

### An Oldtimer Dies

Fred A. Seymour died in Manila Friday, June 30, after a painful illness at St. Luke's of about a week's duration, that seemed to have come of ptomaine poisoning. Fred Seymour had been identified with the commercial life of Manila since 1901, and in recent years had been, and was at the time of his death, an executive of the largest American commercial house in the islands, the Pacific Commercial Company.

He lived at the Army & Navy Club, his family, Mrs. Seymour and their 3 children, being in the United States. All who knew him were his friends; he was an affable, unassuming man of gracious manner and natural reserve that imparted dignity to all he did. Sincerity was his rubric. Our condolences are expressed to the bereaved. The funeral services under the rites of Christian Science were held Saturday at 4 p. m., July 1, at the residence of President H. B. Pond of the Pacific Commercial Company, on Calle Valenzuela, Sta. Mesa. The body was cremated.

### JUNE SUGAR REVIEW

By GEO. H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET:

Although a sale of June-July shipment Philippines was made on the 31st of the previous month at 3.45 cents, no buyers could be found at over 3.40 cents at the close of the day as the result of profit taking. On the 2nd of the month under review, however, quotations on the Exchange advanced and prices of actual sugar similarly improved with sales to refiners of 4000 tons Cubas at 3.48 cents—3.50 cents, duty paid, ex-store Norfolk, and 3000 tons June-July shipment Philippines at 3.50 cents. On the same day, a Pacific Coast refinery advanced its price to 4.60 cents.

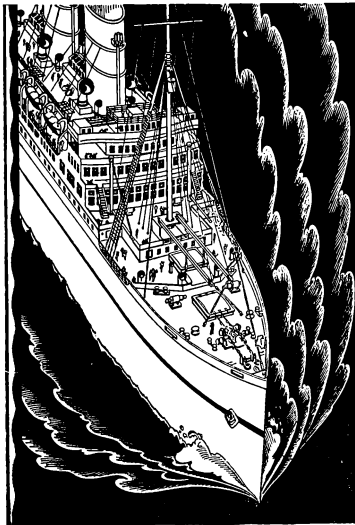
The advance in the Sugar Exchange which began on the 5th was checked on the 7th when "future" quotations declined 9 to 11 points owing to the rumors that no change in the present U. S. Sugar Tariff would be effected until the next session of Congress. Offerings of Cubas at 1.50 cents did not attract buyers, while Philippine sugar afloat changed hands at 3.46 cents. The advance in refined prices to 4.60 cents was followed generally on the 7th. During the second week "future" quotations on the Exchange declined steadily, resulting in a net loss of 15 to 17 points. A sale of June-July shipment Philippines was effected on the 13th at 3.40 cents, while Cuban sugar changed hands at 1.40 cents c. and f.

The third week saw a recovery of 7 to 9 points in the "Exchange" quotations from the previous week's losses, due principally to reports that President Roosevelt had rejected the proposal of monetary stabilization. Although the market for actual sugar was dull, prices remained on the same level as that of the previous week.

The improved tone of the sugar market was maintained during the first two days of the last week and quotations on the Exchange advanced 6 to 10 points over the closing quotations of the previous week. On the 27th, Puerto Rico sugar for prompt shipment was sold at 3.50 cents and August shipment Cubas at 1.50 cents c. and f. On this same day the sugar conference at Washington started, at which the representatives of the U. S. continental beet and cane industry as well as of the sugar producers of Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Cuba were present, to discuss the proposal for the allotment of a quota to the various countries supplying the U. S. sugar requirements. The general feeling that considerable delays would be encountered before a decision could be arrived at by this conference greatly contributed to the weakness of the Exchange during the week. On the 28th, large quantities of Cuban sugar were being offered in all positions without finding buyers at 1.50 cents c. and f.

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

	High	Low	Latest
July	1.55	1.32	1.45
September	1.58	1.34	1.47
December	1.64	1.41	1.54
January	1.65	1.41	1.55
March	1.70	1.47	1.59
May	1.74	1.52	1.64



# "GO EMPRESS" FROM THE ORIENT

EMPRESS of JAPAN  
EMPRESS of CANADA  
EMPRESS of A S I A  
EMPRESS of RUSSIA

Sailings Every Two Weeks

From MANILA To

Honolulu - Victoria - Vancouver

Via Hongkong - Shanghai - Kobe - Yokohama

## NEW REDUCED SUMMER ROUND TRIP FARES to the PACIFIC COAST and HONOLULU

	PACIFIC COAST		HONOLULU	
	First	Tourist	First	Tourist
"Empress of Japan"	\$462	\$276	\$370	\$224
"Empress of Canada"	\$456	\$276	\$365	\$224
"Empress of Russia"	\$432	\$240	—	—
"Empress of Asia"	\$432	\$240	—	—

Tickets on sale commencing with the "Empress of Japan" sailing June 12th until the "Empress of Russia" sailing July 22nd. Return tickets good until September 30th, 1933.

Attractive Fares to Europe quoted in Pounds Sterling

# CANADIAN PACIFIC

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.

Stocks: Stocks in the U.K., U.S., Cuba, Java and European statistical countries were reported on June 29th as 7,671,000 tons, compared with 7,764,000 tons in 1932 and 7,634,000 tons in 1931.

Centrifugal Sales: Sales and resales of P. I. centrifugal sugar were reported in New York during the month as follows:

	Cents per lb.		
	Long Tons	From	To
Sales	17,725	3.40	3.50
Resales	21,500	3.45	3.50

LOCAL MARKET: Although exporting houses raised their quotations to ₱7.80-₱8.15 per picul, very little business was transacted at this level during the first three weeks owing to scarcity of present-crop sugar. During the last week, however, large sales of centrifugal sugar aggregating over 7000 tons were made to an ex-

porter at ₱8.00 per picul for delivery up to October 31st.

Crop Prospects: The locust menace in the sugar districts, particularly of the southern islands, has not abated in spite of the active campaign being conducted by the government entities, and it is feared that the growing crop may suffer serious damage from the winged pest.

The production for the 1933-34 crop, according to the preliminary estimates received from the individual Centrals, as cabled to Washington by the Philippine government authorities, is placed at 1,327,564 long tons equivalent to 1,486,871 short tons.

The 1932-33 crop which has already been harvested except in the case of five Centrals, which are still grinding, will probably aggregate 1,149,044 long tons equivalent to 1,286,929 short tons. The production of each individual Central is tabulated in the attached statement compiled by the Philippine Sugar Association.

PHILIPPINE CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION FOR 1932-33

(Compiled by the Philippine Sugar Association, July 11, 1933)

Centrals on Negros

	Piculs	Long Tons
1. Bacod-Murcia Milling Co.	722,343	44,967
2. Binalbagan Estate, Inc.	664,719	41,379
3. Central Azucarera de Bais	769,971	47,931
4. Central Azucarera del Danao (*)	220,000	13,695
5. Central Bearin	167,280	10,413
6. Central De la Rama	85,000	5,291
7. Central Leonor	60,000	3,735
8. Central Palma	141,096	8,783
9. Central San Isidro	166,500	10,365
10. Hawaiian-Philippine Co.	1,060,221	66,000
11. Isabela Sugar Co., Inc.	449,680	27,993
12. La Carlota Sugar Central	1,209,296	75,290
13. Lopez Sugar Central Mill (*)	500,000	31,126
14. Ma-ao Sugar Central Co.	700,522	43,608
15. North Negros Sugar Co. (*)	1,279,000	79,619
16. San Carlos Milling Co., Ltd.	696,867	43,331
17. Talisay-Silay Milling Co.	823,910	51,280
18. Victorias Milling Co.	936,065	58,271
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	10,652,470	663,126

Centrals on Luzon

19. Bataan Sugar Co.	73,000	4,544
20. Calamba Sugar Estate	748,222	46,577
21. Central Azucarera de Calatagan	75,743	4,715
22. Central Azucarera de Tarlac	1,193,571	74,301
23. Central Azucarera del Norte	45,000	2,801
24. Central Azucarera Don Pedro	463,802	28,872
25. Central Luzon Milling Co.	464,343	28,909
26. Hind Sugar Company	51,210	3,188
27. Luzon Sugar Company	87,872	5,470
28. Mabalacat Sugar Co.	98,577	2,402
29. Mount Arayat Sugar Co.	176,543	10,990
30. Nueva Ecija Sugar Mills, Inc.	50,991	3,174
31. Pampanga Sugar Development Co.	1,130,433	70,371
32. Pampanga Sugar Mills	1,172,405	72,983
33. Paniqui Sugar Mills	167,648	10,436
34. Philippine Sugar Estates Dev. Co.	80,303	4,999
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	6,019,703	374,732

Centrals on Panay

35. Asturias Sugar Central, Inc.	293,391	18,264
36. Central Lourdes	15,000	934
37. Central Santos-Lopez (*)	266,000	16,559
38. Central Sara-Ajuy	109,027	6,787
39. Philippine Starch & Sugar Co.	141,910	8,834
40. Pilar Sugar Central	224,010	13,945
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	1,049,338	65,323

Central on Mindoro

41. Philippine Milling Co.	163,053	10,150
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Centrals on Cebu

42. Bogo-Medellin Milling Co.	208,904	13,004
43. Cebu Sugar Company	174,788	10,881
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	383,692	23,885

Central on Leyte

44. Ormoc Sugar Company (*)	190,000	11,828
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TOTAL..... 18,458,256 1,149,044

(\*) Latest estimates, still grinding.

Philippine Exports: Export statistics for the month of June as reported to us from private sources are as follows:

	Long Tons
Centrifugals	33,847
Refined	6,395

Total for the month..... 40,242  
Exports of these two grades of sugar from the Islands to the United States for the first eight months of the current crop year from November 1, 1932, to June 30, 1933, are as follows:

	Long Tons
Centrifugals	929,052
Refined	46,351

Total exports to date..... 975,403

It has been reliably estimated that a total of approximately 1,073,000 long tons equivalent to 1,090,000 metric tons will be exported to the United States from the Islands during the calendar year 1933. The amount exported from the Islands to the United States during the first half of the calendar year totals 746,124 long tons, indicating a balance of about 327,000 long tons still available for export to the United States during the last half of this year.

Thord-Robinson: Soldier of Fortune

(Continued from page 18)

naval station at Cavite to enroll for active duty in my old outfit, the navy.

Upon arrival at Manila, I phoned Page who insisted that I come out to the house to stay overnight. After a wonderful dinner, to me, Mrs. Page said, "Well, I know you boys want to wade around in blood awhile and wave the banner, so I'm leaving." She had hardly gone when Page passed me a large envelope containing a folded sheet which read as follows:

Major Ivan Thord-Robinson  
and Officers  
of the

Fourteenth Battalion, Sherwood Foresters  
cordially invite you to be present at  
Field Sports to be held on the Plains  
of x x x x x x at Cairo, Egypt

I cannot remember the name of the plains nor the date but the salient point was that he must at last have realized his dream; and I felt that he was back in the service from which I had always felt he had come.

In 1921 I was back to the Philippines under orders for duty ashore at Otongapo. Page was still in Manila. We had corresponded some during the war. I had hardly gotten settled when he came into my room with an Illustrated London News, on the back cover of which appeared a three-quarter length picture of a splendidly military looking officer in dress uniform. Beneath was the following:

"His Majesty, the King, has been graciously pleased to brevet Major Ivan Thord-Robinson a lieutenant colonel in the Royal Fusiliers."

Page and I filled our glasses and drank to Major Thord-Robinson's continued good fortune.