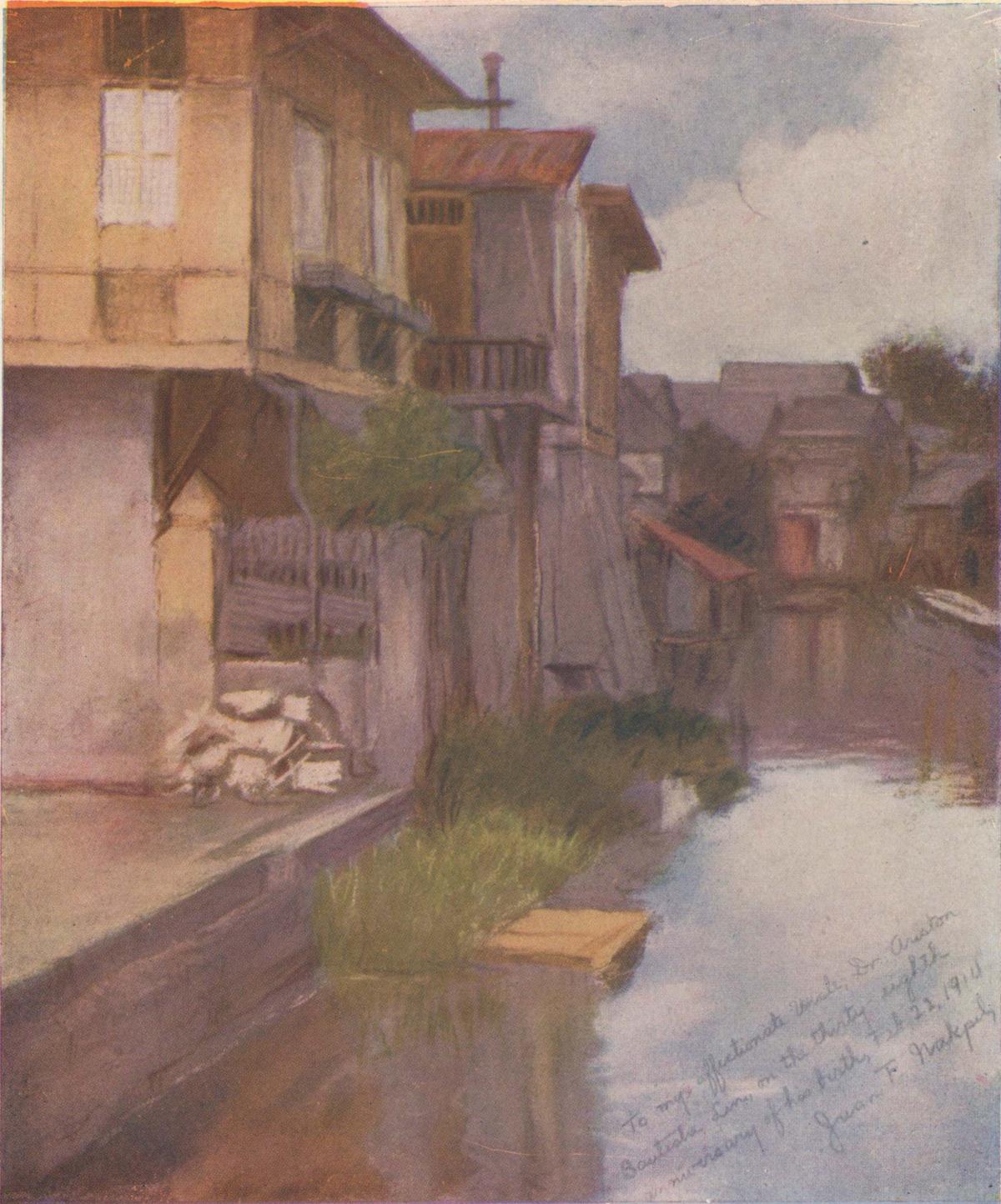


PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXIV

April, 1937

No. 4 (348)



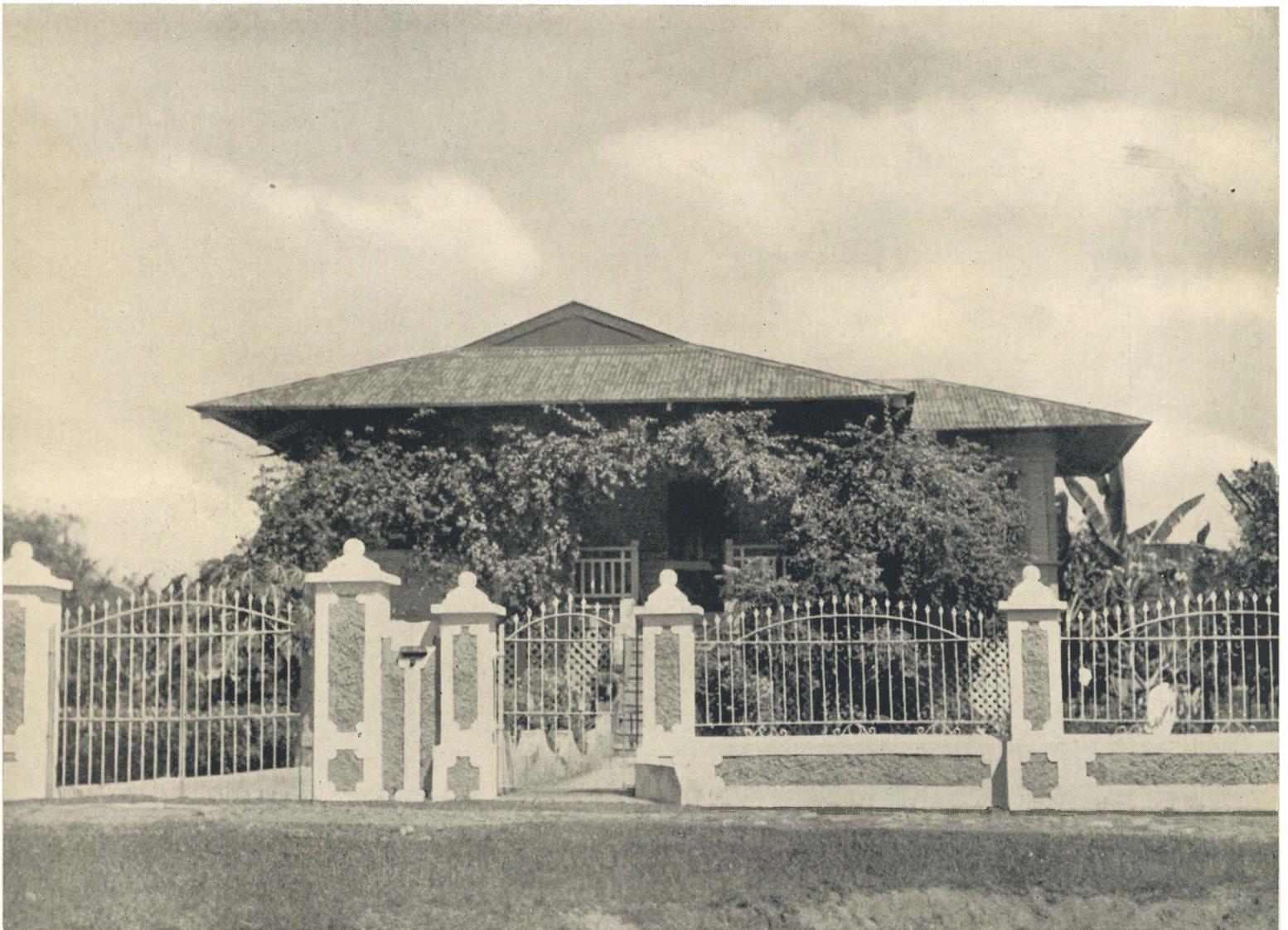
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXIV

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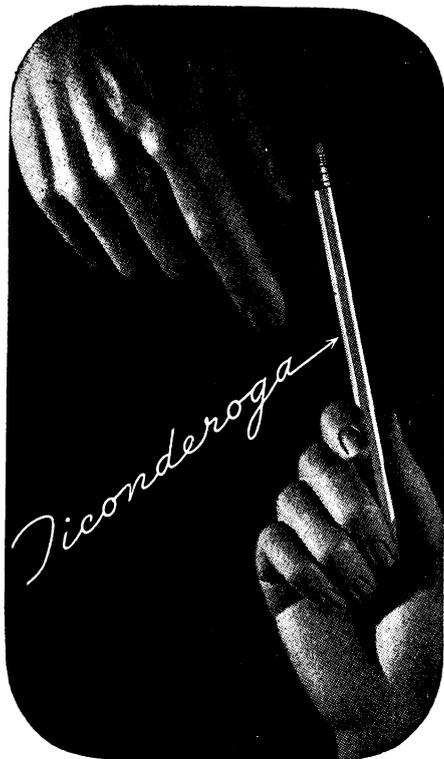
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



EXPORTS appear to have been substantially greater than in January, although still somewhat below normal due to continued shortage of ships. Sugar exports were considerably increased and only slightly below those for February, 1936. No copra was exported but coconut oil, cake and meal and desiccated coconut were exported in fairly good volume. Abaca exports were a little lower than in January or in February last year. There was a fairly good shipment of leaf tobacco to Japan and Korea but this is not likely to be repeated for some months and tobacco exports will continue at a low level until Spain is in a position to buy. Log shipments to Japan improved somewhat. Lumber exports were good to Europe but light to the United States. Gold shipments were lower than in recent months. The price of sugar was easy but prices of other export products were fairly substantial.

Export sugar prices were weak in the first half of the month, falling about 50 centavos per picul, but remained steady in the last half. The current crop appears to be more than sufficient to cover all quotas.

Copra arrivals continued very light and a local situation caused prices to increase sharply. Oil prices increased more moderately and fell off toward the latter part of the month as a result of competition from other oils in the American market. With the alleviation of the local shortage, copra prices followed oil prices down and closed the month at approximately the opening level. There was no copra exported in February, Europe being out of the market and shipping facilities lacking to the American Pacific Coast. Oil shipments were fairly good, however, and exports of copra cake to Europe were a little better than in January.

Abaca prices fell off a little in the first half of the month but regained most of the losses before the end of the month. The higher grades preferred in the American market showed net gains, as did all of the Davao grades. Both balings and exports fell off a little from the January level, possibly due to the shorter month. Balings exceeded exports and stocks increased by 24,000 bales although they are still lower than last year.

The leaf tobacco market was steady but dull. There were some sales of La Union leaf tobacco for export and export shipments showed a temporary increase due to ordering by the Japanese and Korean monopolies. Cigar shipments showed a marked improvement over January and were about the same as in February last year.

Rice prices continued steady throughout the month. The crop just harvested appears adequate for domestic requirements this year.

Gold production fell below ₱4,000,000 for the first time since August. It is expected again to exceed the ₱4,000,000 mark in March, however, with a longer month and some mines anticipating increased production. Iron ore shipments to Japan were below average and there were no exports of base metals to the United States.

Import collections increased in February and are expected to show a further substantial increase in March due to the resumption of normal shipping and the longer month. Domestic credit conditions also continued good in Manila and throughout the Islands, although cash payments declined due to higher prices of imported goods and a tendency to accumulate large stocks in anticipation of further price increases.

Stocks of imported goods increased substantially in February and demand fell off in most lines, although prices generally continued firm. Flour imports from the United States were a little better and are expected to increase heavily in March. No canned fish was exported from the United States in February.

Imports of American textiles increased but few new orders are being placed. Japanese textiles continued to be imported in fair volume, but it is expected that arrivals will be sharply reduced in the next few months as the quota is nearly exhausted. There was little competition from Europe or Japan on iron and steel goods during February.

Imports of automobiles by dealers were heavy in February but still insufficient to keep up with the demand. Stocks were increased somewhat, imports exceeding sales by a fairly good margin, but there is still a shortage of cars. Truck imports were comparatively light in February and were exceeded by sales, reducing stocks to a low level. Sales of tires, parts and accessories were very good.

Railroad carloadings were considerably improved due mainly to sugar, lumber and manufactures. Increased freight rates on hemp, coconut products and other commodities were announced by steamship companies.

Consolidated bank figures showed an increase of about ₱8,500,000 in loans, discounts and overdrafts, offset by declines in cash and in balances abroad. Demand deposits also fell off ₱3,000,000 while other deposits were practically unchanged.

Government revenue was about the same as in February last year, an increase in collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue being approximately offset by a decline in Customs collections.

Real estate sales fell off only slightly in February amounting to ₱1,315,939, about 30 percent over the figure for the previous February. For the first two months of 1937, sales have totaled ₱2,760,668, compared with ₱2,353,312 in the same period of 1936. With several important transactions not yet reported, it is believed almost certain that real estate sales in 1937 will substantially exceed those reported in 1936, which were in turn greater than for any year since 1919.

New building permits were again comparatively moderate in February, permits for new construction totaling ₱459,300. For the first two months, permits for new construction are about 35 percent lower than in the same period of 1936. There are a number of projects under consideration, however. Permits in February and for the first two months of 1937, compared with those for last year, as follows (in pesos):

	February 1936	February 1937	Total 2 Months 1936	Total 2 Months 1937
New construction	878,880	459,300	1,373,600	859,580
Repairs	34,170	17,210	73,300	37,270
Total	913,050	476,510	1,446,900	896,850

There were 444 radio receivers sold in January and 83 cancellations, compared with 426 sets and 100 cancellations in January last year.

There were 49 corporations newly registered in February, with ₱11,727,000 of authorized capital, of which ₱2,868,000 was subscribed and ₱1,209,182 paid-up in cash and ₱181,039 paid-up in property. Eight of the new corporations were controlled by Americans; one by Chinese; one by Greeks and the balance by Filipinos. As usual, most of the new companies are concerned with mining and investments. There were 24 mining companies incorporated, with ₱1,854,400 of subscribed capital, of which ₱451,125 was paid-up in cash and ₱85,000 in property. Of these companies, 20 were controlled by Filipinos and four by Americans. There were five investment companies incorporated with ₱380,000 subscribed capital, of which ₱265,508 was paid-up in cash and ₱53,668 in property. One of these was American, the balance Filipino. One large distilling company was formed with authorized capital of ₱1,900,000, of which ₱387,800 was subscribed and paid-up. There was also a fishing company registered. It was merely a reincorporation, however, its ₱40,000 capital being paid-up mainly in property. Two mine management companies were registered with ₱90,000 of capital subscribed, of which ₱32,500 was paid-up, all by Filipinos. One Chinese merchandising company with ₱32,000 capital subscribed and paid-up was registered by Chinese interests. Of the total subscribed capital of corporations registered during the month, ₱2,772,400 was subscribed by Filipinos; ₱62,600 by Americans; ₱32,000 by Chinese; and ₱1,000 by Greeks.

There were 12 general partnerships registered during the month with paid-up capital of ₱466,600. Of these, six, with ₱411,000 authorized capital, are engaged in the brokerage business.

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News Summary

The Philippines



Feb. 16.—Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Eulogio Rodriguez is reported to be seeking authority to organize a coconut products board authorized by an old and apparent forgotten act of the Philippine Legislature.

Police are rushed to the Sabani Estate, owned by the National Development Company, where trouble has arisen over the division of the harvest

with the tenants.

Feb. 17.—News of the appointment by President Roosevelt of Governor Paul V. McNutt as U. S. High Commissioner in the Philippines is generally well taken in Manila although regret is expressed that the appointment did not go to Acting U. S. High Commissioner J. Weldon Jones. Mr. Jones himself expresses his satisfaction and telegraphs his congratulations.

The Philippine Coconut Planters Association after a meeting at the Manila Hotel sends a telegram to President Quezon asking him to make representations on behalf of the industry in Washington, declaring that the revenue tax on Philippine coconut oil is a "tax on poverty and an unfair burden on 4,000,000 Filipinos who are dependent upon the industry for a livelihood". The Association backs the Dockweiler bill which would abolish the tax.

Secretary Jorge B. Vargas announces that the ten sugar centrals fined nearly P500,000 for producing sugar in excess of their quotas have offered satisfactory explanations and have been exonerated, and the fines cancelled. The surplus sugar will be turned over to charitable institutions.

Feb. 18.—General Emilio Aguinaldo states he may go to the United States to confer with leaders of the Washington administration regarding the need of granting the Philippines early independence. Friends of Judge Juan Sumulong state he may accompany the General to personally present the resolutions recently adopted by the "National Socialist Party".

James H. Keefe, Assistant Chief of the Customs Secret Service, is reported to have been sent to northern Luzon to check up on reports of rampant smuggling of foreign merchandise through closed ports.

Officials find that the old coconut board law went into the discard as unconstitutional after the Board of Control was declared unconstitutional by the Philippines and the United States Supreme Courts. The creation of an advisory board by executive order is now being studied.

Feb. 19.—Judge Quirico Abeto, former Secretary of Justice and an opposition leader, declares he does not favor the plan of General Aguinaldo and Judge Sumulong going to the United States at this time and that he will do his best to dissuade them.

Announced at Malacañang that President Manuel L. Quezon had pardoned twenty more prisoners, most of them convicted of sedition during the Minerva Tobacco Factory riots and in various uprisings.

U. S. High Commissioner Jones transmits to Malacañang dispatches received from the State Department suggesting that the Philippines send delegates to the International Sugar Conference to be held in London shortly.

Feb. 21.—Tenants of the Sabani Estate reject the offer of the Company to reduce the land rent from 35 to 25 per cent of the annual harvest, asking that it be reduced to 20 per cent. They also demand the dismissal of Guillermo Francisco, estate administrator, and of two foremen, claiming that these men are working to prevent the planned subdivision of the estate for sale to the tenants. Local authorities claim that the tenants are well treated and that tenant leaders are stirring up trouble to gain prestige for the coming election. Soldiers armed with riot guns and tear gas bombs are supervising the present threshing.

Feb. 22.—Malacañang announces, following a radio-telephone conversation between President Quezon and Secretary Vargas that Joaquin M. Elizalde ("Mike") has been selected to head the delegation to the London international sugar limitation conference opening on April 5.

The Rev. J. F. Hurley, new Superior of the Jesuit Order in the Philippines, announces that the long-standing controversy with the tenants of the Lian Estate, property of the Colegio de San Jose, Inc.,

has been settled, the Order having granted all tenant requests, condoned all delinquencies in the payment of instalment fees, and reduced the price per hectare at which the land is being offered to the tenants from P250.00 to P200.00, payable in ten years, 30% off for cash. Since the signing of this new contract, he states, 60 per cent of the hacienda has already been sold. Tenants who do not wish to purchase the land will be permitted to continue to rent their respective lots. Father Hurley states: "The low price is an attempt to put into execution the principles of social justice of Pope Pius".

The old red and gold flag of the Spanish monarchy is hoisted at the Casa de España in Manila in connection with the induction of the new directors and it is declared that the flag will hereafter be the official flag of the Club. The Spanish Consul-General who formerly had his offices in the building, has moved out.

The corner stone is laid at Kawit, Cavite, of a monument in commemoration of the foundation of the first Masonic Lodge in the Philippines in 1856. The Philippine Industrial Fair and Exposition closes.

Erlanger & Galinger, Inc. announces the early establishment of a powerful short-wave radio station to be ready for operation about June 30. The installations will enable the station to cover adequately the entire Far East and, under favorable conditions, Europe and America also.

A new Sikorski S. 43, sixteen passenger amphibian plane recently acquired by the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company, inaugurates its service between Manila and the Visayas after a number of preliminary flights.

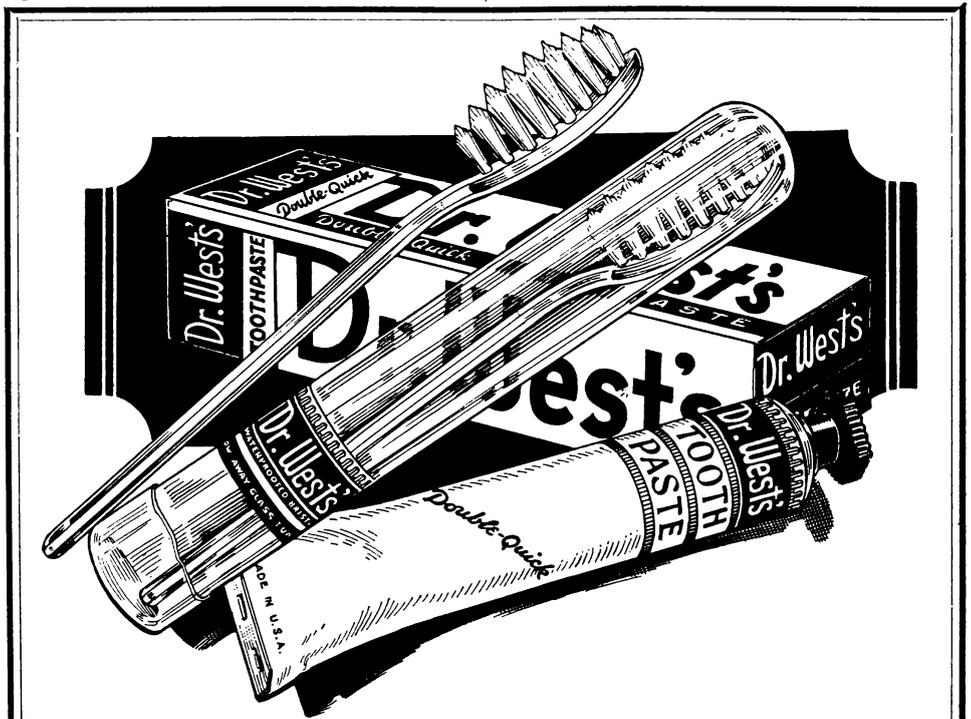
Feb. 23.—Bureau of Customs figures released show that Philippine exports for 1936 amounted to P272,896,106 and imports to P202,252,349, a gain of P84,404,746 and of P70,643,757, respectively over 1935.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Philippine Scientific Society opens under the auspices of the National Research Council, Vice-President Sergio Osmeña delivering the opening address. Other

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speakers during the day warn against the effects of the exodus of scientific workers from the government service, induced by offers of greater remuneration from private enterprises.

The Manila Harbor Board rejects all bids submitted for the operation of pier haulage in Manila. The firms were the Manila Terminal Company (present operators), the Philippine Terminal Company, the Insular Arrastre Service, and Santos & Co.

Assemblyman Manuel Roxas, a major in the Philippine Army reserve, is called to active duty, and a number of other assemblyman reserve officers to conduct a campaign of public information on the defense program.

Feb. 24.—The annual report of American Trade Commissioner J. Bartlett Richards in Manila shows that the inclusion of gold exports amounting to some P42,000,000 and approximately P6,000,000 in sugar benefit payments, which may be considered as equivalent to exports of sugar, gives the Philippines a favorable 1936 trade balance of P118,000,000—a record figure. This augments the official Customs figure of P70,643,757, the visible balance of merchandise.

The new city government of Cebu is inaugurated with Secretary of the Interior Elpidio Quirino representing President Quezon. Similar ceremonies will be held at Zamboanga on February 26 and Davao on March 1.

Malacañang announces that President Quezon approved last Saturday the designation of Gregorio Anonas, Manager of the Metropolitan Water District, as acting Manager of the National Power Company.

Secretary of Finance Antonio de las Alas announces that the arrastre service will be transferred from the Manila Terminal Company to the Manila Railroad Company, a government corporation, as after the Manila Harbor Board has rejected all bids and the terms offered have been made public, it is inadvisable to call for new bids. No time has been set for the transfer.

Judge J. W. Haussermann, after speaking before the science congress in Manila and advocating a steady raising of the Philippine standard of living, is reported to have donated P10,000 through the National Research Council and the Philippine Scientific Society for the furtherance of research.

Seven British destroyers from Hongkong arrive in Manila for a visit.

Feb. 25.—Reported that the government-owned companies did better in 1936 than in 1935, the Cebu Portland Cement Company making a profit of nearly half a million pesos and the Manila Hotel a profit of P200,000. The National Rice and Corn Corporation made a profit of over 100 per cent from its sales of imported rice, but the gains will be added to the organization's capital. The Manila Railroad Company showed a loss of about P1,500,000 as against P1,840,000 in 1935, largely due to burdensome conditions in connection with the payment of interest on loans.

A group of anti-administration leaders, meeting in the house of Gen. Jose Alejandrino, send a telegram to President Roosevelt asking him to veto Act 2336 because it seeks to grant "excessive delegation of power to the President of the Commonwealth". The Act which would empower the President to raise tariff schedules by not more than 400 per cent and lower them not more than 75 per cent and also ap-

propriates P50,000 for the establishment of an advisory tariff commission, was signed by President Quezon in December and is now before President Roosevelt for his approval. Those signing the telegram are General Aguinaldo, Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, Celerino Tiongco, Sakdal head, Judge Sumulong, Judge Abeto, General Alejandrino, and former Senator Emiliano Tirona, executive secretary of the so-called "Popular Alliance."

Tenants of the Lian Estate institute an action in the Court of Industrial Relations, it being stated that proprietors in the region are taking advantage of the sales terms offered by the Jesuit Order and buying up the land for themselves.

U. S. High Commissioner Jones, sneaking before the Manila scientific congress, warns against an undue fear of "duplication" in scientific work, against excessive government regimentation, and against a spirit of nationalism in scientific work.

Feb. 26.—Rev. Hurley states that the trouble brought before the Court of Industrial Relations by the tenants of the Lian Estate was brought about by a decision of the Jesuit Order to sell the land to others after the tenants had failed to take advantage of the terms of sale offered in 1931. "We gave them until January 15 of this year", he declares. "That the prices asked are reasonable (P300 for first-class sugar land, P250 for second-class, and P200 for third class, with 25% off for cash) is shown by the fact that we sold about a quarter of a million pesos worth of land to farmers from Balayan and neighboring towns". Father Hurley claims, however, that the annual rents collected have not been enough to pay even half of the taxes paid the government.

Reported that the Philippine government has been informed of the intention of the British Imperial Airways to seek permission to extend its lines to the Philippines and that a Japanese company is planning to ask for a similar permit.

Maj.-Gen. Paulino Santos urges the construction of roads leading from the provincial highways to the various military training camps throughout the country, the cost being estimated at P230,000.

Assemblymen criticize the opposition of General Aguinaldo, Judge Sumulong and others to the act now before the President of the United States for approval which would give the President of the Commonwealth power to alter Philippine tariffs within certain limits. Assemblyman Maximo Kalaw states the act would give the Philippines virtual tariff autonomy and that the projected visit to Washington of some members of the opposition would be "ill-advised, illogical, unreasonable, and destructive of democratic principles".

Feb. 27.—Reported at Malacañang that President Quezon in a radio-telephone conversation with Secretary Vargas informed him that the London sugar conference is to be attended only by government officials, a member of the Cabinet to represent the United States, and that he may therefore appoint Secretary of Justice Jose Yulo to represent the Philippines, J. M. Elizalde, now on the way to Washington on the *Philippine Clipper* to have as adviser. President Quezon is also reported to have asked for an explanation of the rejection of all bids in the arrastre matter, having stated that only very strong reasons would justify such action.

The Fourth Philippine Science Convention closes after adopting a number of resolutions urging the sending of more government pensionados abroad, more adequate funds for Philippine representation at international scientific conferences, stronger support of the government's industrialization projects, an appropriation of P30,000 by the Manila city government for the study of the algae nuisance, funds for water power studies, more adequate funds for maintenance of the scientific library, etc. The conference opposed merging the science library with the National Library. Dr. Arturo Garcia is elected president of the Philippine Scientific Society, succeeding Dr. Eduardo Quisumbing.

Director of Science Angel S. Arguelles is elected Chairman of the National Research Council, succeeding Dr. Manuel L. Roxas.

Five foreign steamers with heavy cargoes being due, and a dispute having arisen relative to the turning over of the arrastre service from the Manila Terminal Company to the Manila Railroad Company, Secretary de las Alas is reported to have threatened the use of the Philippine Army to operate the pier haulage. It is finally agreed that the Terminal Company will continue the service until the Railroad Company can take over, the latter having declined to take over immediately.

The Supreme Court rules that provincial sheriffs are not empowered to destroy tenants' homes when tenants are delinquent in rental payments and issues a permanent writ of preliminary injunction in such cases. The matter was carried to the Court by the lawyer of the owners of some 450 tenants whose houses were demolished on the Tunasan Estate a year or two ago.

Feb. 28.—Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut points out that the proposed creation of a coconut board would violate the Congressional excise tax law which prohibits any subsidy to be paid to copra producers.

In a scuffle over a loaded revolver during an indoor baseball game at Parañaque, Corporal Alejandro Flores of Camp Murphy accidentally shoots and kills Feliciano Campuio, another soldier.

March 1.—Lian Estate officials agree before Judge Francisco Zulueta of the Court of Industrial Relations to mill the sugar cane of the tenants at P4.50 a ton, the tenants having for some time refused to mill their cane in order to force the owners to desist from selling the land to outsiders. Judge Zulueta informed the tenants he could not cancel the sales of land already made, as they requested, but promised to use his influence to have the owners sell the land only to tenants.

Corporal Flores and a number of other soldiers are reported to have assaulted a reporter of the *Philippines Herald* when he questioned them for his paper at the Philippine General Hospital, allegedly in the presence of some officers who failed to interfere.

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March 2.—President Vicente Carmona of the Philippine National Bank reports at the annual meeting of the Bank's stockholders that the institution made a net profit of P9,582,519.75 in 1936, as compared with P3,719,996.87 in 1935, due largely to recoveries from previously charged-off assets, balances of loans to various sugar centrals written off some years ago which were later reinstated at full face-value. The entire Board of Directors is reelected and the executive officers also remain the same.

Corporal Flores having reportedly resisted arrest by Parañaque policemen and to have surrendered to his officers instead, the question is taken up by the Cabinet which rules that the civil authority is supreme over the army. A complaint for homicide is filed against Flores in the justice of the peace court of Parañaque.

March 3.—An investigation is begun of the Insular Psychopathic Hospital as a result of the recent deaths of two inmates who are alleged to have been mistreated by the Hospital attendants.

March 4.—Due to a dispute over the election of officers of the Philippine National Federation of Labor, the Confederacion Nacional Obrera de Filipinas is organized and it is reported that some forty labor organizations have already agreed to join the new body.

March 5.—Local sugar men are reported to feel that the loss of some 70,000 short tons from the present quota, as specified in the new sugar quota and tax plan now being considered at Washington, would not seriously affect the Philippine industry because most of this represents the dutiable portion of the quota which it is not contemplated to fill anyway.

March 8.—The Board of Directors of the National Power Corporation authorizes the drafting of plans for an auxiliary Diesel power plant in the Port Area, supplementary to the so-called Angat project, which would supply light and power to the piers, Engineer Island, the Manila Hotel and other government institutions. Gregorio Anonas of the National Development Company states that the Company contemplates establishing cotton yarn, spinning, and food factories and that it must have cheap power to push these projects through.

Judge Ricardo Nepomuceno, Exchange and Securities Commissioner, promulgates a set of new rules supplementary to and modifying those issued by the Bureau of Commerce, in accordance with the new Securities Act. Short selling and trading on margin is prohibited, except under certain conditions.

Secretary Vargas states, in reply to criticism of the government for putting a stop to the privilege granted some government employees to teach in private schools, which policy is being blamed for certain resignations from the government service, that the action is the outcome of studies of an economy and efficiency committee and that the privilege of outside teaching has seriously interfered with the government plan of frequent provincial inspections, temporary provincial assignments, etc.

March 9.—Secretary Vargas announces the opening of a nation-wide contest for the best book-length biography of Jose Rizal. The contest is open to every Filipino citizen and substantial monetary prize awaits the winner. The bringing to light of obscure or hidden facts in the life of the hero is principally encouraged.

March 11.—Secretary Rodriguez and a party representing four different departments visit various places in Nueva Ecija to investigate the growing unrest among the tenants. It is stated that provincial and municipal officials are showing partiality with the landowners against the tenants.

March 12.—Angry farm tenants resort to incendiarism and looting in several places in Nueva Ecija and jails in Cabiao and San Antonio are overcrowded. Tenants say justice of the peace do not investigate persons brought to them by landlords before throwing them into jail. Faustino Aguilar, Under-Secretary of Labor, states he will bring charges against landlords who are defying the new tenancy law.

At a meeting of government and aviation company officials at Malacañang a committee is formed to study the airport question headed by Captain Harvey W. Prosser, Chief of the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Public Works and Communications.

March 13.—Reported that twenty-two farm tenants have been arrested in Pampanga and charged with "robbery in band", their bail being set at P6,000 each, which they can't pay, because they were caught harvesting rice planted by them but upon land from which they had been evicted.

Manila authorities announce they will investigate the charges brought by the Chinese Consul-General that certain police officers are blackmailing Chinese residents by framing cases against them and planting false evidence, and that upon payment of certain amount of cash an enemy may be falsely arrested.

Judge Samulong announces he will reenter politics. "I thought I was through, but recent events force me to take active part once more in the discussion of questions vitally affecting our country."

Earlier in the day he was quoted as warning against mixing political with economic questions in Washington, stating these should be taken up separately. While he would favor the shortening of the transition period, he states he does not believe an early grant of independence would solve Philippine economic problems. He asserts that President Quezon has now so modified his commitments in Manila that it is difficult to ascertain just where he stands.

General Aguinaldo states he is delighted with the present trend toward earlier independence and that in view of this he is giving up for the time being the idea of going to Washington. Various assemblymen are quoted commenting favorably on the new developments in Washington and others declare the people should have confidence in President Quezon.

The United States

Feb. 15.—Former Maj.-Gen. Johnson Haygood issues a statement that the United States should withdraw its military forces from the Philippines and give up the idea of defending them, and he also advocates the withdrawal of American forces from China. "We should confine our operations to our own frontiers, roughly from New Foundland to the Caribbean Sea, Panama, Honolulu, and Alaska. We have sufficient arms and ammunition to equip an army of 3,000,000. By use of a regular army of approximately the same size as the National Guard, our reserve divisions can defend America against any foreign nation or combination of nations. We should adopt a new military, naval, and diplomatic policy based upon the idea of keeping out of war rather than on winning a war when we get into one". Haygood was displaced last year after open criticism of the Administration's policy and shortly thereafter resigned.

Sen. S. Minton states that five Supreme Court justices have more power than Congress and the President, because of their veto power, and declares, in answer to charges that the Roosevelt program with regard to the judiciary would pack the court, "It is packed now, by appointees of administrations gone and repudiated. This bill would unpack it."

Feb. 17.—Questioned as to the effect on American naval policy of the British program, Admiral W. D. Leahy states that "the United States is committed to a policy of maintaining a navy second to none and that it is a fair presumption that the United States will follow suit if another power raises its sea strength. America, however, would welcome additional British ships in the Pacific Ocean."

Rep. F. L. Crawford, Michigan Republican, in a House speech opposes the negotiation of a reciprocal trade treaty with the Philippines. "Japan has made it clear to the thinking world that it will in the future be the guardian of the Philippines. If we are to concede to Japan guardianship over the Islands as soon as independence is granted, let us proceed on

such a basis in working out our economic and political relations with the Filipinos. Why should we be entangled in a set of policies which we could not support when Japan really says, 'If no reciprocal agreements are made with Japan, then why are they made with the Philippines?'" He contends that the sugar tariff "subsidy" would in six years cover the entire investment in centrals, lands, crop loans, etc., and



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that American sugar consumers will soon weary of such a self-imposed tax through subsidies granted to Philippine and Cuban sugar interests.

The executive committee of the Cotton Textile Institute at Washington approves the textile agreement initiated in Osaka last month under which Japan will export to the United States 155,000,000 yards of cotton goods in 1937. The President of the Institute states that the new agreement makes Congressional action to further restrict Japanese cotton piece goods unnecessary. Division of the Philippine market is a problem that still remains, according to him, but a committee has been formed to discuss this. It is revealed that the agreement provides for an increase of 180% over sales during the past two years, but that this is at least 250,000,000 square yards less than it might be in 1937 without the agreement.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt nominated Paul Vories McNutt, lawyer, until recently Governor of Indiana, and former head of the American Legion, U. S. High Commissioner in the Philippines. He declares he considers it an honor to represent the President of the United States among the "17,000,000" people of the Philippines and that he is vitally interested in their affairs. Regarding Philippine military preparedness, he states: "I favor preparedness for any people who have their heads up, and that includes both them and us". Former High Commissioner Frank Murphy terms the appointment "splendid" and states he is "singularly qualified." He was born at Franklin, Indiana, July 19, 1891; has an A.B. degree from Indiana University and from the Harvard Law School, 1916; honorary law degrees from the University of Notre Dame and Indiana

University; was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1914; became assistant professor of law, Indiana University, in 1917, later professor, and from 1925 to 1933 was Dean of the Indiana University Law School. During the World War he was commissioned captain in the field artillery reserves in 1917, major, 1918, lieutenant colonel, 1919, later full colonel. He was National Commander of the American Legion in 1928 and 1929. In 1933 he became Governor of the State, his term having just expired. He is a member of many societies and clubs, a Mason, Elk, Methodist, and Democrat.

Feb. 18.—Sen. D. I. Walsh, Chairman of the naval affairs committee, states that "if the British navy is to continue new building operations it will become necessary for us to adopt a new naval program." President Roosevelt confers with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy who is reported to believe that British bids for materials in the United States would hamper the government in getting materials for its own ships.

President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth, on the way to Washington, states at Chicago, "I have never met the new U. S. High Commissioner, but I suppose it is a good appointment because the President made it." He tells the press also that he does not believe Japan presents a menace to the Islands or that a "Japanese situation" will arise after Philippine independence in 1946.

Dust storms which have been blowing intermittently for the past ten days spread over many parts of the Middle West.

Feb. 19.—Sen. J. T. Robinson states that the court reorganization program is a mild one, but that a

strong campaign is being organized against it.

Feb. 20.—President Quezon is welcomed in New York at the Pennsylvania railroad station by some two hundred notables and over a thousand members of the city's Filipino colony. After official ceremonies on the steps of the City Hall, with Mayor F. H. La Guardia officiating, he attends a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria, attended by nearly a thousand civic, political, and army dignitaries, including Maj.-Gen. Frank B. McCoy, James G. Harbord, and Roy W. Howard. He brands as absurd all rumors that the Philippines is training an army to assist the United States in an invasion of Japan. "We are training our men because whether the Philippines can resist all attacks or not, it is the duty of every man to resist conquest to the last ditch. We want every nation to think twice before entertaining any thought of invading the Philippines... Our people have never been so prosperous and happy as now... Of course, when independence comes the American flag will give way to the Philippine flag, but friendship will live in a new and more stable relationship." According to press dispatches, his remarks were "wildly acclaimed".

Feb. 21.—Sen. G. P. Nye proposes that the government manufacture its own armor plate, American steel companies having reportedly refused to bid on furnishing materials for the navy's building program as they do not wish to comply with the Walsh-Healey Act fixing minimum wage and hour standards for firms working on government contracts, the construction program being seriously endangered thereby.

Former President Herbert Hoover states in a speech at Chicago that "the greatest constitutional question in seventy years has placed the nation face to face with the proposition that the Supreme Court shall be made subjective to the executive. That is the heart of the proposal. It reaches the very center of human liberty. The ultimate safeguard of liberty is the independence of the judiciary... The real issue is whether the President by appointment of additional judges shall revise the Constitution or whether a proposed change in the Constitution shall be submitted to the people as the Constitution itself provides..."

F. J. Libby, Executive-Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, issues a statement asking the President to withdraw the appointment of McNutt as his appointment U. S. High Commissioner in the Philippines "would add to General Douglas MacArthur's militarization of the Islands".

Feb. 23.—The Senate confirms the appointment of McNutt after some questioning as to his record in regard to his relations with labor, it being stated he called out the National Guard on a number of occasions during labor disputes.

Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins reveals that the administration has prepared a series of measures designed to restore the labor provisions of the defunct National Recovery Administration, including flexible control over wages and hours and the establishment of standards in the various industries.

Feb. 24.—Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson reveals he has asked for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the construction of a dry dock in Pearl Harbor in addition to the \$10,000,000 already appropriated.

General MacArthur has an interview with President Roosevelt.

President Quezon reviews army troops at Governor's Island as guest of General McCoy.

Feb. 25.—Sen. W. E. Borah introduces a constitutional amendment that would limit the "due process" clause in the Fourteenth Amendment so as to permit the respective States to deal with social and economic problems within their borders, making constitutional such laws as the New York minimum wage law, recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Deputy sheriffs at Waukegan, Illinois, drive some sixty "sit-down" strikers out of a steel plant by means of a one-hour barrage of tear and knock-out gases. A strike at Santa Monica California, halts work on a \$24,000,000 government airplane construction program. Various strikes are reported in progress throughout the country and dissatisfaction is reported in automobile, aviation, ship-building, shoe, printing, bread-baking, steel, electric equipment, wall paper, electric power, rail-road, and coal industries.

Sen. H. C. Lodge of Massachusetts introduces a bill granting an \$1,800 annuity to Frank W. Carpenter who rendered the nation "distinguished and conspicuous service" and who is now totally disabled and a patient in the Soldiers' Home, Washington. A similar bill is introduced into the House by Rep. B. Wiggleworth of Massachusetts. A plea on behalf of Governor Carpenter was previously endorsed by the late General Leonard Wood, Henry C. Ide, and General John J. Pershing. Governor Carpenter played an important role in the Philippines as head of the Executive Bureau, Governor of Mindanao and Sulu, and in various other capacities. When he retired from the Philippine service, the Legislature granted him a bonus of ₱50,000 in appreciation of his outstanding work.

Feb. 26.—President Quezon arrives in Washington, the American and Philippine flags being flown at the railroad station, and proceeds to the executive offices of the White House where he has an informal tray luncheon with President Roosevelt. Later he tells the press that he is very much satisfied with the preliminary parley. In answer to questions, he states he is not establishing "a legal dictatorship" in the Philippines. "I believe in democracy; I believe in the ordinary man and in the soundness of the reactions of the masses. However, it is true that I also believe in a strong government in accordance with the Constitution that gave life to the government". He declares that the Filipinos are determined to achieve independence according to schedule, regardless of any trade or neutralization agreements or the lack of them. He also states, "We have never

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doubted Japan's good intentions. We have never feared that Japan will conquer the Philippines". He declines to comment on whether the United States will retain naval bases in the Islands, pointing out that under the terms of the Tydings-McDuffie Law, this is to be taken up after independence has been declared.

Reuter's reports that the prevalent feeling in Congress is that the Philippines can not have both independence and trade preferences but will have to take a chance with other nations in negotiating reciprocal trade pacts. William Simms, foreign expert of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, states that if the United States scorns the Philippines in the matter of trade, Quezon might strike a bargain with Britain whereby the British fleet based on Singapore might be utilized in Manila in time of emergency while Britain would "absorb the exportable surplus".

John S. Farnsworth, former naval officer, is sentenced to from four to twelve years imprisonment on charges of having sold naval secrets to the Japanese.

Paul V. McNutt takes oath of office as U. S. High Commissioner for the Philippines in the presence of President Quezon and others. He declares he will "stay in the Philippines as long as the President wants me to". Previously he stated in reply to press questioning, "six months is not very long, but a year is quite long".

President Quezon, accompanied by Secretary of War Harry Woodring, calls on Secretary of State Cordell Hull. In an interview with the United Press, he denies he has any intention of seeking a second term as president. "I am out of politics when my term is completed and I am not running for reelection", he declares. As to the tariff act, passed by the Philippine Assembly and now before President Roosevelt for approval, and opposed by some minority leaders in the Philippines, he states: "I am in favor of the measure. I believe it is more in the interest of the United States than the Philippines. The Philippine chief executive could use the power it gives him to place America in a position to obtain a better balance of trade which at present is predominantly favorable to the Philippines. It would empower the Philippine president to give the products of the United States preference in the Philippine market. It may provide a point of discussion in the coming American-Philippine trade conference, where it may be necessary for the Philippines to make certain trade commitments".

Feb. 28.—The new "sit-down" strike technique imported from Paris, is reported to be arousing stiffening opposition from state and local officials who are advocating arrest and the use of force for the eviction of "sit-downers". The Governors of Illinois, Connecticut, and New Jersey all have uttered warnings they will not tolerate sit-down strikes. The unions have answered defiantly. Loyal employees of a leather company in Michigan, unionized under the American Federation of Labor, are reported to have planned to divide into shifts and sleep in the plant each night in order to forestall a possible sit-down strike sponsored by the Committee for Industrial Organization, rebellious offshoot of the A.F.L., headed by John L. Lewis.

March 1.—President Roosevelt signs the bill extending his authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations for three more years. He also signs the bill permitting Supreme Court justices to retire on full pay at the age of seventy. In a special message to Congress he proposes a sugar quota system to be financed by an excise tax on raw sugar of not less than 3/4 cents a pound and providing for a control that would eliminate child labor and establish minimum wage standards.

March 2.—Subsidiaries of the U. S. Steel Corporation which has for fifty years refused to recognize any but company unions, are negotiating with the Committee for Industrial Organization, and a number of plants announce adjustments in wages and hours, a Steel official declaring this was necessary to enable bidding on government steel contracts.

The proposed new sugar program would shave some 70,000 tons from the Philippine quota bringing it to the Tydings-McDuffie Act level, while other quotas are boosted, but Philippine growers are not expected to oppose the program except for its exclusion of them from the projected benefit payments. Cuba is vigorously objecting to the proposed law of 3/4 cent a pound on raw sugar.

General MacArthur tells the Washington press that "there is nothing that will tend to keep peace in the Pacific as much as a secure, strong, and neutral Philippines... They are a strategic key in the Pacific... and this key will be in the hands of the Filipinos, a wholly peaceful people." He states the defense program is "wonderfully exceeding all expectations and is rapidly progressing".

March 3.—The Senate passes the Pittman neutrality bill, 62 to 6, providing for the mandatory embargo on arms and munitions and implements of war and presidential discretionary powers to prohibit shipment of additional articles or materials which might be used for war purposes; prohibition of loans

and credits to belligerent nations; prohibition of travel by American citizens on ships of belligerent nations; and discretionary presidential application of all provisions to both sides in a civil war. Sen. Hiram Johnson and Senator Borah bitterly opposed the bill as "forcing the United States to become an ally of Britain in the Atlantic and Japan in the Pacific because these nations possess the strongest navies" and asserted the measure would "result in contempt and assault".

Lewis wins a number of other automobile strikes and reveals plans to organize the textile industry following completion of the present negotiations with the automotive, steel, and coal industries.

President Quezon is the guest of honor at a formal White House luncheon and later expresses himself as "very hopeful" over the prospects of the trade mission. "I have been impressed with the sincere desire of American officials to find means whereby the national economy of the Philippines can be stabilized". A number of farm organizations are reported to have privately entered into a gentlemen's agreement to resist any alterations in the Tydings-McDuffie Act which would be disadvantageous to American farmers, particularly to sugar and vegetable oil producers.

March 4.—President Roosevelt speaking at a Democratic "victory dinner", appeals to agriculture and labor for support, stating that majority decisions of the Supreme Court have made impossible administration aid to farmers and workers and have imperiled the programs outlined for the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the Social Securities Act... I

defy anyone to read the majority opinion invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and tell us with any reasonable certainty what we can do in the present Congress that will not be nullified". He states that the administration made a "gallant and sincere effort to raise wages, reduce hours, abolish child labor, and eliminate unfair trade, but you know who assumed the power to veto and did veto our program, invalidating in quick succession the Railroad Retirement Act, the National Recovery Administration, and the Guffey Coal Code... It pleased the personal economic predilections of a majority of the Court that we should live in a nation where there is no legal power to deal with the most pressing practical problems—a no man's land of final futility... Widespread refusal to obey the law incited by the attitude of the courts endangers the whole administration program, including helping the unemployed, insurance for old age, security against monopoly and against speculation, protection for investors, sium clearance, and cheaper electricity".

President Quezon in speaking before the National Press Club states that the great work of the United States in the Philippines will be wasted unless something is done to correct the present "absurd" Philippine-American commercial and political relations, and that a reciprocal trade agreement similar to that with Cuba would be beneficial to both countries after the Islands become independent. He also states that the power given to the High Commissioner "to over-rule the Philippine government" is unfair and that the tendency of present relations has been to divide sovereignty and has resulted in confusion.

(Continued on page 192)



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Editorials

The slump in the Manila stock market immediately following publication of the joint statement of President Manuel L. Quezon and Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre to the effect, principally,

Philippine Independence in 1938

that the former had suggested that "the date of Philippine independence might be advanced to 1938 or 1939", is indicative of the nervousness that has been engendered by the perilous position in which the Tydings-McDuffie Act has placed the Philippines and of the fear that something even worse may take the place of that Law.

The shock-reaction in the Philippines was in part due to the fact that President Quezon's suggestion was so generally unexpected, and he might, indeed, have done more to prepare the country for such a move. It is a fact, however, that on a number of occasions President Quezon had indicated that earlier independence is possibly the only alternative to amending at least the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Law under which the country faces nothing more than slow economic strangulation.

An analysis of the Quezon-Sayre statement shows that if it is found possible and advisable to adopt President Quezon's suggestion, a condition worse than that obtaining under the Tydings-McDuffie Law need not necessarily follow; quite the contrary, in fact.

The Quezon-Sayre statement read in part: "Inasmuch as the Independence Act [the Tydings-McDuffie Act] provides that complete political independence of the Philippines shall become effective on July 4, 1946, and inasmuch as President Quezon has suggested that the date of independence might be advanced to 1938 or 1939, it was agreed that the joint committee of experts [a committee of American and Philippine experts to be appointed shortly] would be expected, in making their recommendations, to consider the bearing which advancement of the date of independence would have in facilitating or retarding execution of the program of economic adjustment of the Philippines. It was further agreed that preferential trade relations between



the United States and the Philippines are to be terminated at the earliest practicable date consistent with affording the Philippines reasonable opportunity to adjust the national economy. Thereafter, it is contemplated, trade relations between the two countries will be regulated in accordance with a reciprocal trade agreement on a non-preferential basis".

Not a word in this statement supports the fear-interpretation that preferential trade relations would be abolished upon the Philippines becoming independent. On the contrary, the statement makes it very clear that such relations would be terminated only at a time consistent with affording the Philippines reasonable opportunity to adjust the national economy. It is only *thereafter* that such preferential trade relations would cease.

Practically all experts have agreed that the ten-year transitional period provided in the Tydings-McDuffie Act is not long enough. It would seem that a period twice that length would hardly be long enough.

The interpretation that preferential trade relations would not be cut off immediately if the Philippines were to be declared independent, is borne out by a statement by Secretary Sayre after a second conference with President Quezon. He said: "We agreed that the common objective of the joint committee should be to work for the best interests of the Philippines during the Commonwealth period *and after complete independence* in order to set the Philippines on their feet and give them a proper chance to maintain their freedom". Even the Tydings-McDuffie Act contains a provision that "at least one year prior to the date fixed . . . for the independence of the Philippine Islands, there shall be held a conference . . . for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to *future trade relations* . . ."

But why suggest—Mr. Quezon said in his message to Vice-President Sergio Osmeña that he had *recommended* it—the advancement of the independence date? Would it not be more logical to expect that the Philippines could

better maintain preferential trade privileges as a part of the United States than after it achieves a more or less independent status?

Paradoxically enough, this may be less logical. As the situation stands, the Philippines has already lost its former free-trade position with regard to the United States, not only by "virtue" of the economic provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act which are to go into effect within a few years, but because of what may almost be called a constant warfare waged against Philippine interests by American pressure-groups which exert a strong influence in Congress.

In spite of the fact that when the Tydings-McDuffie Act was approved there was an understanding with the President and the leaders of Congress that if the economic provisions were found too onerous they would be amended, and the Philippine Legislature accepted the Law on that basis, it is quite possible that the Philippines will not be able to secure such amendments because of the opposition of groups in the United States which *will* not be convinced that the economies of the United States and the Philippines are complementary rather than competitive. Furthermore, it would seem that the Philippines will continue to be constantly exposed to the sniping activities of such groups. Congress has already legislated against rather than for the Philippines in a number of instances during the brief time the Tydings-McDuffie Law has been in effect, although this Act, which did not become law until it was formally accepted by the Filipino people, was generally looked upon as partaking of the nature of a compact that would not be violated.

Were the Philippines to achieve the status of a more or less independent nation, a treaty could be entered into between the United States and the Philippines (impossible now) that would establish relations that could not be changed during the term of the treaty, thus providing a period of economic stability and security which the Philippines so greatly needs if it is to realize its rich potentialities.

Is there a risk that sovereignty might be surlily flung at the Filipino people and their independence balefully granted under conditions that would insure their defeat and ruin—in other words, without a treaty that would, in the words of Secretary Sayre, "give them a proper chance to maintain their freedom"? Apparently President Quezon has based his suggestion on the belief that this is not the American way.

Recently, in an address before an American audience, President Quezon said that the natural, human desire of the Filipinos for independence does not mean a desire for complete separation from America, and he further expressed the hope that some way might be found by which the two peoples could go on together. Perhaps some special treaty relationship between the United States and the Philippines would be the answer.

Such a treaty, which the President of the United States could be authorized to negotiate in the act of Congress which would declare the Philippines independent, would not be one-sided in its benefits, for any privileges granted one of the parties would be granted reciprocally to the other. Preferential treatment of Philippine products in the American market would mean preferential treatment of American goods in the Philippine market. If the

United States would decide to maintain a naval base in the Philippines—as it must do if it is to retain its influence in the Far East, lessen the danger of an upset in the status quo, and avoid an ultimate war in the Pacific—, this would entail certain limitations on Philippine sovereignty which would no doubt be willingly accepted by the Filipinos in exchange for the security from aggression such a base, plus their own land forces, would give them. Special terms for American loans and investments would have to be agreed upon. Special civic and even political rights might be provided for Americans who live in the Philippines. Provision should also be made for those who have invested capital in the country on the basis of the ten-year transition period laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

The Tydings-McDuffie Act is a blind-alley leading nowhere but to ruin. Even if the economic provisions were amended to make them less severe, the Act comprehends a period of only ten years, and after that, what? A special treaty relationship between the United States and an independent Philippines could provide for almost any desired set-up, and could be made practically permanent.

Independence, however, could probably not come as early as 1938 or 1939, for the present commercial treaties of the United States with foreign nations do not all expire or come up for renewal until 1941, and until then, therefore, it would not be possible to revise them in such a manner as to make it possible to extend preferential treatment to an independent Philippines, at least without the consent of the nations concerned. It is most significant, however, and encouraging, that the reciprocal trade agreements which the American State Department has recently negotiated with a number of foreign nations contain a clause to the effect that the terms of these agreements shall not preclude "advantages now or hereafter accorded to the Philippine Islands notwithstanding any change that may take place in the political status of the Philippine Islands".

Other facts that make immediate action unlikely are that various committees are still to study and report upon the various questions involved and President Roosevelt's desire to visit the Philippines before formulating his conclusions.

All the indications are that President Quezon's dramatic proposal has aroused a new interest in Philippine affairs, definitely breaking up the apathy that reigned in Washington when he arrived there, and has called the general attention to the in fact impossible position in which the Philippines has been placed by the Tydings-McDuffie Act. Politically, this Law meant a decided advance in local autonomy, which the past year of the Commonwealth has shown has been wisely exercised; but economically the Law is a garrote that will, unless there is a change, choke the life out of the country.

While the proposal of President Quezon is therefore to be definitely interpreted as a move toward the establishment of a possibly more propitious régime than that established by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, the immediate effect has been to greatly add to the fear and uncertainty that has underlain the superficial optimism of the past year in the Philippines. Under the Tydings-McDuffie Act

the country was guaranteed relative stability for five years and the worst that might happen during the rest of the ten-year transition period was definitely known. Now that it seems that President Quezon's suggestion for earlier independence will be given serious consideration, only the greatest uneasiness can exist until it will be known under just what conditions it would be granted, and what the terms of the treaty would be to be concluded between the United States and the Philippines. Everything would depend on that. While it is probably to be expected that the Executive arm of the United States government would treat with the Philippines in a more responsible and realistic manner than Congress, which is more subject to purely local influences, shortsightedness might still prevail, and the Philippine leaders might be placed in a position where their natural aspirations to independence would cause them to accept even more ruinous conditions than those in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. For the United States, too, withdrawal under such conditions would be most unfortunate, for, even if such withdrawal might seem to be to the immediate advantage of the United States, a ruined and helpless Philippines would before long be certain to bring about a Pacific war that would be certain to involve the United States.

Whether there shall be an American High Commissioner in Manila or an American Ambassador is less important, practically, than whether the future of the Philippines and the interests of the United States on this side of the Pacific are secured economically and politically by some sort of permanent partnership between the United States and the Philippines, no matter how established and even if it takes independence to do it!

Because of the significance of the Philippines historically as the only Christian and democratic nation in the Far East, because of its geographical position, of key importance from the military and naval point of view, because of the political advancement of the Filipino people, and because of America's own traditions and policies, the Philippines could not much longer have been held as a "colony". The Commonwealth status promised more, but the present government is definitely limited to a meagre ten years by the Tydings-McDuffie Act and burdened down by stupid and cruel economic impositions, and even so Congress has continued its short-sighted, discriminatory policies with reference to the country. As stated many months ago in these columns*, a partnership, voluntarily entered into, instead of the persistence of a connection begun under the compulsion of the accident of war, on the one hand, and the bitterness of defeat, on the other, is ultimately the only possible solution to what has come to be known as the Philippine problem.

President Quezon said recently that the Philippine question can not be dismissed with a wave of the hand. The larger issues that are involved are clearly in the minds of at least some of the persons who have been delegated to deal with the issue. Secretary Sayre was quoted as saying that the "committee of experts to be appointed by both countries should be personalities possessed of sufficient foresight and knowledge to prevent the major issues becoming submerged in minor details".

Those the most vitally interested in the ultimate fate of the Philippines could not ask for more than such an attitude.

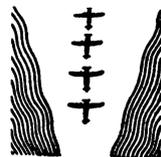
* See editorials in the March and July, 1935, issues, Philippine Magazine.

Portugal and Spain Today

By Marc T. Greene

PORTUGAL, once a mighty world force, rich in Oriental possessions, renowned in a long line of explorers that included the great Magellan, discoverer of the Philippines, even yet the fourth colonial power, finds itself in a difficult and uncertain position as a result of the Spanish civil war. Whatever the ultimate result of that may be, the effect upon Portugal will be marked and perhaps vital. Should a soviet state by any possible chance be set up in Spain, or anything approaching one, it will almost certainly bring an end to the Salazar régime which has meant to the little country several years of well-balanced peace, amicable external relations, and an internal stability that has achieved a steady improvement in economic conditions, under the highly efficient leadership of the dictator and one-man brain trust, Professor Oliveira Salazar.

Out of Portugal's once far-flung possessions, gained by intrepid pioneers of empire, it still possesses large tracts in different parts of the world, mostly in Africa, but sufficient in the Far East to make the changes and turns in its



national fortunes of interest and perhaps of ultimate significance there. Portugal owns half of huge Timor, where Bligh, captain of the *Bounty*, landed after the epochal small-boat voyage across the Pacific; that airy little isle of unrestrained pleasure-seeking on the China Coast, Macao; and a small colony on the Indian coast. Rumors as to the disposition of Portuguese Timor, in the possible event of a colonial realignment have, of course, not been lacking.

But until the Salazar régime, Portugal's colonies, instead of being the asset they might have been, were for a long time rather more of a liability by reason of the fact that, in the disordered civil state of the homeland, they were incompetently and dishonestly administered and exploited by self-seeking officials. One of Salazar's first moves was to end all that and, even as he reorganized the financial system of the empire, to restore order in colonial affairs.

Oliveira Salazar is, as a matter of fact, a new and unique personage in the history of dictators and dictatorships.

He departs from the tradition thereof first of all in his intense dislike of the limelight and determination to stay out of it. He has forbidden anyone to call him dictator, *fuehrer*, *duce*, or any such megalomaniacal appellation. He will give no interviews, pose for no photographs, receive no honors of any kind, and the only financial honorarium he will accept is less than \$5000 a year. He lives in the utmost simplicity, attended by a single old servant. He is a veritable Cincinnatus among modern leaders, unmarried, and beyond any manner of doubt sincere and unselfish in his desire to improve the affairs of his country.

No fair-minded person questions that unselfishness, however much he may dislike the Salazar methods and however bitterly he resents governmental authoritarianism in principle. And, as I discovered myself when I was in Portugal not long ago, most of the Portuguese people approve of him and trust him. And that is a good deal more than can be said for other dictators, once you gain the people's confidence sufficiently for them to tell you what they really think.

However, whatever the merits of the Salazar régime, it stands now, and will stand until the Spanish struggle is settled for or against authoritarianism, at the parting of the ways. In all the present chaos and uncertainty of Europe, no country, perhaps, finds itself in a more difficult position. In such a dilemma one can hardly withhold sympathy from Portugal which, so far as the régime which has so greatly benefited it is concerned, is almost in the position of fighting for very existence.

It is true, of course, that Salazar and his government strongly favor the Franco side in the Spanish struggle. It is also true that every kind of indirect aid, if not direct, has been given that side and still is being given it. The Salazar régime being what it is, one could hardly expect it to withhold some measure of implementation of its desire to aid the Rightist rebellion in the neighboring country. Trotsky was not thinking of Spain alone when he prophesied a "Europe red at both ends by 1937," and a "red" Spain would impart a very pronounced crimson tinge to the political affairs of Portugal, barring definite foreign intervention.

It is that which has withheld Portugal from joining in any European non-intervention pact as to the Spanish war, at least further than "in principle," which means little more than nothing at all. Authoritarianism in Portugal can easily stand or fall by the result in Spain. And what the effect on it of a very liberal Spain might be, became evident immediately the Spanish elections of a year ago reestablished the left parties which had lost power in 1934. The Portuguese communist group, by no means negligible even if kept strongly in leash by Salazar, derived much encouragement from the Spanish results and at once commenced plans for activity. Moreover, any number of Portuguese liberals, exiled by Salazar, found their ways from various places back to Spain and took up positions close to the frontier so as to revive if possible, with the aid of extreme elements in Spain itself, the flagging and somewhat discouraged Portuguese opposition. Their determination grew apace as the newly-elected Spanish Government swung rapidly toward the extreme Left, and there was every reason to fear a weakening, if not a fall, of the

Salazar régime should radicalism finally dominate in the neighboring country. That fear, of course, still exists, but not so greatly because there is little reason now to anticipate anything more than a moderately liberal government in Spain, at the most, in case foreign intervention ceases and the Franco party is, therefore, unable to gain a complete victory.

Portugal has, then, been in a very uncomfortable position and that position has been a good deal accentuated by the existence of the commercial and partly political pact with England, one of the oldest European alliances, which dates from 1703 and really unites the two nations very closely. It includes a defensive alliance in military concerns which was really what brought Portugal into the World War on the Allied side.

Thus had real pressure been exerted by Britain to keep Portugal from rendering aid of any kind to Franco, that pressure must have been too strong to withstand. No such pressure has, of course, been applied, partly because British conservative circles are sympathetic to the rebels in Spain and have fought, secretly so far as was possible, any definite or decisive move by Britain for the purpose of compelling non-intervention, partly for other reasons. So Portugal has had to move warily, rendering such aid as was possible to a Spanish cause whose defeat would be a serious matter for it, without so flagrantly taking sides as to outrage popular sentiment in England and France.

But where Salazar himself stands is declared unequivocally enough by this recent utterance to the British press: "A state is based on the concepts of nationhood and its values, the citizen and his rights, the purpose of life, and the nature and limitations of authority. And since it is of the essence of power to maintain itself, there must be a certain number of principles and tendencies which can not possibly be accepted, and which must be considered as being beyond the pale of liberty as sanely understood."

This, daintily wrapped in professorial language, is of course precisely the position of Mussolini, Hitler, Napoleon, Caesar, Rameses II, or any other dictator or authoritarian leader in any land in any epoch of human history. In adroit words, but nevertheless definitely, it throws down the gauntlet to communism, or even to true liberalism, anywhere. "Principles and tendencies which can not be accepted—" or rather, will not be—"essence of authority to maintain itself," "liberty as sanely understood," and so on. The last phrase, indeed, might well serve as a slogan for the "Key Men of the Republic", in America, or some other of the organizations established in the hope of defeating Franklin Delano Roosevelt and which failed ignominiously of their purpose.

But there are still in Portugal a few who entertain principles and exhibit tendencies—when they dare—that "can not possibly be accepted," and against these Professor Salazar, ruthless foe of radicalism as either of his dictatorial colleagues in Germany and Italy, has now and then taken severe measures. During the past decade he has made short work of any radical movements, however weak, and early in his régime he established a kind of Portuguese *Ogpu*, a secret service organization which spreads all over the country and keeps him thoroughly informed of any

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Danse Au Sol

By Edith Emmons Greenan

PRELUDE

(*moderato*)

TROPICAL islands
Burning suns
Nights of incredible splendor
Lashing rain
Smothered isolation
Lurking death
I am drunk with warm glittering scented nights
I am sunk in a stupor under the beat of endless rain.



Their great golden bell-like flowers
Turn their faces to us as we sit
In the warm dusk;
The dainty *dama de noche*
Spreads its sweet fragrance
Through the garden,

And the air is heavy
With its permeating cloying scent.
Blue velvet is the night
And the stars let fall a veil
Of silver radiance.
Out between the canyon walls
A sickle moon drifts serenely.
Up from the canyon
Comes the steady beat
Of the mill on the still air,
And the lights of the mine village
Make small shining spots
Against the dark lift of the mountains.

ALLEGRETTO

(*quasi scherzando*)

In my garden
Tall tree ferns
Weave a misty lace
By the mouldering moss-grown walls;
Papaya trees sway silently
Like frilled and tripled umbrellas
From a Khymeer ceremonial;
An enormous spreading mango tree
Tips its branches heavily
Over the red tile roof of my house;
Up the path to the verandah
Blue-globed hydrangeas grow
In low interlocking clusters.

(*cantabile diminuendo*)

Beside the steps
Are tall gardenia bushes
Lacquered, metalled, dazzling white,
Interspersed with coral hibiscus;
Under the tree-ferns
Little violet beds
And patches of mint
Seek dim corners
Close to the cool mossy stones.

(*poco crescendo*)

Great white spider lilies
Droop heavy heads at the top of the path,
Starry jasmine,
Waxy-white and sweet
Hedge the rock borders.

(*crescendo assai, grazioso, triunfo*)

Orange trees and lemon trees
Incense the heavy air,
Round beds of cannas
Multi-colored, flamboyant, incroyable;
Thick bamboos where the wind whispers;
Roses and flaming bougainvillea
Fill my garden.

(*tranquillo, e poi accelerando*)

On the long verandah
Are trellises
Supporting matted *copra de oro* vines;

(*appassionato—a piacere*)

Men, white clad,
Mingle with filmily gowned women
Under a soft glow of shaded lights.
The garden's intoxicating fragrance
Is heavy about me,
It enters into my blood,
Dizzies my brain,
And I am submerged
In this silvered dusk,
In this lazy
Scintillating, swooning, odorous
Tropic night.

LARGO

(*con basso ostinato*)

Rain! Rain! Rain!
Heavy, grey, drowning,
Dull, leaden,
It drips and patters,
Falls in soft showers,
Beats in heavy squalls,
In sheeted downpours,
Torrential,
Steady, insistent, incessant,
Days of rain
Nights of rain
Beating
Beating. . . .

(*un poco pesante*)

The paths ooze mud,
The garden is saturated,
All the delicate flowers
Are beaten and torn;

The shrubs bend
 Under the heavy surges of water;
 Out of the canyon
 The road is blocked
 With the sliding unstable earth
 Returned to its primal, amorphous state.
 The odor of mold and decay,
 Of putrefaction, of death,
 Floats on wisps of air;
 Down in the canyon
 Dark flood waters
 Race furiously.
 Mold, decay, death. . . .
 The odor seeps through the house,
 It fills the nostrils,
 And a clammy dampness
 Hangs in the air.

(*recitativo a sotto voce*)

Strange diseases,
 Sinister, malignant, hidden,

Seem to spring up overnight;
 The earth,
 The air,
 Seem to the sodden brain
 To be filled with contamination.
 I shrink in dread,
 In fear;

(*diminuendo, morendo*)

No color
 No fragrance
 No sunlight sprinkling the paths,
 No moon-silver flooding space,
 No sky, no horizon, no earth, no air,
 No day, no night,
 Only the rain, rain, rain,
 Endless, insistent. . . .
 Lethargy, suffocation,
 Death.

The Socialists

By Manuel E. Arguilla

ON a windless, white-hot day in May, a man stood upon the western slope of Mount Arayat, under the broiling sun, reciting Edwin Markham's "The Man with the Hoe." The brown suit he wore fairly smoked with the heat, and in a moment tiny streams of perspiration ran crookedly from behind his large ears down his thin, red neck. He was without a hat. At the back of his head where the hair was short, bright beads of moisture gathered and gleamed in the sun.

Near him, a little farther up the slope, another man, leaning on a hoe, stood gazing down on the dry brown sod at his feet. A piece of red cloth bound his shaggy head, leaving the top exposed. The ragged cotton shirt on his shoulders appeared ready to fall to pieces. One leg of his *kundiman* trousers was rolled up to the knee, the other sagging loosely to his ankle. He gripped the bamboo handle of the hoe with bony hands, and the emptiness of ages was on his face, and on his back the burden of the world.

*Is dis da Ting da Lord God made and gabe
 To habe dominion ober sea and land;
 To trace da stars and sitch da hibens for poweh,
 To feel da passion ob eternitee?
 Is dis da dream He dreamt who shaped da suns
 And markt der ways upon de ancient deep?
 Down all da caberns ob Hell to der last gulf
 Der is no shape more ter-rible dan dis—
 More tongued wid cries against da world's blind greed—
 More filled with signs and portents for da soul—
 More packt wid dangeh to da uniberse.*



The reciter's voice was bad and his pronunciation worse. But he made up for these obvious defects by a great deal of sincerity. Coming to the last three lines of the stanza, he swung around dramatically to face the sun, throwing wide his arms, and at the top of his voice shrieked out the words. From his two front gold teeth, the sun's rays struck lurid flashes, and the man with the hoe, bowed down with the weight of centuries, sweltered mutely in the baking heat.

There was also a third man on the slope, a dark man, powerfully built, pock-marked, blind. He sat on a rock, mindless of the heat, and on an ancient-looking guitar made accompaniment to the recitation of the poem. His short-cropped, rounded head swung jerkily to his strumming, and his eyes, blueish-white, glared sightlessly at the burning sun.

Below the three men on the heat-flooded slope, under a tall and leafy camachile tree was gathered a motley crowd. There were young women in the country costume of thin, gauzy *camisa* with gay silk *pañuelo* tied around the head or draped over the shoulders, and bright-coloured skirt under brighter-hued *tapiz*. They were most of them dark-brown, looking more so because of the contrast of their sun-burned skin with the brightness of their apparel. There were older women, fat and heavy around the hips, with breasts sagging opulently against loose white bodice, or thin as sticks, withered, sapless, wrinkled,—lips smeared with *buyo* stains. Some of these women wore on their heads the *salacot*, large, wide-brimmed hats made from *anahaw*

leaves. There were mothers with babies astride their hips suckling well-filled breasts. There were children in various stages of undress, dark, wiry creatures, full of shrill noise and restless movement. The majority of the men wore homespun *barong Tagalog* with trousers that bagged easily at the knees since every man sooner or later squatted on his heels, tired from standing. Some of the younger men wore cheap, Japanese-made polo shirts that revealed thick, brawny arms and chunkily-muscled chests, which, with their plucked eyebrows and shaven foreheads, gave them a sinister, withal comic appearance. Scattered among the crowd were a few in white drill coats and one or two in wool. These had the look of office workers on their faces—pale, pasty brown, pimpled, and two showed around the eyes traces of having lately heavily powdered themselves. At the foot of the camachile tree was an isolated group of some ten persons about whom more anon.

As the reciter came to the end of the poem, while he shook aloft a clenched fist and strained his shrill voice against the midday silence of Arayat, three women with baskets on their heads came down the path that lay between the crowd and the performers upon the slope of the mountain. Glancing to neither the left nor right, the three women filed one behind the other, the shuffling of their bare feet and the rustling of their skirts audible beneath the impassioned recitation of Markham's masterpiece.

The three women were lost in a clump of dry reeds into which the narrow path vanished. The reciter reached the end of his piece. From the crowd arose prolonged cheering in Tagalog, Pampango, and English. They clapped their hands and raised their voices against a blue, blue sky that stretched full of light from east to west and from south to north. From the towering brown dome of Arayat not an echo was awakened. The enervating heat seemed to have all things bound under its spell. But as the people's shouting died down and the heat-ridden silence closed in again, there was suddenly heard, incredibly cool and sweet, the purling of the little stream that circled the base of the mountain, its clear waters lapping the great roots of the camachile tree that spread its branches over the crowd.

Wiping his flushed, sweaty face with a large red handkerchief, the reciter descended from the slope. A young man, immaculate in perfectly creased white wool trousers and glossy double-breasted coat of first class alpaca, with a gleaming straw hat on his head, now detached himself from the isolated group seated on two long wooden benches near the foot of the camachile tree, behind a small, square table. Throwing away a half-smoked cigarette, the young man sauntered over to meet the descending reciter. Held against his chest under his left arm, the young man carried a thick red book the title of which in bold black letters could plainly be seen: *DAS KAPITAL* by Karl Marx.

The persons composing the groups at the foot of the camachile tree were ten in all, including the young man with the double-breasted coat. There were five girls,—two unmarried, tall slender mestizas, with fine, well-bred features, thin, shapely lips rouged blood-red. They looked very chic. The other three girls were the wives of three of the young men in the group. One, the smallest, thin, brown, and pretty, wearing a sport suit of English wool, was married to the young man now shaking hands with the reciter of the poem.

"Congratulations, Comrade," the young man was saying, smiling graciously.

The other clutched the hand within his own and smiled fatuously, continuing to wipe his neck with the red handkerchief.

"Tank you, Mr. Lirios," he said, his voice harshened by his recent exertions. "Tank you—, Comrade," he repeated, shyly. His two front gold teeth flashed brightly. He drew the young man under a banana tree, saying: "Let's get in da shade. Let's get in da shade. It is bery hot out dere."

"Yeah, hot, isn't it?" the young man said, lifting his straw hat, fanning his face. He replaced the hat on his head, taking care to tilt it more rakisly to one side.

From where they stood, they could see over the heads of the people under the camachile tree. Comrade Lirios, the well-dressed young man, caught his wife's eye, and he raised the book, "Das Kapital," to her. She smiled affectionately, dimpling the right cheek.

"I wish to meet the man with the hoe," he said, turning to Comrade Bautista, for that was the name of the reciter. "He is a good actor."

"Ah, Comrade Esteban. I'll call him. Wait here. I'll call him here."

Left alone, Comrade Lirios watched the proceedings below him. A barrel-chested individual with round, prominent eyes, a bullet head scarred whitely on the sides, was announcing the next number of the program. He spoke in Pampango. His voice was pugnacious and his round eyes bulged fiercely. Comrade Lirios, not understanding the words, felt an irresistible desire to laugh. He opened "Das Kapital" and ransacked its pages feverishly. The sun's rays striking the smooth white paper threw a glare upon his eyes. He desisted and listened once more, the impulse to laugh gone.

When Comrade Bautista returned, he had in tow besides the impersonator of the man with the hoe that was Comrade Esteban, another, a slight, sparsely-mustached person wearing a white closed coat that emphasized his narrow shoulders and hollow chest. He was introduced as Comrade Manacis, legal adviser to the *Frente Popular*, as the gathering called itself.

There were now four of them in the scanty shade of the banana tree. Comrade Lirios turned his back to the sun, and, pressing close to the back of his neck his straw hat, pretended not to mind the heat. However, since in that position he could not see his wife, he turned around now and then to give her a quick glance. She was chatting animatedly with the other married women in the party. The two very chic young women sat at one end of the bench with long legs gracefully crossed, red-nailed fingers putting cigarettes to red mouths, the while thick-lashed eyes were turned up interestedly toward the four males of their party now engaged in a heated debate.

Meanwhile, a young, dark-looking girl, dressed in pale-green skirt and camisa with a red-striped pañuelo, had been helped atop the little square table by the muscular toast-master. Followed a clapping of hands, then silence. The girl who had large, extraordinarily alive eyes, darted swift, flashing glances over the crowd, then with a quick lift of

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The Ilocos Pot Industry

By Noe Ra. Crisostomo

Photograph by the Author

IN the Ilocos, if a pot is broken, it is taken philosophically, the argument being, "If no pots are broken, how can the potters live?" This attitude may be explained by the fact that there are many pot makers in the Ilocos provinces.

Most of the potters in the Ilocos, however, engage in the industry merely as a sideline, and are able to supply only those around them. But it is different with San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte, where the industry is so developed that students from there who go to the Laoag High School are derisively called *banga* which means "pot". Fully seventy per cent of the workers in San Nicolas are engaged in the pottery business.

Earthenware from San Nicolas is sold in nearly every nook of the province, and also finds its way to the Cagayan provinces and Mountain Province. In a recent visit to Claveria and Aparri, Cagayan, the writer found that many former residents of San Nicolas have established flourishing pot stores, their supply coming from the home town. They claim that pots can be sold in Cagayan at double their price in Ilocos Norte.

The potters of San Nicolas market most of their wares in Laoag, however. Every Sunday morning, San Nicolas vendors bring their product to the market there, some carrying the pots in big baskets balanced on their heads. People from adjacent towns flock to Laoag to buy what pottery they need.

Other vendors do not wait for their customers to come to them, but walk all day long shouting their wares, and cash being scarce, they are frequently willing to take rice or *palay* in exchange. In some places such products as salt, betel nuts, fish, and even logs are accepted in trade. The Tinguians from the borders of Ilocos Norte come down from the mountains and exchange rattan, tobacco, and deer meat for earthenware. Truckloads of rice which pot vendors barter for their ceramics, are brought from Claveria and Aparri to Ilocos Norte during the harvest season.

Strangely enough, the increasing use of modern kitchen utensils in the Islands does not seem to have damaged the pottery industry, at least not that of San Nicolas. As a matter of fact, even in the homes of the rich of the province, clay stoves and clay pots are still very much in evidence. It is not only the spirit of the "NEPA" (National Economic Protective Association) that holds the people of Ilocos loyal to native utensils, but the belief that rice and other dishes cooked in the old-fashioned clay pot taste better than those cooked in aluminum or iron pans.

It is not only pots and jars that the San Nicolas potters manufacture. Tubing for wells, stoves, basins, flower pots, wall and flower vases and even inkstands are also fashioned out of lowly clay.

Visits to the schools in Ilocos Norte will disclose that every classroom is decorated with native-made flower pots and flower vases, all of which had their origin in San Nicolas.

Small earthenware basins, jars, and pots are widely used by primary teachers as teaching devices too.

During the visit of Director Cornelio Balmaceda of the Bureau of Commerce to Ilocos Norte, he bought a hundred pesos worth of earthenware in San Nicolas. This he brought to Manila to be displayed at the Government Trading Center and Exchange. Manila buyers claim that the earthenware manufactured in San Nicolas compares favorably with that made in China and Japan.

Progressive as the industry is, there is a great need for its further development in order that it may meet the increasing demands of the public.

Recently, the pioneer manufacturers of earthenware of San Nicolas, Luciano Bonilla and Flor Anama, asked the aid of the Bureau of Commerce in seeking improvement of the antiquated methods of manufacture, as even the

local demand can now hardly be supplied. Director Balmaceda assured them that he would endeavor to help them in the advancement of the industry. At present, there is no really organized production of pottery in San Nicolas, the industry being carried on by individuals or groups of only two persons at most.

The rice fields of San Nicolas furnish an unlimited supply of the plastic clay needed in the manufacture. The clay is dug from the fields, placed in big wooden basins, moistened, and thoroughly mixed with a fine sand which is likewise plentiful in the locality.

The potters, with nothing but their hands, wooden paddles, and smooth stones, fashion the mixture into all sorts of shapes. The "raw" vessels are, after being patted into the desired shapes, placed under the house to be "retouched" at night when the temperature is low and there is little fear of cracking. Far into the night, workers fill the air with the sound of patting, patting, patting. They do not stop working until every pot has been retouched.

The vessels are then placed on mats laid on the floor in the *sala* (main room) of the house to dry. After a lapse of four or five days, they are taken to the outdoors and placed in the sun. The dried earthenware is then colored by

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The Philippine Verb

By H. Costenoble

THESE notes on Philippine languages were initiated by a discussion of individual sounds; this was followed with an article on whole words; in the present paper I shall take up the sentence.

The attention of the reader is again called to the fact that in every case I have picked out only a few items from the infinity of interesting material.

What constitutes the typical grammatical characteristics of the Indonesian languages spoken in the Philippine Islands, that set them apart as a group from other Indonesian languages?

The most important characteristic, and one which I shall take up here, has been interpreted in different ways by various writers, each investigator's views being determined by his own knowledge of particular Indonesian languages. It has been described as consisting in the extensive use of the passive voice, where other Indonesian (and Indo-European) languages employ the active voice. It has also been considered to lie in the absence of the transitive series of the personal pronouns, a series which exists in most non-Philippine Indonesian languages and is used as subject in conjunction with the active transitive verb.

Some writers, finally, believe to have found the outstanding characteristic of Philippine languages in the use of the genitive (possessive) series of the pronoun in conjunction with the passive form of the verb. This may, indeed, be something that distinguished Philippine from Indo-European languages like English and Spanish, but it is a very widespread phenomenon among Indonesian languages and therefore not typically Philippine.

I would say that the particular that all Philippine languages have in common, and in which they differ from nearly all other Indonesian languages, is the complete absence of active, transitive forms of the verb. The various points stressed by other writers are but the logical result of this fact—where there is no active form of the transitive verb, the passive must of necessity be employed to take its place, and the pronominal series usually connected with the active form has no reason for existence.

For the sake of readers who have forgotten their grammar I shall digress a little here and explain the terms active and passive, transitive and intransitive.

In the sentence "I killed the chicken", the subject is "I"; the action, as expressed by the verb "killed", was executed by the subject; the verb is said to be active. In the sentence "The chicken was killed by me", the subject is "the chicken"; it suffers the action, and the verb "was killed" is called passive. The subject of a sentence is the word that stands in the nominative case.

In the sentence, "I killed the chicken", the action of killing passes over to and affects an object, "the chicken" which is ruled by the verb directly without intervention of



a preposition (of, to, by, etc.); such a verb is called transitive. In the sentence, "I walk", the action of walking has no object—it is called intransitive. If I say: "I walk along the seashore", "the seashore" is an object, but it is ruled by the preposition "along"; "walk" is thus still intransitive.

Intransitive verbs may also be said to be those which describe an action that is being undergone by the subject (instead of being consciously and intentionally executed by it) such as "sleeping", "breathing", "dying", "living," etc. They may be said to describe a state, a condition, in which the subject finds itself. In Indo-European languages the boundary between active verbs, even if they are intransitive, on one side, and passive verbs, gerunds, and adjectives on the other side, is very marked, formally; in Indonesian verbs this border line does not exist. This fact is responsible for many wrong conceptions of Philippine verb forms by various writers.

Philippine grammars were written by people who may have been good students of Spanish or other Indo-European languages, but not so in the line of Indonesian linguistics. These writers used terms applicable to Indo-European languages and thoughtlessly applied them to certain phenomena in the Philippine dialects they described, without first investigating thoroughly whether they would be justified in doing so. We find for instance that all grammars claim the existence of active transitive verbs. As such, are described in Tagalog, for instance, the verbs formed with the elements *ma-*, *man-* and *mag-*; yet these verbs are not transitive, but intransitive.

In English we have the expression "to be cognizant", "aware", or, to use a provincialism, "aknowing". These are intransitive expressions; they rule their object by means of the preposition "of". The Tagalog sentence, "*Nakikilala ako nitong tao*", does not literally say that "I know this man," but "I am aknowing of this man," or "I am familiar with this man". True, the *ma-*, *man-*, and *mag-* verbs may have an object, but it is always ruled by a preposition—*n* (*-ang*, etc.) *sa*, *kay*, or others. This object is usually considered only of secondary explanatory importance; the fact that the subject is in a state of being engaged in the action being the primary point to be emphasized, as in, "I am ashooting, namely, of snipes"; or else action and object form a single conception, as "chopping wood," "catching fish," "building houses," etc., in which case again it is the occupation that is being emphasized.

The formative elements employed to make intransitive words out of the word bases are in Philippine languages usually the prefixes *n-* (or *ñg*), *r,* a-*, and *ma-*, or combinations of these, such as *ag-*, *mag-*, *man-*. The exact shades of meaning these formatives give the word vary; in Tagalog *mag-* generally implies temporary occupation, *man-* permanent avocation, *ma-* ability

or accidental happening. Kapampangan has *mag—*, *man—*, *mi—*, *a—*, *ma—*, and *n—*; of these *mag—* was probably borrowed from the neighboring Tagalog, because according to the rules governing the sound *r* in Kapampangan *mar* should have become *may* and then *mē*; this *mē*, it may be assumed, has been changed to *mi*, because another formative, *tar*, appears in Kapampangan as *ti—*, showing identical development. Bisaya shows *ma—*, *mag—*, *maga—*.

The English active transitive sentence, "I killed the chicken", can be translated in most Indonesian languages by sentences of equivalent construction, as follows: Chamoro, "*Hu puno i manok*"; Toba Batak, "*Hu bunu manuk*"; and Karo Batak, "*Ku bunuh manuk*."

Chamoro is spoken on the Mariana Islands, Batak on Sumatra. The sentence, "I dug up the tree" is in Chamoro, "*Hu hali i hadju*"; in Toba, "*Hu hali hau*"; and in Karo, "*Ku kali kayu*."

These sentences contain the hypothetical original Indonesian, and incidentally original Filipino words: *ku*, "I"; *bunu*, "kill"; *manuk*, "chicken"; *kali*, "dig"; *kayu*, "wood, tree". *Bunu* in the Philippines does not mean "to kill", but "to stone", "to kill by throwing something at", "to spear", "to throw in wrestling," (sham killing). For the article "the", of which several seem to have existed in the probable original Filipino, we may set down the form most extensively used today—*ang*.

Now, if active transitive verbs existed in the Philippine group, the above sentences would be: "*Ku bunu ang manuk*" (or to use the Philippine word for "killing" "*Ku patay ang manuk*") and "*Ku kali ang kayu*." Instead of that the prototypes of these sentences are: "*Binunu (pinatay) ku ang manuk*", and "*Kinali ku ang kayu*." These sentences are passive. The literal translation of these sentences into English would be: "Killed mine the chicken", and "Dug-up mine the tree", where "killed" and "dug-up" must be conceived as passive verb forms.

Since the passive voice is used so much more widely than in Indo-European languages, it is but natural that it has been developed much further than there. Not only do we have special forms to show past, present, and future tenses of the passive, but one can express whether the action was intentional or accidental, or in what connection the subject suffers the action, that is, whether directly, whether purely in a locative sense, or whether as cause or reason thereof.

Philippine languages have what grammarians style the three passives, which denote the connection in which the subject suffers the action. These three passives are characterized by the formative elements *—ən*,* *—an*, and *i—*. (Readers who have read the previous articles of this series will remember that *—ən* remains unchanged in Iloko, Pangasinan, certain Bisaya dialects, and others; becomes *—an* in Kapampangan and Ibanag; *—in* in Tagalog, *—on* or *un* in most Bisaya dialects and Bikol.) The difference in meaning given to words by these three formatives may best be seen in an actual example; as such we take the Tagalog word-base *akyat*, which has the meaning of "raising", "rising", "going up," "lifting."

"*Akyat in mu ang bata sa bahay!*" "Lift the child up into the house!"

"*Akyatan mu ang bahay!*" "Go up into the house!"

"*Iakyat mu ako nang bata sa bahay!*" "Lift me up the child into the house!"

In the first sentence the subject "child" directly undergoes the action of lifting—the formative *—in* (*—ən*) is used; in the second the subject "house" is the place at which the action of going up is to be performed—*—an* is the proper formative here; and in the last sentence the formative *i—* is used, because here the subject "I" is the cause or recipient of the action.

It must be mentioned that frequently the use of the formatives does not follow the rules here given; *—an* or *i—* often take the place of the *—in*, and *—in* or *—an* that of *i—*. Just which formative to use with a particular verb can only be learned by experience.

The three formatives sometimes give to verbs shades of meaning other than those they have in the sentences I have given. So *i—* may indicate that the subject is the instrument with which the action is to be performed, and *—an* that the subject is an indirect sufferer of the action upon the logical object—"Pinatayan nila ako nang aking kalabao; itak ang ipinatay nila," "They have killed my carabao; they killed it with a bolo." The literal translation would be: "Killed theirs (am) I of my carabao, bolo the with-which-killed theirs."

In Indo-European languages we have three main tenses—past, present, and future; Philippine languages usually have only two main formal subdivisions, which I shall call preterite and future. In the preterite the action has already been executed or is going on; its subdivisions are past and present. In the future the action is still to be done; the future term proper, the imperative and future infinitive may be its subdivisions.

The three passive elements *—ən*, *—an*, and *i—* when alone are future formatives. The preterite is formed by addition of the formative *—in*, which may be a prefix or an infix.

This *—in—* is supposed to be the original Indonesian formative for the expression of the passive. In the Philippines its function in the future tense must then have been absorbed by the above named three elements *—ən*, *—an*, and *i—*; as a result the formative *—in—* today has acquired a secondary preterite meaning it did not originally possess. This secondary value as a preterite has in some languages even become its primary meaning, so much so that it may be used not only with transitive verbs, but also with intransitive ones. So from the Kapampangan word *muli*, "return home", we can form the sentence "*Minuli ya*", "He has gone home".

Originally, as I have stated, *—in—* was purely passive in nature; so is today the formative *—ən* without any other shade of meaning. When we form the preterite of a verb formed with *—ən*, we would thus have in one word two formatives of purely passive value; most Philippine dialects in this case drop the *—ən* as being superfluous. The two formatives *—an* and *i—*, however, can not be dropped upon addition of *—in—*, because their particular shade of meaning would then be lost. The preterites of *akyat* in Tagalog are thus: of *akyat in*, *anakyat*; of *akyatan*, *inakyat*; and of *iakyat*, *iniakyat*.

(Continued on page 180)

The Beetle

By Consorcio Borje

LEAVING for the rice fields of Don Tinoso that morning, her mother had said, "Gela, my child, keep watch until I return. For your noon meal, there is the left-over rice and the fish stew in the kitchen."

So, that morning and afternoon, Gela has been playing house in the front yard. Some mud in a can represents cooking rice, a few santol leaves represent vegetables. The front yard is a square patch of violent-red earth, with a bamboo fence around it to keep the neighbors' pigs out.

Now, it is late afternoon but Mother has not yet come home. Already, under the house the chickens are going to roost, and men and women are coming up the road, their feet caked with mud and on their broad, anahaw-leaf hats bundles of fragrant, newly-harvested rice.

Gela squats on the ground, digging her big toes into the fine crust made by the rain. The men and the women glance at her.

"Na-ay, look at the daughter of *Kaka* Sibbi, widow of Cuan, may the priest see his soul to heaven."

"How quiet the child is! What a good child!"

"Has your mother come home yet, Gela?"

The answer is "No, *Nana*," or "No, *Tata*", or "No, *Manong*"; and, "Mother has not yet come home."

"Gela, we go on."

Gela watches the harvesters go by, their long, brown arms swinging wide at their sides, the sweat glistening upon the back of their necks.

"Ay, you, Gela. What are you doing there?"

"Nana Basiang, waiting for Mother."

"Your mother has not come home? She started home before me. Your mother said, 'My child Gela is alone at home waiting for me.' Have you cooked the rice?"

"No, Nana. Mother has told me I must not cook rice."

The old woman contemplates the girl in her muddy little dress, then turns on her heels and ascends the path that leads to a cogon-grass house that stands in a thick grove of santol trees on the rise across the road. Soon smoke seeps through the wet grass roof.

It is twilight. The slow, lambent tolling of the church bell announces the Angelus. Men and women pause and cross themselves piously.

"Gela."

On the child's face the eager look of welcome becomes one of disappointment.

"Has your mother still not come home?" Nana Basiang asks anxiously.

"Nana Basiang, not yet."

"What has happened to that woman? Never mind, I shall cook some rice for you. Where do you keep it?"

The rice is in a basket on a bamboo shelf over the fireplace. That is to keep the *bocboc* out. "Where is Pitong, Nana Basiang? He did not come to play with me."

"That boy? Ha! I think he went swimming in the river again, the rascal."



Nana Basiang cooks the rice on the broad, shallow box, filled with earth and set on a level with the bamboo floor, that serves as a hearth. The potful of rice soon boils merrily. Red light and shadows chase across the sooty bamboo rafters and sooty bamboo walls, and across the dark,

thin face of Nana Basiang.

There is a noise outside, then feet scurry up the bamboo ladder of the kitchen. A boyish face, split by a wide, big-toothed grin, hair tumbled down the wet forehead, pokes from the darkness into the red, wavering light.

"It is Pitong!" exclaims Gela.

"Aha! so you are here, at last!"

Pitong steals sheepishly into the kitchen, accepts his mother's scolding meekly, and sits down besides Gela on the floor. He keeps his hand closed behind his back.

"What do you have in your hand, Pitong?" asks Gela.

Pitong closes his hand tighter and shakes his head uncommunicatively.

Gela edges closer to him and smiles. "Aia, Pitong, let me see it."

Pitong shows her his big teeth but clenches his fist more firmly.

Gela puts all feminine wile and charm in her smile and, failing to impress, she crouches and dives at the hand, but clutches only empty air.

"We are friends, Pitong. Why don't you show me what you have in your hand? Just a little peek."

Pitong starts to shake his head, but on second thought reconsiders the matter. "Give me a kiss, then," he says, placing a finger on his cheek that is faintly powdered with the mud from the river.

"No!"

"I'll show it to you then!"

Gela ponders a moment, then says, "No".

"All right," says Pitong, thrusting his fist into his pocket, "you shall never see it."

Gela gives a yell and bursts into tears. "Wah, wah, wah."

Nana Basiang fixes a red, truculent eye upon her son. "Now, what have you done to her? What have you done to her, you son of the devil?"

"Nothing, Mother", Pitong protests. "Nothing at all."

The rice bubbles over and, as Nana Basiang turns away to take the lid off the pot, Pitong kicks sidewise at Gela, who gives another yell and starts crying afresh.

"Come here, you; come here," shouts the woman, preparing to take Pitong's measure.

"But, Mother", expostulates Pitong, who views his mother's preparations with alarm.

"What did you do to Gela? Come here!"

Nana Basiang rolls up her sleeves and selects a fair-sized stick from its pile near the hearth. "Come here."

Pitong gives Gela, who is watching the proceedings with interest, a devastating look and edges toward the door.

"Na, Mother, Gela is crying because I wouldn't show her

the thing in my hand because she would not—". He stops short.

"What wouldn't she do?"

"She would not—" Pitong racks his facile brain in vain.

"Because he asked me for a kiss," Gela puts in.

The woman glowers upon Pitong. "What! You son of the devil!"

"Just a little kiss, Mother," says Pitong.

"And when I would not kiss him, he kicked me," Gela adds.

The mother glares at Pitong. "What! You son of the devil!"

"Just a little kick, Mother", says Pitong. "The kick would not have hurt an ant."

The woman's eye rests upon Pitong's closed hand. "What is that in your hand?" Pitong, with a backward glance at Gela, opens his hand before his mother near the fire and closes it again as Gela steals up behind him.

"Ay, just an *abal-abal* (edible beetle)," exclaims the woman. "Have you been quarreling just because of that?"

The secret is out. "Ay, just an *abal-abal*," says Gela deprecatingly.

"Na, but you wanted to see it," Pitong retorts derisively. He opens his hand and the beetle crawls up one of his fingers. It is fat and grayish-brown, and the fire-light gleams on its wings-covers. A length of thread secures it by two hind legs to one of the boy's fingers.

"So the *abal-abal* came out this afternoon, Pitong?" asks the mother. "Yes? Have you caught any for supper?"

"Yes. Father is already boiling them in vinegar." He turns around and sticks his tongue out at Gela who is watching the antics of the beetle enviously. "*La!* We shall have *abal-abal* for supper tonight."

"*La!* I do not like *abal-abal*," lies Gela weakly, her eyes still glued to the beetle, noticing which, Pitong puts it in the center of his palm and closes his fingers over it.

In the happy anticipation of a meal of beetles boiled in vinegar, Nana Basiang neglects to castigate the errant Pitong and occupies herself with cooking the rice. She rests the pot on a bed of embers on one side of the fireplace and replaces the lid, first putting a piece of green banana leaf over the cereal. The escaping steam fills the air with a fine aroma.

"What have you for supper, Gela?"

"The fish stew in the little pot, Nana Basiang."

The woman takes down the pot and examines its contents in the glow of the embers. She sniffs it.

"It is spiced. *Hoy*, Pitong, run up to our house and get some of the boiled beetles. For Gela. Hurry, you son of the devil."

Pitong tries to give Gela a baleful look, then disappears into the velvet night which is full of the smell of flowers. Silence settles upon the kitchen. The deep red glow of the embers pulsates among the soot-black pots, the row of shiny, battered tin plates and the black coconut bowls on the bamboo shelf hanging from the dark loft, and one or two five-gallon cans filled with water. Nana Basiang, squatting before the fireplace, stirs restlessly.

"Are you lonely, child?"

"Oh, I am lonely, Nana. Won't my mother come home soon?"

There is the noise of bare feet outside. The two look at each other with a glad light in their eyes. "Your mother is home now." Angela rushes to the door, crying, "Mother, Mother."

But it is Pitong standing outside in the dim light coming from the door. He looks at Gela foolishly, holding something wrapped in a green banana leaf in his hand. On his shoulder the gray-brown beetle is resting, its white string falling away.

Pitong delivers the boiled beetles with a grand gesture, and his mother sends him back. "Tell your father," she says, "to see if your Nana Sibbi is anywhere among the neighbors."

While Gela eats on the floor, Nana Basiang stares over the low wall of the kitchen after the figure of her son disappearing in the dark. Later on she descries her husband hurrying down the path with a lantern in his hand. He vanishes down the road, the lantern casting huge, swinging shadows. Nana Basiang sits down on the floor beside the girl, only to start up at the sound of voices on the road. A party of men and women are passing by on their way home from threshing rice at the mill of the rich man Don Tinoso. In reply to Nana Basiang's shouted inquiry they say they have not seen the missing woman.

Gela finishes her meal, drinks from the coconut dipper, washes the plates, throws the dish-water into the night, warning away the spirits lurking nearby with a "*cayo-cayo*" lest they get drenched. Someone outside calls for Nana Basiang. It is Tata Iban, her husband, looking tired and pale in the dubious light of the lantern. He beckons to Nana Basiang to come out quietly.

"She is in the house of *Lacay Bansiog*. She is dead."

"Dead?"

"Yes," the man whispers. "Dead. Bitten by a rice snake."

"I did not see her when I passed by the old man's house."

"There was no one in the house when she got there. I arrived with *Lacay Bansiog* himself and his wife. They had just come from threshing rice at the mill of Don Tinoso. We found her there, lying on the floor."

"And—Gela?"

They glance back at the kitchen. Gela is sitting on the small wooden mortar, solemnly watching fireflies at play around the *gumamela* bushes.

"People are bringing the body over," says Tata Iban. "What shall we do?"

Nana Basiang decides promptly, "We'll take her home with us."

Outside the door, Gela sits newly washed and solemn in a clean white dress, stiff with starch. Strange men and women, men and women in black, come in and out of the door. There are men talking, drinking the sweet sugar-cane wine, chewing *buyo* and spitting red out of the window. There are women playing *panguingue* with decks of Spanish cards on mats spread on the floor.

(Continued on page 182)

With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

The Ronda

A READER of the Magazine wishes to know how to dance the Ronda. The inquiry struck us at first as very refreshing, but later it proved to be very embarrassing. We found ourselves saying with St. Augustine, "If you do not ask me, I know; if you ask me, I know not." Frequent visits to world centers of learning and culture such as the University of the Philippines Browsing Room and the Round Table at Tom's Dixie Kitchen, where we delved deep into the wisdom of the ages and the aged, did not yield satisfying results.

Ourselves, when puzzled did eagerly frequent
Elder statesmen and heard great argument
About it and about: but evermore
Came out by the same Door as in we went.

Rhubarbiyat, Omar Kawayan.

At last, light dawned on us. What one woman has done, two men can do and do better. Mrs. X gave us her Philippine folk dances. Why can't we give the readers of the Magazine—nay, to the whole world, yes, to Professor Eddington's "expanding universe"—the Ronda?

"De dust moest er afgeveegd, hier en daar een bur wat aangeticht,
de kussens een weinig opgefikt, en de bells vooral nauwkeurig onderzocht."

It occurred to us that the Ronda is like M. Jourdain's prose. He had been speaking it for forty years without knowing it. The world, too, has been dancing the Ronda for more than 4000 years without knowing it. Many centuries before General Santos, Cleopatra danced it before Caesar, who liked it. She danced it before Anthony, who liked it, too. But Octavius, who was no reader of this page, nor of the Four O'Clock column and therefore no admirer of women even when they wore hats, did not like it. "One man's meat is another man's poison."

Says Havelock Ellis in the "Dance of Life", "I hear from a physician, a gynecologist now practising in Egypt, that a dancing girl can lie on her back, and with a full glass of water on one side of her abdomen and an empty glass on the other, can by the contraction of the muscles on the side supporting the full glass, project the water from it, so as to fill the empty glass." This, says Havelock Ellis, is not strictly dancing. Yes, but it is the Ronda.

The Eighth Henry danced the Ronda to perfection. So did the Pope of his day. But they did not like to dance the Ronda together. Henry elected to dance the Ronda with the girls.

It should be noted that the Ronda is best danced to the *rondo*. Many composers of the *rondo* were incurably addicted to the Ronda. Mozart himself frequently danced the Ronda with his wife's sister.

During the Victorian era the English were the champion Ronda dancers of the world, although they did not want the world to know it. Like trousers it was unmentionable, and therefore should be unknowable. But the way Oscar



Wilde—he did not belie his name—danced the Ronda was too much for the B.P., and you know what happened. How strongly the British hold on to the conservative style of Ronda dancing was seen by the controversy between Edward Windsor and Baldwin over the Ronda. Edward *would* not dance the Ronda in the Baldwin High Church style, and so he said, "Let George do it."

In these days the Ronda has thrown out grotesque mutations with the result that as the poet says, "One man's Ronda is another man's undoing."

"Quanno me scietiae, me trovaie ncoppa lu marciapiedi cu nu pulizio vicino che diceva; *Ghiroppe bomma!*"

Or as Lewis Caroll puts it,

'Twas brillig, and the slithy toves
Did gyre and gimble in the wabe;
All mimsy were the borogoves
And the mome raths outgrabe.

Consider Mussolini. All the world knows that Mussolini's Ronda is castor oil for the non-fascists and thumb-tacks for the Ethiopians.

"Mi laico mio contry! Mi laico Italia! Russia non gudde! Nglese non gudde! Ethiopia non gudde! Orre' for Italia! Orre' for il Duce! Wazzo marso Francia?"

In Germany they do not dance the Ronda, they dance the Rönnda. Man sagt auf ur-Deutsch: die first Schteppe ist, Heil Hitler! die sekönde ist Heil Hitler! die thärde ist Heil Hitler!

Der Vielheit ist Adolf feind;
Drum zieht er uns so ein
Das alle Deutschen soll'n
In Hitler einer sein.

Here in the Philippines we have different styles of dancing the Ronda. The Assemblymen's style consists of only one step—Yes, sir! The Pros' version has two steps—No, sir! and Yes, sir! Prof. Abdon Lorente, we are sorry to say, bungled his Ronda and seems to be in trouble now.

Our own interpretation* of the dance is simplicity itself. First step: sit down. Second step: remain seated. Third step: a glass of pick-me-up. Fourth step: another glass of the same. Fifth step: same glass refilled several times. Sixth step: raise the right leg. Seventh step: raise the left leg. Eighth step: hold both legs high. Ninth step: higher. Tenth step: still higher. . . . Eleventh step: we sing with Angelus Silesius,

Der Schlaf is dreierlei
Der Sünder schläft in Tod
Der Müd' in der Natur,
Und der Verliebt' in Gott.

(Of sleep there are three kinds:
Sinners are death-oppressed,
The faint in nature lie
In God true lovers rest.)

Translation by Carus.

*The Editor refuses to allow us female partners for this dance. He is afraid of the S.P.C.A.

When You Buy Mining Stock

By John Truman

TWO groups of buyers are to be distinguished on the stock market: those who desire to invest their money in solid enterprises in the hope of doubling or tripling the invested amount within some undetermined length of time, and those who are always on the look-out for "hot tips" in the hope of doubling or tripling their money within a week or two. The first are "investors"; the second "speculators". The investors prefer a steady market with prices advancing with growing production. The speculators like a booming market and many of them can not understand why the market does not continually rise. Many of them do not realize the fact that there must be a relation in the case of mining shares, for instance, between the market value of the stocks and the gold production of the respective companies. Indeed, it often appears there is no such relation. The production of a mine does not usually change very suddenly, but the value of the stock may go up or down very rapidly, following the old law of any market that the ratio between demand and offer determines price. But over any extended length of time, the price of a stock always returns to a certain point which is more or less the result of the production figure of the mine, or, rather, the profit figure of the company in question, or, in some cases, of the estimated actual value of the property.

A solid investor, who pays for his stock purchases in full, has therefore no reason to despair when prices drop, or to go insane when prices rise. He knows that in the long run, the shares he holds will be priced at the real value they represent: shares of the profit of the companies in which he owns stock.

The speculator, especially the one who gambles on the money of his broker, has to watch the market closely to avoid the danger of losing everything. Every time prices at the stock exchanges go down, a large number of such people are eliminated from the market. Brokers are forced to "sell out" their stocks in order to protect themselves against losses; or the speculators themselves are forced to sell their stocks, and their selling orders play a large part in breaking a weak market down completely. When, subsequently, the market shows signs of recovery, they again want to get in on the expected profits and buy without calculation, as much as they can with their own money and that of their brokers. Thus they drive prices to an unnatural height, far above the real value of the stocks. Then, when "profit taking" begins, prices must collapse, and many people who have bought at high prices lose large amounts and may be out of the market for years after.

It is therefore the speculators who make the market so unsteady and uncertain. That is one reason why I like the new regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for they fix a limit for the credit a broker



may give a client. No stock listed on the board of a stock exchange may be bought by a speculator unless he pays sixty per cent of the actual market value. If he wants to buy unlisted stock he has to pay down seventy per cent. This protects the buyer himself and makes the market steadier. With sixty or seventy per cent paid, most of the speculators are able to cover their debit balances when the market goes down and are not then forced to sell at unfavorable prices. They are able to hold their stocks until the purchase values can be recovered.

My first advice is: *Do not gamble on other people's money. Buy as much stock as you can pay for, so that it will be your property and you will not be forced to sell it when its market value drops.*

From Whom To Buy

THE reader will already have noticed that this column is not written for the speculator but for the investor. I can not give you any tips. No writer in a monthly magazine could, because a tip is a very short-lived thing and would be dead before the magazine is off the press. But I can and shall, through the Philippine Magazine, render the investor some service, and will begin by telling you *from whom to buy*.

If possible, do not buy stocks from—

- (1) good friends,
- (2) stock peddlers, and
- (3) those brokers who offer you a larger credit margin than the law permits.

To buy stock from friends is a sure way to lose them. Your friend would probably not sell if he really believes in the stock he has. If he needs money, let him sell the stock at the exchanges. If he offers you stock that is not traded in at the exchanges, keep away from it.

Such obscure stocks (most of my remarks are in regard to mining stocks as these are the principal offering on the Manila market) are also frequently offered by stock peddlers. They may tell you wonderful stories about the ore deposits of the property in question, about the intensive exploration work going on, about the unlimited profits in sight. But good stock does not need to be sold in that way, as good properties are always known to the various important financial groups.

It may be a different question, however, with new companies. These often call on the general public for the capital needed to start exploration work. They advertise the gold content of samples and tell you of their hopes of a bright future. I do not want to discourage the investing public in participating in new mining ventures, and I will come back to this matter later, but I definitely advise

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against buying obscure stock from already existing companies that is not traded at the exchanges. It is usually stock that somebody subscribed for or bought some time past and wants to get rid of. And do not buy stock from a mining engineer, as an "engineer" peddling stock is usually to be distrusted.

Do not buy from a broker who offers you more credit than the law allows. He takes his duties too lightly, and even if he does not intend to cheat you, he might himself be caught by a fall in the market and not be able to comply with his duties toward his clients.

What To Buy

THERE are only two types of mining stock an investor should buy:

(1) stock of mining companies that have already explored their holdings or are actually producing;

(2) subscription stock of newly formed companies, under the following circumstances:

(a) if the board of directors of such a company is made up of trustworthy individuals; and

(b) if the capital offered for subscription does not appear to be too high.

I need not say much about already explored properties or producing mines. The average value of stocks in such enterprises is already known to the public. Sometimes difficulties are overcome, improvements made, or new veins discovered, and the stock may be expected to go up. Generally, you may buy the stock of working companies

without much risk, especially if they are listed above par value for any considerable length of time. Bad surprises, however, are possible, as in the case of Gold River two years ago. If you wish to avoid such risks, buy only dividend-paying stock.

The matter becomes more complicated if you are thinking of subscribing to the stock of a newly formed mining company. Such a venture is always a gamble as even the directors and the engineers can not tell you what the future will be. That all depends upon the following factors:

(1) whether there is really a good deposit of commercial ore;

(2) whether the technical staff is composed of able men; and, most important,

(3) whether the board of directors is honest or crooked.

The ore deposits and their commercial possibilities can in no case be judged before exploration and development work has proceeded to a certain point. Most or nearly all mining companies sell their capital stock or a large part of it long before they can be sure that the venture will be a success. Therefore, any one who buys stock in a newly formed company should know that he is taking a chance.

As the number of capable mining engineers in the Philippines today is much too small for the steadily growing number of mining companies, not all of these companies are able to secure a competent technical staff. Before subscribing to stock in a new company, therefore, investigate whether the company in question has at least one competent expert to direct the exploration work.

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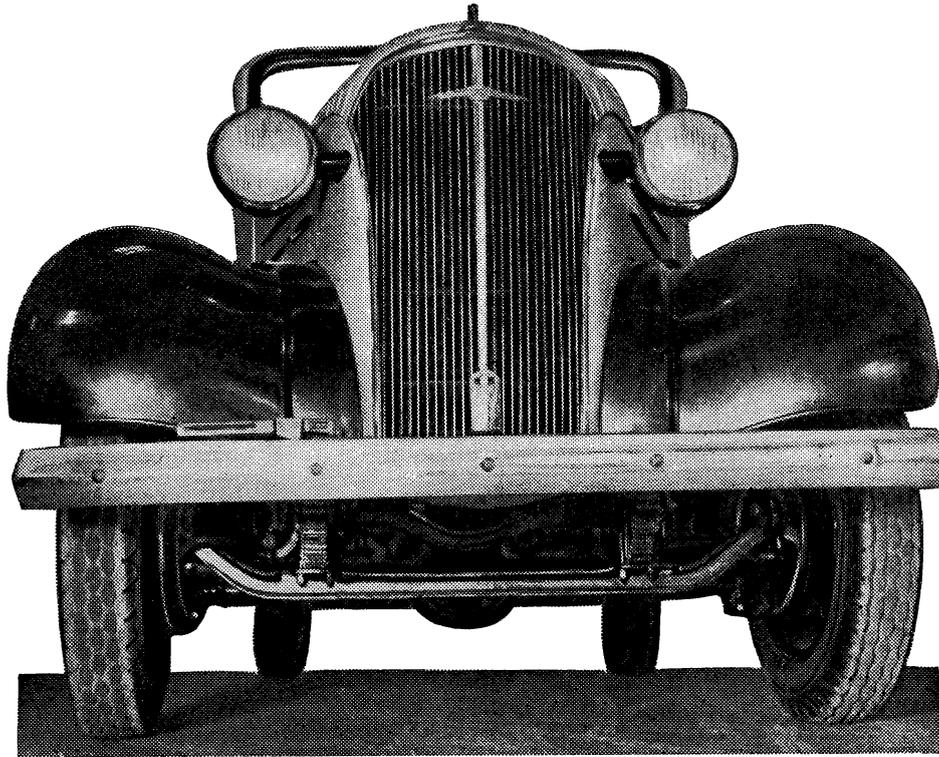
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It is hardly necessary to say that not all the men who suddenly appear as directors of mining companies are one hundred per cent honest. In some cases, so-called mining companies have been formed with the sole aim of mulcting the public for salaries for the directors, for the purchase of worthless claims from friends, for the payment of questionable bills, and so on. It is not sufficient to know that the president of a company is honest. You must get some information as to the honesty of the secretary and the other directors, and must also make sure that the company's auditor is independent of the board.

In addition to this, you must look to the total value of the shares the new company offers to the public. Keep away if the amount appears too high. No new company needs, for instance, a half million pesos to start work. And always make sure that the promoters have put down some substantial sum of money themselves before they offered stock to the public.

Choosing Your Broker

STOCK is bought and sold for you at the stock exchanges by a broker. The new rules of the Securities and Exchange Commissioner have been formulated in an attempt to protect the public against dishonest brokers. But I give the following advice so you can do something for your own protection.

If a broker is personally well known to you and you have confidence in him, it may be all right for you to go to him in case you need a broker's services, but if you have to select a broker and do not know such a man, then pay attention to the following points:

A broker, as I have already said, who offers you more credit than the law permits him to do is to be suspected. He is allowed to advance you forty per cent on the purchase price of listed stocks and thirty per cent on the purchase of unlisted stocks. If he offers you more than that, his office may be closed some fine day by the authorities, which might result in great inconvenience for you.

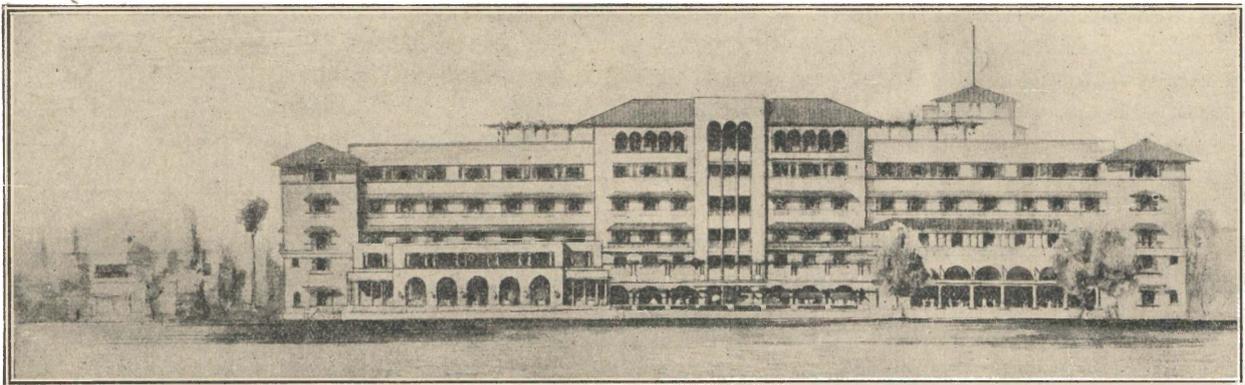
A broker who does not care to have your written authority for the transactions he handles for you, or who does not at least request you to sign your orders, is guilty of careless practice which may have dangerous consequences both for himself and his clients. For instance, if the market drops suddenly, some of his clients might refuse to accept the stock he has bought for them, and if there is some understanding between a group of buyers, he might be forced to take the loss himself and he might pledge or sell your stock to meet the situation.

I, personally, prefer the larger brokerage organizations in which the heads can not perform tricks with the accounts of fictitious persons or of good friends—for whom he buys your stock at the cheapest quotation to sell it to you at a better rate, or to whom he sells your stock at the cheapest rate to sell it on exchange for a better price—without too many of their employees finding out about such dishonest practice.

If you pay in full for the stocks you buy, and you do not have complete confidence in your broker, it is wise to demand that the stock certificates be transferred to your name and placed in your hands. Certainly, your

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— IT KEEPS YOUR MOTOR YOUNG

broker would not transfer the certificates to you if you do not pay in full, for in that case he must, for his own protection, see to it that he can dispose of the stock at any time, when, for instance, it drops in value and reaches the amount he has advanced for you; or when your account remains inactive for a long time and you do not pay up your balance. You can not expect your broker to advance money for you for an unlimited length of time, especially if you do not give him additional business.

Some brokers want those of their customers who buy on margin to sign trading agreements. This, in my opinion, is a very good thing because such an agreement makes everything clear from the beginning. But you must read such an agreement carefully before you sign it, and you should pay special attention to those paragraphs which determine under what circumstances the broker may sell you out. He should have the right to sell your stock only—

(1) if you do not settle your debit balance within a reasonable time, which should be definitely fixed, say at one month or six weeks; or

(2) if the market price comes too close to your unpaid balance. As prices sometimes move very fast, it appears fair that the broker should have the right to sell your stock when its value is not more than 150 per cent of your debit balance.

If your broker insists that you deposit your signature with him, that you give him some information about yourself, and other formalities of that sort, do not be discouraged, and do not resent it if he refuses to accept your order by

telephone (which means an unsigned order). Just because he is careful in legitimately protecting himself, such a man is safer to deal with and may better be entrusted with the values you turn over to him, than a more careless man. Do you not prefer a bank which is very careful? I do. Well, it is the same with a broker.

In the May issue of this Magazine I shall take up the point, *When to buy stocks*.

The Philippine Verb

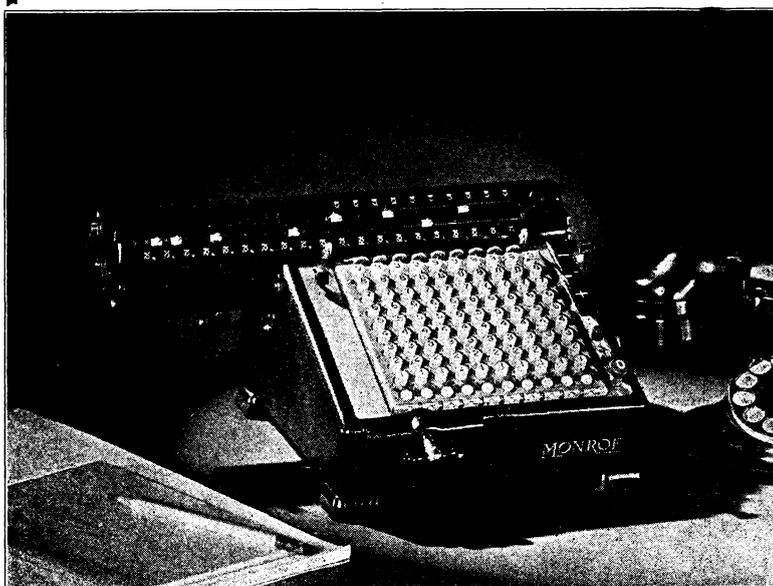
(Continued from page 170)

The various passive verb forms I have described are used when the action is intentional, when the actor is known or implied. If the actor is not mentioned or known, or if he is immaterial; if the action is accidental or if possibility is to be implied, then the formative *-in-* is substituted by another, usually *a-*, *ma-* or *mi-*, and in the future tense these formatives are used in connection with *-an* and *i-*, but not with *-ən*. Examples: Kapampangan, "*Ala keng apupul keti*," "Nothing mine can-be-harvested here"; that is, "I can raise no crop here." Tagalog, "*Nahigaan ang banig na ito*," "Been-lied-on the mat this"; "This mat has been lain on".

*For this letter see "Tracing the Original Sounds in the Languages of Today," *Philippine Magazine*, January, 1937, page 39.

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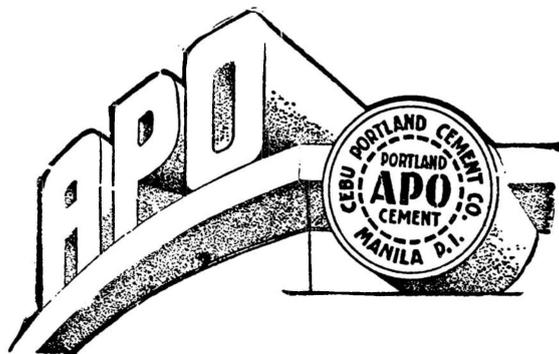
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The Beetle

(Continued from page 172)

There is loud talking, much acrid smoke going up into the cobweb-festooned rafters.

"Poor child," says a thin sallow-complexioned young woman, stroking Gela's head gently. "Poor child. Where will you stay now that your mother is dead?"

"I don't know, Nana."

"You come to live with me, ha?"

"No, Nana."

Gela begins to cry softly. In the main room of the house, her mother lies very still and very white on her bed-mat upon the floor. Her wrinkled hands are clasped upon her breast, and a little black cross is stuck between the rigid fingers.

"Don't cry, child. Now, you make me cry also."

Gela sobs louder. Tears stream down her cheeks.

Nana Basiang takes Gela by the hand. "Let us go, Gela," she says. "That son of the devil son of mine will play with you."

Across the road, past the tin cans and the sticks and the dried shredded santol leaves with which she had played house yesterday, now piled into a heap on one side (for Tata Iban had come to sweep the yard); up the path, with the butterflies flitting among the aso-aso flowers; over the stones which the rains of years have washed smooth, Gela and Nana Basiang go. They arrive at the house of the woman.

"Pitong! Pitong! Now, where is that son of—ah, there

he is."

Pitong comes running around the house. In one hand is a string on which flies the beetle. "Pitong, come play with Gela."

Pitong snuffles obediently. He lifts up a bare foot to show that one of his toes is hurt. He has bandaged it with a piece of the cloth used for wiping sooty pots. Nana Basiang leaves for the house of the dead across the road. Gela is still sobbing.

Gela, sobbing tearlessly, stares interestedly at the beetle. The beetle alights upon her arm. "Oh, oh, oh."

"See, it is going up your arm," says Pitong.

"It scratches!" Gela's swollen face brightens, but still she is sobbing. "See, it is clasping its hands."

The beetle spreads its wings as if to fly away, but folds them again.

"It likes me," says Gela. She glances at Pitong hopefully. "It does not want to fly away from me."

"Ay, it did the same thing with me also."

"May I hold the string for a while, Pitong?"

Pitong considers for a moment, then grandly delivers to her custody of the beetle, which resumes its slow journey up her arm. Between her sobs, Gela giggles delightedly.

Pitong looks down the hill, across the road into the house of Gela. Lacay Doro the carpenter is carrying the newly finished wooden casket up the stairs. The casket is gleaming brown, but soon he will drape it with the black cloth that is flung over the sill of one of the windows. He will use the little nails which Pitong had bought for him at the Chinese store with his own mother's two centavos.

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"Oh, oh, oh!" sobs Gela. She blows lightly on the beetle, pursing her lips, crinkling her tear-stained cheeks.

"You may have the beetle, Gela," says Pitong, his small heart swelling with a new bigness. "You may have the beetle all for your own."

"Ay, Pitong! Do you mean it?"

"Ehm-m". Pitong nods his head vigorously.

"Ah, Pitong." Gela steals up to him and, still sobbing, suddenly gives him a hearty smack on the closer cheek. On the cheek of Pitong a wet little round "O" leaves a ring of brown on a field of grayish dried mud.

The Ilocos Pot Industry

(Continued from page 168)

coating the surface with *pula*, a red clay sold by the Tinguians. This red clay is dissolved in water and rubbed on the jars with a piece of fine cloth. Except for jars, all earthenware is colored after it has been baked.

Cogon from old roofs, dried leaves, and ashes are next piled beneath and above the dried pots and then ignited. When thoroughly baked and still hot, the pots are drawn out from the pile and are covered with rice husks which are left to burn until the entire surface of each pot is black.

When the Spaniards came here, they found the Ilocanos already engaged in the making of pottery. In fact the inhabitants of the Philippines have made pottery from prehistoric times, probably for the last two thousand years at least, according to authorities.

The Socialists

(Continued from page 167)

her head, started singing the "*Internationale!*" The people joined her, and those who were sitting hurriedly rose to their feet. Unbelievably, Comrade Lirios stared, his straw hat in his hand. His temples began to throb with a dull ache from the heat of the sun. He raised "*Das Kapital*" and shaded his head with it.

The song finished, the girl in the very next breath burst out into a rush of words that tumbled out of her mouth like angry waters through a break in a dike during the rainy season. Repeatedly the crowd interrupted her with enthusiastic clapping of hands.

Comrade Bautista, the reciter, clapped vigorously with the rest, in his eyes a proud light as he fixed them on the girl. Comrade Lirios remembered that during the singing of the "*Internationale*" Comrade Bautista's voice had shrilled to the breaking point, and he had had a glimpse of the man's flushed and sweaty face uplifted to the blue sky, the gold teeth in his open mouth flashing in the sun. He turned to him, saying: "I do not understand Pampango. What is she talking about?"

"She is discussing about da aims of da Frente Popular—"

"Ah, and what does she say are the aims of the party?"

"She says why do we work and work and habe no mooney? Why do we slabe in da fields under da sun and habe notting to eat?"

"Is it as bad as all that? These people look quite robust and well-fed."

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"You do not know what you are talking about, Comrade Lirios. Dis people are suffering much dat you do not see."

"That is true," put in Comrade Esteban in a doleful tone, shifting his hold on the bamboo handle of the hoe.

"We know, Comrade Lirios," said Comrade Manacis, the lawyer, "we know, we know," nodding his big head on scrawny neck emphatically.

There was another outburst of clapping and voices raised in a shout, "*Mabuhay!*"

"And what did she say just now?"

"She said, 'Why do rich people become richer widout lifting a finger? Why do we see dem growing fatter and fatter as dey ride by in beautiful automobiles? Why do dey wear beautiful clodes and eat expensive foods when we are in rags and are dying of starbation? Dis is all wrong. It should be changed. Away wid da present order. We must have a government where ebbribody is rich and happy.'"

Comrade Lirios adjusted his straw hat carefully on the nape of his neck. His back felt smoking hot. His head was bursting. He unbuttoned his coat and, holding the lapels, tried to cool himself by waving the sides of the garment back and forth. But he only began to sweat more profusely from the effort. Besides the book, "*Das Kapital*," kept slipping and it was a job holding it under his armpit. He fixed his eyes on the sparse mustache of the lawyer and wanted to say that the theory of socialism as expounded so passionately by the girl was all wrong.

But Comrade Bautista was speaking again.

"We are so glad you came to dis meeting. When we sent da inbitation to da Socialist Club of Manila to come to da province to see der comrades here—"

With sudden animation, Comrade Lirios turned to Comrade Bautista and said, "You know, I am glad I came. This is all a complete revelation to me—a complete revelation. I am glad I came. Frankly, I did not think you people here—"

A voice interrupted him a complaining, disagreeable voice.

"Hey, why the hell did we ever come to this God-forsaken place? These people do not even know the ABC of socialism. It is treason they are proposing."

Comrade Lirios in turning to face the intruder dislodged his straw hat from his neck and while retrieving it from the dusty earth, he was aware of an uncomfortable silence that seemed to double the heat until he felt he would suffocate.

"Oh, it is you," he said without surprise when he was upright again and faced the newcomer. "Comrades, may I introduce Comrade San Diego. He is as you know the Secretary of the Socialist Club of Manila."

Comrade Bautista flashed his gold teeth and shook hands with Comrade San Diego. The lawyer, Comrade Manacis, shook hands with a slight bow. Comrade Este-

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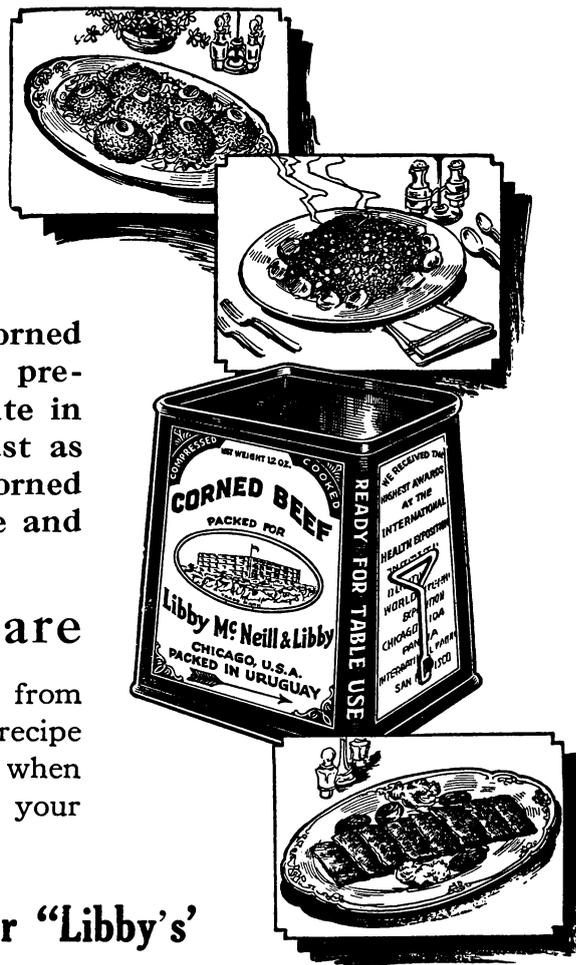
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ban detached one bony hand from the handle of his hoe and shook the hand of Comrade San Diego. That done he gripped the end of the bamboo handle with both hands, rested his sharp chin on them and was once more wrapped in doleful silence.

Comrade San Diego, who had a fair, yellowish complexion, with a wide expanse of forehead and small, quick-moving eyes above a large bulbous nose, now sent darting glances at each of the four. The immaculate Comrade Lirios was carefully wiping with a white silk handkerchief he had pulled out of his breast pocket, minute specks of dust still clinging to the band of his straw hat.

"Hell," said Comrade San Diego, "I am roasting." He looked back at the group he had left under the camachile tree seated on the benches. It was evident that he desired to go back, but was uncertain about just how to do it.

"I am glad you came, Comrade San Diego," said Comrade Bautista, with another flash of gold teeth.

Comrade San Diego turned his sharp gaze upon the speaker, but said no word.

"I was just telling our comrades here," said the immaculate Lirios, "how glad I am to have come. This is all a complete revelation to me—a complete revelation. I wouldn't have missed it for the world."

"Hell," said Comrade San Diego, moving his shoulders under his coat. "The whole thing is a farce. I am going back under the camachile tree."

"No, stay a while," said Comrade Lirios with his gracious smile. "Our comrades here are dying to hear the theories of socialism correctly expounded—"

"In this heat? In all this sun? Hell!" Comrade San Diego turned to go, but Comrade Lirios held his arm.

"The trouble with you is that you are all talk. When you are face to face with the real thing, you refuse to come to grips with it. You would rather sit in the shade and split hairs."

"Hell," said Comrade San Diego, wrenching free his arm. "When it comes to fighting for what I think is right, I am as ready as the next man." He reached into the waist of his trousers and brought out a seven-inch knife. With a flip of his fingers, he exposed a gleaming, dagger-like blade. He darted quick glances at the four, the opened knife in his hand catching the sun on the middle of its blade and sending out a myriad of fine rays in every direction. "Hell," said Comrade San Diego, closing the knife with a snap and pushing it inside his waistband again. "Under the new sedition law these people could all be sent to prison."

"And being present at this meeting, you are also liable to imprisonment," said Comrade Lirios.

"Hell," said Comrade San Diego, turning away. "I shall tell my wife we are going home."

Comrade Lirios allowed his glance to wander toward the group on the benches at the foot of the camachile tree. He caught his wife's eye and waved "Das Kapital" at her. She smiled and he thought he could see the dimple in her cheek.

A man, probably about fifty years old, with long tapering face—broad, shapely forehead, thick graying hair, firm cheeks marked with brown moles around the eyes and down in front of the ears—had been introduced by the belligerent toastmaster. This man stood beside the small

square table with a hand on its edge. With the other hand he held the lapel of his white drill coat. He was a tall man, thick-shouldered, erect, commanding. He spoke in low, measured tones, his words plain, without the usual flowery expressions that speakers in the dialect affect. And so strong was the personality of the man that everyone listened attentively and forgot to applaud. He spoke in Pampango and once more Comrade Lirios asked, "What is he saying? Who is he?"

"He is a Sakdal leader," Comrade Bautista whispered. "He does not belong to our party, but we invited him to come and speak."

"He is an extraordinary-looking man," whispered Comrade Lirios. "I know him. He sat beside me in the truck coming from San Fernando. I never dreamed he was a Sakdal leader. He dozed most of the way."

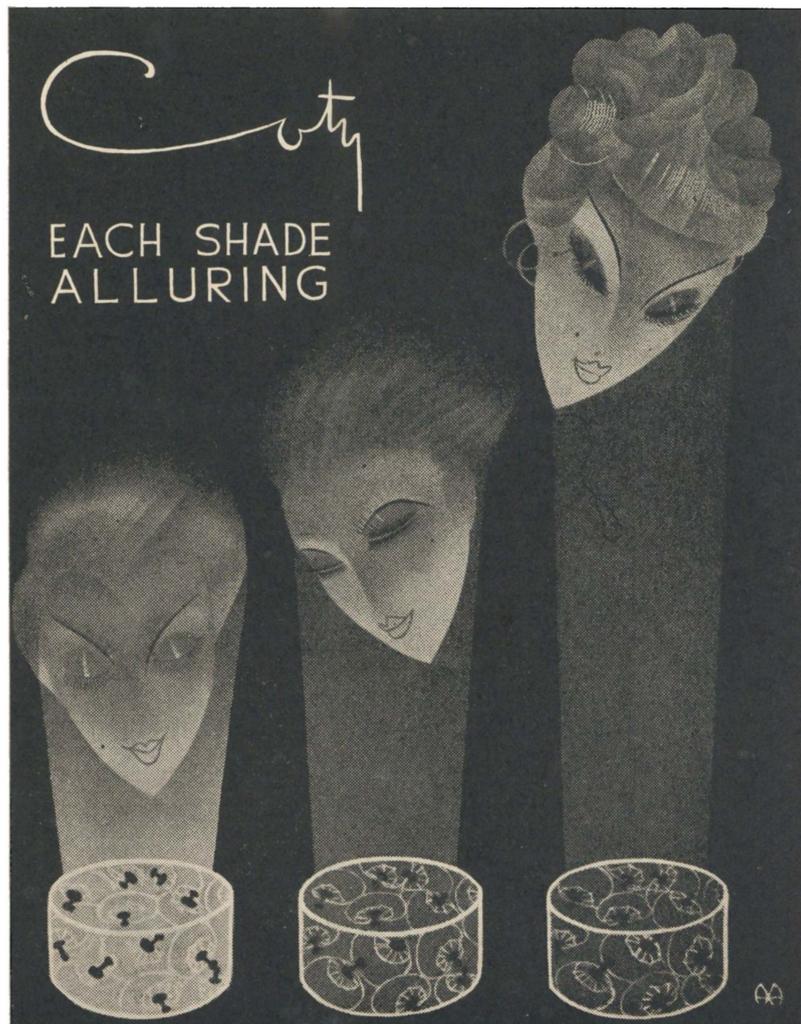
"He is like that," said the lawyer. "Quite. Sleepy. No words."

"Like dynamite," supplied the man with the hoe. He was watching the speaker with great interest, his chin for the moment raised from the back of his hands that held the handle of the hoe.

"He is now telling about da way how he was imprisoned in Manila," translated Comrade Bautista. "He says da Constabulary soldiers manacled him and he has neber forgotten de feel ob da cold iron around his wrists."

"Why was he imprisoned?"

"Because ob his connection wid da recent Sakdal uprising."



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"Why is he out so soon? Was he acquitted?"

"He was found guilty. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment."

"Then how is he here?"

"He was pardoned by da President."

"Ah, and what is he saying now?"

"He says da Sakdals do not faboh force as a means ob getting what day want."

"Ah," said Comrade Lirios, "so they do not favor the use of force." In another moment he knew his head would split. If only a breeze would start up. The shadows of the trees and shrubs were grotesque cut-outs pasted on the brown earth. The scorched ground underfoot sent up a strong musty reek that you could almost taste. Only the little stream purred on sweetly, maddeningly clear and cool. . . .

"No, but he says dey are forced to use force because—"

"Because of what?" He had almost forgotten Comrade Bautista.

"Many ob da followers are impatient. Dey can not wait."

"Wait for what?"

"For da help ob Jesus Christ."

"Jesus Christ? What has He to do with Sakdalism?"

"He is da hope of da Sakdals. Dey are told by dere leaders to depend upon His help to get what dey want. Dere is where we are diffrent from da Sakdals. We Socialists bealeb in cooperation. We must unite to be effectibe. We bealeb dat dere should be no separate societies. No Sakdals. No Antis. No Pros. We should all unite under da Red Flag and den go after what we want. We are trying to persuade da Sakdals to join us."

"And if they should join you, what then?"

"We shall see what we shall see," said the man with the hoe, very quietly. His half-shut eyes met those of Comrade Bautista, slid sideways to encounter the lawyer's, and a silence fell upon the three.

Comrade Lirios found the sudden silence of his companions disconcerting, and he let his eyes wander to where his wife still chatted with the two other married women under the cool shade of the camachile tree. Failing to catch her eye, he spread his gaze westward. Just across the little stream were fields green with young rice plants. Farther away were flat dun-coloured stretches, untilled, the grass burned up by the sun. To the right and left were dark-green areas planted to sugar. Not a soul was abroad. He thought he could discern the heat raining down like arrows upon the earth that seemed to quiver like an animal in pain.

The Sakdal leader finished his speech amidst loud applause. And now the next number of the program was a quartet singing the primary school song, "Planting Rice Is Never Fun," in English.

A strange sensation of being transported out of himself came over Comrade Lirios. In his ears rang the untutored voices of the four girls singing, "Planting rice is nay-ber fu-un. . . ." He looked at them, at their upturned faces on which the sun cast immobile leaf shadows; at the blind guitarist swinging his round head to his own accompaniment. How earnest they were! His eyes encompassed the crowd of listeners caught in varied poses of attention. They, too, were dead earnest. Not in a thousand years could it have

occurred to any one of them that they were—comic. Comic? Comrade Lirios had a sudden vision of 14,000,000 people of the same cast and mold, capable of the same direct, unself-conscious, child-like simplicity and earnestness. They till the soil and plant rice and they know the quality of rain and sun. The feel of pure honest earth is in their work-hardened hands; they stand on it with bare feet, toes spread apart. What then if they sang the Internationale and recited Edwin Markham's poem upon a burning hill-side under the midday sun?

Comrade Lirios now saw himself and his friends pouring beer down their throats in air-conditioned rooms in the city, biting into liverwurst sandwiches the size of shoe-heels and costing 25 centavos apiece. He heard his voice and their voices smoothly juggling with words and phrases: ideologies, planned economy, Marxian dialectics, the proletariat, the underdog, labor and capital, society of the free and equal, *et cetera, et cetera*.

There now under the camachile tree was San Diego munching a sandwich he had pulled out of a basket at his feet. They were all munching sandwiches. The fat Morales, his heavy jowls working busily, and the lanky Espiritu shaking a finger under the nose of the squat, baldish Cruz. His wife turned and saw him, waved a sandwich pertly, and he merely stared at her unseeingly, for in his mind had arisen a picture of himself standing there in the sun in all his finery, his shining immaculateness! For a moment Comrade Lirios stood very still. Then his shoulders shaking with silent laughter, he walked over to his wife: "Give me a sandwich," he said.

And as he bit into the flat triangle of white bread, there rang in his ears the words of the song, "planting rice is nay-ber fu-un. . . ."

Portugal and Spain

(Continued from page 164)

radical activities. Moreover, realizing that a dictator's strongest reliance is the army, he has humored it until it is entirely on his side. And he has disposed of extremist leaders by exiling them to some of Portugal's tropic isles at which no romance-seeking world cruises ever touch. He shows little mercy to recalcitrants.

Nevertheless, there has been great improvement in Portugal's affairs under the Salazar régime. He has inaugurated many public improvement and employment schemes, built roads, improved the seaports, reorganized and purged the colonial administration, and thoroughly overhauled the financial system. All that has cost a great deal, it is true, so much indeed that the tax-gatherer is still as detested a figure among the Portuguese masses as ever, and the always-low standard of living has not been materially improved.

But it was the Professor's hope that all that would come in time. He is a political economist and he believes that the paramount factor in any nation's welfare is sound national finance. In his view that means national debt kept at a reasonable level and expenditures within income. He thinks those things should come even before a reduction of taxation and he has brought them about, reducing the

heavy national debt by almost fifty per cent, and converting the annual deficit of countless years into a surplus during the past three. Having done that he considered that a foundation was laid upon which might now be erected a national economic structure sound and solid enough to endure and to survive possible future emergencies, while raising the living standard of the people gradually and evenly and free of the menace of international complications and uncertainties.

All that, of course, is threatened by the Spanish chaos and is almost certainly doomed in the event of a triumph of Spanish radicalism. A chaotic condition in Portugal worse than that in 1926 when, in May of that year, Portuguese democracy, so-called, terminated with the *coup* by General Gomez da Costa, would then result. In the face of that, then, it was hardly likely that Salazar could view otherwise than sympathetically the Spanish revolt against radicalism.



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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



MARC T. GREENE, whose able article, "Spain Today", was published in the October issue of the *Philippine Magazine*, follows it up with another very informative article on Portugal in this issue which will greatly aid the reader in understanding the present situation of that country in respect to its relations with Spain. Mr. Greene, who writes regularly for the *Philippine Magazine*, is one of the world's most noted correspondents. He recently had the honor of having an article of his in the *Manchester Guardian* on the Balearic Islands "categorically denied" by Premier Benito Mussolini, later developments fully substantiating his charges.

Manuel E. Arguilla's satirical story, "The Socialists," will probably bring a lot of wrath down on him—and on me, too, for publishing it, but I'm taking the chance because I think it is worth it. Also, he gave his friends, most of them members of the "Beer Club", fair warning at the time they all attended the meeting described in the story, saying he was going "to write them up". I have been assured that the story is, in the main, true, although it has been touched up in parts for the sake of literary effect. Mr. Arguilla is the author of "Midsummer", first published in the *Philippine Magazine* and subsequently in the American magazine, *Prairie Schooner*, of "How My Brother Leon Brought Home a Wife", first published in the *Literary Apprentice* and subsequently

in the American monthly *Story* magazine, and of other fine stories that have given him a high reputation among Filipino writers in English. He was born in Nagrebcan, Ilocos Sur, and after graduating from the University of the Philippines in 1932 tried his hand at various jobs as a proof-reader, magazine subscription solicitor, advertising solicitor, associate editor of a religious monthly, etc. He is at present a member of the faculty of the University of Manila. In 1934 he married Lydia Villanueva, with whom he had fallen in love during their college days. He wrote me once: "To marry Lydia, I had to show certain skeptical parties at the Bureau of Health documents to prove that I had been born and when and where. Up to that time I had been spreading the news that my birthday coincided with Rizal's—June 19. The Municipal Registrar of Bauang, La Union, sent me a birthday certificate which showed that I was two days older than I had believed. I was born on June 17 according to the town's records. But the church certificate which arrived soon after caused me to be born two days later once more: June 19, 1911. I thought it would be a fine thing to continue being born on June 19 so that I could go on telling folks that Rizal was born on the same day as I. But on second thought it occurred to me that I might be making a mistake. Why be born on the 19th when there is a chance of being born two days earlier? So many things can happen in two days. And, anyway, who wants to be born on the same day as Rizal? There is too much competition. Why not make another date famous, say the 17th? So I tore up the church certificate."

Consorcio Borje, author of the story, "The Beetle", explains in a letter that accompanied his manuscript, that Ilocano women of the type of *Nana Basiang* seldom use the epithet "son of the devil" for their sons (*anac ti diablo*) in any other than an affectionate sense, the literal sense having been lost sight of through long use.

Noe Ra. Crisostomo, writer of the article on the Ilocos pot industry, lives right amidst the pots in San Nicolas, Ilocos Norte.

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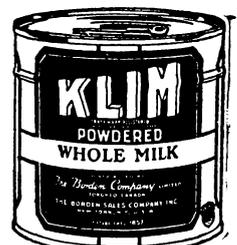


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Edith Emmons Greenan, author of the poem, "Dance Au Sol," is the wife of J. O. Greenan, one of the executives of Marsman & Company, Inc. She was also the author of the prose-poem, "Fagayan", published in the October, 1932, issue of the Magazine, the theme of which was an Igorot dance, and which was erroneously credited to Edith Macklin. Mrs. Greenan's poetry of the dance is especially interesting as she was before her marriage a member of the famous Denis-Shawn Dancers.

I received a radiogram during the month (through Amateur Radio Station KAIHR, 12th Signal Company, Fort Wm. McKinley) from J. C. Dionisio, who is now editor of the fortnightly *Filipino Pioneer*, published in Stockton, California, reading as follows: "Please announce Filipino Pioneer sponsoring poetry contest Island entries eligible first prize twenty pesos second ten third five no limitation subject matter or treatment". The aims of Mr. Dionisio's eight-page newspaper are according to a notice under the masthead: "To help develop in America a substantial and responsible Filipino citizenry; to make Filipinos in this country conscious of the problems they are facing and to offer suggestions on how to solve them; to work for improvements in their social and economic life; to fight through the proper channels, against racial discrimination, bigotry, and intolerance; to promote friendly relations between the Filipinos and other peoples in America." The subscription rates are \$1.10 a year, \$0.05 a single issue.

I received the following letter from my good friend Professor Frank G. Haughwout, specifically addressed "Dear Four O'Clock":

"With the arrival each month, of my copy of the Philippine Magazine, I turn first to your department for it is seldom that I do not find in it something suggestive, interesting, and, occasionally, stimulating. You have an excellent Clearing House for Ideas, and if your readers will only enter into the spirit of it, this column should become one of the leading features of the Magazine. Last month I found a note on December typhoons and in the near future I shall send you a short article in which I shall hope to clear up the difficulties that seem to beset your correspondent. This month I find the letter of the Rev. V. H. Gowen of Mountain Province. He touches a not too tender chord in my heart with his remarks anent locally produced poetry. I have long thought as he does. The saccharine melodies Mr. Gowen scourges, have their place in the poetic literature of their day, and many of them represent fine work in versification if they are offered in appropriate surroundings. We all can recall charming lines by Herrick, Suckling, Crashaw, Lovelace, and Mark Akenside, not to mention many others of earlier or later date. Then there are the stately mythological allusions of that arch-priest of mythology, Milton, the appreciation of which is a lost art to-day. These things were the product of a day that is not of the spirit of this age; a day when The Humanities were regarded with some esteem and, therefore, a day when people were brought up on them. The reading of Milton, accordingly, has become a problem in research where it was formerly a diversion for the mind that delighted in the beauties that may be expressed in mere words by master hands. With the decline and fall of The Humanities those figures of speech have become totally unintelligible to the general run of people. For that matter, they may even be a source of real peril to those who seek utterance in that mode, and fall a'foul of the Vice Squad of the Copyright Office or the Belles Lettres G-Men of the Police Department. Moreover, the scene having shifted, such style lacks the fine and skillful touch of the old masters and becomes just Copy-Cat Stuff. Some of the verse that has moved me most deeply—lines that seem to have literally been wrung from the hearts of the writers—appear in the non-literary journals, newspapers, and the like where one does not usually expect to encounter verse of real merit. In that way they are often born to blush unseen. For many years I have collected such fragments of this kind as seemed to me to possess especial merit and perhaps, some

day I shall put out an anthology of them. Mr. Gowen speaks of the 'terse, vital, authentic phrases of the poets whose work you publish.' Let me contribute three specimens of American verse, culled from my collection, which, to my mind, may well be designated terse, vital, and authentic. They are not 'great poetry,' though they are of the stuff out of which epics may be built; they are but thumb-nail sketches, but they are so true, so vivid, and so pregnant with the fires of our every-day life that there is no need to give them a conventional label:

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SMITH

Smith died one day in 1927,
He passed upon the turning of the tide,
And there was silence in the heights of Heaven
And Michael told them all that Smith had died.
God said, 'Go bid him welcome by this token;
True to himself and so to Me as well,
He took the road, kept the faith unbroken,
He sought for Heaven within him and found Hell.

'He strove, lost, struggled on, and naught could daunt him
Who knew the end was good; at close of day
Too late came all he sought as ghosts to haunt him,
And ghosts were all his comrades on the way.

'Wherefore,' said God, 'Arise ye shining seven,
Assemble all ye angels at the gate.'
But Mr. Smith had lost the road to Heaven
And couldn't find the way until too late.

Denzil Bachlor.

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'My heart is bad,' he said, and trembling
Swayed a minute by the door;
Then leaned down heavily upon the desk
Where he will lean no more.
Books drawn with shaking hands from a worn bag;
The oft repeated search—each time he came
He sought the card his many pockets hid—
Week after week, and every week the same.
'My heart is bad,' He never failed to make
The self-same explanation as he stood
With ever gracious thanks for trifling help—
Kindly old soul—I think his heart was good.

Veo G. Foster.

Perhaps the gem of the three:

HALL BEDROOM

He has been out of work these many weeks,
She reads the ads and very seldom speaks;
So day by day within this rented tomb
They bark their shins against the edge of doom.

Lucia Trent.

"I leave it to the reader to place such significance as he chooses upon the fact that two, at least, of these poets appear to be women."

a Giant in a Glass of Water



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Amador T. Daguio sent me a letter of thanks for the cannister of tea I sent him after reading his essay on tea published in the February issue. "A million thanks for the TEA! It arrived yesterday evening—December 26. I rushed for the girls' dormitory and had one of my pupils make tea. You should have heard them exclaim at first: 'Tea, sir! Tea? There is no tea here!' I afterwards gave two of the packages to the girls and took the rest home. . . . I have some essays about ready. I have an ambition to print my first book under the imprimature of the Philippine Book Guild! My autobiographical novel is finished, but I am ashamed of the truths in it. . . ."

Daguio's claim in his essay "Tea" in the February issue of the Magazine to have caught a glimpse in my office of a "lady in a hat" who has become for him "forever a mysterious phantom of beauty, poised like an angel" (with a tea-cup in her hand), which was met by my statement in this column that I could not imagine whom he referred to, seems nevertheless to be creating no little scandal—which, of course, embarrasses and irks me greatly. I have even been accused of "hiding something" by the lady columnist of the *National Review*. Now everybody who reads this column knows that I hide nothing, not even my own vanities and frailties. And my statement with reference to Mr. Daguio's "mysterious and royal lady", alleged to have been seen by him here, only goes to show my utter honesty, for most men would let such a statement pass, even if untrue, for the sake of the prestige and glory of being believed to have entertained such a divinity. Who was the lady, "stately in bearing, dressed in cream lavender softness, with a hat"? As I said before, it's that hat that spoils everything, for I am

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not trying to hide anything and I have already confessed, nay, boasted, that occasionally women as well as men come for a cup of tea, and some very nice-looking ones, too! But none of them wore a hat, to my recollection. To have entertained a goddess like Daguio's and not remember it! Could it be possible? That, come to think of it, would be tragedy! What do I care about the scandal, really? That was only a joke. But alas! perhaps I did, unaware, entertain some paragon of beauty and goodness, too preoccupied with something or other—may be one of my famous editorials—to have realized or even noticed it! Aow! what a sap! Who was that lady "of statuesque allure—with a hat"?

I have now firmly resolved that such a thing will never happen again. I have caused a "Visitors' Book" to be made in which all those who come here will be asked to sign their names. They have such a book at Malacañang; why shouldn't I have one? They have them in various government offices, and even in Bilibid. In the old days they had them at all the government resthouses in the Mountain Province. People signed their names, professions, and sometimes told of experiences along the trail. I am sure that many besides myself whiled away the evening hours in front of a cheerful log-fire, leafing through those interesting and often dramatic pages. It is a pity that I didn't think of starting such a book long ago, for during the past eight or ten years we have entertained in the Philippine Magazine office some of the real notable of the earth,—statesmen and business executives, army officers, scientists, artists, writers, and adventurers of all sorts; local personages, too, including several governor-generals, well, one anyway, Malacañang advisers, provincial governors, professors, business leaders, school officials and teachers, students, rich and poor, important and some not yet so important, but most of them real people, well worth knowing. What wouldn't I give to have the signatures of them all, especially of those whom I know I shall, for one reason or another, never see again. Well, from now on, I shall make an effort to at least keep their signatures in my Visitors' Book. It is a specially bound affair of three hundred pages, so there will be plenty of room, for comments as well as names, if anybody should want to "say anything". And I hope that all of those who have visited this editorial office in the past and who are able to come again, will come again if for no other reason than to put down their names—including the divinity with the hat!



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News Summary

(Continued from page 159)

He says that various economic measures enacted by Congress have made the Philippines uncertain regarding what the United States may do in the future regarding Philippine trade. "Sometimes we are considered a part of the United States and at other times a foreign country. It seems we are not a part of the United States when conditions are advantageous to the Islands, and we are a part of America when conditions are disadvantageous to us".

President Quezon tells Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace that the Philippines is satisfied with the present sugar quota which represents about 15/3 of United States consumption, but that the proposed excise tax of 3/4 cents a pound, raw value, would work a hardship on Philippine producers unless they also receive a share of the benefit payments. Some \$15,000,000 has been paid them under the original processing tax law.

D. H. Popper, "expert" of the Foreign Policy Association, states in a bulletin of that organization that the military program of the Philippine Commonwealth is "perhaps the greatest danger" to the future of the Philippines, and that the appointment of Governor McNutt as High Commissioner is "an ominous development because of his connection with militaristic circles in the United States which may cause him to exercise the vague powers of his office to foster a military program at the expense of much-needed social measures".

March 5.—The German Embassy at Washington protests against a speech of Mayor La Guardia of New York before a group of Jewish women in which he stated that a "certain shirted fanatic" would be the chief exhibit in a "chamber of horrors" at the 1939 New York World Fair. German newspapers call La Guardia a "dirty Talmud Jew". James S. Dunn, chief of the West European Affairs division of the State Department, states to the Counsellor of the Embassy that he earnestly deprecates the utterances which have offended the German government and that they do not represent the attitude of the American government to the German government, but he emphasizes the right of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen and cherished as part of their national heritage. La Guardia states: "I will stand by what I said and I repeat it again. Hitler and his government are quick to recognize I meant him. I don't know whether it was a guilty conscience or my powers of description".

March 6.—Chester Grey of the Farm Bureau Federation tells the United Press that present discussions of Philippine-American relations should include a shortening of the transition period to five years "in order that trade negotiations may be conducted as between two separate countries". He states that the Federation is not opposed in principle to a reciprocal trade treaty but is opposed to giving the Philippines preferential treatment over other foreign countries. "Meanwhile the Philippines should abide by the Tydings-McDuffie Law. Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre tells the United Press that there would be "no limit" to the subjects to be discussed with the Philippine chief executive." President Quezon meanwhile is spending the weekend in New York.

J. H. Marsman, Philippine mining magnate, tells the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers that he believes Philippine gold production will exceed \$25,000,000 in 1937 and will reach \$45,000,000 by 1945. He advocates extension of Philippine-American free trade for twenty or twenty-five years. "Britain, Japan, and the United States are showing an active interest in expanding

mining activities in the Islands", he declares.

A voice vote defeats an amendment to the naval appropriation bill offered by Rep. K. Stefan of Nebraska to prevent any funds being used for further improvement of naval stations in the Philippines. He reiterates that the American Army in the Philippines is "doing nothing and is a menace and real obstacle to plans for giving the Islands their independence."

March 8.—Reported that the United States Treasury has declined to approve the French suggestion that a New York bank be appointed agent in the United States for the projected billion dollar French loan. Senator Borah warns American and French bankers to avoid following a "dangerous road" by attempting to evade the provisions of the Johnson Act prohibiting loans to nations which have defaulted on the war debt.

The initial session of the conversations preliminary to the Philippine-American trade conference opens in Washington with Secretary Sayre presiding. No definite date is set for the next meeting.

Senator Robinson gives a luncheon in honor of President Quezon attended by Vice-President John N. Garner and others, most of whom witnessed the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth on November 15, 1935.

High Commissioner McNutt tells the press that he is highly enthusiastic about going to the Philippines. "What could be more interesting than to watch the emergence of a sovereign nation? Nothing more altruistic has been done in human history by a government than this government's decision to give the Philippines not only political independence but to go along with them meanwhile in an effort to get them started toward basic economic freedom, too." He states the biggest task is to try to help improve the economic situation of the Philippines and that to that end he hopes to see a greater diversification of agriculture. As regards the coming trade conference, he declares "there is no thought of either side seeking concessions or favors"; future trade relations must be determined and "neutrality pacts provided".

March 9.—In a "fire-side" radio broadcast, President Roosevelt states that the Supreme Court has improperly established itself as a third house of Congress—a super-legislature. "I want, as all Americans want, an independent judiciary, but that does not mean a judiciary so independent that it can deny the existence of facts universally recognized." He declares that for the past four years the Court has been acting "not as a judicial body, but as a policy-making body". "For the past half century, the balance of power in the three branches of the federal government has been tipped out of balance by the Court's direct contradiction of the high purposes of the framers of the Constitution... The Preamble expresses the intention to form a more perfect union and promote the general welfare. The framers went further and gave Congress ample, broad powers to levy taxes and provide for the common defense and the general welfare... It is my purpose to restore the balance..."

New strikes break out in the Chrysler, Hudson, Chevrolet and Fisher Body plants, with 70,000 men idle, climaxing two weeks of negotiations of the companies with union leaders who demand recognition of the United Automobile Workers Union and wage increases.

March 10.—At a hearing over the sugar bill, Philippine Resident Commissioner Quintin Paredes clashes with a government expert who declared that the Philippines would be treated "as well as any other foreign country", Paredes retorting, "We are not

foreign yet!" He argues that Cuba would profit more than the Philippines under the measure. The Hawaiian delegates are insisting upon equality in every particular with mainland producers.

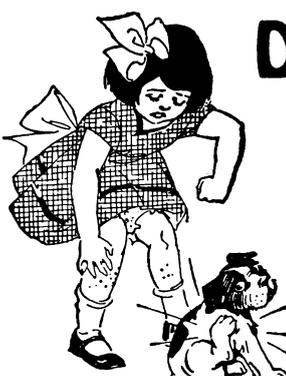
Secretary Hull gives a luncheon in honor of President Quezon. In the evening, at a dinner at which former Sen. H. B. Hawes is host, President Quezon, guest of honor, makes a "somewhat cryptic" remarks, according to the United Press in respect to future American-Philippine relations. While first stating, "When we have a new inauguration we invite you all again", apparently referring to the advent of complete independence in 1946, he later "wonders if some way can be found under which, while satisfying our aspirations, we can still feel that we are not parted from the United States." "Our desire for independence does not mean a desire to part company with you. I feel the Philippines should be independent. This desire on the part of the Philippines is only the natural desire on the part of all humans... I sincerely hope that in the future the United States will look on us as friends, as we will look on you as benefactors". Senator Robinson states that "the people of the Philippines are demonstrating their capacity and their right to self-government and are well governed. They are demonstrating their ability to take their place among the world's independent nations".

March 11.—The New York Times in a special dispatch from Washington states that President Quezon had said that the Philippines should be given independence soon and not be required to wait until 1946, and that American-Philippine relations should be governed by diplomatic treaty instead of the Tydings-McDuffie Act under which the President of the United States can suspend any law the National Assembly in Manila passes. Quezon is also said to have pointed out that the United States has altered the effect of some of the provisions in the Act by changing tariffs and that this has caused uneasiness. A State Department official reveals that President Quezon has submitted an early independence proposal, but refuses to elaborate further.

Speaking before the New York Advertising Club, President Quezon states that the Tydings-McDuffie Act is supposed to give the Philippines opportunity to lay the foundations for independence, but that "if we are to do this, we must have rights. Everything is too one-sided in favor of the United States". He reiterates that the United States has violated the spirit of the Act by taxing imports from the Philippines and that "the Philippines is not getting a square deal". He states that the United States does not seem to be interested in the Philippines as a customer but that it would be if it became aware of the possibilities of the Philippine market. He alludes to the present mining development and to the possibility of oil production and states that American business men and American capital is welcome in the Islands. He is roundly cheered during the address.

Rep. L. Kocalkowsky, chairman of the insular affairs committee, states that both the Senate and House insular committees may meet shortly to discuss some form of legislation shortening the transition period to Philippine independence. Senator Tydings states he personally favors it under certain conditions, declaring that "President Quezon had said that if he could negotiate a trade agreement he would then not be opposed to immediate independence". Senator Pittman states he does not see "any reason why the present independence law should be changed substantially". A number of other members of Congress state they favor independence, "the sooner the better". Rep. F. L. Crawford states that Quezon's leadership is "unstable".

President Quezon denies that he told the Times



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reporter he had come to Washington to secure independence "quickly or before 1946" although he did point out the difficulties in the present political and economic relationship.

The American Bar Association announces that a poll of its members has resulted in a vote of 16,132 to 2,563 against the Roosevelt proposal to reorganize the Supreme Court. President Roosevelt states that since his "fire-side" radio talk he has received 500 telegrams running seven to one in favor of reorganization.

March 12.—Sen. J. H. Lewis says he will oppose any immediate move to sever Philippine-American relations because of international conditions involving Japan, Russia, and other nations in the Far East, and that he is against relinquishing a naval base in the Philippines which might become America's first line of defense in case of war. "I feel this country is spending too much time in nonsensical talk."

Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins is reported to have proposed a permanent organization of the Works Progress Administration with a \$2,500,000,000 annual budget to be spent on federal undertakings and to absorb the nation's unemployed. Each worker would receive \$700 annually.

Other Countries

Feb. 10.—Mexican Catholics at Orizaba take over fourteen churches which had been closed for a decade and launch a crusade against the government's seizure of religious property and socialistic education, the police not interfering. The movement follows a protest meeting over the killing of a young girl when the authorities raided an alleged clandestine church service held in a private residence. Churches in Cordoba and other cities are also being reopened, it is stated.

Feb. 15.—German rearmament expenditures have risen from \$381,800,000 in 1934, to \$2,600,000,000 in 1936, according to a report of the American Foreign Policy Association, the latter expenditure being many times larger than that of any other country except Russia. During the same period, world rearmament figures doubled to a total of \$11,000,000,000.

Feb. 16.—The Catalan government charges that the disguised ship that shelled Barcelona Sunday and which was driven off by port batteries was an Italian ship.

A subcommittee of the International Non-Intervention Committee at London agrees that a ban on volunteers should be adopted simultaneously by all powers concerned at midnight, February 20, and that a control scheme providing for an international naval cordon around Spain to prevent the entry of fighters and arms from abroad should go into operation at midnight, March 6. Later the main Committee decides to put the recommendation of the subcommittee into effect. It is now estimated some 118,000 foreigners are participating in the Spanish civil war, not counting some 25,000 moors. It is said that 30,000 Italians, 24,000 Germans, and 5,000 men of

scattered nationalities are aiding the rebels, and that some 28,000 Frenchmen, 14,000 Belgians, 6,000 Russians, and 11,000 Italian, Czechoslovakian, German, and other anti-fascists are helping the government. Six Anglican Nonconformist clergymen returning from a tour of Spain state in London that the Spanish government is not "anti-God", "Our impression is that if leaders of the Catholic Church in Spain could frankly and sincerely adopt a policy separating the practice of religion from improper political activity, the toleration of religion would be assured".

The British government orders the construction of three new capital ships and seven cruisers in addition to the two \$40,000,000 vessels laid down recently, and it is announced in a White Paper that it is planning to spend the enormous amount of nearly \$8,000,000,000 during the next five years on armaments. It is reported from Paris that it is felt there that Britain's tremendous defense efforts will have a salutary world effect. The Italians express amazement and resentment. A German Foreign Office spokesman states Germany does not deny Britain the right to arm to whatever extent it deems necessary, but that it claims the same right for itself. Unofficial quarters in Washington are reported to presume that the United States will continue to maintain parity with the British fleet.

Germany and Italy both recall their ministers from Hungary following a protest that they had participated in the funeral ceremonies for two members of the out-lawed anti-Jewish "Iron Guardsmen" who had been killed in fighting with the rebels in Spain, and after Premier George Tataresu declared in a speech in Parliament that the government could not permit anybody to meddle in internal affairs.

Feb. 17.—More than seventy-five government and rebel war planes fight a spectacular battle over Taroncon, 37 miles from Madrid, the rebel planes being finally driven off.

Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that the £1,500,000,000 armament plans are not directed against any power or group of powers, but that it is the duty of the government to submit a program it considers necessary for safety and the fulfillment of obligations. Labor representatives are divided on the issue, a section opposing the program while another section declares it will support any program proven to be necessary. "The policy of the dictator countries makes a large expenditure, though an evil and dangerous thing, nevertheless an inescapable necessity".

The Chinese National government restores civil rights to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and may give him a high post to appease his followers, it is reported. The Central Executive Committee has received urgent requests from Yang Hu-chen, Pacification Commissioner for Shensi province, who is now considered chiefly responsible for the detention of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last December, to suspend the government's anti-communist campaign and to make war on Japan instead. Chinese communist

groups in the region also urge the cessation of civil conflict and preparation for an immediate war against Japan.

Anti-army sentiment again breaks out in the lower house of the Japanese Parliament and Yukio Ozaki, veteran liberal member, urges a Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact. "I can not understand how Japan can shake hands with such a country as Germany", he declares, in attacking a course of diplomacy "which is provocative of war".

Feb. 18.—The Spanish government claims that hordes of shrieking Moorish cavalry men followed by tanks and artillery units in the Jarama sector, southeast of Madrid, were repulsed with heavy losses. Government planes raid Cueta, rebel stronghold in Morocco, bombing arms depots and troop concentrations. Ex-King Alfonso conveys his "enthusiastic congratulations" to General Francisco Franco for his capture of Malaga recently and Franco replies with "cordial thanks".

The House of Commons votes 329 to 145 on a resolution approving the government's decision to raise a loan of £40,000,000 for defense purposes and its announced decision to spend £1,500,000,000 in the next five years for the same purpose. Sir Stafford Cripps terms the loan "the most magnificent subscription to a world suicide pact yet made public". Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for the Coordination of Defense, states, "You can never calculate safety on a narrow margin. Intimately the task of any British government worthy of the name must be that of making certain that no foreign foe will prevail over us". He declares thorough plans have been formulated in preparation for possible naval and air attacks against British territory. Military authorities in Hongkong announce the early construction of secret fortifications on Stanley Peninsula on the island of Hongkong.

The Japanese are reported to be worried about the effect of British armament plans in the Pacific. Ozaki declares in another speech in the lower house that "Japan has neither sufficient population nor wealth to compete with Soviet Russia, China, Britain, or the United States", and makes sarcastic references to the army's view of its own importance. He criticizes army leaders for having shown a tendency recently even to move against the wishes of the Emperor when they refused to cooperate with General K. Ugaki who had been ordered by the Emperor to form a cabinet.

Gregory K. Orjonikidze, Soviet Commissar of Heavy Industry and chiefly responsible for Russia's great industrial progress during recent years, dies at Moscow, aged 50.

Feb. 20.—The pact agreed to by twenty-six nations to ban further volunteers to Spain goes into effect at midnight tonight.

Reported that Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Vice-roy of Ethiopia, was slightly wounded by hand grenades flung by would-be assassins during the celebration of the birth of a son to Crown Princess Maria Jose,

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the infant being the heir apparent to the new Roman Empire.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler issues a decree ordering German automobile manufacturers to turn out a cheap, serviceable motor car or cease operations.

Reported that all banquets held in connection with the sessions of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking will be limited to five dishes placed on the table simultaneously in contrast to the twenty-five or thirty successive courses usually served, in line with the campaign launched by Chiang Kai-shek some years ago for greater simplicity, frugality, cleanliness, honesty, and other Confucian virtues.

Feb. 21.—Reported that the left leg of Marshal Graziani has had to be amputated. Some 2000 Ethiopians have been arrested in connection with the attempted assassination.

A crowd of Italians, some of them in sailor's uniform, wreck the Isis Theater in Shanghai where a Russian film, "Abyssinia", was just about to be shown, driving out the audience with amonia bombs. The Russian film operators were injured. The film was to be run "under special government permission" after it has once been withdrawn because of Italian protest and the objectionable parts supposedly eliminated. The gang escaped before arrests could be made.

Feb. 22.—The Spanish government claims successes on the Jarama river and claims it has regained control of the Valencia highway. Meanwhile the rebels are blasting great holes in the Guadajajara highway, their next objective.

Austrian Nazis in Vienna give German Foreign Minister Baron Konstantin von Neurath a howling welcome. Soldiers are rushed to the scene when government supporters staged a counter demonstration and a number of persons are injured.

A spokesman for Marshal R. Smigley of Poland declares in a radio manifesto that the formation of a totalitarian state is the only means of guaranteeing the nation's existence and demands the cessation of all internal disputes. "Communism is completely foreign to the Polish spirit," he states.

War Minister General Sugiyama rescues Premier Senjaro Hayashi who was floundering under sharp interpellation in the Diet climaxed by a bitter attack by Ryoso Makino of the Seiyukai party who demanded to know why Japan's Manchurian expenditures were still steadily mounting, Sugiyama interposing and asserting that "the Soviet army is being rapidly increased and that therefore Japan must strengthen its army. He states that Russia has fifteen full divisions in Siberia. Japan has "no inkling of aggressive designs by China", he states. When the Premier expresses the hope that the people will cooperate with the fighting services in defending the country from aggression, Makino replies that the people do not place full confidence in the army, although they do in the navy.

A manifesto is issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang party ruling China declaring that China is ready to make the supreme sacrifice if driven to it, but prefers peace—this amounting to a decision not to change the present foreign policy.

Premier Benito Mussolini orders all Ethiopians connected with the attempted assassination of Marshal Graziani to be shot and death for all chiefs who continue to oppose the Italian government.

Feb. 23.—Reported from Ethiopia that only a hundred of the 2000 persons arrested for complicity in the attempted assassination have been released and that "all found with arms in their native grass house have been shot".

Feb. 24.—The rebels claim a crushing victory in Oviedo, the loyalist dead numbering 2,500 and the wounded 10,000. Government forces are reported to be inflicting heavy losses on the rebels in the Jarama sector, but the outcome of the battle is still undecided.

An Italian communique announces the capture and execution of Ras Desta Demtu, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie. Hundreds of natives are reported to have been executed in connection with the recent bomb throwing at Addis Ababa.

Feb. 25.—The Duke of Kent visits Edward in Vienna. It is now for the first time reported that Kent refused to sign the articles proclaiming King George VI.

Feb. 26.—Sixteen thousand loyalists and rebels are reported to have been killed in the terrific five-day battle for the possession of Oviedo which is expected soon to fall into the hands of the government. Serious government reverses are reported in the fighting around Madrid. It is stated that the rebels executed 300 of the 400 left prisoners captured in the fall of Malaga and prohibited their relatives from displaying any sign of mourning. Russia first and then Portugal withdraw from the agreement to perform their part in the proposed international naval control of Spanish waters, Russia being dissatisfied with the area assigned to itself. France, Russia, Britain, and Portugal were to patrol the north coast, the British the south coast, and Germany and Italy the east coast.

Feb. 27.—War Minister Sugiyama makes a strong plea for the greatest defense budget in Japanese history, although the total budget asked for is 223,200,000 yen less than that presented by the fallen cabinet of Koki Hirota.

The Mexican authorities clamp a press censorship on the Vera Cruz church-state issue.

Feb. 28.—The Paris *L'Humanite* alleges that Italy is using camouflaged submarines to transport Italian troops, aviators, and tanks to Spain, and that between December 25 and February 26 Italy dispatched 45,000 volunteers, including nine regiments of artillery. Russia warns the Non-Intervention Committee that a "certain power" is using submarines to maintain secret contact with the Spanish rebels.

March 1.—The Fascist Grand Council of Italy answers the \$7,500,000 British armament program with a plan for the "integral militarization of all active forces of the nation between the ages of 18 to 55, with periodical recalls of mobilizable classes"; "total sacrifice if necessary of civil to military necessities for the attainment of maximum military self-sufficiency with the full collaboration of Italian science". The Council however, reaffirms Italian cooperation with Britain in the Mediterranean, expresses satisfaction over Italian-German cooperation, and voices Italian "solidarity" with the Spanish fascists.

Spanish Foreign Minister Del Vayo bitterly denounces the "foolhardy pacifist policy of some countries in ceding to Italy and Germany one position after another in order that the eternal peace of Europe should not appear to be violated". "Madrid has been transformed into the last trench of European liberty."

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, in a speech at Berlin makes a strong plea for colonies, referring to the "intolerable state of affairs created by the abundant flow of milk and honey in some countries while others fight for the merest minimum of existence".

Alleged reinforcements of Japanese troops in the guise of replacements is causing alarm in China. In Peiping, 600 Japanese soldiers, shoes clattering, shoulder their way through sullen crowds of Chinese.

March 2.—Spanish government forces again attack on four fronts—Talavera de la Reina, Toledo, Torrigon, and Madrid. According to an estimate published in Paris, fighting forces in Spain are now believed to be about evenly matched with 200,000 men on each side, the rebels, however, being slightly better equipped with artillery, anti-aircraft units, tanks, planes, and machine guns. Some 100,000 leftists and some 80,000 fascists have so far been killed in the fighting, it is reported.

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai tells the Diet that if the navy program is carried out, "Japan need have no fear of the United States for three years". He declares Japan will be menaced if the United States increases its air force in Alaska, the Aleutians, Hawaii, and other Pacific possessions.

March 3.—Government forces retake Toledo after heavy fighting and also claim successes in cutting of rebel communications with Oviedo. Heavy concentration of rebel troops along the Valencia highway is thought by observers to be for the purpose of protecting a possible mass retreat to the Mediterranean.

The Non-Intervention Committee postpones the naval blockade of Spain from midnight, March 6, to March 20.

The British Admiralty submits a plan to Parliament for the construction of eighty new ships and for the addition of 11,000 officers and men to the navy, making a total of 112,000 men.

Transfer of units from the Northeastern Army in Shensi to Honan and Anhwei is begun as another step in the liquidation of the revolt begun when Marshal Chang Hseung-liang kidnapped Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. These violently anti-Japanese units refused to go to Kansu province to which they were at first assigned, but in Honan and Anhwei will form China's first line of defense against the Japanese.

Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to France, now in Tokyo, is named Foreign Minister. The post was first offered to Hiroshi Saito, Ambassador to the United States, but he declined.

March 4.—The Non-Intervention Committee announces that the blockade was postponed in order to complete the work of recruiting agents to guard the Spanish-Portuguese border and other details. Spanish rebels accuse France of fomenting disturbances in Spanish Morocco to create a pretext for invading fascist territory.

Estimates at London show that \$315,600,000 will be spent by the British army and \$525,325,000 for the navy during 1937, the latter amount being practically the same the United States plans to spend during the fiscal year in developing the fleet.

Reported that the German minority in Czechoslovakia are planning an insurrection with the help of German Nazis.

March 5.—Reported that the French treasury is almost empty. Premier Leon Blum announces that the budget will be sharply cut and a domestic loan floated to take care of immediate needs.

Reported that an understanding between the Chinese Nationalist government and the Chinese communist forces is imminent and that the Japanese are watching developments with deep suspicion.

March 6.—Further government successes are reported from Toledo, Oviedo, and the Tagus river below Talavera, the latter endangering Franco's center of supplies.

The lower house of the Japanese Diet passes the \$788,300,000 budget, over half of which is for military expenditures.

Reported that Italy has begun negotiations with Japan for economic collaboration in the development of Ethiopia. Some time ago Italy recognized Manchukuo and Japan Ethiopia and agreed to mutual trade privileges.

March 7.—Having received invitations from twenty-two members, Egypt is reported to have formally applied for membership in the League of Nations.

March 8.—Reported that the Spanish loyalist ship, the *Mar Cantabrico*, with a million dollars of munitions from the United States, has been captured by rebels and taken to a rebel port. It is said that the crew of 150 was immediately executed.

Reported that Italian reprisals at Addis Ababa following the attempted assassination of Marshal Graziani were "carried out with savagery almost beyond description, representing the worst atrocities in Africa since the Congo massacres".



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Foreign Minister Sato in a speech before the Diet states his policy will be based on a desire for he readjustment of the long-strained relations with China, economic necessity dictating such a course. "It is unwise for Japan to cause anxiety among other powers with interests in China and it will be best for Japan to follow a peaceful course and cooperate with other nations. "Japan respects Chinese interests and wishes to shake hands with the Chinese economically. That is the only way Japan can expand there".

Wang Chung-hui, China's new Foreign Minister, states in his first press conference that the aim of China's foreign policy is to maintain the country's territorial integrity and sovereign rights on a basis of reciprocity with other nations. He described his policies as firmly adhering to the policies of his predecessors.

Yup Shudo, Japanese representative on the League committee on the equitable distribution of raw materials, urges the abolishment of restrictions on export materials and states that the immigration of all races to undeveloped lands must be permitted.

March 9.—Rebel forces with large additions of Italian units, highly mechanized with Italian machine guns, motorcycles equipped with machine guns, tanks, and airplanes, are again advancing upon Madrid, and the government admits it is yielding ground. The Madrid commander states he has proof that "a whole Italian division" is taking part in the offensive. The French government instructs the French Ambassador in London to ask the Non-Intervention Committee to make the land and sea blockade effective immediately.

March 10.—Premier Mussolini starts for Africa where he is scheduled to open a number of new public works.

The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies approve a defense loan of 10,500,000,000 francs to bear 4-1/2% interest and to be redeemable in 1947. The bonds will be issued at 98 beginning tomorrow.

The British Cabinet is reported to be discussing a scheme guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality, all available Belgian airfields to be made ready in the event of an emergency, British army experts to be authorized to supervise the installation of airplane detectors, and British forces to be employed in Belgian forts if necessary. The scheme envisages the transformation of the Anglo-Franco-Belgian defense alliance into an Anglo-Franco-German Guarantee of Belgian neutrality.

Press reports from Tokyo indicate that Japan's new friendly policy toward China does not include any intention to abandon Japan's so-called special claims in North China.

March 11.—Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, states in the House of Commons that the government is building 148 warships this year and bares the existence of a plan to "thwart attack in narrow seas on empire trade routes". He promises a fleet "strong enough to carry out its responsibilities in both the eastern and western hemispheres". "There can be no rivalry," he declares, "between the American and British navies, nor with German naval armaments."

Fascist forces, chiefly Italian and German, are reported to be making important advances along the Aragon and Guadajajara highway, and frantic loyalists, having suffered heavy losses, summon 100,000 young recruits to face the onrushing wave of tanks and motorcycles. Officials at Rome state that the charges of the "bolshheviks at Madrid" are false.

Premier Hayashi moves into a new assassination-proof residence costing 100,000 yen, containing bomb-proof rooms, secret entrances and exits, and hidden subterranean passages.

March 12.—Strongly reinforced government positions are reported to be halting the rebel advance on Madrid at Trujueque. The Spanish government decides to protest to the League against the presence of regular Italian divisions on Spanish soil.

The naval blockade of Spain goes into effect at midnight Saturday, two Dutch admirals to administer the whole scheme and a Danish army colonel to be in charge of the land blockade, the latter, however, not being expected to go into effect until the end of the month.

Italy and Germany are reported to have replied favorably to the British proposal for a new Locarno pact for western Europe.

French army experts assert that if Togo and the Cameroon colonies in Africa, now held by France, are returned to Germany, they would give Germany power to cut communications between southern, eastern, and central Africa and western Europe, and that Germany's desire for the return of its colonies is military rather than economic.

A spokesman for the Japanese military group states that Foreign Minister Sato's proposals on Chinese policy are impractical and visionary and revive an objectionable ideology, displaying, too, a lack of knowledge of conditions at home.

March 13.—Spanish government forces are reported to be holding 30,000 Italians in check in the northeast sector, but an Italian prisoner is quoted as saying that Italy plans to send "more regular troops".

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Astronomical Data for April, 1937 By the Weather Bureau



**Sunrise and Sunset
(Upper Limb)**

	Rises	Sets
April 1	5:52 a.m.	6:08 p.m.
April 6	5:49 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
April 12	5:45 a.m.	6:09 p.m.
April 18	5:41 a.m.	6:11 p.m.
April 24	5:37 a.m.	6:12 p.m.
April 30	5:34 a.m.	6:12 p.m.

**Moonrise and Moonset
(Upper Limb)**

	Rises	Sets
April 1	10:31 p.m.	9:14 a.m.
April 2	11:20 p.m.	10:03 a.m.
April 3	12:07 a.m.	10:53 a.m.
April 4	12:07 a.m.	11:44 a.m.
April 5	12:54 a.m.	12:37 p.m.
April 6	1:39 a.m.	1:31 p.m.
April 7	2:24 a.m.	2:24 p.m.
April 8	3:07 a.m.	3:20 p.m.
April 9	3:51 a.m.	4:16 p.m.
April 10	4:36 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
April 11	5:23 a.m.	6:16 p.m.
April 12	6:14 a.m.	7:19 p.m.
April 13	7:09 a.m.	8:24 p.m.

April 14	8:08 a.m.	9:29 p.m.
April 15	9:09 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
April 16	10:10 a.m.	11:27 p.m.
April 17	11:10 a.m.	
April 18	12:08 p.m.	12:18 a.m.
April 19	1:02 p.m.	1:05 a.m.
April 20	1:54 p.m.	1:48 a.m.
April 21	2:43 p.m.	2:28 a.m.
April 22	3:32 p.m.	3:07 a.m.
April 23	4:20 p.m.	3:44 a.m.
April 24	5:08 p.m.	4:23 a.m.
April 25	5:56 p.m.	5:02 a.m.
April 26	6:46 p.m.	5:42 a.m.
April 27	7:36 p.m.	6:26 a.m.
April 28	8:26 p.m.	7:10 a.m.
April 29	9:15 p.m.	8:58 a.m.
April 30	10:03 p.m.	8:48 a.m.

Phases of the Moon

Last Quarter on the 4th at	11:53 a. m.
New Moon on the 11th at	1:10 p. m.
First Quarter on the 17th at	2:49 p. m.
Full Moon on the 25th at	11:24 p. m.
Perigee on the 12th at	4:00 p. m.
Apogee on the 27th at	6:00 p. m.

The Planets for the 15th
MERCURY rises at 6:47 a. m. and sets at 7:25 p. m. Just after sunset, the planet may be found in the western sky a little to the north of the constellation of Cetus.
VENUS rises at 5:45 a. m. and sets at 6:23 p. m. The planet is too close to the sun for observation.
MARS rises at 9:03 p. m. and sets at 8:19 a. m. At 2:45 a. m. the planet transits the meridian of

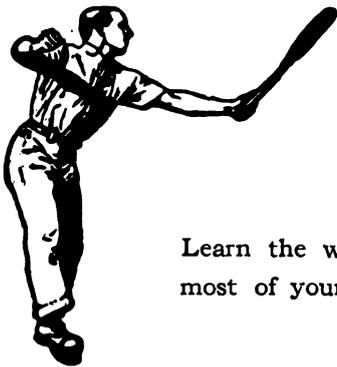
Manila.
JUPITER rises at 12:40 a. m. and sets at 11:54 a. m. From 1:00 a. m. on, the planet will be found in the eastern sky between the constellations of Sagittarius and Capricorn.
SATURN rises at 4:27 a. m. and sets at 4:21 p. m. Immediately before sunrise, the planet may be found low in the eastern sky in the constellation of Pisces.

Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Arcturus in Bootes	Alpha and Beta Centauri
Regulus in Leo	Spica in Virgo
Castor and Pollux in Gemini	Alpha Crucis (in the Southern Cross)
Capella in Auriga	Procyon in Canis Minor
Aldebaran in Taurus	Canopus in Argo
	Sirius in Canis Major
	Betelgeuse and Rigel in Orion

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If a child won't eat he may simply be trying to get attention. Often, however, he may need attention! If your child eats poorly, read below.

If your child won't EAT at MEALTIME-

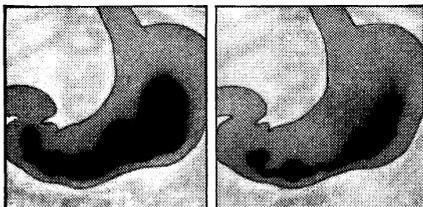
Try this scientific way of stimulating Appetite and increasing weight

Look at those faces above! Do they remind you of what goes on in your home?

If they do, read this... very carefully. When a child won't eat, it is frequently because appetite is lacking. Yet—thousands of mothers have been successful in stimulating their children's appetites. What's their method?

It is to give their children Ovaltine, that delicious food beverage which often so remarkably stimulates the desire for food.

(Drawings made from actual X-rays of stomach)



One way Ovaltine helps appetite! It helps starches digest faster in the stomach. Stomach at left is half full, 2-1/2 hours after a starchy meal. Stomach at right, in same time, is nearly empty, due to Ovaltine's action. So serve Ovaltine often—and sprinkle it dry on your breakfast cereal, to help it digest in the stomach. It's delicious!

Ovaltine is that popular Swiss food-concentrate (now made in the U.S.A.). It possesses the following properties which help nature to restore the sensation of hunger:—

(1) It supplies the appetite-stimulating Vitamin B, without which a normal appetite is impossible. Ovaltine adds an appreciable quantity of this vitamin to the diet.

(2) It helps, markedly, in digesting starchy foods in the stomach. This helps the stomach to empty sooner. When foods leave the stomach more quickly hunger returns sooner.

(3) It prevents milk from forming large, heavy curds in the stomach. When Ovaltine is mixed with milk, the milk forms fine curds, readily digestible... And as you know, Ovaltine makes milk more palatable, too!

And in addition to all this, Ovaltine is so nourishing! It also contains certain "protective" food elements the child may need.

Try it for your child

Naturally, no one could say that Ovaltine will help every child. Yet— isn't it sensible that a food with such properties should be carefully tried?

Then do try it. Give it to your child often. Mix up 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls in a cup of hot milk and let your child have this drink between

meals or at meals.

You can get Ovaltine at your nearest dealer. Get some today! Or, mail the coupon for a liberal trial supply. It may be the best investment you ever made for your child.

See if it doesn't make him gain. See if it doesn't give him a better appetite, and more energy. See if what other mothers say isn't true!

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