

BILLS APPROVED TO DECEMBER 7

S. 113, making the installation of radio obligatory on ships of Philippine registry.
 S. 547, establishing additional penalties for habitual criminals.
 S. 552, changing the name of Calle Almanza, Manila, to Florentino Torres.
 H. 3259, granting the Manila Railroad Company an additional concession to construct railroad on the islands of Luzon.
 H. 3379, establishing rules for the appointment and promotion of the members of the Medical Division of the Philippine Constabulary.
 H. 3387, amending Section 12 of the Public Accountancy Act.
 H. 1366, appropriating P60,000 for the construction of a rinderpest vaccine laboratory.
 H. 1636, amending law regarding the investment of the pension funds of the Bureau of Health.
 H. 1818, amending Section 182 of Act No. 1459.
 H. 2732, penalizing abuses on the part of administrators of lands seized by the government for tax delinquency.
 H. 2949, admitting graduates of schools of hygiene and public health to the commissioned service of the Bureau of Health without examination.
 H. 3082, amending the law regarding the fees of clerks of Court.
 H. No. 3401, authorizing the Secretary of War to cancel certain bonds issued under Acts 3013 and 3058.
 H. No. 3589, remitting the obligations of certain provinces to the Philippine Health Service.
 S. No. 44, repealing Act No. 2098.
 S. No. 233, authorizing the Governor-General to organize the municipal districts of Supiden, Santol, San Gabriel and Pugo into regular municipalities.
 S. No. 386, amending the Election Law.
 S. No. 391, amending the law regarding the setting aside of communal pastures.
 S. No. 396, authorizing an economic survey of Mindanao.
 H. No. 3190, redistricting the Province of Batangas.
 H. No. 3248, authorizing municipal districts to impose license taxes upon collection of edible birds' nests.
 H. No. 3327, providing for relief of inhabitants of Baler affected by the typhoon of September 17, 1927.
 H. No. 3355, providing for relief for the Insular Collector of Customs for goods erroneously delivered.
 H. No. 3400, amending the disposition of the cedula tax on certain small islands.
 Senate Bill 460, requiring that when an instrument acknowledged before a notary consists of two or more pages, each shall be signed on the left margin by the persons executing the instrument.
 Senate Bill 462, appropriating the sum of P100,000 for the construction or purchase of an electric power and ice plant at Culion.

Senate Bill 504, amending the law regarding the reservation of certain public lands for the Sultan of Sulu and others.
 Senate Bill 539, repealing Act No. 3318 providing for the registration of contracts of agency.
 Senate Bill 543, authorizing the retirement of the deceased Judge Pablo Bordon and Judge Cayo Alzona.
 Senate Bill 544, amending the leave law affecting the Public Service Commission.
 House Bill 762, changing the name of the municipality of Laguimanoc to Padre Burgos (Tayabas).

House Bill 781, providing for per diems for the vice-president and municipal councilors.
 House Bill 1260, placing municipal employes in special provinces on the same leave basis as in regular provinces.
 House Bill 1541, changing the boundary line between Surigao and Davao.
 House Bill 1991, providing a minimum salary of forty pesos a month for municipal school teachers.
 House Bill 2094, designating a new time limit for the filing of applications under the Osmeña Retirement Act.

Laurel and Bocobo on Missionaries, Etc.

Senator José P. Laurel, of the fifth senatorial district, belittled the importance of Christianity as a civilizing factor, and rapped the Nordic "snobbery and superiority complex" in a speech yesterday afternoon before the assembly of students in the College of Law of the University of the Philippines.
 He pointed out that long before the advent of Christ, the dogmas and moral principles of Christianity were embodied in the code of morals of non-Christian peoples. The so-called "western civilization" is, in truth, Oriental civilization in polished and modified form, Senator Laurel stated. The foreign missionaries who are sent by dominant powers abroad are agencies for political domination and economic expansion, misrepresenting Christ under the protecting folds of religion, he said. The senator cited historical instances in support of his assertion.
 Speaking of the "superiority complex" of white people, Senator Laurel said it was lamentable that white races, Americans included, have the temerity to assert racial superiority over colored peoples. Given equal opportunity, the Orientals will prove superior to the whites, as demonstrated by the fact that Christianity and civilization originated from the East, he explained. He condemned schools maintained in the Philippines, exclusively for Americans, "as if in our country the Americans are entitled to that consideration on account

of racial superiority."
 "The Orient must continue to receive inspiration from its glorious past," concluded Senator Laurel. "When the Occident was in the darkness of ignorance and cannibalism, it needed the Orient to vitalize its life and give it a civilization and a religion. The Orient should unmask the true nature of Western Imperialism and understand its real spirit and designs...
 "The Orientals cannot, of course, continue to look with favor on the maintenance of the status quo, for them to remain as 'hewers of wood and drawers of water,' a mere means to the fulfillment of other's ends; but they must be the artificers of what their own nature wants and feels to be good. This set resolve must be the expression of a gigantic and unprecedented effort for the amelioration of half of mankind, the 900 millions of Asia who now regret that 'the age of chivalry is gone; that of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded'."
 Dean Jorge Bocobo of the College of Law, indorsing Senator Laurel's idea, lambasted the nations sending foreign missionaries to the uncivilized parts of the world, declaring that they misrepresent Christ, by being used as tools of imperialism. Like devils citing the Scripture, the so-called emissaries of Christianity preach the gospel which the powers that send them contravene, he said.

—Bulletin, December 2.

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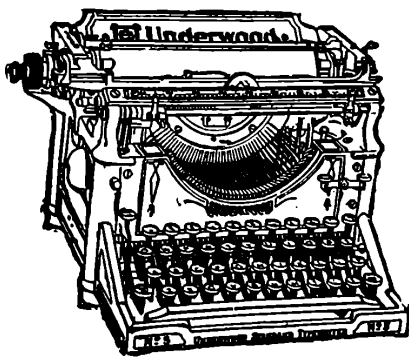
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House Bill 2142, amending the Act appropriating P500,000 for construction and equipment of provincial hospitals.
 H. 429, appropriating P20,000 for construction of a park in memory of Raja Baguinda at the top of Mt. Bud Dattu in Sulu.
 H. 2363, amending postal savings bank act to require that authority for loans for insular buildings must be secured from the legislature.
 H. 2724, increasing maximum value of states subject to summary settlement from P3,000 to P6,000.00.
 H. 2727, authorizing Director of Lands to sell certain lots in Cebu, to original claimants at assessed value.
 H. 2900, authorizing Director of Posts to negotiate telegraph and radio conventions with foreign countries in the same manner as postal convention are now authorized.
 H. 2945, requiring payment by the government of premiums on bonds of bonded employees.
 H. 2960, reducing vacation leave of government employes from 18 to 12 days and increasing accrued leave from 24 to 30 days.
 H. 3024, amending the act regulating the business of furnishing bond in civil and criminal cases.
 H. 3057, removing Manila Railroad Company from control of Public Service Commission except with regard to rates.
 H. 3232, appropriating P500,000 for the promotion of agricultural and vocational education.

BILLS VETOED

House Bills No. 2771 and 3066, granting a franchise for manufacture of ice.
 House Bill No. 3245, purporting to grant a franchise of the operation of a taxicab service in Manila.
 House Bill No. 764, amending general orders 68 by prohibiting the issuance of a warrant of arrest against persons charged with violation of ordinances, misdemeanors and special laws involving slight penalties.
 Senate Bill No. 406, declaring as public pastures all coronal lands in Catanduanes.
 House Bill No. 2178, specifying persons eligible for Philippine citizenship.
 House Bill No. 2978, providing that all Justices of the Peace and Auxiliary Justices of the peace now in the service offices be retired upon attaining the age of 65 years.
 House Bill No. 2472, making unlawful the direct or indirect deduction or discount by the purchaser from weight or measure in sales of certain products.
 Appropriation Bill, appropriating P150,000 for salaries and per diems of aids to the governor general.
 Appropriation Bill, allotting the sum of P144,000 for the establishment of branches of the University of the Philippines, in Vigan, Lingayen, Legaspi and Iloilo.
 House Bill No. 1328, providing that all investigations of irregularities in municipalities must be made by the municipal board or council.
 House Bill No. 3359, imposing a tax upon persons engaged in recruiting laborers for work outside the Philippines.



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A Critique of the Philippine Sugar Industry

By WALTER ROBB

The occasion of the return to the Philippines of H. Atherton Lee, sugar technologist, to reassume his old position with the Philippine Sugar Association as director of experimental work, seems a good one to employ in a glimpse of the situation in the sugar industry from the viewpoint of the man outside the industry who has a natural interest in its continued prosperity because of all that it weighs in the general welfare of the islands. The sugar industry gives wider employment in the islands with each succeeding year, and wages to labor employed in specified branches of the industry tend to rise. Each additional central established, and many are being established, widens the demand for labor in every rank from managers down to field hands.

The centrals have a direct demand for machinery, they also create a demand for it among the planters whose cane they grind; and all along the line, since there is an interrelationship among industries, industry and commerce benefit by these extensions. Communities benefit too. The sanitary villages at the mills are models, provided with the necessities and many of the conveniences of the times that conduce toward the installation of similar services in neighboring towns. The railway systems connected with the mills are by-paths into the towns. All these things sum up into more trade and more facilities for trade; they benefit farmers growing other crops than cane by stimulating the demand for these other products and providing the means, cash for work done, for gratifying these demands.

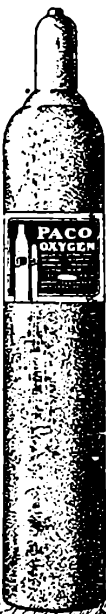
Also, one year with another there is improvement in the sugar industry. Men whose judgment is trustworthy commend the efficiency of the centrals, rating them with the best in the world; and so much technical talent has come to the islands from Hawaii that, taken with that developed here, notably at the college of agriculture, the centrals are well managed and well staffed. Nor is the unskilled labor much complained of, by the centrals; it is the same labor as is employed in Hawaii, queen of sugar lands, where it remains in steady demand.

Port facilities are not as good as they should be, at the sugar points, but stevedoring is first rate and some remarkable loading records have been made. Besides, provision has just been made for improving the largest sugar port, Iloilo, and work continues at Pulupandan.

Perfection hasn't been reached and never will be, but modernization of port facilities does occur, with something, much or little, done each year. The idea of improvement, seized long ago, is never abandoned; it is accepted as the norm of what to do.

Nor are ships lacking, of the best type, to carry the manufactured product off to market in America. If all could be said about the plantations as can be said and is indeed everywhere manifest concerning all other branches of the industry, it would be worth so much to the United States that she would never entertain the notion for a moment of doing anything to curtail or injure it. She would not think of imposing a tariff restriction (such as is being talked of now), and she would want the annual crops to be as large as possible. They would mean a great deal to her, in the manufactures of her own that she could exchange for them. They do now mean a great deal to her, but it

(Continued on page 18)



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