742,640	143,462
Great Britain	225,144	19,618
British Africa	47,912	2,498
China	13,376	2,119
Hawaii	4,664	734
Australia		41
Hongkong		38
Portuguese Africa		
TOTAL	7,512,432	₱ 252,752

Lumber Inventories for January		
	1934	1933
Destination	Board Feet	Customs-Declared Value
Japan	2,300,200	₱ 36,734
United States	592,323	29,576
Great Britain	307,400	22,340
British Africa	161,968	11,211
China	36,040	1,335
Hawaii		
Australia		
Hongkong		
Portuguese Africa	5,936	376
TOTAL	3,403,872	₱ 101,572

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

For 49 Mills for the month of January

Month	Lumber Deliveries from Mills	
	1934	1933
January	12,633,915	9,791,746

Month	Lumber Inventory	
	1934	1933
January	25,458,048	25,401,948

Month	Mill Production	
	1934	1933
January	16,120,628	9,709,184

NOTE: Board feet should be used.

REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKETS

By L. L. SPEELMAN

International Harvester Company of Philippines

This report covers the various hemp markets for the month of March with statistics up to and including April 2nd, 1934.

MANILA MARKET: The market opened with buyers in Manila, Cebu and the Bicol rather indifferent but the Davao market was strong and several exporters were anxious buyers. The average prices being paid for the various grades were as follows: E, ₱12.00; F, ₱10.50; G, ₱7.75; H, ₱5.25; I, ₱7.50; J1, ₱6.25; S2, ₱7.50; S3, ₱6.50; J2, ₱5.50; K, ₱5.00; L1, ₱4.25; L2, ₱4.00; M1, ₱4.25; M2, ₱3.75; DL, ₱3.75; DM, ₱3.25. In Davao the grades J1, J2 and G were particularly sought after and buyers were paying ₱7.75 for J1 and ₱6.50 for J2 and G for the loose fiber. This being equivalent to at least ₱1.00 a picul premium. By the 15th of the month buyers in general were keeping their purchases as low as possible due to lack of in-

terest from the consuming markets and were inclined to drop prices from 1 to 2 cents on various grades. By the end of the month there was a slightly better feeling due to a limited amount of buying in the U. K. and prices were again equal to those being paid during the first of the month and two buyers in Cebu and several Chinese dealers in the Bicol were paying slightly better prices. In Davao the market remained firm throughout the entire month and prices paid were higher than the prices that could be obtained for the hemp in either New York or London. This condition will continue until the shorts are covered which should be sometime during April. In covering J1, J2 and G there will undoubtedly be an accumulation of higher grades which may seriously affect the market later on. Receipts continued to run full and any increase in price will be immediately reflected in increased production.

U. K. MARKET: The first of the month found sellers rather than buyers in the London market at J2, £15.5; K, £14.5; L1, £12.15; L2, £12.5; M1, £12.10; M2, £12; DL, £12; DM, £11.5. With shippers offering a considerable quantity of hemp and manufacturers not operating, prices slowly declined and by the middle of the month the nominal prices were: J2, £15; K, £13.15; L1, £12.10; L2, £12; M1, £12.10; M2, £11.15; DL, £11.10; DM, £11. The market remained dull for the balance of the month and closed with shippers offering to sell at: J2, £15; K, £13.15; L1, £12.5; L2, £11.15; M1, £12.10; M2, £11.10; DL, £11.10; DM, £10.10. Undoubtedly hemp could be purchased from 5/- to 10/- a ton under the nominal quotations. The heavy receipts no doubt affected the U. K. market.

U. S. MARKET: The first of the month found the New York market weak with sellers offering freely and anxious to get on with business. Nominal asking prices were: E, 5-7/8 cents; F, 5-1/8 cents; J, 4-1/8 cents; J1, 3-5/8 cents; G, 2-7/8 cents. Several of the exporters were offering to sell Davao hemp for as late as July-September shipment but were asking prices from 1/8 cents to 1/4 cents over the prices for

GOLD MONEY REPORT

Under President Roosevelt's call for United States gold coins and gold certificates to be turned into the federal treasury through the National City bank in Manila, 2,575 persons, counting banks and other entities as such, turned in \$173,012 up to March 31 at the close of business: \$125,072 in gold coins and \$47,340 in gold certificates. This was a remarkable showing; most of the holders of these coins and certificates were Filipinos, obviously of the middle class, and at the same time they were standing in line at the bank, sometimes for hours, to turn in their gold money for Philippine pesos at the rate of 2 pesos to 1 dollar, speculators were offering to buy the money at very substantial premium.

Reports from the provinces are not in, but it is clear that the United States will get back, in the Philippines, only a fraction of the gold coins that have been sold here. One bank alone for about 20 years, until America embargoed gold, brought gold coins out on regular orders and sold them in this market. It is estimated that this business averaged not less than \$250,000 a year; and another bank, during about 10 years, did this same business to about the same amount a year. A conservative estimate is that in this way some 7 or 8 million dollars in gold coins were taken in this market during the past 20 years. This shows the little the government is now getting back.

The people have valued gold coins for their fixed value, for ornaments, such as watch fobs and coat buttons, and for concealing money in the home where the absence of banks, as in most provincial towns, has habituated the people to keeping money for business purposes in cash, also to hoarding cash. A good deal of such gold money has got into the hands of Chinese merchants in the provinces and it is problematical how much of it remains in the islands because it has been considered a commodity and has been bought and sold like other commodities.

Gold coins from China have been similarly imported, and bought and sold.

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early shipment. A few sales were made and on the 15th nominal prices were: E, 5-7/8 cents; F, 5-1/4 cents; I, 4 cents; J1, 3-5/8 cents; G, 3-1/2 cents. Sales were made of Davao F at 5 cents and Davao J1 at 3-3/4 cents. The low price on the F would indicate an accumulation of stock. The last fortnight was slightly better so far as business was concerned and quite a little hemp was sold but prices did not improve and the market closed with nominal prices as follows: E, 5-3/4 cents; F, 5-1/8 cents; I, 4 cents; J1, 3-1/2 cents; G, 3-1/2 cents. Several heavy sales of Davao hemp were reported as having been made to one of the Western Prisons. The total was probably in excess of 5,000 bales, the grades being principally J1 and J2, and 1,600 bales of Davao I and J1, were sold to the U. S. Navy for delivery to the Charleston Navy Yard.

JAPANESE MARKET: Japanese buyers continued to pick up small quantities of distressed fiber and refused to pay prices that would enable the sellers to come out even. It is quite evident they still have considerable hemp in store in Japan and are therefore able to get along with what distressed fiber they can buy. There seems to be little hope of much improvement in our market until Japanese buyers are again active at competitive prices.

MACQUY: This fiber continues to be neglected and so long as the lower grades of Abaca are so cheap, production will remain small.

FREIGHT RATES: There was no change in freight rates during the past month.

GENERAL: There was nothing gained but on the other hand very little lost during the month. Receipts were full but all hemp found a market and net stocks in the hands of the exporters at the close of the month were 132,479 bales which certainly is not excessive. Province stocks are probably much heavier than they were a year ago but on the other hand manufacturers in the U. S., U. K. and on the Continent probably have less stocks than they did a year ago. There does not seem to be any prospect of an increased consumption sufficient to materially advance prices. Neither do we see how prices can decline to any extent.

STATISTICS: The figures below are for the period ending April 2, 1934.

Manila Hemp	1934	1933
	Bales	Bales
On January 1st.....	155,357	167,007
Receipts to date.....	332,321	260,903
Shipments to--		
U. K.	95,954	60,405
Continent.....	51,635	47,749
U. S.	102,416	48,089
Japan.....	85,780	103,563
Australia.....	6,586	3,849
Elsewhere.....	6,240	7,264
Local Consumption.	6,500	6,500

355,199 277,210

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija

Director, Rice Producer's Association



Palay, cavans of 44 kilos, bringing from P2 to P2.10 a cavan in the primary markets for luxury grades, P1.80 to P1.85 for ordinary grades of macans which supply the greater portion of the shipments. Rice, sacks of 57 kilos, brings from P4.90 to P5.10 a sack for elongations, P4.65 to P4.85 for inapostal, P4.25 to P4.45 for macans. It

should always be understood that macans grade are luxury rices for a limited market, and the names are generally misnomers.

The high peak of daily rail and water shipments

into Manila rose to 14,000 sacks under the rise of prices last month, but shipments are now running about 5,000 sacks a day. Provincial and terminal warehouses are much better supplied than they were last year at this time, due to the failure to force high prices by withholding supply. However, there would seem to be no need of importing; demand is slightly off and supply apparently ample. There is a large supply still held in local warehouses for later requirements.

The proposed tax on copra and oil (the U.S. proposed excise tax) and the limitation of sugar exports duty free to the United States will have the effect of turning coconut and sugar regions to subsistence crops and will therefore affect the rice industry seriously. Rice exports are, of course, negligible in spite of inquiries. They will ever be thus while we remain a tariff protected country. Lack of any program or plan for the future will be felt daily, in the rice industry. What makes matters worse is the total inability of most people to realize that year after year there must be a stepping down to lower scales of living—something inevitable and inexorable. This is due to long neglect of economic factors, which bids fair to continue indefinitely, changes coming only from the exigencies of the producers themselves. They no longer trouble even to read plans of how to lift themselves by their bootstraps; all the paper data to date have not solved a single one of their problems.

MARCH SUGAR REVIEW

By GEO. H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET:
At the opening of the month under review the market developed a slightly firmer tone and small sales of Puerto Ricos were effected at 3.34 cents on the 1st, against prices of 3.27 cents-3.30 cents which prevailed during the last few days of the previous month. This advance, however, was not maintained on account of the selling pressure of Puerto Rico sugar, resulting in marked decline in values during the second week, from 3.30 cents to 3.20 cents. Quotations on the Exchange declined 4 to 5 points on the 6th, as the result of the tense situation in Cuba and the anticipated delay in the enactment of the sugar control bill, but at the close of the week all losses were not only recovered but gains were recorded in more distant deliveries.

The third week saw further recessions in actual sugar values, selling pressure on the part of holders of Puerto Rico sugar having been maintained, with the result that after small sales of Puerto Ricos were made on the 12th at 3.20 cents, prices gradually sagged to the close of the week when there were sellers but no buyers at 3.08 cents for duty-free sugars, while prices of Cuban sugar declined from 1.50 cents to 1.42 cents c. and f. Quotations on the Exchange remained practically unchanged during the week.

In face of large offerings of raw sugar and the poor demand for refined sugar, refiners showed little interest during the fourth week, resulting in prices for duty-free sugars declining to 2.95 cents, while Cuban sugar sellers offered on the 22nd without finding buyers at 1.33 cents, although at the close of the week, after indications were made by holders that they were going to resist further declines, small sales of Cubas were made to refiners at 1.42 cents. This improvement was also reflected in "futures" quotations on the 23rd when after losing 7 to 9 points, these again approached the levels at the opening of the week. The last week of the month saw no new feature in the market, both the prices for actual sugar and quotations for future deliveries remaining practically stationary. The market closed on the 29th with a slightly

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firmer tone in anticipation of Congressional consideration of the Sugar Control Bill.

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

	High	Low	Latest
May	1.64	1.44	1.53
July	1.68	1.52	1.58
September	1.71	1.56	1.62
December	1.73	1.62	1.68
(1935) January	1.77	1.64	1.69
March	1.80	1.67	1.72

Stocks: Stocks in the United Kingdom, United States, Cuba, Java and European statistical countries as report March 28th were 7,996,000 tons as compared with 9,076,000 tons in 1933 and 9,021,000 tons in 1932.

Philippine Sales: Sales and resales of Philippine sugar were reported in New York during the month, as follows:

	Long Tons From To	Cents Per Pound
Sales	56,300	2.95 3.35
Resales	14,000	2.95 3.30

Local Market: The local trade in centrifugals was characterized by inactivity practically throughout the month, sellers being reluctant to dispose of their holdings at prices which continually declined from ₱7.25 during the first week to ₱6.60-₱6.85 per picul during the last two weeks of the month.

Crop Prospects: Unseasonable weather conditions are reported to continue to prevail in many parts of Negros which in part explain the low purities being obtained by many Centrais in this region. On Luzon, however, favorable weather for harvesting the current crop still prevails and it is reported that the stand of new cane for the 1934-35 crop looks better than any seen in years, suggesting a bumper crop for many of the Centrais in this region.

The production of the Centrais reporting in the Comparative Run Reports published by the P.S.A. together with their sugar recoveries

for the week ended March 25th is tabulated below:

PRODUCTION OF CENTRALS UP TO MARCH 25, 1934

	Piculs sugar per ton cane	
	Production Week ended	Week ended
<i>Metric tons March 25 February 26</i>		
Centrals		
1. Arayat (Final)	15,458	1.87 1.95
2. Bacolod	53,116	1.82 1.79
3. Bais	26,340	1.80 1.71
4. Bambang	33,424	1.95 1.91
5. Bearn	10,775	1.62 1.63
6. Binabagan	60,098	1.78 1.79
7. Calamba	57,101	1.97 1.92
8. Calasagan	7,755	1.80 1.83
9. Danao	4,844	1.59 1.45
10. Del Carmen	79,887	2.12 2.21
11. Don Pedro	40,178	1.85 1.82
12. El Real	6,876	1.80 1.74
13. Hawaiian-Philippine	57,848	1.79 1.78
14. Ibaaba	34,526	1.77 1.75
15. Jajaway	10,577	1.66 1.81
16. La Carlota	81,241	1.89 1.94
17. Lopeza	10,509	1.61 1.55
18. Ma-aac (March 18)	51,070	1.82 1.84
19. Manapla	13,453	1.59 1.57
20. Mindoro (Final, March 10)	12,409	1.61 1.80
21. Palma	9,495	1.58 1.63
22. Pilar	15,284	1.62 1.66
23. San Carlos	24,178	1.87 1.72
24. San Fernando	80,043	1.91 2.07
25. San Isidro	10,852	1.79 1.82
26. Santon-Lopez	15,469	1.77 1.76
27. Sara-Ajuy (Final Mar 4)	9,449	1.72 1.71
28. Talasa-Silay	55,809	1.73 1.77
29. Tarlac	87,427	1.77 1.77
30. Victoria	37,345	1.72 1.64
TOTAL	1,020,422	

Philippine Exports: The sugar exports for the month of March, as reported by private sources amounted to 197,861 long tons of centrifugal sugar and 11,578 long tons of refined. The aggregate exports for the first five months of the current crop year beginning on November 1, 1933, and ending March 31, 1934, follow:

	Long Tons
Centrifugals	705,218
Refined	41,693
TOTAL	746,911

TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Mfg. Co.



RAW LEAF: Cutting of the new crop has begun and the quality appears to be excellent. Volume will be about same as last year. Activities in the local market are insignificant. Some large lots of previous years are offered for sale. Exports during the month were quite small. Shipments were made as follows.

Rawleaf, Stripped Tobacco and Straps

	Kilos
China	6,875
Germany	5,985
Hongkong	28,650
North Africa	20,490
North Atlantic, (Europe)	56,659
Straits Settlements	1,190
Tonkin	52
United States	57,810
TOTAL	177,621

CIGARS: March shipments to the United States have decreased somewhat as against previous months, as is shown in the following figures:

March, 1934	17,549,132
February, 1934	20,116,112
January, 1934	18,116,707

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company



The volume of commodities received in Manila during the month of March 1934, via the Manila Railroad are as follows:

Rice, Cavanes	150,614
Sugar, Picul	1,170,166
Copra, Piculs	122,435
Desiccated Coconuts, cases	15,718
Tobacco, bales	
Lumber and Timber, Board Feet	1,015,200

The freight revenue car loading statistics for four weeks ending March 3, 1934, as compared with the same period for the year 1933 are given below:

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		Increase of Decrease	
	1934	1933	1934	1933	Cars	Tonnage
Rice	975	743	11,489	8,958	232	3,431
Palay	330	170	3,292	1,600	160	1,631
Copra	2,608	1,785	7,171	4,760	821	25,402
Sugar Cane	13,211	14,961	258,524	301,567	(1,750)	(43,043)
Copra	930	625	7,027	4,703	305	2,324
Coconuts	227	157	2,633	1,898	70	795
Molasses	302	144	8,108	5,115	158	2,993
Hemp	2	7	14	35	(5)	(21)
Tobacco	1	1	10	10	(1)	(10)
Livestock	21	6	89	27	15	62
Mineral Products	384	322	4,719	4,706	12	13
Lumber and Timber	208	201	5,597	4,760	70	839
Other Forest Products	6	5	55	23	1	32
Manufactures	105	112	966	1,436	(7)	(470)
All Others including L. C. L.	2,928	3,068	17,397	22,320	(140)	(4,933)
Total	22,185	22,327	307,140	407,257	(142)	(10,117)

SUMMARY

Week ending February 10, 1934	5,483	5,689	98,281	102,292	(208)	(4,047)
Week ending February 17, 1934	5,492	5,778	98,309	109,147	286	(10,239)
Week ending February 24, 1934	5,000	5,688	101,171	102,360	(360)	(1,990)
Week ending March 3, 1934	5,010	5,202	98,817	93,258	498	5,559
TOTAL	22,185	22,327	307,140	407,257	(142)	(10,117)

NOTE:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Table showing Principal Exports with columns for Commodities, Quantity, Value, and Months (January 1934 and January 1933), plus a Monthly average for 12 months previous to January, 1934.

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Table showing Principal Imports with columns for Articles, Value, and Months (January 1934 and January 1933), plus a Monthly average for 12 months previous to January, 1934.

CARRYING TRADE

Table showing Carrying Trade with columns for Nationality of Vessels, January 1934, January 1933, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to January, 1934.

EXPORTS

Table showing Exports with columns for Nationality of Vessels, January 1934, January 1933, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to January, 1934.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table showing Trade with the United States and Foreign Countries with columns for Countries, Value, and Months (January 1934 and January 1933), plus a Monthly average for 12 months previous to January, 1934.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table showing Trade with the United States and Foreign Countries (continued) with columns for Ports, Value, and Months (January 1934 and January 1933), plus a Monthly average for 12 months previous to January, 1934.

Table showing Trade with the United States and Foreign Countries (continued) with columns for Countries, Value, and Months (January 1934 and January 1933), plus a Monthly average for 12 months previous to January, 1934.

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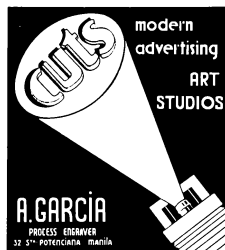
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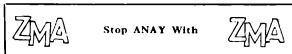
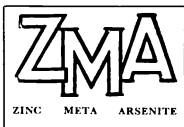
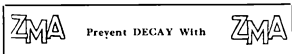
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