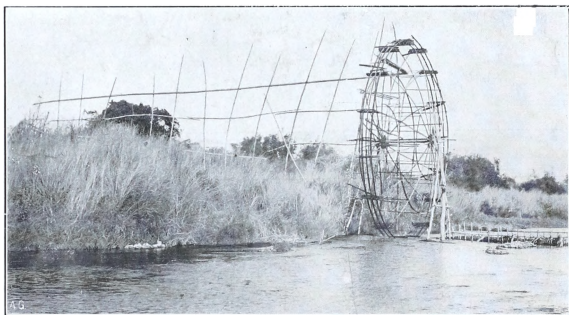


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Vol. 8, No. 7

July, 1928

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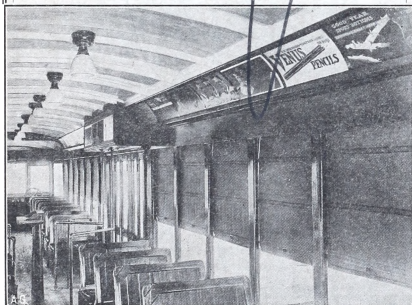
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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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OF THE

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(Member Chamber of Commerce of the United States)

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER

May 25, 1921, at the

POST OFFICE AT MANILA, P. I.

Local Subscription: ₱4.00 per year

Foreign Subscription: \$3.00 U. S. Currency, per year

Single Copies: 35 Centavos

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CHINA UNITED, N'EST-CE-PAS?

Peking has fallen to the Nationalists. Peace seems to prevail, with security to foreigners. Though the imperial city has been looted (the Nationalists aver by the retreating Northerners), it is now under police control which apparently guarantees order and the Nationalists are preparing to remove the national capital to Nanking. Here the traditions are truly Chinese, memorials of the Manchus are absent. Here, too, burst forth the Taiping rebellion of which the present Nationalist drive is a continuation, or not the termination.

Can it be that China is at last united, prepared to accept the standards of international intercourse of other nations and deal with them on equal terms?

This speculation is the most arresting thought of our age. If China's reply is affirmative and her acts corroborative, it dates the age as one of the greatest in the history of the race. It is stupendous news, overwhelming the imagination. Under the emperors, China was not a nation. Will she now be one, forthright and forward-looking? No other nation of 400 million people ever has existed, and China has territory enough for all. Russia is still an experiment, many of her people paying only lip service to an effective cabal—effective possibly only temporarily; and the United States herself musters little more than 100 million.

Here are 400 million! They are known to be fertile in inventive genius, physically, mentally and culturally resourceful. Besides, behold China's dispersed millions, the fan of her empire waving over all the South Seas, waving over these very islands. But the handle of that imperial fan is held in Asia Minor: the British indeed maintain government in the Straits Settlements, and they fortify Singapore and Garrison Penang, but the endless stream of Chinese pours into the country and flows over its valleys and into all its industries, soon dominating the one and the other: and it flows without let or hindrance, the free port of Singapore requiring nothing of its immigrants, not even passports.

There wealth is made, there manhood among men achieved, and there has been sent into Mother China (or perhaps the Chinese would say Father China) much of the wealth and intellect to carry the Nationalist flag into Peking. There Dr. Lim Boon Keng of the Chinese Nationalist University was born and educated, going to England to complete his studies, and thence his university has been financed, and from rubber, for the Chinese have a Crotus of the rubber industry down there, who went there as a *pinga coolie*! The drive to Peking was effected without foreign loans; and China is rebuilding behind the lines rapidly, and boasting she will be able to take up the loans she has outstanding.

If she is in fact united, she will, and it will be a puny achievement compared with what will follow. Europe is studying China carefully. Someone told Dr. Lim Boon Keng that China might compel Europe to unite. He laughed. "When China unites, Europe will have to or perish," he said. This philosopher, who has taken his place beside Dr. Sun Yat Sen in the heart of the Nationalists, is remorseless; he bares the sword with equanimity, alacrity; and he is the inspiration of young China. Oh, he does not deal only with the sword; the thing is, he does not deal without it.

Here are sober facts for consideration by the nations. The Nationalists are in Peking. Where next? What next? Two moves were made immediately. An economic and financial conference was held at Shanghai, with foreigners participating, and in Peking overtures were made for the revision of the "unequal" treaties. Apparently the powers spar for time about the treaties, very justly—if the Nationalists will but realize the fact!—they wish prior assurance of stability.

But if China is united and the Nationalists are now able to proffer a government of real responsibility for membership in the sisterhood of nations, the objective of American statesmanship dating from the very founding of the United States has been achieved. To her, as to the nations, notably England and Japan, whose policies have been more direct and compelling, China owes her resurrection from the past. Such are the forces that have lifted her up, in the gravities of moribund conservatism, and the same forces hold out to her the glittering apparel of this modern age.

"Don it," they say, "be one of us, and let there be no East nor West, but only a bond of nations round the world." So says the League of Nations, and so the Court of International Justice. They do not speak for America, but of the burden of her world as it is. At this moment, the world may thank its taxpayers for navies: chancelleries, including China's, have delicate decisions to make, and chancelleries do not always succeed in being wise.

If, however, the past is gone for good and all in China, what a world awakening is presaged! For China, once she is adequate governmentally, is adequate physically for other nations. At this will be a tremendous inpouring of skill and science from the West. For her waterways, new railways, the opening of mines, the making of resources available for factories, and of factory products marketable and accessible, China will need thousands upon thousands of university men—engineers, mining experts, architects, builders of industry of every technical branch. She will require machinery by the shipload, and of a hundred varieties. Her products will increase, burdening great merchant fleets to carry them; and with all she sells she will buy. In universities, of her own, under her own man-

agement, she will require additional talent from the West, as for her military.

The possible transformation is beyond conception, even to hint of it seems extravagant; and yet, if peace has come to China and nationhood is enthroned there, all here suggested is not only possible, but probable, and men in middle life may live to see Captain Dollar's prophecy fulfilled and the balance of world interest and commerce shifted from the Atlantic to the Pacific, just as the discovery of America and the voyages of Vasco de Gama and Magellan and El Cano shifted them from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic. For China is a fact: her territory is a fact, her man power and brain power and resources are facts. The one hypothetical factor, the only one, is her political capacity.

This is set down in that glorious month in which four men, two Brits and two Americans, got into a triple-engine airplane in San Francisco and flew through *sturm und drang* 7,778 miles to Brisbane, Australia, and across the Pacific in three hops. The radio and the cable span the Pacific. Soon the voice of man will carry across it too, and the steamer voyage will be cut in half and cabins will be provided for teachers and students and the hosts of America who save up for years to emerge from their land-bound towns and villages to make just one trip abroad. They will be coming out to the East, instead of going to Europe, to learn what the new awakening means.

China is united. *N'est-ce-pas?*

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Pon Tao Kong: The Supernatural One

Jefferson D. Starbottle

In Jolo there are many stories of the beneficence of Pon Tao Kong, who was surnamed *Pei*, and is referred to by local Chinese as the *supernatural one*. Interesting as are these old tales, I will, in order to avoid inaccuracies insofar as is possible, mention only the salient facts concerning the career of this remarkable Chinese adventurer.

Pon Tao Kong was born in Honan province, a little over 508 years before the birth of the Chinese Republic, or about 1403 A.D. He was very highly educated, but the life of a student was not to his liking, for he was brave, chivalrous and active. Throwing aside the dusty tomes with which he had spent his youth, he fared forth seeking high adventure and first-hand knowledge of life. It is said that the great *Pei* "visited many high mountains and sailed many rivers" in his search for knowledge. Wherever he went, he was the champion of the deserving poor, giving liberally from his purse, and even braving the wrath of his peers to better their condition, were they Chinese or foreign.

During the reign of the third Ming emperor, one Tay San Po, a famous eunuch and admiral of his day, was ordered to the South Seas to secure the allegiance of the natives if possible, to collect tribute, and to "bring precious things for the royal family." Learning of the proposed expedition, the adventurous Pon Tao Kong eagerly volunteered his services in the Amoy navy. He showed such proficiency as a navigator that he won high praise from the ambassador and the admiral and was chosen as *steersman* of the fleet.

At every port Pon Tao Kong drew maps of harbors and coasts, and secured much valuable data concerning the customs and commercial products of the peoples visited, for Chinese merchants and his government. The expedition is said to have visited over thirty islands.

When the fleet reached Jolo, it was decided to remain for some time on account of the beauty and wealth of the island, and the evidences of advanced civilization. Jolo was then in the heyday of her power. Pon Tao Kong secured some guides and traversed the wooded hills and valleys, collecting data and making friends among the natives and Arabs. During his visit he is said to have won the undying friendship of an Arab missionary referred to as *Sarnatalu Hasim*, and to have taught the philosophy of Confucius among the Chinese and friendly natives.

Finally he fell a victim to malarial fever, and was buried on the sunny top of the first foothill of Bud Dajo, just outside the town of Jolo, amidst the mourning and lamentations of his commander, his comrades, and his new-found friends.

Due to his untimely death, much of the data gathered by this intrepid student-adventurer was never published, since much of it was as yet in the form of scarcely intelligible notes; but his influence still lives, and has done much to cement



PON TAO KONG'S IMAGE IN JOLO, AND GRAVE Translation: His Spirit (top), Pon Tao Kong's Resting Place (center). Erected in the 36th Year of the Kien Long Dynasty (right center). Rebuilt in the 6th Year of the Chinese Republic (right edge). His Guardian Spirit (insert: this inscription is not on the tomb, but on the small spirit-grace beside it.)

the traditional friendship between the Chinese and the Moros of Sulu. Tradition has it that the spirit of *Pei* has miraculously protected the local Chinese from harm and political complications during the many bloody wars waged against the Moros by their invading enemies, notably during the severe fighting between Moro and Spaniard, when the town of Jolo was burned, in 1835.

In the year 1800, during the reign of Chien-Lun, fourth emperor of the Ching dynasty, the Chinese merchants Kua-Chi and Chua Tiam

erected a monument at Pon Tao Kong's grave; and "on the eighteenth day of the eleventh moon, each year," the Chinese merchants of Sulu, and their friends, celebrate a solemn memorial service in honor of the great *Pei*. Also at the end of the Chinese pier in Jolo there is a temple dedicated to his memory, in which are displayed several sacred relics, including an image of the adventurer himself. The virtues and characteristic kindness of the *supernatural one* are believed not only to have protected his countrymen in time of peace, but also to have lent greatly to their prosperity in Sulu.

In 1917, Tan Dico, president of the Chinese chamber of commerce of Jolo, with the cooperation of his fellow merchants, reconstructed the tomb of Pon Tao Kong, and built a road connecting it with the city. To this beautiful spot all visiting tourists are conducted, where they are told the story of the great *Pei*, adventurer and benefactor, the guardian spirit of the Chinese community.

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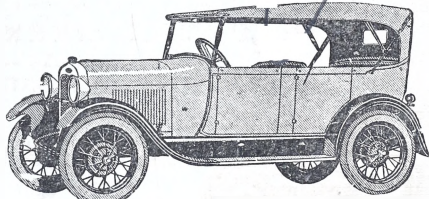


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Philippine and Arctic Contrasts and Comparisons

NOTE.—Smiling, ingratiating at the instant, but persistent and indomitable, Junius B. Wood, one of the greatest living world-news correspondents, penetrated the Russian arctic to Murmansk this spring to see what there was for sale and note it all down for five special articles for the *Chicago Daily News Foreign Section*. With due acknowledgments to the *News Daily*, *News* the *Journal* will publish Mr. Wood's sparkling series, running single articles from time to time as space permits, because of the contrasts and comparisons between extreme geographical regions, subtropical and subarctic.—ED.

Murmansk, U. S. S. R., March 6.—Polynai Krug, which is Russian for post office, is on latitude 66 degrees 32 minutes north, just where the arctic begins. That is why it is the name of a railroad station. This railroad had to cross the arctic circle somewhere, which gave the definite location for a station, now grown to a village of two log houses and a larger structure, also of logs, which holds the co-operative store and rooms upstairs for the manager's family.

One place seems as good as another for stations in the windswept waste of tundra and scrub pine. This is one where name and place were predestined. If not historical, it has geographical fame—in fact, world distinction. There cannot be more than one other, possibly in Sweden, on the arctic circle with railroad service. Also each of its ten inhabitants can tell just where he lives in parlance of degrees and minutes. Probably few more than that in cities figured in millions can say as much.

More stations, an average of one for every nine miles—clusters of log houses half buried in snow, an occasional bundled family with a reindeer team which has come for supplies from the bleaker waste beyond—follow until Murmansk is reached, 147 miles within the arctic circle and the world's northernmost spot reached by railroad. Murmansk is latitude 68 degrees, 59 minutes, only 144 miles south of Point Barrow, Alaska, the farthest north of the United States.

Instead of cold lunches of frozen meat and a diet limited to what can be packed on a sled, the "hardy" polar explorers of these days on this route can ride in a passenger coach and eat in a dining car, and a very proper dining car at that. In the dining car of my northward bound train a passenger was whistling.

"Don't whistle," the conductor was admonishing the passenger when I slipped through the door with a blast of snow. The soloist was crestfallen.

"If everybody whistled, how would it sound?" the dour conductor continued. "People might not like it."

As dining car patrons in this part of the world run wild to whiskers, whistling might be somewhat hazy, but no worse than everybody shouting at once.

"Is there any soviet law which prohibits whistling?" I inquired.

With the look which a self-respecting water bestows on a 10-cent tip, the conductor turned on his heel. The new soviet culture makes everybody his neighbor's keeper. Some are so busy telling their neighbors what to do that they have no time to care for themselves. But my law limits gratuitous free advice which need be followed.

The conductor sat down at his table and started an elaborate combing of his sleek black hair. Across the aisle a hairy man was drinking vodka and wiping his mouth on the back of a dirty wrist. He had a swollen jaw. A woman tossed a cigarette butt on the floor. Few of the men bothered to remove either leather caps or greasy coats with the sheep wool inside. The aprons of the flannel-shirted waiters once had been white and the paper table covers were well splashed with beer and soup, no matter how often they were changed, for the roadbed was rough. Several things might not be liked, but they were quite bearable, even the whistling, and the food was good, only 30 cents for a meal of three courses.

Three-Course Dinner 30 Cents

1916 and in 1927 the population was 3,777. Civilization and new life have come to the Russians, Lapps, Ijemtzi, Samoieds, Finns and others who inhabit the Kola peninsula, for the railroad has its purpose in peace as well as war. Pacifists strive to overlook how stress of war spurs nations to accomplishment.

A new harbor is being built in Murmansk, for in a future red war it may be useful as a base for naval operations. One official suggested that it be inspected, but the president of the district executive committee, very eager to show everything else, promptly refused that request. However, anybody who cares to face the biting winds can see the harbor. It is not much as harbor works go, mostly built of wood, but it is invaluable to an icebound country, as in the winter most of the cotton imported from the United States and the grain exported from the Soviet Union pass through here.

Mr. Wood's description of Murmansk will appear next month. Russia fought scores of wars for an outlet to warm water. Now she has found it without war, at Murmansk; but was sent her exploring for it.



Philippine "Sledge" and "Reindeer"

In 1916 the railroad was extended 652 miles from Petrozavodsk to Murmansk. If it had not been for the war Soviet Russia would not have this railroad to its only ice-free port. Imperial Russia built it to get munitions—it was too late, characteristically Russian—for the northern coast of the Scandinavian peninsula could not be blockaded as could the Black sea ports with the Turks sitting over the Dardanelles.

In April 1916 the population of Murmansk consisted of two men living in a beached schooner, two windows and a door cut in a side of the hull and a tin stovepipe shoved through the deck. The first train arrived in November

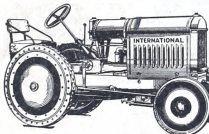
SUPREME JUSTICES HOMING

Associate Justices Thomas A. Street and George A. Malcolm of the Philippine supreme court have returned to Manila from their summer vacations in the United States and court is to open in a few days. Associate Justice J. Finley Johnson has not as yet returned to town, but Associate Justice Norberto Romualdez is back in town with his family from their vacation in China and Japan. Under new legislation passed by Congress and approved at once by President Coolidge the justices receive more salary than formerly.

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of driftwood and proffer the visitor a seat. He may have had a long hike."

Thus the man addressed the woman, though he had no right to; and thus they made equals of the Great Spirit, because they didn't credit his words when he introduced himself, but believed him just another man, whom sorrow and long suffering in the storm had bereft of reason. However, at last they believed, so everything was all right.

"Fine!" said Kabunian. "A man and a woman, both young. Now you can marry and have children and cause the earth to be peopled again. You know, I've been awfully lonesome since the flood, and I've lacked the eternal human comedy to keep me amused."

"But we don't want to marry!" said the woman. "That is, Man hasn't asked me, and... well, we just don't want to marry!"

"Right-o! We don't," said Man. "What we want is a smoke. Our tobacco fields are all wet."

"Yes!" said Woman. "We're quite out of tobacco. I had some with me when we landed here, but Man smoked the last pipeful

this morning!"

"Marry!" commanded Kabunian. "Marry and replenish the earth!"

"Ho!" said Man and Woman, in the order stated, Man adding, "Not if I know my onions!"

Kabunian alternately denounced and coaxed, but he could not get them to marry. At last he showed them a tobacco plant he had had concealed in his celestial robes all the time. It had seeds on it, and some leaves that could be rolled into cheroots without further ado.

"If I give you this . . ."

"We will marry!" exclaimed Man.

"We will," they echoed Woman.

So Kabunian gave them the tobacco, they married, and all was well with the world again.

What of these tales of other floods and other salvations? Balderdash! Here is the truth: the man and woman were honest Bontoks, they replenished the earth, and the tribes of the earth are all descended from them. Is it not their children, still dwelling in the mountains around Mugaog, who keep the sacred eels in a spring-fed pool in one of Mugaog's mysterious recesses? It is, and none of the eels must ever

be killed or even injured, for if it were, then the earth would be destroyed by fire and brimstone, instead of just a gently rising flood; and the mountains, in their majesty, would be cast down, and all the inhabitants of the earth would perish in a day.

Instead of destroying the sacred eels, go to them with tidbits that make them fat, surely the plumpiest eels in the world, as the little children do, and chant to them, singing—

"Lo la-ai, opo dal-i;

Na-a-i, di kanem."

"Come, you queens of the eels,

Here we are bringing you food!"

That's what to do, always remembering, if you are a Bontok, that no matter what the worst of the world may say, you are of God's chosen people. For so it is written. Besides, the tobacco fields prove it.

For this legend the Journal makes acknowledgment to the Little Apple of the Mountain Province.—ED.

mountain holding within its seething depths the fires of sudden destruction.

The ruins of the once prosperous town of Cagsaia, as well as Budiao, remain as the cataclysm left them over a century ago. All about, in indescribable confusion, lie huge volcanic boulders weighing from two to twenty tons, hurled out of the bowels of this capricious queen of mountains upon the doomed towns, to snuff out 2,000 lives in a few minutes and disperse some 2,000 more. These boulders must have risen to an incredible height in the atmosphere before descending on Cagsaia, Budiao and the surrounding towns. The volcanic ash averages fifteen feet deep; the smothering deposits blotted out towns and villages, changed the landscape and altered the course of rivers.

The description of the sudden eruption, by Fray Francisco Aragonese in his eloquent plea to the citizens of Manila, is terse and to the point. With the fervor of the Spanish friar he requests aid for his homeless and devastated flock. Nor did he need proof, for the rain of red volcanic ash fell in Manila as well as on the plains of Pangasinan 600 kilometers away. About the ruins cling legend and story, as the vines cling to its walls, just as Mayon, beautiful and menacing, has its legends shrouded in mystery whose origin antedates the arrival of Magellan and his caravels—when Bicotlandia was known as the land of Nebuy and Ibalon.

In the beginning of the last century, the province of Albay was, as now, the most fertile and prosperous province of Bicotlandia. Its plains, lying between the volcanoes of Mayon, Malinao and Masaraga, had been enriched by the ash of former eruptions since the pliocene age. Blessed by an unexcelled climate, with a large and contented population dreaming away existence under the peaceful régime of ecclesiastical Spain.

Its numerous towns were well built, their clinging belfries and aspiring towers were the first signs in a visible culture and the creed of the Cross. The towering coconut, glossy-leaved abaca, and graceful bamboo sheltered

✠ ✠ ✠ ✠

Kismet

When Mount Mayon Belched Forth Death to Cagsaia

By PERCY A. HILL

NOTE.—Reports reach Manila that Mayon is cutting up more than usual. Perhaps it is nothing. Father Lliga says there is no cause for alarm, but the reports serve to recall to Mr. Hill the destruction of Cagsaia by Mayon on February 3, 1814, around which he weaves the story of the founding of Daraga, the new town.—ED.

There is a ruined town in Albay where the creeping jungle plants grow, where thick vines reach out their clinging tendrils embracing in their constricting clutches tower, wall and gable, where sunlight falls through glossy baletta leaves as if into deep water—vague and green—with ripples of gold. About the ruins and amongst the huge igneous boulders grow the starchy flowered pandakaki and the gorgeous lantana, where inconsequential butterflies flit—completing the cycle of their lives. At night the quago, the owl and the gecko mock the echoes with their melancholy calls, or the brilliant tropic moonlight deluges tower and tribunal, wall and gable with a metallic beauty, outlining the shadows in dark splashes. But there is no human life within the ruins: silence, mystery and menace, the dead past threatening the present, brood over all.

The cause of this destruction is immediately evident. This is the Mayon volcano, or rather the Queen of all Volcanoes. Fifteen miles away, its magnificent peak towers 8,000 feet into the blue, the most nearly perfect cone on the planet. Directly from sealevel it sweeps up in a magnificent contour to meet the sky, so perfect that it looks as if made by some Titan pouring sand from a gigantic funnel. Viewed from the ruins of Cagsaia, its scarps and ravines, mellowed by distance, are as smooth as if made by man rather than the great Vulcan. At times a pioumy

wreath of vapor, rising into the atmosphere from the mighty crater, is seen by ships fifty miles at sea, a somber reminder of the hidden



Church Tower: Ruins of Cagsaia

fires. Vagrant clouds roll in from the illimitable Pacific, wreath its sides at the 4,000-foot level, and then the crater and peak look as if they were detached and floating on a fleecy ocean.

No matter where the eye roams in Albay, it always returns to this fascinating and terrible

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the houses of the Bicol peasants clustered around the central plaza; even as today, along the shady roads bloomed the hydrangea, the poinsettia and the flaming hibiscus in tropical luxuriance. The town of Albay, the capital, was the seat of a large colony of Castellians who, far from political Manila, led easy-going, contented lives under the bells of Mother Church—the real authority in the Isles of Philip.


In Albay Don Diego awaited the return of his son, Don Fernando, bringing with him a bride from Spain. The young blade had studied for the priesthood in Manila, and gone to Spain to complete his courses. There a chance meeting had been followed by a hasty courtship, and marriage and a career outside the church was the result. Instead of the mitre, Don Fernando was bringing home a daughter of Valencia. All was expectancy in Albay, and in a few days the watchfires on Mount Bulusan announced that a galleon was in sight. The lateness of the season and the Napoleonic disturbances in Spain decided the captain (or the *general*, as he was really called) to make port in Albay before going on to Manila. All was now bustle in Albay. The commandant rode down to the waterfront with his officers on horseback, leaving the clerics and officialdom to the clumsy coaches slung on broad leathern straps and provided with native outriders and footmen to negotiate the rutted road.

In the shade of the old watchtower, a defense against the Moro, they waited. Far out toward Rapu-Rapu, in the lee of the mountain massif of Sorsogon, they sighted the galleon, sails bellied to the wind as she breasted the Pacific surges on the last lap of her transpacific traverse.

It was near noon when she heave to with a great rumble of anchor chains. From behind her tall bulwarks came a six-oared boat crowded with people, among them several women. It made straight for the shore, two sailors wading thigh-deep to meet it, while others leaped into the shallows to steady the boat by her gunwales. A woman now stood erect in the stern, casting from her a dark mantle. Proudly she walked along the thwarts, supported by the obsequious sailors, and reached the shore by stepping with sure foot and haughty mien over a bridge made with the oars. She was Don Fernando's wife from Valencia.

But though Albay readily accepted her, she refused to accept Albay. She had imagined Don Fernando to be very rich, and she wished to turn his fortune into money and return immediately to Valencia to live in the grand manner she had envied in others. When she learned that wealth in Bicol lands was not readily convertible into cash in the bank, she felt herself cheated and made her attitude toward her husband and his people a constant rebuke.

Don Fernando took comfort in the chase, the slopes of Mayon, abounding in game, became his rendezvous. Going afield with his pack one morning, through the town of Cagsaua, he beheld a handsome girl leaning from a balcony, her face alight with the joy of living. Between her slender fingers she crushed a wisp of citronella grass, craving its delicate aroma. Her clear olive skin, carmine lips and eyes as velvety as those of a forest deer made her the flower of



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two races. Inquiring of a neighbor, Don Fernando learned that her name was Anatalia and that she was the daughter of a Spaniard who was now dead; he had been one of those close-mouthed rovers who never reveal their origin or their home, but, cursed with the wanderlust, rambled as sons of chance to the farthest colonies of old Spain.

Unhappy at home, Don Fernando soon found happiness in Cagsaua, but his relations with the fair orphan remained honorable. There was no release for him from his marriage, and she was a faithful Catholic herself. Just to be with her, near her, brought him pleasure; despite the remonstrances of Fray Francisco, he returned again and again to visit her; nor would he heed his father's counsel, while his wife's disdain of the gossip in Albay was answered by his own contempt for her opinion.

Opposite Anatalia's house on the plaza of Cagsaua was a spreading baletre tree, its shade became the trusting place. This tree is sacred in the pagan annals of the Philippines; under its weird canopy the *balitanes*, the priestesses of old, performed their ceremonies. Many an

oldtime Malay will today uncover in passing a baletre tree, and say *Tabi-po, nakikirang-po*, meaning *Excuse me, please, I would pass*.

Don Fernando and the bewitching Anatalia had met as usual under the baletre tree on the morning of February 1, 1814. Happy in each other's company, their predicament seemed hopeless, and they talked it over again and again.

Calm and peace were upon the ancient land of Ibalon. Not a cloud was in the sky. Impatient for the hunt, Don Fernando's hounds whined at his feet and scampered in false starts toward the mountain, beautiful, majestic Mayon, aglow in the morning sunlight. Don Fernando at last turned his distraught gaze toward the mountain, and suddenly fixed it intently there, unable to believe what he saw.

Without a moment's warning, an immense fountain of rocks erupted from the crater. Smokey and ashes rose to an incredible height in the pellucid atmosphere.

Don Fernando gave a cry of horror and sheltered Anatalia in his arms. All the inhabitants of Cagsaua stopped at their tasks, struck still as statues with terror, the good Fray Francisco, leaning from his window, the women pounding rice in the mortar, the plowmen in the fields, the hemp-stripper in the fetid hide *late*. Clouds of dense, black, billowy smoke burst from the mountain-top and, heavier than air, descended upon the doomed town. The horizon darkened as if at midnight, and through the suffocating pall a deluge of hot volcanic ash began to fall. Anon came the crash of the monstrous boulders. Mayon, but a few moments before a calm and majestic object of nature, was now arumbe with subterranean thunders, and around her crest stabbed and flashed red volcanic lightnings.

Shrieks of pain and terror pierced the awful gloom as the rain of rocks crashed through the roofs and walls of the flimsy houses, rending them to ruins as if they were paper. The noxious air was increasingly hard to breathe. Hundreds died without even time to cross themselves or whisper a parting prayer. "Seeking to escape," writes Fray Francisco, "fathers abandoned sons, husbands their wives, children their parents. Each looked out for himself and all expected death." Barricades of tables, chairs, carabao hides and logs were made—to no avail. Animals wild and tame mingled their howlings and howlings with the thunders of Mayon. In the village of Budiao, 200 people perished together in the church, 35 were killed in one house, the debris literally burying this town and piling up as high as the tops of the coconut palms.

In Cagsaua too the main refuge was the church. With a last embrace, Don Fernando sent Anatalia there; but would not go himself, something holding him rooted where he stood. Perhaps he was concerned for his dogs, perhaps he thought of the helpless women and children.

Boulders bombarded the church roof, under which the people, massed together, lifted their voices in vain litanies and Ave Marias. At last the roof gave way, the splintered rafters and falling tiles crushing out lives by the score. Fray Francisco remained near the high altar, rekindling the light which he was able to keep

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fitfully burning before the holy sacrament. For three hours the holocaust continued, but toward noon the atmosphere lightened and the horizon became perceptible. The dead and dying lay thick, even in the church, half-swallowed in the blast of ash and rock.

Anatalia still lived, however. Stunned by a stone, she had fallen in the doorway of the tower, which still stood erect, and across her body, as if in mute protection, had fallen the massive crucifix. Her first cry upon being revived was a prayer to the Providence which had preserved her, and her next was for the unfortunate Don Fernando. She sallied forth to search for him—weeping, praying, her hair wild about her bare shoulders. She sought the baletre tree, and tore her fingers clawing away the boulders and the ashes. Taking pity, others came to help, and at last they came to Don Fernando's body, pinned beneath a broken branch of the trysting tree. It was kismet, they thought, the end of a tangled life, and they brought the body forth and buried it with holy rites, sending it back to Albay for the purpose. Stark in the yellow moon that groaning night rose the tower of the once stately church of Cagsaua, even as it does today, as it will tonight.

With the patient persistence of their race, the People soon began the slow reclamation of

their one-time fertile lands, presented to them after the convulsion of Mayon as a stony, ashy waste. And long ago they redeemed them, so that now they are as fertile as ever. Magnificent and scornful, Mayon looks down upon the puny efforts of man to eradicate her ruthless destruction. At times she rumbles, and the valley trembles; and sometimes, as at this very period, her crater boils and the fumes from her crest are denser than usual, so that the people fear a new outbreak of her anger.

The haughty wife from Valencia wept dried at Don Fernando's funeral. Unexpectedly widowed, she sold her inheritance and returned to Spain. Anatalia lived on, unwed, faithful to a cherished memory and to the faith of her fathers. Cagsaua again became "the place of the pythons" and of all creeping, noisome things, but not far away the people raised a new town. On a sharp reembling the site of a medieval castle rose a new church, solid and massive, the work of Fray Francisco and a monument to his devoted labor. Around it is the new town, but it is not called Cagsaua. It is called, rather, Daraga, for the maiden, or *daraga*, Anatalia. Here it was that the Americans came to Albay, here they laid out the provincial military post which has become the school and government center.

The Mindanao Problem: Plantations The Solution



Edward E. Christensen, a Mindanao old-timer who was in Manila during the latter part of April on his way to California for a vacation, talked to the *Journal* on the subject of the agricultural development of Mindanao. He is the owner of a flourishing plantation in the gulf region of Davao, the Padada plantation,

where he has nearly 35,000 coconut trees in bearing and is planting more all the time. He also manages the Mindanao Estates plantation, adjoining his own. This property is chiefly owned by Paul Gulick and is on a par with Christensen's or perhaps a little ahead of it, with a few more thousand coconuts bearing. In the same district are Japanese plantations, and Christensen says that in the not too distant future no less than two million coconuts will be bearing in this district alone.

As it is well known that a number of Americans have taken either plantations or homesteads in Davao and made them a success, the *Journal* talked to Christensen particularly about homesteading down there. A Davao homestead of 24 hectares, 60 acres, fully put under cultivation would have a stand of 2300 to 2400 coconuts, from which the income ought to be about \$2400 per year. A hundred trees to the hectare may be taken as an average, with four trees yielding a picul of dry copra worth ₱8 or \$4; so that the value of the annual crop per hectare would be ₱200 or \$100, this figure being estimated as conservative.

As there would be some other income, from cattle, catch-crops, garden, chickens, etc., the income from the copra is figured net. A homestead in Davao is therefore worth developing.

But Christensen points out that the old days are gone and that nowadays the job of getting a good homestead under cultivation is not to be successfully tackled by the young man without capital. Say he has \$3000 capital, ₱6000. Christensen divides this sum into three, \$1000 for fixed expenses, \$1000 for living expenses, \$1000 for planting. The whole farm cannot be

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put under cultivation with this amount, but perhaps ten hectares may be, in a period of two years; and after ten years the 1000 coconuts on these ten hectares should be yielding an annual income of ₱2000 net. It is seen that the capital of \$3000 is exhausted at the end of two years; the homesteader may contrive by one means or another to eke out a livelihood until his 1000 coconuts begin bearing profitably, but he cannot put another hectare under cultivation.

Without a farm loan, ten hectares are the very best a single man can do with a capital of \$3000. If married he must not try to start with less than \$5000 or \$6000, and \$10,000 is much safer. Moreover, it is obvious, Christensen argues, that homesteaders must be accommodated with mortgage loans in order to put the homesteads all under cultivation and on a paying basis. This financial aid is not available in Davao, or elsewhere in Mindanao. The easy early days are over down there; the single man had best not go homesteading, while a raw homestead is lonely and uninviting to the American woman. Homesteading, perhaps, is best left to the native farmer.

However, if when an American had as much as ten hectares under cultivation and bearing he could obtain a loan upon mortgage to continue the process until the whole place were producing, Americans could risk homesteading. As things are, Christensen believes the risks and hardships outweigh the possible returns. Instead of homesteading, Christensen recommends plantation corporations taking up their lawful allotment of 1024 hectares of land, or something less, and financed by a capital of not less than ₱100,000, \$50,000. This method eliminates the loneliness and hardships, and judicious utilization of the capital will bring a plantation to the stage where the annual crops will carry it on to full development. Let us illustrate with Christensen's plantation. He has in round numbers 30,000 coconuts bearing, and 100 of these trees bring him ₱200 a year; or from the 30,000 he has an income of about ₱6,000, or \$30,000 per year. A comfortable living is thus assured, as well as the further development of the place.

Christensen recommends the plantation corporation, under conservative management, but points out that individuals working for such a company may gradually develop homesteads in the neighborhood of the plantation.

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The Journal



Vol. VIII
No. 7

July
1928

WAITING

As we go to press nothing definite may be said as to the modus operandi of the new government. The daily press contains interesting conjectures, but they are only anonymous ones from reliable sources. The bigwigs of the executive and legislative branches are not quoted, and theirs must be the decision. They have conferred repeatedly, but their announcements are to come later. Perhaps with the opening of the legislature, in a few days, the result of their conferences will be known. There is every reason to surmise, as the papers are doing, that means to harmonious procedure will be devised. Governor General Stimson is a team-worker, so is Senator Osmeña; and both are enjoying public confidence, while Osmeña has a working majority at his back. Odds are upon effective concord.

This, we should say in a nonpartisan way, may not signify fortunate sailing for the public as apart from the government; and especially is this true, or likely to be true, in the matter of taxes. The public, we should surmise, must be on the alert regarding taxes. These exactions are high enough, they are chiefly levied upon business, and business in all branches is none too thriving. For instance, the schools are hard pushed for revenue; to them the government has repeatedly surrendered; only a short time ago they got the merchants' sales tax permanently raised to 1-1/2%, and additional demands are sure to be made in the not distant future. When a legislative majority is big enough to bowl down all before it and is in accord with the executive, the public is often asked to dig deeper into its pocket and pay more handsome bills.

WHAT THE CRYSTAL SHOWS

Mercantile Manila is doing some hard, honest and meritorious work on the sales-tax question. To provoke more thought on this subject the chamber of commerce has issued Mr. Pond's memorandum in a circular to its members. Backing the statement with verified data, Mr. Pond has this to say: *Had the sales tax not been cumulative, and had it been applied so as to minimize evasions, collections from the tax would have increased with the growth of Philippine commerce, and today would have been about 40% greater than they are, and the additional 1 2% tax would have been totally unnecessary.*

If the government keeps the sales tax, it ought of course to make such modifications in the rate, which should be lower, and in the methods of collection, as will encourage the carrying of merchants' stocks in the island and the development of domestic manufactures. But what in fact will it do? With no reflection whatever on the personal character of its members, we may say that the government as manifested in the legislature and the courts is as yet essentially a government of the aristocracy, i. e., the landed gentry. Such men do not take a metropolitan view of public affairs, they take a rural one; and they will tax metropolitan enterprise for the support of rural activities as long as they can. It was so in America, where reluctance to share tax burdens fairly—reluctance of the rural gentry to give anything independent to the support of the central government, or else toward the meeting of state obligations—led to the Constitution and subsequent rebellion. The revolt was quashed at once, in the Constitution Washington had more power than had been suspected; and metropolitan America began its spectacular advance. But even today the only direct tax the federal government imposes is the income tax.

In short, people differ upon the subject of taxation, and differ in accordance with what they conceive to be their personal interest. The effort therefore at tax reform must be persistent, unwearied; and along with it will grow, let us hope, a wider participation in industry of the native inhabitants, together with a reformation of ideas concerning public schools.

We mean the support of schools. It is the insular support of schools that demands the high sales tax. Here the *Journal* wishes to make its contribution to the sales-tax subject. If the system were reformed so that the insular government only maintained normal schools and colleges of education, fitting young people to teach, and left the various communities free to determine school terms, fix salaries and employ teachers, at the same time designating what could be taxed for schools and how much

—what kind of a kettle of fish would that be? In America it works out that the schools are the foci of community interest, and, because they affect everything else so profoundly, everyone is concerned for their welfare. The system is not perfect: it is badgered by book agents and injured in other ways. But from the viewpoint of the central government it is satisfactory, entertaining the people with many little matters (very important to them, of course) and costing nothing. For the communities it likewise has its virtues. It commands a deal of attention from all people of influence, it is without doubt the basic support of the best element in the periodical press of the nation, it is the fount of civic fructification.

As opposed to this, in the Philippines our communities languish in bureaucracy and extend the hand of beggary to the insular burse. Until largess is forthcoming the schools are empty. We believe that if adjustments of the schools burden were agreed upon and set to take effect two years hence, that would be done which will eventually have to be done in any case. What, how, and how much the communities would tax for schools should of course be stipulated. This may be the longest way round, it may also be the shortest way home.

WHO GIVETH THIS WOMAN TO BE MARRIED?

What precautions of law may be taken respecting wedlock among the denizens of the islands for the makers of law to say, if they have not said it in accordance with the popular will, maybe they will have to talk again. But to apply the same precautions to people from abroad is incongruous with the islands' native hospitality, the recently effective marriage law requires a little amending to correct unwelcome embarrassments it now imposes upon strangers within our gates. Many prospective brides come here from abroad, especially from America. It is ludicrous to require the publishing of the bans for ten days; no one except their fiancés knows them. Nor can they usually, furnish birth certificates, or witnesses in lieu thereof. Besides, blooming as they must all be, they are still evidently of legal age and quite as evidently every one is a damsel with her mind made up as to what man she prefers to snare. Some way should be devised in the law for them to toss the silken lasso at once, honeymoon in Baguio and settle down to the making of homes.

FOR CRYING OUT LOUD

We are privileged to publish elsewhere in this issue what we believe the most thorough survey of health among a large group of Manila workmen ever made. Made by Dr. W. H. Waterous and Dr. L. Z. Fletcher, it covers nearly 2,000 workmen employed in many activities; and its accuracy is patent from the repute of the physicians and the fact that it was made for their clients, with the obligations of the workmen's compensation law in view. Following it is the opinion of Benj. S. Ohnick of the law firm of Ohnick and McFie, to the effect that the law is void. While this view is not universally held among lawyers, Attorney Ohnick has a capital point in the fact that the law applies arbitrarily to corporations and individual employers with gross incomes of ₱40,000 or more a year, and arbitrarily does not apply to others.

Two other provisions are generally mentioned as objectionable: (1) that employers and employes are restrained from making agreements independent of the law, and (2) that workmen injured on the way to work or from work may seek compensation from their employers. A third may be mentioned, but not acted upon, is that labor unions have a capital point in all squares with the ordinance law favored in the islands—to which we, at least, can never accustom ourselves. A law of general provisions is passed, and some official designated to make all needful rules and regulations; or, as in this case, intervention is specifically provided. It would seem imperative that an amendment be made permitting independent agreements upon certificates of physicians, so that employers may keep faithful employes in unsound health on their payrolls; not of course employes may in fact suffer, but those whose disability are a danger to none but themselves. The other objections are moot, we suppose, though they seem very reasonable. May the bench soon decide.

TIME'S THUMBS DOWN

Ex-Governor General James F. Smith died in Washington in June. Since leaving the islands he had been on the United States court of customs appeals. He was governor general of the islands from September 20, 1906, to November 10, 1909, immediately preceding W. Cameron Forbes. His outstanding military work was as commander of Negroes where local republic had been established, he induced acceptance of American sovereignty. From army life he went to the Philippine commission as secretary of public instruction; he signed the *Gabaldon school law* as governor general, this being the first law passed by the Philippine legislature (then the commission and the assembly), which provided a million yearly as aid to primary schools. He was a master of Spanish. This talent aided him in the task most outstanding in his Philippine civilian career, that of holding the general election and inaugurating the assembly. Taft was present at the signing of the new real job bill. Governor Smith and he did it with creditable tact. He was the fourth of American civil governors, the fourth to die. Taft lives, Wright and Ide, Smith's other predecessors, are gone; and those who followed him are Forbes, Harrison, Wood and Stimson.

THE GOOSESTEP

The uniform law is like going set 600 at bridge, it deserves a laugh out loud. But what hardship! These regulations impose. One mother, a widow left with two children, has to uniform the boy. He has been going in decent khaki; trousers, tough shirts, underwear, shoes and stockings were enough. Now he must have six white suits, since the wash must be sent out, and the cost is ₱54 and the suits will probably not last out the year. Another widowed mother, a Filipina woman, embroiders for her living and has three children to uniform. She will crease her fingers raw and her eyes blind before she does that. And a father, an American on a low salary, faces the bills for seven! Don Pedro Anuario hit it right in *La Vanguardia*, as he so often does. He is sure the law intended to stop luxurious outlays for school clothes but not to compel expenditures many parents and self-supporting students cannot afford. Did not we hear that University students were going to test the law in the courts? What has gone wrong? The purpose was laudable, for it would have given a day's court to the poor who cannot afford personally to invoke the law's remedies.

Four Best Manila Newspaper June Editorials

University Selection: Also the Best Among the Four

THE PEOPLE HAVE SPOKEN

Two outstanding facts have been reaffirmed by the results of the recent general elections: namely, that the Philippine electorate stands by the Nationalist program of government, and that it is co-operationist in sentiment.

When a radical spirit arose to enliven the political atmosphere of the country as the general elections drew near, we endeavored to point out on two or three occasions the fact that the banner of non-cooperation, which was unfurled during the hectic days of the past administration, was long ago pulled down with the dawning of a new era in our politics.

Even the head of the minority party is laboring under the delusion when he believes that the defeat of political radicalism in the general election meant a betrayal, or the giving up of the independence ideal. Independence is a different concept from harmony in local administration. Ill-tempered methods of government which characterized the past administration can bring only reaction that would be disastrous to the progress which the country has already attained.

But let the people judge. There is no doubt that the decision of the people is overwhelmingly, preponderantly nationalistic in sentiment and cooperationist in tone. If in the elections of 1922 and 1925 the people were solid with the leaders in their fight for the vindication of their outraged honor and rights, in the last election there was a general toning down of their attitude which is in harmony with the change in the nature and type of administration at Malacañang.

Such a change in the sentiment of the people speaks highly of their political sanity, of their quickness to grasp the significance of given situations affecting their well-being, and of their sense of responsibility.

The quickness of independence was not used as a political issue in the past election except by the radicals because there exists a unanimous sentiment for it. Because we are all agreed on that main question, and because ill-tempered radicalism and neurasthenic politics have been disowned by the voters, as the results of the past election show, we have at this moment actually only one political party to speak of—the Party of All the People of the Philippines.

Some critics of Philippine affairs, especially of the political conditions obtaining in this country, in expressing their opinions and in evaluating the significance of political developments here, seem to lack the capacity to make clear observations from a detached point of view. They draw their conclusions from observations of local conditions, based on those obtaining in the United States which is sovereign and master of its own destinies. In the Philippines we are struggling for the establishment of an independent nationhood through peaceful methods, through the agency of sane politics and sound statesmanship. If political developments here take a course different from those of the old and established republics, it is because of the peculiar problems the country has to grapple with in its supreme effort to obtain its freedom. A fair judgment of Philippine affairs has to be based on the actual circumstances and not on facts existing elsewhere.

When the people return to political power they are not consistent in their policies relative to internal welfare as well as "external" relationships, and by this act castigate those who are wavering in their political beliefs, they are only reaffirming their confidence in the leaders who are directing the political destinies of these Islands.

In doing this in the last election, the electorate has also expressed once more its faith in the wise administration of the new Governor-General, who, since he took the reins of the Philippine Government, has shown not only tact but ability to carry on the burden of administration to the satisfaction of the people of the Philippines. By the defeat of the candidates who stood for non-cooperation as against the policy of harmony with the Executive adopted by the leaders, Governor Stimson can now feel sure of a solid

support here.—*Herald*, June 8.

COMMITTEE AWARDS

Best of the Month—
The People Have Spoken.—(*Herald*, June 8)—Selected by the Committee.

Best of Each Paper—
The People Have Spoken.—(*Herald*, June 8)—Selected by Professor Jamias.

Looking into the Future.—(*Tribune*, June 28)—Selected by Professor Dyson.

After the Ballot.—(*Bulletin*, June 7)—Selected by Mr. Valenzuela.

As to Fitness.—(*Times*, June 21)—Selected by Professor Hilario.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

The new trend which the Philippine question has taken as a result of the omission from the Republican platform of a plank on the subject, challenges the constructive ability and statesmanship of our new legislature. Philippine independence is drawing perceptibly nearer as a result of the American producers who oppose the free entry into the United States of Philippine products. What have our leaders done, and what do they plan to do to prepare the country for the inevitable commercial shock which independence will bring?

Governor-General Stimson, in his inaugural address, emphasized production and industrial development as the keynote to greater prosperity. In his message to the legislature he will without doubt make specific recommendations to bring about increased productivity. The members of the legislature should lend an attentive ear to such of the executive proposals as promise a more solid basis for national prosperity.

Especially must this country lay greater emphasis on the production of articles which do not come in conflict with American products. If the sugar and other interests succeed in bringing about our political separation from the United States, we must prepare ourselves to supply that rich market with goods which will not be the subject of high tariffs. Coffee, abaca, cacao, kapok, rubber, are but a few of the agricultural products which can stand enormous increases in production without meeting American domestic competition. A large export trade in such products would go far to stabilize our economic structure and maintain profitable business relations with the best market in the world, the United States.

At the same time greater emphasis must be laid on production for the local market. We must keep at home a large share of the hundreds of millions of our wealth annually exported to purchase foreign goods. Many reported articles would go far to stabilize our economic structure and management skill were applied. This would give employment to thousands upon thousands of laborers, and constitute a real contribution to the national wealth. Above all we must produce more and more of our food products, instead of sending millions of pesos out of the country to purchase goods which we can produce ourselves.

Finally, we must remove the economic burden caused by huge government payrolls, which take too large a share of the national income for the support of non-producers. Every disinterested observer realizes that the inflated personnel in the government service could be substantially reduced without impairing efficiency, we must remove the economic burden from the government, since they would be available for productive enterprise.

The best evidence that our legislators could give that the Filipino people are sincere in their desire for independence, would be for them to contribute by wise legislation to the building of more solid economic foundations for the country.—*Tribune*, June 28.

AFTER THE BALLOT

For some years there have been nominally two political parties in the Philippines. However, two years ago the majority party faced difficulties, brought on by its policy. In the crisis that ensued the minority party chiefs, held out baits or promises and the minority commanders marched their forces into an organization in which their party was swallowed. Under the banner of a coalition directed by a "national supreme council" the minority people sold their birthright for a mess of pottage.

In the meantime a number of changes have come about in the aspect of minority politics. It is absolutely different from what it was when the coalition deal was made.

A political campaign has just ended, an election has been held. The Democrats party, the minority, having served with and for the Nacionalista-Consolidado party, the majority, in the time of need and having lost or relinquished its block of seats on the band wagon in the meantime, found itself unarmed and forced into a fight with ammunition limited to personalities. The party's reward at the polls is represented by its heavy loss of ground.

The chapter which this election closes does not represent a development in the direction of responsible political parties. The chapter has been a chapter of swamping departures from that form of government. The elemental principle of party platform and campaign issues has been disregarded.

The election removes an anomalous situation in Manila, where the municipal government has been at logger-heads with the insular government due to the fact that the municipal majority was the insular minority. In the Manila city hall and the legislative hall have been opposing camps, each blaming the other for responsibility for every hitch and the general low standard of the city administration. With the insular majority party in power in Manila responsibility is direct and authority coordinated.

One day before the election Senator Osmeña, acting president of the senate, as party leader, issued a statement which, in effect, was a forecast of general victory for his party and coupled with that forecast a pledge of cooperation in the name of constructive progress. The forecast having been fulfilled, the pledge now assumes vital importance, the responsibility being direct for the party for which the acting head of the senate spoke.—*Bulletin*, June 7.

AS TO FITNESS

Dr. Charles Mayo, the eminent American physician and surgeon, in a recent speech, predicted many changes in the human body because of the present peculiar fairs in habits of living and styles of clothing. This distinguished physician, who also is second to none as a psychologist, has grave fears that the women of today will become heavy of body and weak in the legs because of high heels that wither the calves and because of insufficient exercise. Life in the lap of luxury, long hours at the card tables, much riding in automobiles, high heels that deny the natural movement of the leg muscles, and the use of artificial means of physical fitness, graceful form and action.

Now, Dr. Mayo, whose standing and record as a rectifier and savior of physical ills are second to no other physician in the world, must be considered as moderate in his predictions. The eminent doctor said nothing about human arms that are not exercised nor of heads that do no serious thinking, and never allow an original thought to pass through them. The piano saved the arm muscles of a great many women, but the present-day cigar holder and the cock-tail shaker have little effect in developing muscles. But then, perhaps, shuffling cards and steering automobiles may develop a generation of women who have large hands. It may be that the women of the present generation may save the human race by the freedom which they give to the glands of their necks.

The good doctor infers that degenerated calves are inherited which will be bad news for budding football, baseball and golf players. The outlook is exceedingly dark. But still Dr. Mayo does not seem to think that it is worth the organizing of club clubs before the aroused public starts to clamor for insular or federal aid.

Let the "Tale" Go With the Hide

Manufacturing has been brought to a remarkable degree of perfection in this age. But for all its strutting along in the grand manner, it is blenished with a pronounced limp. Its goal in the march of progress is "a standard product at a standard price." The advertising department is strong for this, which prologs the life of the slogan and gives the poets of commerce only fixed factors to deal with: automobiles at fixed prices f. o. b. factories, or hosiery, or shoes. Aye, shoes. There's the rub.

Shoes today illustrate the limp, standard shoes at standard prices. They're just as easy as ever to electotype and advertise, but when it comes to making them . . . well—it's not so easy.

The biggest factor in a pair of shoes until the buyer's feet get into them is leather. Other factors are findings and labor. Findings—eyellets, linings, thread, etc.—have their ups and downs, and labor isn't exactly a fixed quantity, but it is leather, not findings or labor, that is making cost experts turn gray in the shoe factories and causing grim presidents to call special meetings of directors. One might say, Be bold, gentlemen: cut the Gordian knot, raise prices on your shoes. Yes, he might say it, like the carousing sailor who told the owners to launch the ship on the day set, when it wasn't ready to launch, said he would take the responsibility! But having said it, if he found he couldn't get his favorite brand of shoes at the old price he would be seen sneaking around the corner for something cheaper "and just as good."

The manufacturers know this bird—he goes on buyers' strikes and he is Mr. Consuming Public. He has a little knowledge, and it's a dangerous thing; he wants what he wants when he wants it—at the price he got it before! That's the limp in manufacturing, the fixed price. It helps housewives budget husbands' incomes, but it doesn't help a bit with raws. When the housewife goes to market and has to pay a little more for eggs and spinach one day than she paid last week, she buys the eggs and spinach and readily accepts the truth that eggs and spinach have gone up. The egg and spinach markets have, she realizes, fluctuated; evidently eggs and spinach are scarcer or in more demand.

Somehow her budget always makes allowances for eggs and spinach.

But when the same housewife goes down to the Smith Pedemorium to buy a pair of shoes like she bought last year, and finds the price has gone up since last year, is she as nice about it to Mr. Smith as she was to the old woman at the market? She is not. She promptly gives Mr. Smith a piece of her mind and takes her need for shoes and her money to Mr. Brown of the Footwear House. She feels that Mr. Smith, for all the years he has known her and despite his position as a deacon in her church, is actually trying to gouge an excess profit out of her. She should, she thinks, speak to the pastor. In this mood she easily persuades herself (it is a form of blind vengeance for which she will eventually pay) that Brown's shoes, which look like Smith's, are just as good.

Painful corns are eloquent later in correcting her opinion, but meantime Smith's bank balance is no bigger for any money from her—meantime Smith hasn't put anything over on her. No, sir!

Why, the idea! When she asked him about the price of the shoes, he hemmed and hawed and began answering about the cost of leather! As if that had anything to do with shoes! She wasn't buying leather, only shoes.

Smith could keep housewives contented customers if he could standardize the cost of leather as he standardizes the prices of his shoes. He can't, though; in the realm of leather he is Mr. Consumer. He makes shoes, he buys leather with which to make them. Well may his directors meet, well may they ponder long. There are all the shoes, all at advertised prices, and yonder is leather—jumping over the moon.

So has the crisis come in the shoe trade. Pick up any of the trade journals, they are moist with futile lamentations. The shoe manufacturers meet, and a tanner comes to talk to them.

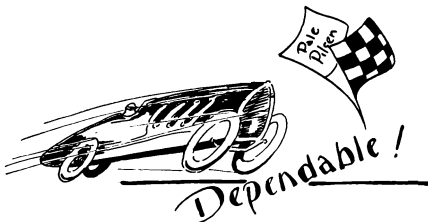
He talks turkey, in the form of cow hides. He tells the manufacturers to be "rational and broad-minded," meaning, of course, to get ready to pay him more for leather! "We ask this from you," he concludes, "we expect and will take nothing else." Like that, he says it, take it or leave it—at his price; and he and his ilk are boosting leather prices persistently in strict accordance with rising prices of hides.

Hides are on the American tariff free list, but the tanner referred to thinks it unpatriotic as well as injudicious for shoe manufacturers to import foreign leathers. He has no patience with such customers, and asserts, what is probably true, that American leathers, calf, kid, sheep and sole, have no rivals in the world. American tanners sell 80% of their enormous output, about 1,800,000 hides monthly, in the United States; and the other 20% they sell

abroad, principally in the Orient. They look to the Orient, Japan, China and the Philippines, as the main field of their future expansion.

At home and abroad, they have an instant market at their own prices for every hide they tan; the tanner referred to above said they were all booked well ahead with orders, and only 1,700,000 sides were counted in the visible supply—a month's demands. Hides have soared in a year from 15 cents a pound to 26 cents, and leather with them; in other words, the principal factor in the manufacturing cost of a pair of shoes has nearly doubled in price within a twelve-month. The tanners smile, the trade groans, smaller and smaller shrinks the margin between costs and profits. It may not be long until Smith has to tell Mrs. Housewife that much as he regrets it the price of shoes is up. Up, that's all.

Of course the simple story is, there are too few cattle in the world. Not for beef, perhaps, but for leather. Unfortunately for shoe manufacturers, ranchers raise cattle for beef and the hides take their chances; the hides are a by-



That's why it is the drink to serve when friends drop in. It has the quality, flavor, and distinction which commends it to those who would practise the art of entertaining.

Pale Pilsen

San Miguel Brewery

product from the packing houses. Added to the unwanted depletion of beef herds, and therefore leather, the whole world has started kicking up its festive heels—in shoes. Russia, for example, is in the world's markets as a big buyer of hides; the peasants are donning shoes. Other countries too, formerly exporting hides, are now turning them into leather and buying more abroad, to make shoes for their herds that formerly went barefoot.

And shod peoples are better shod than ever, which again causes no pessimism in the tanning trade. The tanner who talked so plainly to

the shoe makers, told them Hoover had told him that they were selling America 109 pairs of shoes last year where they only sold her 100 the year before; and Hoover also told him they are making even more shoes this year. It's an election year, mind you, but when a staple commodity like good American shoe leather is as greatly in demand as it is now all over the world, up it goes in spite of warm campaigns on the hustings. Leather is up, and men wise in the trade say it will stay up until more mavericks, a great many more, millions more, are branded on the world's lone prairies.

Remove from fire and turn into baked crust. Beat egg whites stiff, add confectioner's sugar and spread this meringue on top. Return to oven until it is nicely browned. Serve cold.

Coconut Cream Pie

The crust may be made in the way we describe below:

- 1 2 cup shredded coconut
- 3 eggs separated
- 1 2 cup sugar
- 2 cups of scalded milk

Beat the yolks of the eggs and add the sugar and salt. Beat the whites until stiff and then stir in carefully the hot milk. Line a deep pie pan with crust, add filling, and bake until crust is done.

A New Apple Pie

Line a tin with crust. Fill mound-like with sliced tart apples piling them high in the center. Sprinkle with salt, add 3 tablespoons of cold water and cover with an upper crust, making several openings in the center. Bake 30 minutes. Then remove top crust by running a knife between the crusts and lift off top crust. Strew over the apples 1 cup of sugar. Dot over with 2 tablespoons of butter and sprinkle with 1 8 teaspoon of grated nutmeg. Stir carefully to mix ingredients with the apples. Replace top crust. Serve hot with sweetened rich cream.

The Household Searchlight: New Contest Announced

By Mrs. LUCILE KELLY

The cake-baking contest on June 30 enlisted the interest of a hundred women and gratified this department exceedingly. True to our word, we announce another contest this month. It is an essay contest. The conditions are easy. The subject is: *Why I Am Learning to Cook*. On this subject contestants may submit essays of 300 to 500 words, mailing them to *The Household Searchlight*, P. O. Box 1638, Manila, P. I., so as to arrive at the *Journal* office before the end of July. Each essay, to qualify the writer in the contest, must be accompanied by this page of the *Journal* and the name and address of the writer. For the best essay submitted the *Journal* will pay P10 and for the second best P5. The third best will receive honorable mention and the writer will receive the *Journal* free for one year.

Elsewhere on this page we are boxing in the rules, to set them forth more clearly.

First prize in the cake-baking contest, P10, was won by Mrs. Consuelo Garcia, 521 San Marcelino, with a coconut cake.

Second prize, P5, was won by Miss Esther Hemenway, 613 Remedios. Hers was also a coconut cake.

Mrs. Pilar Reyes de Castillo, 389 Hidalgo, won honorable mention with her delectable exhibition cake and is receiving the *Journal* free for one year. All the cakes made many little children of Tondo happy, for they were given to the tots in the crippled children's ward of Mary J. Johnston hospital; and more than the winning cakes went there, many of the contestants donating their cakes too, and good cheer spread through the hospital wards as if a midsummer Christmas had come round.

Mrs. Soña R. de Veyra, Miss Palma, daughter of President Palma of the University, and Miss Alice Maull of Mary J. Johnston hospital were the committee, Mrs. de Veyra kindly acting as chairman. Decisions were hard to make; awards could not go to all, but if at first you don't succeed, try again. So saith the adage.

As we have a pie-baking contest in the offing, we record this month a few excellent recipes. In the art of baking, as in all arts, practice makes perfect.

Lemon Pie

Spread crust, well rolled, into an inverted pie pan and bake to a golden brown. Fill the baked crust with this mixture:

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup cold water
- 1 4 cup lemon juice
- 4 eggs
- 1 grated lemon rind
- 1 2 tablespoon shortening

Mix sugar, water, shortening and grated rind together, then cook until as thick as honey. Beat the four egg yolks and two whites until very light, then add the lemon juice. When this is well mixed, add the hot syrup mixture, stirring all the time. Cook in a double boiler, stirring until thickened. Pour into the baked crust and cover with meringue made of the remaining whites of eggs, adding 4 tablespoons of sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Spread over the filling and set the pie in the oven to brown.

Butterscotch Pie

Cover an inverted pie pan with pastry as in instructions above and bake until light brown

in hot oven.

- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 4 cup flour
- 1 2 cup milk
- 1 2 cup cold water
- 2 eggs
- 3 tablespoons confectioner's sugar
- 1-1 2 tablespoons butter
- 1 2 teaspoon vanilla
- Pinch of salt



Graphic Photo

At the Cake Contest: Mrs. de Veyra sampling Mrs. Castillo's cake, which won honorable mention

Cream the brown sugar and butter together and slightly melt over slow fire. Remove from fire. Beat the egg yolks light. Add alternately flour, milk, water, and salt. Stir this gradually into the butter and sugar mixture and cook in a double boiler, stirring until thick and smooth.

Coffee Cream Pie

- 1 cup milk
- 1 2 cup strong coffee
- 3 4 cup brown sugar
- Few grains salt

(Concluded on page 15)

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THE GOLFER'S EMOTIONS

Give me the highly strung man with self-control, the nervous man who can conquer his nerves.

Of this truth, if it be a truth, American golf can supply some admirable illustrations. There was the late Walter Travis, for instance. When he was playing he looked cold, calm, inscrutable as the Sphinx; there was something positively inhuman about him: yet those who knew him best always declared that he was really wrought up to a high pitch of tension. Then—a still better example—there is Bobby Jones. Here is a highly nervous player who has had to conquer not only his nerves but a fiery temper as well. As we know from his own delightful account of his sensations in *Down the Fairway*, he still longs now and again to throw his clubs about. Yet he is at once a model of outward suavity and a most gallant fighter. I do not believe that there is a golfer alive who suffers more over the game than he does, partly from nervous tension, partly from his own extreme fastidiousness as an artist, which makes him rage inwardly at any stroke not played with perfect art. He has told us that he regularly loses I don't know how many pounds in weight in the course of a Championship. Yet he has conquered himself and he has conquered the world. Had he been placid and lethargic I do not believe he would have accomplished half as much.

Yet another example is a golfer whom I should rate as at least as good a match player as I ever saw—Jerome Travers. He too had to conquer something in himself and has confessed that sometimes his nerves were so "raggedy" that it was all he could do to keep them under control. Yet his frozen calm and his power of pulling matches out of the fire were proverbial: they not only won him many matches but frightened many other people into losing them. If I had to pick out one of Mr. Travers's "temperamental" qualities for praise, it would be his power of putting aside and forgetting. He was never afraid of showing momentarily his annoyance over a bad shot, because he knew so well of himself and knew that he would instantly regain control. But the best example of this power of forgetting was shown in his wrestlings with his wooden clubs at a time when they betrayed him so seriously that he had to drive with an iron from the tee. When I saw him win the Championship at Garden City in 1913 he was constantly trying his driver, losing his lead in consequence, and then putting the peccant driver away again and taking to his iron. Other people might possibly have won while driving with an iron, but they would have had to stick to the iron from first to last. To be able to try those antics and then settle down again, not once but several times, in the course of a match, seemed to me a miracle of concentration, of obliterating from the mind everything but the one hole, nay, the one stroke to be played next.

There is another very great American golfer whose temperament seems to demand some analysis, and that is Walter Hagen: but him I do not profess to understand. Does he feel nervous? I imagine that he does, because I cannot believe that he could rise to such heights if he did not; but I certainly have no evidence to bring forward in support of my views. He impresses one beyond everything else as really enjoying the fight. Because he is a great showman as well as a great match player, he has clearly cultivated this quality in himself for all it is worth, but it must, to begin with, have been a natural one. There are two kinds of fighters: those who actually want to be in the ring and those who will fight bravely when they find themselves there, but would instinctively prefer to keep out of it. The former is the happier class, and Hagen is at the very head of it. With this rejoicing in the battle he seems to have cultivated another quality, that of a more sane philosophy. He has not the point of view of Bobby Jones, as he has not his flawless art. He is always likely to make a bad mistake or two in the course of a round, and accepts them as natural and inevitable, not to be resented,

only to be compensated for. Bobby is always trying to do the best: Hagen tries to do his own best.

—BERNARD DARWIN in the *June Atlantic*.

In a recent symposium gathered by Percival White, consulting engineer of No. 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to determine the requirements for ideal construction, J. A. Kline, managing director of the Automobile Club of Virginia, stated:

"The thing of importance in an automobile covers a great many of your subjects, namely, good engine, good chassis, good brakes, good body, or, in other words, those parts which go to make up a good automobile. After this is once made, the next thing is the important comfortable features that go with it as well as mechanical features that make safety."

Dodge Brothers, *Journal* patrons, assert remarkable forward strides in the construction of their new *Victory Six*. A noiseless body,

the chassis construction rendering the car absolutely quiet while being driven. Body sills are eliminated, the seat bases are built into the chassis.

There is sufficient head-room, leg room, and the seats, of usual width, keep the backbone in a comfortable position. The comfortable angle of the seats and backs, with ample roomness, insure comfort and change of position on long rides.

Straphangers in rush hours are mere amateurs compared to the packing and jolting that natives of Persia, Iraq and Syria experience when they travel in motor trucks across deserts and mountain trails, according to F. A. Kettaneh, managing director of sales of Dodge Brothers cars and Graham Brothers trucks in those countries.

Mr. Kettaneh recently visited the plants of Dodge Brothers in Detroit to gain first hand information on the cars and trucks that he has



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sold for seven years. It was his first visit to America.

"Passengers in our motor lines never expect a cushioned seat," explained Mr. Kettaneh. "They sit with their legs doubled under them, and they usually ride on the bed of the truck. They pay in a bag and in a tin, and if they get a strap to hold it, it's a strap from some of their luggage. In this fashion, they are shaken and bounced over their journey.

"Automobiles are forming the only transportation linking many parts of the country, but they are doing it at a reasonable price. One bus line charges a \$12 fare for a 600 mile trip, and roads are mainly bad, and in my territory, nearly a third the size of the United States, we have only five miles of paved roads."

Despite the discomfort to passengers, owners of trucks do a flourishing business, according to Mr. Kettaneh. The automobile is called the

Friend of the People and it is the ambition of every driver to operate his own truck. Drivers who receive a salary of about \$50 a month all look forward to buying a truck, and jolting passengers some day. Truck driving is one of the highest paid occupations, the average workman receiving a wage of 27 to 30 cents a day.

American built cars form 80 per cent of the registration in Mr. Kettaneh's territory. There are approximately 5,000 cars in Syria, 2,000 in Irak and 6,000 in Persia.

The registration figures in these countries are considered all the more remarkable because of an import duty on passenger vehicles ranging from 15 to 25 per cent, and gasoline prices vary from 44 to 84 cents a gallon. Gasoline for long trips is carried in tanks on the running board, since sources of gasoline supply are sometimes hundreds of miles apart.

HOUSEHOLD SEARCHLIGHT

(From page 13)

- 1 2 cup flaky rice
- 2 eggs
- Vanilla.

Scald 1 cup of milk with the coffee in a double boiler, add sugar and salt and cook a few minutes. Add rice, then beat yolks of eggs and pour a part of the cream filling into them. Mix thoroughly, then add to rest of filling and return to boiler. Cook until thickened. Add a few drops of vanilla and pour into baked pastry shell. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of two eggs beaten stiff with the addition of a few grains of salt and 2 tablespoons of sugar and a few drops of vanilla. The rice acts as a thickening agent as well as adding nutriment and flavor to the pie. It may be omitted if desired; in this case, add 3 tablespoons of flour mixed with a small amount of milk and combined with the scalding coffee and milk. One desires a still richer filling, cream instead of milk can be used, or undiluted evaporated milk with 3 eggs and only 2 tablespoons of flour.

Peach Butterscotch Pie

Make a pastry shell and also a round piece of extra pastry just about the size of the bottom of the pie pan. Allow 6 tablespoons of shortening to 1-1 2 cups of flour and 1 teaspoon of baking powder and 1 teaspoon of salt. Bake in the usual way. Simmer as many halved peaches (canned ones will do) as are needed to cover the bottom of the pie in a cup of golden syrup until they are clear. This will take about 10 minutes. Make the butterscotch filling as follows:

Melt 1 2 cup of shortening in an agate pan. Add 1 2 cup of flour very carefully so that it is smoothly blended. Add the cup of syrup that was used for cooking the peaches together with 1-1 2 cups of hot water, 2 tablespoons of molasses and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. Cook until well smoothed and thickened. After removing from the stove add the yolks of 2 eggs, well beaten.

Four about 1 4 of the filling into the pie shell, put in the canned peaches, place the pastry round on top of them, and add the remainder of the butterscotch filling. Cover with sweetened whipping cream just before serving.

Pie Crust

Success in pie-baking depends upon success with the crust. It should be light, flaky and rich and always baked to a delicate golden brown. If it is tough, soggy or half-baked it is a failure and the pie a failure too. This is the way I teach my students to make pie crust: First, I measure out one cup of flour, then sift and measure it again. Add 1 4 teaspoon of salt, mixing well. Then measure out 1 3 cup of shortening. I use vegetable lard, never butter, as butter tends to toughen pie crust. I cut the shortening into the flour with two knives until it is of the consistency of coarse meal; then I measure and add 1 4 cup of milk, either fresh or sterilized natural. I never use evaporated milk in making pie crust unless I dilute it half and half. Stir in the milk and put the mixture on the ice until it is thoroughly chilled. While it is cooling, I generally mix the filling and by the time the filling is ready the paste is cold. I then take the paste from the

RULES OF THE ESSAY CONTEST

1. Subject: Why I Am Learning to Cook.
2. Length of essays, 300 to 500 words.
3. Essays must be submitted with this page of the "Journal" to reach the office before the end of July. Each must bear the full name and address of the contestant, so as to be properly catalogued.
4. An impartial committee will read the essays and award the prizes: For the best, \$10; for the second best, \$5; for the third best, mention in the "Journal" and a free subscription for a year.

icebox and place it on a floured board, very gently rolling the paste out to the required size. I never hurry pie crust and never bear down hard with the rolling pin. I always roll it out with rather quick light strokes. If the crust is too hard and stiff after coming off the ice I let it stand just a moment and then roll it carefully and it soon loses its stiffness. For tiptop results it is best to make pie crust the day before it is used. After making it, put it in a bowl and place it in the icebox, being sure to cover it well. Properly cared for, it will keep

several days and bits left over will keep until made into tarts or something similar. Never stretch a crust when putting it into the pans. Always roll to the required size and place loosely in the pan. If you use two crusts, the bottom one should be wet around the edge with cold water so that the edges of the two may be pressed tightly together.

If a baked crust is required (as in some of the recipes above), the rolled-out dough should be placed in an inverted pan and edge pressed firmly down on the edge of the pan. Frick the crust with the tines of a fork or the edge of a knife before baking so it will not blister or puff.

One thing to remember is that if you are using stewed fruit in pies it should be perfectly cold or the filling will soak through the crust and make it soggy. To brown the top of a crust nicely brush over with egg yolk mixed with a little milk and it will bake to a most attractive brown. When taking from the oven use a wire rack so that the air may circulate freely. In this way the bottom will always remain dry.

Discoveries and Inventions: Culinary

First of all, a very compact little box for menus and recipes. It is of wood, 8 inches long and 4-1 2 inches high, covered with a green cloth which is washable. There are 250 cards for recipes and 25 index cards. There is a lid which fastens securely so that the cards will not become soiled. The price is \$1.75. If you are interested, write me and I shall be glad to tell you where to get them—or to get one for you.

We tested out a delicious jello by using gelatine and soft drinks. Making the jello the usual way, instead of fruit juices we used soft drinks; and it really was the most delicious dish we have tasted in a long time.

We have also been experimenting with various lacquers for the kitchen. We found one in a local hardware store which is more than excellent for the kitchen table. Many women have found that oil cloth and the usual paint is not sufficient for the hard wear that cooks give our kitchen tables. After a couple of letters asking us if we knew of anything, we decided as long as we didn't we would find one. We experimented with three, and found one to be very good. It has been on the table a month and is as hard as glass, easily cleaned, and even an occasional rather sharp bearing down with a knife has not marred it any. It will, I believe, last a long time and is much less expensive than oil cloth or paint, which soon peels. Try it, you will find it will stop another leak in the household accounts.

Any questions about these we will, of course, be very glad to answer. If you have any kitchen troubles, let us know and we will try and help solve them for you.

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Port Area

Health Among 1776 Manila Workmen

As a result of the workmen's compensation law which took effect June 11, Dr. W. H. Waterous and Dr. L. Z. Fletcher were called upon to make a thorough physical examination of 1776 workmen employed by 11 American corporations. Here are the tabulated results:

Poor vision.....	25
Cataracts.....	15
Strabismus.....	7
Conjunctivitis.....	4
Trachoma.....	1
Perforated ear drums.....	16
Otitis media.....	48
Sinusitis.....	88
Ozoenal rhinitis.....	20
Enlarged turbinates.....	2
Carious teeth.....	152
Tonsillitis.....	70
Nasal polyp.....	17
Valvular heart disease.....	70
Myocarditis.....	5
Hypertthyroidism.....	18
Adenitis.....	8
Arthritis.....	2
Asthma.....	2
Chronic bronchitis.....	53
Epididymitis.....	5
Osteomyelitis.....	5
Epilepsy.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	66
Varicocele.....	89
Hydrocele.....	10
Hernia.....	42
Leprosy.....	2
Undescended testicles.....	24
Skin diseases.....	30
Syphilis.....	5
Hemorrhoids.....	3
Varicose veins.....	2
Finger amputation.....	5
Injuries.....	7
Lipoma.....	1
Total defective physically.....	918
Percentage defective physically almost.....	52

Congested conditions conducive of more serious trouble, even tuberculosis, are in evidence in otitis media (inflammations of the ear), sinusitis and rhinitis, and chronic bronchitis; and these

leprosy were discovered, but this stubborn disease is so difficult of transmittal that its incidence among the inhabitants of Manila, low as it is, is exaggerated in importance by popular dread of it. At the same time, three cases among 1776 workmen are more than should be expected, given the vigilance of the health service. There is strong probability that germs infections may be caused by inhaling the leprosy

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four ailments claim more than 11-1.2% of the examined individuals: inflammation of the ear, 2-3.4%; sinusitis, 5%; rhinitis, 1%; chronic bronchitis, 3%.

The instances of tuberculosis reported include only active pulmonary tuberculosis. Diagnosis was made stethoscopically and in every case corroborated by the x-ray. Other individuals manifesting chronic healed tuberculosis were not included in the count.

Of late years the question of focal infection has assumed an increasingly important position in pathology. Included in this list are infected teeth, sinusitis, tonsillitis, and chronic otitis media. The high incidence of valvular heart disease among the workmen examined is undoubtedly due to the incidence of untreated focal infections. Valvular heart disease, a con-

from a leper. Children, born clean to leper parents, contract the disease if left to live with their parents, and breathing the infected air may be the means of it. Therefore lepers employed among other men are a source of danger. There were six more leper suspects who have not been definitely proved to be lepers.

Varicocele and hydrocele are examples of groin troubles from which rupture may easily come, through overstrain. Varicocele is a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord, hydrocele is a dropsy of the scrotum, hernia is a rupture. Risks involved in lifting, shifting and carrying burdens would be great among the men afflicted with one or more of these three ailments.

The danger from hernia in workmen lies in the incarceration of a loop of intestine distending through the opening of the sac and subsequent strangulation of the gut. This condition offers great hazard to life, unless immediately operated it is generally fatal. Varicocele and hydrocele are of course direct predisposing factors in the production of hernia. They affect 8% of the men examined, or about one in every twelve.

Dr. Waterous and Dr. Fletcher made very painstaking examinations of the workmen and had the aid of an x-ray laboratory and the latest conveniences and instruments. Their data are reliable and the *Journal* appreciates the opportunity to furnish its readers a survey of conditions of health among Manila workmen which perhaps surpasses any other on a broad scale ever made in the islands: the nearly 2,000 workmen are of many classes, engaged in many different occupations. Naturally the discoveries made led to many medicinal, dietary and surgical corrections tending to restore the treated men to normal physical fitness and retain them in their jobs. In other words, much was done that many modern cities now regularly undertake to do through agencies of their own. To inadequate nourishment may be traced the origin of many of the ailments.

The *Journal*, to turn to the legal aspect of the workmen's compensation law, requested the opinions of several leading attorneys of Manila. One such opinion is in hand at this writing (July 2), when it is necessary to close the forms for the press. If others are received later, space will be given them next month. The following opinion is from Benj. S. Ohnick of the firm of Ohnick and McFie:

"I have not had occasion to give any considerable study or consideration to this act, and at this time may make only some general observations. It is apparent that with this act, as with all similar legislation, legal questions and *infringements* concerning the applicability of its provisions to particular facts will arise. With these, I presume, you are not concerned.

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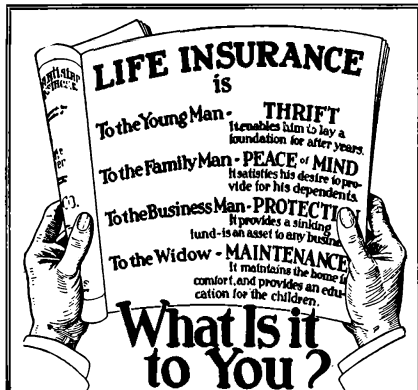
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Taking 1% as 18 individuals, it is seen that more than 3-1.2% are acutely tubercular, 8-1.2% have bad teeth (known to be the source of serious maladies), 4% have infected tonsils (another fertile source of more serious ailments), 4% have diseased hearts.

dition in which one or several of the heart valves do not close tightly, and permit a regurgitation of blood, constitutes a serious menace to health in times of stress; as, for instance, in pneumonia and other intercurrent infections.

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"Legislation of this character is essentially the product of industrialism. For the employee engaged in extra-hazardous or hazardous work it was intended to do away with the doctrines of negligence and contributory negligence, assumption of risks incident to employment, the fellow-servant rule, and to afford to the employee and his dependents more or less speedy care and compensation, and at the same time obviate the necessity for costly and lengthy court proceedings to determine the existence or nonexistence of liability. For the employer, against whom verdicts for injuries were ordinarily seemingly excessive, it prescribed a method of determining reasonable compensation without the vexation and expense of court proceedings, by which the employee, if successful, did not benefit to the full extent, and which in any event was not conducive to pleasant relations between the employer and the employee.

"From an economic and humanitarian standpoint it appeared proper that industry should bear the burden and expense of injuries sustained by employees engaged in hazardous employment as a necessary concomitant of the industry. The community found sufficient justification in the enactment of these compulsory compensation laws, through its interest in the lives, security and welfare of those engaged in industrial pursuits.

"One might question, as I do, the necessity of such legislation at this time in this jurisdiction, where industrial activities are comparatively small and where disputes between employers and employees who may have been the victims of calamities in industry seemingly are negligible. In these islands there has been very little court litigation between employee and employer over matters involving injuries contracted in the course of employment. Ordinarily in such cases, particularly as applied to those employers having large gross incomes, compensation has been allowed and adjusted amicably. I hardly believe that it can be said that there exists any unfavorable experience in the industrial relationship between employers and employees in this jurisdiction which now necessitates a work-

men's compensation law. However, the wisdom of such legislation is for the law makers. Their action might be anticipatory.

"Concerning the validity of the workmen's compensation law, personally I am of decided opinion that the same, as constructed, is repugnant to the due process of law and equal protection of the law clauses of the Bill of Rights contained in the organic law of these islands and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void.

"In enactment of the workmen's compensation act it would appear that the legislators lost sight of the fundamental consideration which, generally, is the underlying basis for such legislation, that is, protection against the hazards of industry. The proposition upon which compulsory compensation ordinarily should be founded, as I perceive, is the existence of the element of hazard inherent in the occupation. A wide discretion undoubtedly should be, and is, accorded to the legislature in designating the particular industries or employment which are deemed by it to be of that hazardous character which requires protection. If there exist any possible grounds upon which a particular employ-

ment could be deemed to be inherently or essentially hazardous, then it is within the province of the Legislature to so declare and make provisions therefor. When, however, the legislature wholly disregards the existence or nonexistence of hazard and attempts to impose liability, without fault, upon all private employers whose gross income exceeds ₱40,000 per annum, and exempts those whose gross income is less than that sum, the classification to me is unnatural and arbitrary, and oversteps the bounds of constitutional limitations. I believe that no courts of respectable authority yet have gone so far as to say that compulsory compensation for injuries may be enforced in all cases of employment regardless of negligence, regardless of hazard, and regardless of character. While it has been held that the number of employees engaged in an industry might be utilized as a factor in determining whether or not a particular industry is, or is not hazardous, or should, or should not be provided for by remedial legislation, to my mind, gross income of the employer alone has no relation to the subject and is not sufficient.

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"Why should occupations concededly not hazardous in character be included? Why should a professional firm, for instance, having an income of \$40,000 be required to pay when a like firm, whose income is only \$39,000 be exempt? Why should the employer in the first instance be protected, and not so in the latter? Why should a stenographer in a law office receive compensation, and a mechanic in a machine shop be denied the same, simply because of the gross amount of income of the employer? Why should an employee of one firm, for instance, doing the same identical work as an employee of another concern, under the same situation and circumstances, be denied the protection which is afforded to the latter by reason of the gross income of his employer? Illustrations might be multiplied, all of which demonstrate to me at least, that the classification is wholly unreasonable.

"As another incident of this particular act, it might be noted that private enterprise is required to pay employees whose weekly wages do not exceed \$42.00, while the government is exempted from paying all those whose wages exceed \$800 per year, or approximately \$15.00 per week. The Government evidently is more interested in seeing that the private employee is cared for and compensated than those employed directly by the Government. We must presume that the lives, safety and health of government employees are not so valuable as those under private employment.

"Upon the foregoing considerations, I am of the opinion that the Workmen's Compensation Act is unconstitutional.

"Difficulties in the enforcement of the act which might be encountered cannot readily be

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foreseen. Experience only may determine the ease of enforcement. I regard the Bureau of Labor as a total misfit in the act.

"I do not believe that the act is capable of amendment. If a workmen's compensation act is advisable, then I should say that it should be made applicable only to those industries to which attaches some probable degree of hazard that may reasonably be considered to be inherent in the designated industries. Compulsory government or other industrial insurance should be required as a prerequisite to engaging in those industries and an industrial insurance commission should be created to administer the fund. The employer upon paying his insurance as an incident of business, then would be relieved of further responsibility in the premises, and the government itself, exercising its interest and concern for the well-being of its workers, could do full justice through its commission."

been invited into Datu Matabalao's house, the customary feast had been served, and all had been finally arranged. The feud was over, and Datu Hadji Matabalao and Datu Sinsuat sat, made up, and arranged the details. Datu Sinsuat didn't relish the idea of parting with \$3,000, but he was made to realize, through the medium of fables spun to suit the occasion by the proposers, that blue blood comes high even in these days of democracy; and he finally underwrote the figure.

Then what a wedding there was! Its like was never known, even of old, and the ceremonies lasted three days. The groom was conveyed up the river in a flotilla of vintas, decorated in the gorgeous Moro colors—some made to resemble carabao, others crocodiles, others the python, the cobra, etc., and all firing salvos of lantakas, giant firecrackers and the like, with the throbbing agongs constantly sounding. (Truth to tell, there was a lot of pagan Chinese business in this fluvial hubbub, the scaring of devils away and the frightening of evil spirits.) Hadji Ibrahim was there, in the biggest vinta of all, and he, a Mohammedan cleric of the highest rank, so stubborn in the faith that the tail of his vinta rudder stands forward, or upstream—just opposite to the rudder on a Christian craft!

Hadji Ibrahim led the flotilla, exhausting the Koran with his prayers for the young couple. And there eight panitias staged an impromptu competition in reciting the folk-songs and sagas. One was a song of the vanquishing of the British, the wiping out of their trading post; and all were songs of tribal victories.

Moros abstain from wine when it is red, but the old songs and the agongs, the tomtoms and the war dances, are quite enough to heat the blood.

The groom alighted at the bride's house, and men bore him ashore on a palanquin, whilst a retinue of bucks preceded him, in the terrifying antics of the Moro sword dance. At last Datu Udin was at Rakma's door, and the panitias purified him, anointing his hands and feet, and one, the most venerable, led him for-

Datu Matabalao's Daughter Rakma Brings Cotabato Peace

Allah is great, say the Moros, the Mohammedan hordes of the southern Philippines, who, in tight silk breeches and gay roundabouts, for three centuries ago those engaged in killing Christians with their deadly kris, barungs and kamplangs, blessed by their preachers or holymen, the *panitias*, and, in the absence of Christians, in carving one another. Allah, however, is great, and there will now be peace in Moroland—at least in Cotabato, the richest and largest province—where the kris has been buried and the agong stilled or tuned to the happy means of love. In short, a long feud has ended between the Sinsuats and the Matabalao, the Capulets and the Montagues of Cotabato, in the marriage of Datu Sinsuat's son, Datu Udin, to Datu Matabalao's winsome daughter, Rakma.

The feud was bloodier than the classic one in Shakespeare, and turned out happier—so far. Of course there are great risks to the episode yet, for instead of dying the young protagonists have been married. Anything may happen now; divorce more abrupt than a Reno decree... anything. Still, Datu Sinsuat has paid the dowry to Rakma, \$3,000, and it's pretty certain he will try hard to keep it in the family. Why talk of rain while the sun shines?

With the Sinsuats and the Matabalao, it was this way:

Datu Sinsuat, as his name plainly implies, has mingled with the blue blood of his Malay mother the vulgar blood of his Chinese father, or maybe his Chinese grandfather, so his nobility is scotched; but, making up for this in a way, he is in favor with the American government and is reputed the richest datu in all Cotabato. Money talks, official position talks too, and Sinsuat is a special assistant of the provincial governor.

On the other hand, Datu Matabalao is only the municipal district president of his town, Subparang, and elected by the people. Having the privilege and failing to choose him, they would hear from it; so they voted for him, and attended his feasts. There's no hint of a Chinese mercantile fortune in his name, and, according to his claims, the Moros always keeping careful

records of these things, he is a direct descendant from the Arab Sariph Kabansuan, who, tradition says, introduced Mohammedanism into Cotabato in the 14th century. Datu Matabalao is also unique in other ways. For instance, he has but one wife, while his rank entitles him to a well-stocked harem. And then, copping all, he and his wife and all their children have made the toilsome pilgrimage to Mecca and have thus all earned the hierarchical title of *hadji*. Datu Hadji Matabalao it is, really.

Long and haggard was the feud between the spurious datu and the true, and Cotabato folk thought it would never end until both families were exterminated. Then, out of a clear sky, came the announcement that the young Datu Hadji Udin was to wed the lovely Rakma. Proposers had been sent, they had




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ward by the right hand. As they moved forward, the old pandits offered counsel to Datu Udin, admonishing him to be a good and faithful husband to Rakma. In the improvised poems—every man in this land is a poet born—Rakma's praises had been hymned, and in delicate cadences the groom had been advised to emulate the loamy hee, taking nectar from the rose without destroying its beauty, and not like the rude wind, seizing upon it and scattering its petals.

Now they have entered Rakma's house, where she waits in silken finery.

The panditas lead Udin three times around her, then, with his right hand, he touches her nude breasts. This is like the Christian ceremony of the ring, the evidence of wedlock. Twenty women and twenty men were standing by as witnesses, with lighted candles. When Udin touched Rakma's breasts, the witnesses passed the candles to the most distinguished guests of honor, Governor Gutierrez and Sultan sa Maguinanao, who distinguished them to signify that devils and evil spirits had all been vanquished and that happiness and prosperity would attend the union. Three days later, Datu Udin took Rakma to his father, Datu Sinsuat, who gave her the promised P3,000—feeling the while that he was another step above his plebeian ancestry. So there is peace in the valley, peace in the hills. Rakma's patrician beauty brought it.

For this story the Journal is indebted to the *Philippine Free Press*.—Ed.

C. W. FRANKS ON LEAVE

C. W. Franks, secretary to the governor general, left Manila July 7 on the transport *Grant* for five months' leave in the United States, after which he will return to Manila with Mrs. Franks, who has been for some time in Seattle with their daughters, Miss Sarah Margaret and Miss Tommy, who are taking their college work there.

Carrying the Cross from Laguna to the Pacific

Franciscans Evangelize Southeastern Luzon: Eleventh Paper



Old Woodcut Mining in Camarines

In April we journeyed with the first Franciscans in their evangelization of Laguna de Bay, and in May we turned aside to behold them as ardent agriculturists establishing the coffee industry in the Philippines. This month we go on with them to more missions in southeastern Luzon, after visiting San Pablo, the only town in old Batangas (though it is now in Laguna) they administered. As to Batangas province, "to the conversion of this province Friars Esteban Ortiz and Juan de Porras were designated in 1578, who founded the town of Balayan and some others, which afterwards were ceded to other orders for their administration." The town of Balayan, dating from 1578, bears the name of the ancient province, now changed to Batangas.

San Pablo. Augustinians founded this town, which was turned over by them to the Franciscans only in 1794, and the Augustinians built the church, a very old one, which Fray Pelegrin Prosper renovated in 1840. The chapel is by Fray Andres Cabrera, 1796, who also constructed

important public works including the stone bridge over the Malambog river, while Prosper bridged the Malaoonot in 1853, the town bearing the general expense and Prosper paying the master craftsmen. Mount Cristobal, or Malabayat, is a magnificent peak in the vicinity only second to Mount Banahaw. It is sacred to the Franciscans as the penitential refuge of Fray Francisco Solier, 1605-1675, who had great fame in the church of the period, and an evangelist



Old Woodcut This first railroad train in the Philippines connected with the horsecars at Tondo and ran to Malabon

career of 21 years in the Philippines. Early in this career he was vicar of Santa Clara convent, and among his parishes were Santa Ana de Sapa, Mauban, Sampaloc and Paete. The last three years of his life were spent as a wandering penitent on the mighty slopes of San Cristobal.

In this month's excursion we shall meet no other grand characters such as he, save Plasencia, Oropesa and others whose acquaintance we have already made; and we shall journey rapidly from town to town in a very beautiful and very peaceful land, the bishopric of Nueva Cáceres,

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created in 1595 and named by the governor and captain general Don Francisco de Sande. About a year ago the *Journal* devoted the bulk of an entire issue to this region, particularly for the benefit of travelers, resident and visiting; to journey through this region is one of the most delightful outings imaginable. But having journeyed slowly and informatively then, now we hasten through the Franciscan towns, jotting down merely the essential data.

Naga. Capital of Camarines Sur, home of Judge Robert E. Manly, provincial host par excellence, seat of the bishopric, and the metropolis of Bikolandia. Founded in 1578 by Frs. Pablo de Jesus and Bartolomé Ruiz. The church is old, but Huerta does not give the date of it; the annual fiesta attracts thousands of devoted Catholics from all parts of the islands but especially from the Bikol region, believed often to have been blessed by the celebrated shrine.

Nabua. Alonso Gimenez, Augustinian friar accompanying the Spanish conquistadores Goiti and Salcedo into this region in 1571-72, found Bornean chieftains ruling five neighboring rancherías: Lupá, Capobán, Bua, Fr. Nabua (the heart of the coconut), Binoyano and Sabang; and during the little time he had he preached the faith of Christ and baptized some of the

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and Ruiz, 1578, but no records of the first parish priest. Separated from Nabua in 1683. Patron, San Antonio de Padua. Fr. Diego de la Cruz built a masonry church in 1727, which burned in 1841, and Fr. Tomás de Alfara built the new one.

Milaor. Founded in 1585. Patron, San José. Frs. Juan del Sacramento and José de

the scattered rancherías together for the purpose, and seeking the best sites available. Wherever they can, they establish infirmaries and hospitals. The work of these Franciscans was of course the forerunner of the now well organized public health service.

Ligmanan. First missionaries, 1580; separated from Quipayo, 1586. Up to 1851 communication with other towns was entirely by water, but in that year Fray Bernardino Melendreras "opened a road communicating with the capital and other towns situated to the east, and at the same time directed the construction of four wooden bridges and one stone bridge along this road and providing a shorter route for the mails which had theretofore gone by the river." This is mentioned as a typical achievement of the friars in the building of roads and bridges. America is doing much the same now, but only in the special provinces; as in Kalina, where a new road to the capital has been built largely by voluntary labor, which the friars were always able to secure. Fray Pascual de la Cruz built the church, 1730; but the earlier one, also of masonry, dated from 1599.

Canaman. First missionaries, 1578. Frs. de Jesus and Ruiz, separated from Naga, 1599 or earlier. The first stone church was built in 1659 by Fray Acasio de la Concepción, but the present one, of brick, dates only from 1842 and was rebuilt by Fray Romualdo de Madrides in 1845 and extensively repaired in 1853 by Fray Juan Ontiveros. "In this church the images of San Roque and San Vicente are venerated par-

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Manila.

chiefs and members of their families, erecting a rural shrine at Lupá, which then took the name, from the cross, Antacodos. In 1578, the Franciscans de Jesus and Ruiz united the five rancherías into the town of Nabua, where they erected a timber church; but this and several others built successively of timber burned down, so that the masonry one dates only from 1698, being the work of Fray Gonzalo de San Bernardino and Fray Acasio de la Concepción, dedicated to the Santa Cruz.

Bua. One of the first four towns founded by de Jesus and Ruiz in 1578; on flooded lands at first, then transferred to the present site. Wooden churches served until 1676, or for the matter of a century, and in 1698 Fray Tomás Calda built one with stone foundations which a baguio blew down in 1706, so that the masonry church dates from the first decade of the 18th century only. (The reader must bear in mind the revolutions at the close of the 20th century, during which many churches were either destroyed or greatly damaged that were in prime condition when Huerta wrote in 1865. As the *Journal* has no practical means of ascertaining the state of these ancient edifices now, it can only be said that either a church still in daily use or a church in ruins will be found where Huerta places churches of permanent materials; and of course the ruins will be more picturesque and quite as fascinating as the others.)

Quipayo. By de Jesus and Ruiz again, 1578. Patroness, N. S. de la Concepción until 1659; then and since, San Roque. Church of stone and brick, 1616, by Fray Francisco Gaviria.

Minalabag. Forgotten Franciscans founded this town about 1580-83 at a place called Inguan which was frequently flooded, so that the town was soon removed to the present site. The church of timber and stone foundations burned in 1732, and another of stone with timber dimensions burned in 1831 together with the parish house and a great part of the town. The new church was then built by Frs. Francisco Molinero and Juan de Toledo.

Iraga. Formerly *Iraga*, meaning owners of much land, "which name was taken because its rulers were actually possessors of much territory." Evangelization effected by de Jesus

la Virgin built a masonry church in 1735 which burned down in 1740, and was replaced by the one built by Fr. Francisco de los Santos in 1848. Of many towns established in this region the friars speak particularly of the bad climate, moist lowlands, etc., making the region unhealthful; but this never seems to deter them in their work, for they go on founding towns, gathering

Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle Off to San Pedro



VICE ADMIRAL
SUMNER E. W. KITTELLE, U.S.N.

Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Sumner E. W. Kittelle left Manila late in June for the admiral's new station at San Pedro, where he will be in command, after two years at Cavite as commandant of the 16th U. S. naval district. Their children who were with them in the Philippines accompanied them to America. There the family can be frequently together, for there are other children already in school there—otherwise Admiral Kittelle said he would be content to spend the rest of his days in the Philippines, *these islands he had learned to love.*

Under his command Cavite boomed as a naval station. Work proceeding under Lieutenant R. R. Yeats as engineer officer, a modern hospital rose on the site of the old one and modern quarters for the staff were built. Many improvements were also made in the yards and on the docks and at Olongapo. The station was equal to the emergency when the marines for China were landed.

Admiral Kittelle had a proper conception of the real importance of the insular naval stations, and when given the money he believed in using it. His dynamic character made him many friends and admirers here and he and Mrs. Kittelle were the recipients of many honors prior to their departure. The islands wish them like success at San Pedro.

ticularly by the parishioners, who attribute to them many marvelous works."

Buhi. Meaning, *escape from danger.* "Before the coming of the Spaniards, a numerous family dwelt on a small mountain called Lignon between Albay Viejo and the town of Cagsawa, obtaining water for their necessities from a spring where there was such a malignant snake that his repeated and venomous strikes were carrying off the family one by one, until only two brothers were left. This is the tradition. These brothers fled from the place and established themselves on a mountain called Rigout, a small ridge between the towns of Malinao and Polangui. Here they gathered others around them and established the town of Buhi." Frs. de Jesus and Ruiz came to Buhi in 1578 and converted the inhabitants, but "on January 4, 1641, a day memorable for the eruption of all the volcanoes then known in this archipelago at the same hour, in Camarines a great mountain inhabited by infidels was submerged, and in its place appeared a beautiful lake, to whose borders the people of Buhi were attracted by the benefits of which they had reported; and since that time it has been known as Laguna (lake) de Buhi." This is inerely one more miracle in the age of faith; they were miracles because they were believed to be such; and the chroniclers in the monasteries were glad to record them, and the missionaries in the rude provinces pleased to be reinspired by them. In this age they are nothing but natural phenomena, but this age is different. Buhi had only wooden churches until 1730, when Fray Jose de la Cerda built a stone one dedicated Christmas eve, 1735. Patron, San Antonio de Padua.

Sañgay. This mission was founded in 1648, but there was no regular minister until 1690, when Fray Pedro Perona was sent there. When Huerta wrote in 1865 there was no permanent church building, and perhaps there is none today. "All the houses are very miserable."

Lupi. First missionary, "the fervent zealot Fray Juan de la Hoz," 1701. Separated from Ligmanan, 1726. "The church, dedicated to our glorious protomartyr of Japan, San Pedro Bautista, is of bamboo and nipa, very miserable, as is also the parish house." Thus Huerta in 1865 and thus, doubtless, the visitor's investigations today.

Manguirin. A queer story, which we shall translate from Huerta's pages: "This mission was commenced in 1701, at which time the indefatigable zealot Fray Matias de Valdesoto planted the tree of the Cross, here as well as in many other rancherías on high Mount Isaroc. On February 4, 1733, the order to nominate a *gobernadorcillo* was issued, and in 1754, because of seven religious having been ill at this station, five of them dying; it was decided to transfer the town to a site called Himuragat, which was done by Fray Esteban Gascuena in 1756; but in the following year, 1757, all the parishioners abandoned their priest and went up into the moun-

tain. Here they remained until 1762, when Fray Antonio Bisquer reunited them into a pueblo on the condition that he would settle them once more at the old site of Manguirin, which he did."

Here is the Filipino's love of home, together with the early friars' adaptability to circumstances, and their willingness to face all dangers, even those of plagues intense enough to carry away five out of a group of seven. The disease was probably malaria. When Huerta wrote Manguirin had no permanent church building. **Tigaon.** Fray Matias de Maldesoto established this mission in 1701 and the first parish priest was Fray Antonio Tadeo Morales, stationed there in 1729. When Huerta wrote there was no permanent church building.

Goa. From the famous Christian citadel, Goa in India. Established by Fray Matias de Valdesoto, 1707, first minister, Fray Juan Calala, 1729. When Huerta wrote there was no permanent church building. The first church was of course dedicated to San Francisco the Seraph, but in 1812 the patroness was N. S. de la Purisima Concepcion.

Next month's excursion will be another day in this same journey through Camarines and Tayabas.

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN
San Juan Heights Addition



May was another good month. All totals in 1928 have been over the million peso mark with January over two million pesos. The following are figures, January to May inclusive, for the past five years: 1924, P5,337,373; 1925, P6,011,542; 1926, P5,469,699; 1927, P4,817,846; 1928, P7,311,246.

Sales City of Manila

	April, 1928	May, 1928
Binondo.....	P 244,500	P 99,750
San Nicolas.....	327,000	—
Tondo.....	74,025	58,220
Sta. Cruz.....	344,833	150,962
Sampaloc.....	49,056	208,246
San Miguel.....	14,280	—
Quiapo.....	49,316	461,500
Sta. Mesa.....	10,800	24,200
Sta. Ana.....	102,582	16,150
Pandacan.....	27,500	—
Paco.....	107,350	54,500
Malate.....	68,000	63,067
Ermita.....	129,050	47,984
Intramuros.....	28,000	64,500

P1,276,579 P1,276,579

	May 1928	June 1928
Binondo.....	P 99,750	—
San Nicolas.....	—	P 18,000
Tondo.....	58,220	56,556
Sta. Cruz.....	150,962	234,065
Sampaloc.....	208,246	52,001
San Miguel.....	—	51,500
Quiapo.....	461,500	19,300
Sta. Mesa.....	24,200	1,632
Sta. Ana.....	16,150	193,475
Pandacan.....	27,500	1,757
Paco.....	54,500	49,028
Malate.....	63,067	71,410
Ermita.....	47,984	60,767
Intramuros.....	64,500	—

P1,276,579 P809,491

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—Lord Byron in "The Island."

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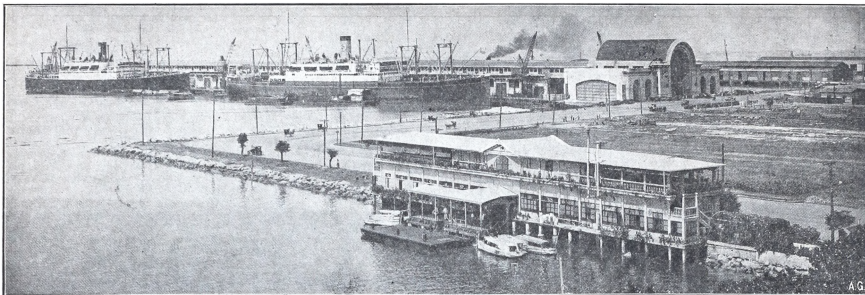
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And lap me in delight."

—Charles Sprague's "To My Cigar."



SHIPPING REVIEW

By J. E. GARDNER, Jr.
Arthur General Agent,
THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY



As the 1927-28 sugar season is practically finished, the volume of cargo exported from the Philippines during May shows a distinct decrease, there being a total of 111,182 tons as against 148,832 tons exported the previous month. Other cargo, however, is moving freely, shipments of cigars and desiccated coconut being especially good.

The Associated Steamship Lines have recently voted to increase rates 10% effective January 1, 1929. This increase is due primarily to the excessive increases in cost of handling, due to the recently enacted Workmen's Compensation Act.

That Manila will continue to increase in importance as a shipping port is evidenced by recent announcements from various steamship lines covering new tonnage now building or contemplated. The Canadian Pacific Railway

Company have announced that they are proceeding with the construction of a new liner to replace the *Empress of Australia* in the trans-pacific service. This vessel will be similar to the *Empress of Canada*, but various improvements will be worked in construction, making her even a finer vessel. This will enable the Canadian Pacific to have fortnightly sailings from Manila.

The Hamburg-America Line are building five combined freight and passenger vessels which will be single screw, diesel motor ships, with a speed of 14 knots. They will have a cargo capacity of 10,000 tons. These ships are intended for the Germany-Far East run and are expected to reduce the time between Hamburg and Manila to 43 days.

The N. Y. K. have three fine passenger vessels now under construction in Japan, to be completed during 1929, for the San Francisco-Hongkong trans-pacific service. They will be 560 feet long, 16,500 gross tons and will have accommodations for 200 first class passengers, 100 second class and 400 steerage. While no definite announcement has been made that Manila will be included as a port of call, there seems to be a good possibility that this will materialize.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of May, 1928: To China and Japan ports, 13,430 tons, with a total of 42 sailings, of which 7,365 tons were

carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 22,538 tons with 12 sailings, of which 15,066 tons were carried in American bottoms with 8 sailings; to Pacific coast for transhipment 2,842 tons with 10 sailings, of which 2,768 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; to Atlantic coast 51,157 tons with 13 sailings, of which 12,174 tons were carried in American bottoms with 3 sailings; to European ports 20,225 tons with 18 sailings, of which 175 tons were carried in American bottoms; with 7 sailings; to Australian ports 990 tons with 3 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; or a grand total of 111,182 tons with 67 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 37,548 tons with 12 sailings.

Passenger traffic as a whole during the month of May showed a decrease over that of April, there being a total of 2,400 passengers, all classes, departing from the Philippines; however, steerage passengers to Honolulu during the month showed a decided increase, there being 1,258 traveling during May while 618 traveled during April. First figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage: To China and Japan 162-318; to Pacific coast 60-562; to Honolulu 4-1258; to Straits Settlements 11-14; to Mediterranean ports 10-1.

SHIPPING PERSONALS

Captain T. A. Ensor, who is relieving A. G. Henderson of the Manila office, has been elected vice-president of the Roosevelt Steamship Agency, Inc.

N. V. Carlson, Accountant for The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, joined the ranks of the benedicts when he took Miss Mary Stoller of Kansas City as his bride on July 2. We extend best wishes to them both.

R. C. Morton, director for Orient, United States Shipping Board, returned to Manila June 21 aboard the s. s. *President Jackson* from Hongkong, where he met his daughter, Miss Alice Morton, who was enroute from the United States. Miss Morton has recently graduated from the University of California.

T. B. Wilson, general agent for the Dollar Steamship Line at Hongkong and formerly with the Manila office, is expected to visit Manila August 6 before going to the United States on leave. Mr. Wilson has a host of friends in Manila who will be very happy to see him.

G. M. Violet, formerly with The Robert Dollar Co., San Francisco, arrived in Manila May 24 aboard the s. s. *President Lincoln* to join the Manila staff in the capacity of freight solicitor.

A. Yates, far eastern manager of the Prince Line with headquarters at Hongkong, arrived in Manila July 5 aboard the *Chinese Prince* and returned to Hongkong July 7 aboard the s. s. *President McKinley*.

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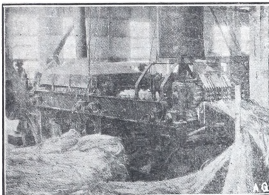
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ABOUT THE NEXT NUMBER

August 13 will be the 30th anniversary of the American occupation of Manila or the inception of the American régime. As usual, the *Journal* plans something extra for this month; if its patronage is commensurate with its plans, subscribers will have in the August issue the worth of their year's subscription.

For one thing, the August issue will contain an historical account and technical description of the walls of Manila and of the citadel, Fort Santiago, including the inscriptions above the gates in Spanish with the English translations. This article will be illustrated with pictures of the gates. Unearthed from early Army records, the article is without doubt the best popular text extant on old Manila's military architecture; it is something that everyone who has ever

visited Manila will wish to read and keep. It is especially valuable to Manilans, it should be a text in the hands of all history teachers in the islands.

Another feature of the August *Journal* (as planned now) will be Dr. David P. Barrows's sketch of the office of Governor-General. The object inducing the publication of such a piece is twofold: for younger business men it serves as a competent introduction to the government here, an explanation of how and why it works; and, second, the piece will refresh the memory of older Manilans and at the same time constitute a recapitulation of both the Spanish and American periods.

With the Barrows article will be pictures showing changes, social and material, since 1898, and with the article on the walled city a map of the town as it stood in 1660 when, about to be attacked by the notorious Coxinga, twelve churches were torn down in order that their materials might reinforce the walls.

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JUNE SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



New York Market (Spot):—The depression in the American sugar market reported in the previous month continued during the month under review with a further decline in the level of sugar values. After small parcels of Cubas for present shipment were sold on the 4th inst. at 2-5 8 cents c. and f. (4.40 centh l. t.) prices declined to

4.27 cents and 4.30 cents l. t. for Porto Rican sugar in the latter part of the first week of the month in spite of the rumor current to the effect that the Cuban committee intended withdrawing for sale to foreign countries 300,000 tons allocated to the United States, the decree for which was signed by the President of Cuba on the 13th inst. The level of prices at this time at Ricos was 3-1 6 cents c. and f. for Cubas or 4.83 cents l. t., demonstrating the extent to which present values of sugar have declined. Owing to the accumulation of stocks in the Atlantic coast and pressure to sell distressed parcels, just arrived or nearly due, to avoid warehouse and lighterage charges, and rumors to the effect that the next milling season in Cuba would open on December 15 instead of on January 15 as in recent years, and that the next crop would be from 4,750,000 to 5,000,000 tons, prices declined to 4.21 cents l. t. for Porto Rican sugar during the second week of the month. Due to a better tone in the American sugar market during the third week, the demand for refined sugar having improved, prices for Porto Rican were effected at prices ranging between 4.30 cents and 4.33 cents l. t. This improvement continued during the last week of the month, prices advancing on the 26th to 2-5 8 cents c. and f. or 4.40 cents l. t. for Cubas for present shipment. With the reduction in the prices for refined sugar on the 25th inst. from 6.00 cents to 5.80 cents, buying was stimulated to such an extent that the refiners advanced their prices on the following day to 5.90 cents. At the close of the month, however, prices reverted to 4.36 cents l. t. for Porto Rican sugar.

It is interesting to note that Cuban holders refused to sell at the reduced current price during the month, which attitude, if continued, should result in an improvement in prices, since the U. S. consumers are now wholly dependent upon Cuban supplies for the balance of their requirements this year, the supplies of Philippine sugar and Porto Rican sugar being now almost exhausted. In this connection it is gratifying to note that the European consumption for the past seven months showed an increase of 325,000 tons indicating that Europe will absorb additional quantities of the Cuban exportable surplus, thereby relieving the already large accumulation of stocks at the Atlantic seaboard.

Stocks:—The world's stocks at the end of the month were 3,859,000 tons as compared with 3,546,000 tons in 1927 and 3,976,000 tons in 1926.

Futures:—The quotations for future deliveries in the New York Exchange declined and fluctuated in sympathy with the spot market. What effect the removal of restriction on the next Cuban crop upon the future values of raw sugar will greatly depend upon the size of the Cuban crop next season. The following table shows the fluctuations in the quotations in the New York Exchange during the month under review:

	High	Low	Latest
July	2.63	2.40	2.50
September	2.74	2.52	2.62
December	2.83	2.66	2.73
January	2.79	2.64	2.71
March	2.76	2.62	2.66
May	2.83	2.69	2.73

Philippine Sales:—Philippine centrifugal sales in the Atlantic coast during the month under review amounted to 32,000 tons effected at prices ranging from 4.21 cents l. t. to 4.52 cents l. t.

Local Market:—Only insignificant parcels of centrifugals were sold in the local market during the month under review. These parcels were mostly for local consumption and sold at prices ranging from \$10.25 to \$10.50 per picul, at which basis very small quantities exchanged hands.

The market for muscovados was quiet with an unchanged price at \$7.50 per picul for No. 1.

Philippine Crop Prospects:—With only two centrals still grinding, the Victorias Milling Co. and North Negros Sugar Co., both on the island of Negros, the actual returns received from the various centrals for the 1927-1928 crop aggregate 567,000 tons or 6% over that of the 1926-27 crop. The production of the individual centrals for the 1927-1928 crop as compared with the previous crop is shown in the table below.

So far the weather has been favorable for the cane in the various districts of the Islands. On the island of Negros the dry season was favorable to good germination since during the months of May and June there were no long continued rains and no standing water in the fields. Judging by the present appearance of the cane the crop prospects are favorable.

The favorable weather reports from Negros apply equally to the conditions on Luzon. The

cane fields in the various districts on Luzon present an exceptional stand of cane which is mainly due to the favorable weather but more particularly to the large amounts of fertilizers. Where substantial quantities of fertilizer have not been seasonably and properly applied, notwithstanding the favorable weather, the appearance of the unfertilized cane is notably inferior to that of the fertilized areas. Provided no exceptional change in the weather in the next few months, such as destructive typhoons and floods, the next crop should equal if not exceed the previous crop.

Philippine Exports:—Exports of sugar from the Philippines for the 1927-1928 crop, from November, 1927, to June 24, 1928, amounted to 513,821 metric tons, particulars of which follow:

	Centrifugals	Muscovados	Refined	Total
1927				
November	14,101	506	69	14,676
December	55,455	—	172	55,627
1928				
January	85,123	643	405	86,171
February	74,643	3,350	380	78,373
March	67,578	11,545	754	79,877
April	81,785	5,784	582	88,151
May	45,060	6,122	920	52,102
June	51,618	6,483	743	58,844
Total	475,363	34,433	4,025	513,821

	1927-1928		1926-1927	
	Piculs	Met. Tons	Piculs	Met. Tons
<i>Centrals on Negros</i>				
Bacolod-Murcia Milling Co.	529,804	33,510	572,743	36,226
Binalabang Estate, Inc.	495,218	31,323	553,012	34,978
Central Azucarera de Bais	395,964	25,045	348,079	22,016
Central Azucarera de La Carlota	884,612	55,952	895,396	56,668
Central Azucarera de Danao	40,092	2,536	4,996	316
Central Bearin	158,774	10,041	162,953	10,284
Central Palma	119,300	7,546	132,790	8,399
De la Rama Central (Bago)	47,430	3,000(x)	52,490	3,320(x)
De la Rama Central (Talisay)	11,067	700(x)	12,520	792(x)
Hawaiian-Philippine Co.	548,236	34,676	680,869	43,065
Isabela Sugar Co., Inc.	424,994	26,881	397,929	25,169
Lopez Milling Co.	60,000	3,795(x)	—	—(a)
Ma-ao Sugar Central Co.	512,087	32,390	526,498	33,301
North Negros Sugar Co.	490,118	31,000(i)	422,780	26,738
San Carlos Milling Co.	461,067	29,162	451,747	28,573
San Isidro Central	144,480	9,138	124,774	7,854
Talisay-Silay Milling Co.	461,247	29,174	560,822	35,472
Victorias Milling Co.	411,067	26,000(i)	407,036	25,745
Total production on Negros	6,195,527	391,869	6,307,014	398,916
<i>Centrals on Luzon</i>				
Bataan Sugar Co.	15,180	960	6,498	411
Calamba Sugar Estate	475,177	30,555	392,047	24,797
Central Carmen	51,866	3,281	39,099	2,473
Central Don Pedro	112,675	7,127	13,122	830
Central Luzon Milling Co.	173,927	11,001	64,696	4,092
Luzon Sugar Company	62,383	3,946	43,730	2,766
Mabalacat Sugar Co.	47,060	2,977	60,000	3,795(x)
Nueva Ecija Sugar Mills, Inc.	6,736	426	426	27
Pampanga Sugar Development Co.	599,359	37,909	480,522	30,393
Pampanga Sugar Mills	763,594	48,297	645,154	40,806
Pangasinan Sugar Co.	4,371	276	—	—(a)
Philippine Sugar Estates Development Co.	49,000	3,099	47,430	3,000(x)
Phoenix Central	31,620	2,000(x)	31,490	1,920(x)
Total production on Luzon	2,392,948	151,354	1,824,213	115,382
<i>Centrals on Panay</i>				
Asturias Sugar Central	174,368	11,029	179,937	11,381
Central Azucarera de Pilar	106,332	6,725	60,000	3,795
Total production on Panay	280,700	17,754	239,937	15,176
<i>Central on Mindoro</i>				
Mindoro Sugar Co.	95,383	6,033	84,126	5,321
<i>Central on Cebu</i>				
Cebu Sugar Co.	6,140	388	—	—(a)
Total Production in P. I.	8,970,698	567,398	8,455,290	534,795

(x) Estimated.

(i) Still grinding; latest estimate.

(a) Not yet operating; then under construction.

Java Market:—Influenced by the American sugar market, the Java market was on the whole quiet and dull during the month under review. Recent quotations for Superiors are: Spot, Gs. 14-1, 4 or P7.70 per P. I. picul; July-Aug. shipment, Gs. 14 or P7.57 per P. I. picul.

European Prospects:—The *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* of Paris for May 26, 1928, writes as follows on the prospects of the sugar beet sowings in Europe:

Definite figures as to sowings are still not available, and we have to record a few changes in previous estimates. For instance, no less an authority than the Raffinerie Tirlemontoise had told us that sowings in Belgium would be equal to last year, if not larger; but as present estimates circulated are exact, there will be quite an appreciable difference 65,000 hectares, compared with 71,000 last year.

On the other hand, Poland sends advices of a 5 per cent increase over last year, at 208,000 hectares; so the long and the short of it will be, that decreases in some countries will be compensated for in others, and final production depends as usual, on the weather.

There has recently been proposed in the British parliament a decrease in the English duties on raw sugar. Whether or not this will have a favorable effect upon the Cuban sugar remains to be seen. It is interesting to note that according to the new schedule the duty on 96 centrifugal is about 1.76 cents per lb. or equal that of the U. S. tariff on Cuban sugar.

TOBACCO REVIEW
Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.

Raw Leaf: The export volume, especially as far as European countries are concerned, maintains a satisfactory level. Shipments to the United States constitute in the larger part scraps and cigar cuttings. In addition to the 2,021,131 kilos of leaf tobacco and scraps, as per statistics below, there were also exported about 41,000 kilos of waste tobacco (stems) to China and the United States, for use in the manufacture of fertilizer.

In the grades of tobacco used locally, only relatively small transactions at low prices have been reported.

June shipments abroad of leaf tobacco and scraps were as follows:

Country—	Kilos
Australia.....	1,634
China.....	23,295
Czechoslovakia.....	845,333
Hongkong.....	62,292
Indochina.....	54
North Africa.....	1,033
North Atlantic (Europe).....	39,443
Spain.....	912,456
Straits Settlement.....	725
United States.....	130,916
Uruguay.....	3,950
Total.....	2,021,131

Cigars: Export to the United States during June is about 50% above the May, 1928, figure and almost double the volume of the corresponding period of 1927. Shipments to China still leave much to be desired, due mostly to political uncertainty in the North.

Comparative figures for Cigar shipments to the United States are as follows:
June 1928, about 18,000,000; May 1928, 12,012,790; and June 1927, 9,318,910.

THE RICE INDUSTRY
By PERCY A. HILL
of Manila, Nueva Ecija,
Director, Rice Producers' Association



As previously pointed out, prices of both rice and paly have taken a rise, due to the reduction of the bouega congestion in Manila. Prices quoted at most terminals for paly range from P3.10 to P3.25 per cavan, with rice from P7.00 to P8.30 according to grades. There will be a slight rise over these prices, it is expected, as the supply becomes lower. Furthermore, there is not that large carry-over held for impossible prices which was on hand last year.

At the present time, due to favoring weather, the preparations for the new crop are well under way, planting has in fact begun earlier this year than in any on record since 1903. The area is expected to be increased slightly in Nueva Ecija, the premier rice-growing province, and reduced in others which have taken up sugar in spite of economic threats, but the exact area will not be ascertained until much later.


The trend of rice shipments during the last month show what we have repeatedly pointed out, that the center of the industry has long left Pangasinan and centered in Nueva Ecija. There need be no worry over the irregular shipments from the rice region as the congesting during the first six months of this year has filled many of the distributing centers with an ample supply. There has been a tendency for the stored paly to drift to the terminals since the price has advanced, but as we estimated a decrease of about seven or eight million cavans in last crop which was cut in half by the carry-over of last year, the sum total of supply seems to be adequate for subsistence needs without much importation.

Shipments were reported as follows last month: Bulacan, 15,706 sacks; Panganga, 11,318; Pangasinan, 19,360; Tarlac, 27,309, and Nueva Ecija 158,303 sacks. Other provinces none, all being required for local consumption.

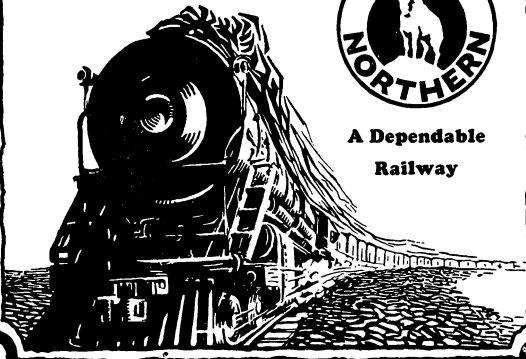
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RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila
Railroad Company

The following commodities were received in Manila May 26, 1928, to June 25, 1928, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

	1928	
	June	May
Rice, cavans.....	249,125	210,750
Sugar, piculs.....	13,216	112,896
Tobacco, bales.....	20,906	9,250
Copra, piculs.....	132,850	102,700
Coconuts.....	2,895,200	2,687,710
Lumber, B. F.....	631,800	477,900
Desiccated coconuts, cases	20,254	19,680

LUMBER: APRIL AND MAY

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER
Director of Forestry

Conditions obtaining in the local lumber markets were just as favorable during the months of April and May as in the first quarter of the year. One of the larger local lumbermen said that the demand was so heavy that he was unable to fill all the orders of his customers and that during the month of May the Manila lumber dealers experienced some difficulty in supplying the local demand. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that building activities were at their height during this time. Manila prices have gone up from 5 to 10 pesos per thousand.

Reports from 33 sawmills indicate a greater production than for similar period of last year, but lack of bottoms prevented these mills from shipping the lumber to the Manila market. The total production of these mills for the months covered by this review amounted to slightly more than 32,000,000 board feet as compared with 29,000,000 board feet for the same period of last year while lumber shipment totalled 31,686,000 board feet as compared with 29,210,000 board feet for the months of April and May, 1927. Lumber inventories at the end of May, on the other hand, were about 31,000,000 board feet as compared with 28,000,000 board feet for the same period last year.

The export trade for this period has also shown an increase of about 33% over the export for the same period last year. Were it not for the heavy duty imposed by Australia recently on imported lumber, the total export trade of the islands for this period would have been greater still. The figures show that for these two months our export amounted to about 12,568,864 board feet valued at P987,027 as compared with 9,424,248 board feet last year valued at P727,695. As usual, the greater bulk of this export consists of Tangle and the Lauans. The demands of the United States, Japan and Australia are limited practically to the tangle and the Lauans. The export to Great Britain and Hongkong show a greater proportion of Apitong than any other species. China has also used a certain amount of apitong. The demand for apitong abroad has been gaining, but is small in comparison to tangle and the Lauans. It is reported that a lumber company lately received a heavy order for apitong which they were unable to fill. Apitong is plentiful in the islands and is a splendid flooring, its greater sale abroad is only a question of time.

The lumber export to Japan will, no doubt, reflect the condition of Japan financially and the amounts of lumber and logs exported to Japan in the past will show a falling off temporarily, pending the readjustment of credits and defla-

tion which must take place. Lumber shippers to Japan must, therefore, look forward to a decreased market, or give longer credit terms.

Lumber shipments are going forward to continental European countries and as soon as Philippine lumber and timber are better known there, it will absorb the differences due to the falling off of exports to Australia and Japan. American market conditions are good and will probably reflect a slight difference due to the presidential elections. Confidence in business in the United States is good and this slight reflection should be practically unnoticeable to the general trade.

The lack of financial support on the part of the government in technological research on Philippine timber and lumber is becoming evident in foreign markets. Buyers are requesting information when buying, similar to the information given out on timbers of the United States, Great Britain and other countries.

The work on wood research for commercial purposes, carried on in tropical timber of European countries, is such that unless our local

timbers are studied and information is made available, odious comparisons will be made by competitors in foreign fields and a gradual creeping in of present little-known woods are liable to replace in time Philippine timbers in certain foreign markets.

The export figures during the period covered by this review are as follows:

Destination	1928		1927	
	Bd. Ft.	Value	Bd. Ft.	Value
United States.....	6,137,400	P523,678	5,539,135	P473,079
China.....	2,564,352	180,043	66,992	3,957
Japan.....	1,850,936	119,615	2,590,216	138,725
Great Britain.....	811,536	64,192	573,248	46,851
Australia.....	775,920	56,065	496,080	50,968
Hongkong.....	376,512	34,816	17,720	834
Italy.....	33,920	3,638	63,328	6,417
Guam.....	21,290	5,204		
France.....	5,088	716	35,192	3,250
Netherlands.....			48,336	3,614
Belgium.....				
Total.....	12,568,864	P987,027	9,424,248	P727,695

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20 days, Manila-Damortis, round trip	—	15.54
90 days, Manila-Damortis, round trip	—	16.64
90 days, Manila-Bauang Sur, round trip	8.21	10.37
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REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By RICHARD E. SHAW

Manager International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York closed on May 31 at 1-11/8 premium with buyers at 3 4/8 premium for June-July deliveries. Selling rates remained on this level throughout June, but buying rates eased to 5 8/8 on June 26, but rallied shortly until by the end of the month there were a few buyers of ready TT at 3 4/8 premium and general buyers of ready and forward TT at 5 8/8 premium. Although 3 8/8 premium for O D Credit Bills was done, these rates were not generally quoted and the actual market rate was 1 4/8 premium for the former and 5 8/8 premium for the latter type of bills. A comparatively small amount of export exchange was settled during the month.

Purchases of telegraphic transfers from the insular treasury since last report, according to the report of the insular auditor, have been as follows:

Week ending May 26.....	Nil
Week ending June 2.....	\$1,000,000
Week ending June 9.....	Nil
Week ending June 16.....	Nil

Sterling cable transfers were quoted at 2-5/16 on May 31 with buyers at 2-7/16. These rates remained unchanged until June 22, when the dropping New York London cross-rate forced up the buying rate for TT to 2-1/2 and for 90 d s Credit Bills to 2-15/16, at which levels the market closed.

The New York-London cross-rate closed at 488-3/8 on May 31, reached a high for June on the 1st at 488-11/32, gradually receded to a low of 487-9/16 on June 28, and closed on June 30 at 487-21/32.

London Bar Silver was quoted at 27-11/16 spot and 27-1/2 forward on May 31. During June the highest quotation was 28-1/16 spot and 27-13/16 forward on June 1, while the lowest points touched were 27-1/8 spot and 27-1/8 forward on the 18th, 19th and 21st of the month. The quotations on June 30 were 27-3/8 spot and 27-5/16 forward.

New York Bar Silver closed at 61-7/8 on May 30, reached a high of 61-3/4 on June 2, touched a low of 59-1/2 on June 19, 20, and 21, and was quoted at 59-3/4 on the last day of the month.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted nominally at the close as follows: Paris, 12.35; Madrid, 170-1/2; Singapore, 115-1/2; Japan, 95-1/2; Shanghai, 71-3/8; Hongkong, 105-1/4; India, 134-1/2; and Java, 122.

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SELINGER
Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



Copra—The copra market, although steady in spots, was generally weak throughout the entire Archipelago, buyers purchasing liberally on a downward scale. With the close of this report, the best that can be done for arrival rescado is \$12.50 per picul, although it is possible to obtain up to \$12.75 per picul for nearby deliveries of Bo-

dega rescado stocks. There is little buying interest in futures except at a discount. While still lower prices are expected during August-September, there is little likelihood of a material reduction during July unless arrivals are excessively heavy. Total Manila receipts during the month of June were 317,690 bags against 230,576 bags for the same month last year. Notwithstanding the June increase, the total arrivals for the first half of 1928 were 211,291 bags less than the first six months of 1927.

The U. S. market for copra was weak during the entire month and closed with buyers offering 4-3/4 to 5 cents per pound c.i.f. West Coast ports dependent upon position. The Continental copra market moved in sympathy with the U. S. market during the month, although there were brief reactions within narrow limits. Latest cable advices follow:

Manila, \$12.50 to \$12.75 godown stocks; London, Cebu \$26.7 6, F.M.M. \$26 2 6; San Francisco, Sellers \$.05 F.M.M., Buyers \$.04-3/4 to \$.05 F.M.M.

Cocoon Oil.—The local cocoon oil market dropped during June in line with copra and it is now possible to purchase at 35 cents to 35-1/2 cents per kilo in drums for early delivery. The U. S. market remained practically unchanged during June on the West Coast but declined an eighth to 3.16 on the Atlantic Coast. Although

selling pressure from all sources was heavy, there was sufficient buying interest to absorb offerings on the Pacific Coast at 8 cents f.o.b. tank cars, and it seems probable that this level will hold for the month of July unless the Cotton situation changes for the better. At this writing unfavorable weather has returned to the Cotton Belt and prices of Cottonseed Oil and Cotton have moved up during the last 15 days. Latest cable advices follow:

San Francisco, \$.08 f.o.b. tank cars, Sellers and buyers; New York, Sellers \$.08-1/4, Buyers \$.08-1/8; London, no quotation.

Copra Cake.—The high May market on the Continent continued into June but fell away about the middle of the month due to increased selling pressure and temporary withdrawal of buyers. As a result the market dropped to 19/10/0, from which level it has reacted and it is now possible to do 19 15/0 for any shipment up to the end of the year. At the latter price the market seems favorable to copra cake, as advised bids for other feeding stuffs are not nearly so good. Latest advices follow:

Hamburg, 19 15/0 market firm; San Francisco, \$39.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs. for meal; Manila, Buyers \$70.00 to \$71.00 per metric ton, Sellers \$72.00.

Manila, P. I., July 5, 1928.

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REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN
Macleod and Company



This report covers the markets for Manila hemp for the month of June with statistics up to and including July 2nd, 1928.

U. S. Grades: The New York market was quiet during the first half of the month with very little business; with exporters offering at the following prices: D, 14-1 8 cents; E, 13-3 8 cents; F, 10-3 8 cents;

G, 8-3 4 cents; I, 9-5 8 cents; J, 9-3 8 cents; S, 10-1 8 cents; S2, 9-5 8 cents; S3, 9-3 8 cents. There were slight changes from time to time, but the prices did not fluctuate more than 4-1 4 cents per pound on any grade. The second half of the month was practically a repetition of the first with only a few scattered sales. The close of the month exporters were asking the following prices: D, 14-1 4 cents; E, 13-3 8 cents; F, 10-1 2 cents; G, 8-3 4 cents; I, 9-7 8 cents; J, 9-1 2 cents; S, 10-1 4 cents; S2, 9-3 4 cents; S3, 9-5 8 cents. The market in Manila for the better grades was quiet and steady throughout the month. At the beginning buyers were paying as follows: E, P23.00; F, P24.00; G, P18.00; H, P16.50; I, P22.00; J, P21.00; S, P23.50; S2, P21.75; S3, P21.25.

At the close of the month sales were made at the following prices: E, P30.50; F, P24.50; G, P19.00; H, P16.50; I, P22.50; J, P21.50; S, P23.50; S2, P22.25; S3, P21.50.

Fluctuation during the entire month averaged about 50 cents per picul with a noticeable decline in values of the higher grades. It is under-

stood that most of the hemp that changed hands in Manila has gone into store and is awaiting a better market. The former premiums exporters were able to get for housemarks disappeared entirely. Even Davao is bringing only a small premium over ordinary hemp.

U. K. Grades: The London market has been fairly steady throughout the month with a fair amount of hemp changing hands. All the sales were principally for distant shipment, and any attempt on the part of the exporters to sell nearby hemp stopped the business and caused prices to decline. Around the first of the month exporters were offering as follows: J2, £37.10 - J, £31; L1, £39.10 - L2, £27; M1, £27; M2, £26. These prices were maintained throughout the month with fluctuations amounting to not more than ten shillings. The large shipments to Europe, together with heavy receipts, have a depressing effect. There seems to be little likelihood of improvement in the immediate future.

The Manila market for the U. K. grades has remained quiet and steady throughout the month with average prices about as follows: J2, P18; K, P14.25; L1, P14.25; L2, P13; M1, P12.50; M2, P12. Prices fluctuated from 50 to 75 cents per picul, and the market was rather easier at the end of the month. It seems to be the impression that dealers and exporters are holding rather more stock than usual, and that there is considerable hemp being held in the provinces.

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Japan: This market has been taking a fair quantity of hemp, but has been buying very carefully and at low prices.

Freight Rates: Freight rates on rope from the Philippine Islands to the United States has been changed effective July 1st. The rates to the Atlantic coast ports were advanced from \$18.50 per ton of 40 cu. ft. to \$20.00 per ton; while the rates to the Pacific Coast were reduced as follows: To the Pacific Coast for local delivery from \$15.50 per ton to \$13.50 per ton, and on overland cargo from \$14.25 per ton to \$10.00 per ton. These rates are supposed to equalize shipments by the various ports of entry. Associated Steamship Lines advise they will advance the rates on hemp 10% in order to take care of their recent advance in stevedoring rates. This advance will take place January 1, 1929. This will mean an advance of 22-1 2 cents gold, or 45 cents per bale of hemp to the Atlantic coast ports. The advance in stevedoring rates amounts to about 3 10 of one centavo per bale on hemp.

Statistics: We give below figures (in bales) for the period ending July 2, 1928:

	1927	1928
On hand January 1,	139,632	112,382
Receipts to date,	701,566	655,153
Supply to date,	841,198	767,535

Shipments since January first.

Shipments since January 1 to—	1927	1928
United Kingdom	185,572	172,799
Continent	100,629	64,927
United States	177,736	211,960
Japan	167,379	127,254
All other countries	26,553	25,517
Local consumption	30,000	30,000
Total	687,869	632,457

U. S. consumption of Manila hemp is declining at an alarming rate. A normal consumption is considerable over 500,000 bales per year and at the present rate consumption will be 350,000 bales for 1928.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	May, 1928			May, 1927			Monthly average for 12 months ending May, 1928		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
		\$			\$			\$	
Sugar	52,100,919	\$ 6,907,251	35.7	66,800,375	\$11,553,138	41.1	\$1,943,045	\$ 6,630,023	34.4
Hemp	14,772,774	4,719,388	19.0	11,620,554	4,787,368	17.9	11,103,771	4,749,509	18.8
Cocoa Beans	8,997,031	3,925,368	12.4	9,255,368	3,998,608	11.6	11,011,433	4,292,127	16.4
Copra	14,762,380	2,968,854	12.0	13,413,905	2,463,041	9.3	16,487,002	2,867,881	11.3
Cigars (Number)	13,986,209	597,150	2.5	12,714,282	379,146	2.3	16,825,170	748,944	2.8
Manila	1,664,997	347,155	1.4	1,202,006	268,770	1.2	1,467,930	305,675	1.2
Leaf Tobacco	2,083,706	627,592	2.3	2,536,861	982,163	3.5	2,014,719	632,927	2.5
Cocoa Beans and Shredded Cocos	1,608,735	600,817	2.4	1,074,295	405,562	1.7	1,308,445	489,392	1.9
Hats (Number)	82,493	356,387	1.4	31,548	112,062	0.6	69,740	338,622	1.3
Lumber (Cubic Meter)	15,962	221,296	2.0	8,030	198,701	0.9	12,650	423,068	1.6
Other Cotton Goods	4,951,031	328,220	1.3	4,205,387	208,769	0.9	7,808,678	413,866	1.6
Cordage	485,811	258,514	1.0	489,285	292,658	1.2	499,632	282,167	1.1
Knotted Hemp	25,211	56,805	0.2	70,568	272,168	1.0	20,280	72,737	0.3
Cotton (Gross)	74,197	70,292	0.3	44,950	443,217	3.3	73,064	65,509	0.2
Canton (low grade cordage fiber)	713,095	138,025	0.6	512,644	119,658	0.5	639,913	158,491	0.6
All Other Products		589,264	2.4		818,863	3.1		374,038	1.7
Total Domestic Products		\$24,596,813	99.5		\$26,455,010	99.1		\$25,056,995	99.4
United States Products		65,303	0.3		116,899	0.5		105,961	0.4
Foreign Countries Products		35,067	0.2		67,511	0.4		47,840	0.2
Grand Total		\$24,656,983	100.0		\$26,643,420	100.0		\$25,204,463	100.0

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	May, 1928			May, 1927			Monthly average for 12 months ending May, 1928		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		
Cotton Cloth	\$ 2,505,832	12.6	\$ 2,893,982	13.7	\$ 3,184,236	15.3			
Other Cotton Goods	1,058,614	5.4	1,066,314	5.0	1,508,933	7.8			
Iron and Steel, Except Machinery	1,564,773	7.9	1,711,377	8.1	1,758,527	8.5			
Wool	1,010,117	5.1	1,017,157	4.9	1,317,567	6.4			
Flax	270,447	1.3	625,273	3.0	835,830	4.1			
Machinery and Parts of	999,265	5.0	716,458	3.2	1,086,152	5.2			
Automobiles	962,241	4.8	671,602	3.1	1,152,489	5.6			
Gasoline	292,924	1.5	389,789	1.7	573,256	2.7			
Silk Goods	725,976	3.6	692,731	3.2	774,869	3.7			
Automobile Tires	714,194	3.5	488,520	2.3	651,698	3.1			
Vegetable Fiber Goods	421,503	2.1	308,789	1.4	409,355	1.9			
Meat Products	340,040	1.7	315,123	1.5	496,760	2.4			
Iron and Steel	367,256	1.8	329,863	1.5	550,729	2.6			
Fish and Fish Products	328,103	1.6	591,714	2.8	297,413	1.4			
Crude Oil	24,998	0.1	58,769	0.3	95,603	0.5			
Coal	393,616	2.0	209,895	1.0	385,804	1.8			
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, Etc.	375,816	1.9	459,627	2.2	373,527	1.8			
Fertilizers	504,152	2.5	131,329	0.6	341,503	1.6			
Vegetables	347,115	1.7	309,597	1.5	297,381	1.4			
Paper Goods, Except Books	465,203	2.3	440,222	2.1	421,310	2.0			
Tobacco and Manufactures of	726,668	3.6	512,429	2.5	486,917	2.3			
Electrical Machinery	295,397	1.5	459,869	2.2	372,235	1.8			
Books and Other Printed Matter	182,048	0.9	481,925	2.3	321,970	1.5			
Cars and Carriages, Except Autos	86,584	0.4	139,350	0.7	207,346	1.0			
Automobile Tires	210,676	1.1	367,953	1.8	308,933	1.5			
Fruits and Nuts	212,941	1.0	250,159	1.2	242,953	1.1			
Woolen Goods	207,991	0.6	101,499	0.5	162,623	0.8			
Shoes and Other Footwear	200,878	1.0	263,483	1.3	253,871	1.2			
Textiles	222,246	1.1	256,811	1.2	179,563	0.8			
Coffee	192,999	0.7	155,011	0.8	167,567	0.8			
Fruit and Nuts, Except Dates	149,722	0.7	183,418	0.9	155,804	0.8			
Eggs	118,115	0.6	226,701	1.1	170,197	0.8			
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods	111,678	0.6	156,071	0.8	139,963	0.7			
Lubricating Oil	218,758	1.1	87,236	0.4	300,608	1.5			
Cacao Manufactures, Except Candy	236,540	1.2	151,006	0.8	169,679	0.8			
Glasses and Glassware	149,983	0.7	169,435	0.9	141,333	0.7			
Paints, Pigments, Varnishes, Etc.	141,800	0.7	137,566	0.6	141,922	0.7			
Oils not separately listed	148,044	0.7	198,889	0.9	132,833	0.6			
Earthen Stones & China	103,413	0.5	124,712	0.6	125,532	0.6			
Automobile Accessories	110,524	0.6	177,622	0.9	136,402	0.6			
Diamond and Other Precious Stones Unset	102,463	0.5	76,805	0.4	112,291	0.5			
Wool, Bamboo									
Rattan	93,671	0.5	102,956	0.5	94,511	0.5			
Textile Goods	92,578	0.5	126,717	0.6	118,648	0.6			
Soap	100,771	0.5	174,711	0.9	179,333	0.9			
Matches	112,557	0.6	65,506	0.3	84,309	0.4			
Catch	123,624	0.6	228,071	1.1	167,018	0.8			
Explosives	59,957	0.3	108,707	0.5	48,296	0.2			
Cement	57,690	0.3	107,886	0.5	73,452	0.3			
Gold Bars	38,798	0.2	373,759	1.8	63,043	0.3			
Motion Picture Films	38,006	0.2	62,154	0.3	35,191	0.2			
All Other Imports	2,230,184	11.2	1,651,840	7.9	1,707,623	8.1			
Total	\$19,789,885	100.0	\$20,869,051	100.0	\$21,131,901	100.0			

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	May, 1928			May, 1927			Monthly average for 12 months ending May, 1928		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		
American	\$ 8,910,053	41.7	\$10,659,911	48.2	\$10,396,995	49.9			
British	6,335,256	31.8	6,548,006	31.8	5,808,238	28.0			
Japanese	1,000,034	5.2	826,371	4.0	1,023,675	4.8			
Dutch	746,821	3.9	943,944	4.5	804,205	4.2			
German	1,793,894	9.1	1,387,605	6.4	1,206,933	6.1			
Norwegian	31,881	0.2	31,881	0.2	210,921	1.0			
Philippine	104,873	0.6	133,787	0.7	140,898	0.7			
Spanish	324,634	1.7	765,405	3.7	150,350	1.0			
Chinese	11,897	0.1	42,000	0.2	20,845	0.4			
Swedish					3,608	0.02			
Danish					58,109	0.3			
Czechoslovak					1,340				
By Freight	\$19,261,383	97.3	\$20,071,976	96.2	\$20,614,112	97.3			
By Mail	528,487	2.7	797,075	3.8	517,789	2.7			
Total	\$19,789,865	100.0	\$20,869,051	100.0	\$21,131,901	100.0			

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	May, 1928			May, 1927			Monthly average for 12 months ending May, 1928		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		
American	\$ 8,986,280	36.2	\$12,374,672	46.0	\$11,734,774	47.1			
British	9,453,868	38.0	8,150,215	30.3	8,959,939	37.5			
Japanese	3,441,063	13.9	3,520,448	13.2	2,113,851	9.1			
German	840,483	3.5	971,644	3.7	819,585	3.3			
Norwegian	592,796	2.5	177,900	0.8	113,398	0.5			
Dutch	622,985	2.6	440,337	1.8	375,436	1.5			
Philippine	111,017	0.6	539,943	2.1	164,351	0.7			
Chinese			32,161	0.1	39,710	0.2			
Swedish			132,679	0.7	506,503	2.0			
By Freight	\$24,048,510	97.3	\$26,339,959	98.8	\$24,721,809	97.7			
By Mail	648,473	2.7	502,421	1.2	581,052	2.3			
Total	\$24,696,983	100.0	\$26,643,420	100.0	\$25,204,463	100.0			

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	May, 1928			May, 1927			Monthly average for 12 months ending May, 1928		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	\$		\$		\$		\$		
United States	\$29,493,707	65.5	\$32,919,897	69.9	\$32,166,281	69.8			
United Kingdom	1,757,120	3.9	2,318,638	4.7	2,418,143	5.1			
Belgium	3,043,088	6.7	3,043,178	6.4	3,473,821	7.4			
China	2,003,151	4.5	2,459,615	5.1	1,828,348	3.9			
French East Indies	110,930	0.3	1,183,030	2.5	137,625	0.3			
Norway	1,419,127	3.2	664,705	1.4	1,156,822	2.5			
Spain	1,087,981	2.4	903,552	1.8	1,073,229	2.2			
Australia	479,000	1.1	414,569	0.9	503,205	1.1			
Sweden	49,207	0.1	601,647	1.7	1,286,828	2.8			
Dutch East Indies	670,306	1.5	587,138	1.1	603,777	1.3			
France	314,400	1.2	717,269	1.4	492,6				

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