

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



Vol. 9, No. 1

JANUARY, 1929

"Wet on the Potomac"—An Editorial
Exposition of the Economic Situation of the
Philippines in Relation to the Trend of Na-
tional Thought in America: Also Articles
of Philippine Culture, History, and Reviews
of Current Business in All Leading Branches

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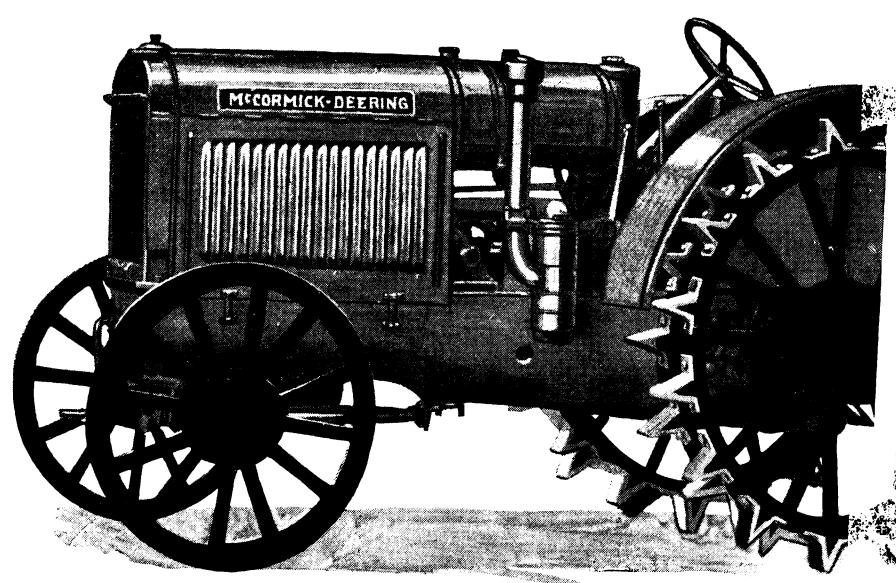
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will be before dawn, to do their work before the merciless sun drives them indoors; and late in the afternoon they will be at it again. Wherever water is to be had, they will grow fields of yams, peanuts, melons and tomatoes; and on sandy fields along the banks of streams they will grow patches of tobacco. But over the great central valley of Luzon as a whole there are few cases of this sort, and where there is none there is only the melancholy wait for the middle of June and the sure shifting of the monsoon from northeast to southwest, fetching back the rains.

None of this as yet, however. Threshing is on. Then comes the hauling. Chinese millers have loaned against the crop; it is Chinese money that landlords have advanced to their tenants; so the grain goes straight from the stack yards as soon as it is threshed, into Chinese millers' warehouses. There it may be sold or stored; if the latter is a landlord's choice, more money may be borrowed on it. Eventually, as the market requires, the Chinese will mill the 44 millions cavans of rice and sell them throughout the islands. Their guilds are medieval, but effective: mills and stores where the rice is grown, stores and bating where it is sold; and tolls and commissions all the way along.

Filipinos are growers and threshers, they have yet to make conquest of the milling and merchandising of their principal food crop. Can they ever do it? Could any other people do it? At least they are garnering some of the transportation profits; the railroad (which the government owns) and lines of freight trucks have superseded carabao carts in the hauling of the rice to the mills and from the mills into Manila;

and many of the trucks are owned and operated by Filipinos. The same field has been worked by Americans, who have sometimes entered the field of milling but have not remained in it. Every industry must have its bankers; the Chinese are the bankers of the Philippine rice industry, and so the cereal is in their control. That will not keep the peasants from enjoying the threshing. Some neighborhoods will tramp out the grain with bare feet, some will flail it out, some will use ponies and carabaos for trampling it; and the women will gather it up in flat bamboo baskets and winnow it in the dry wind.

Thus the threshing will take many forms. In some neighborhoods it will be done by men and women tramping away on bamboo platforms at the top of bamboo towers 12 or 15 feet high, and the winnowed grain will fall below and the chaff carry off in the wind. But wherever areas are large enough, there the American thresher and the motor tractor will do the job; for they can do it faster, cheaper and better—eliminating most of the fire risk and making a timely job of it. Where they are used, more off-season crops will be grown; the fields will be cleared in time for plowing and planting before the moisture leaves them and while the weather favors growing things. Whatever the method, this is threshing time. He who has goods for sale, let him sell them now, when every peasant has a few pesos to spend as he will. He either has them from the rice he is threshing, or the new loan added to his everlasting account with his landlord. For this manorial master he has sown the crop in the rain, reaped it in the sun. At both jobs he has been contented and stoically happy.

... of the rice is single ...

... eaters or showy bits of cloth. Instead of appearing offensively naked indecent in their scanty garments, these mountain people, with their statuesque bodies, coloring set off by the touch of red or orange skirt or G-string and quaint little hats perched jauntily on the backs of their heads, add a touch inconceivably charming and artistic to the majestic natural surroundings in which they live.

The mountain tribes occupy themselves the most part with the production of rice. Since rice grows in water, hilly or mountain country is useless for its cultivation unless races are built; and the rice terraces built by uncivilized Ifugao tribe of the Philippines has a place in the front rank of the spectacular and stupendous products of human labor. The Ifugaos, possibly because the country in which they live has a more abundant supply of water falls, have built more extensive terraces than their neighbors, the Benguets, Bontoks or Kalingas. The Ifugao country is accessible by means of a trail which, much of the way, lies along the sides of the mountains very close to their summits. The traveler along the trail passes for miles above a valley both of whose walls are covered to their very tops with geometrically regular rows of stone walls topped the spring of the year, by the brilliant green young rice. The terraces were built by hand power, and it is hand and leg power which carries to the tops of the steep hills the material used in repairing broken walls. By means of an elaborate system of irrigation, water is conducted from natural cascades into the rice fields. On a not-too-careful or not-too-scrupulous man drains the water from the terrace above his or diverts it from the one below. The result is always a lawsuit and occasionally a reversion to head-hunting.

The cultivators of the rice fields live together in little villages at the base of the mountains. Many of them walk miles to their work, taking with them a day's supply of food.

Near the tops of the higher and steeper mountains which are not terraced large patches of grass and men and women moving about on a wall are visible. The grass is cut and dried and carried to the villages to be used for roofing for houses.

Little besides roofing is needed for a mountain house, for the walls and foundations are significant as to be almost undiscovered beneath the pointed, over-hanging roof. In some of the tribes the buildings are raised on stilts, but among the Bontoks they are on the ground. There is a low wooden wall, very black, with the space between it and the roof open. The interior is divided into compartments by partitions low enough to be looked over by a small boy. One corner is reserved for cooking food over a fire built on a floor, another corner is used as a dining room. The entire side of the house opposite these two spaces is occupied by the bed, a wooden one just wide enough to accommodate two people. The ceiling is ornamented with feathers and teeth of wild animals, hunting trophies which are believed to bring good luck in future hunting.

Some Customs of the Bontok Igorots

By GERTRUDE BINDER

A tiny bonfire of pine twigs lights up the stony ground and two sides of a thatched hut, barely four feet high, with a low narrow door at one end. Three boys with naked, sculptural bronze limbs squat before the fire and croon a plaintive love song. As they sing the door of the hut opens and a pair of bright brown eyes peer out. A moment later a young girl, clad in a short wrap-around skirt with horizontal stripes, crawls out on all fours and seats herself on a log. She is followed by another, and still another, until there is a group of eight or ten buoyant, giggling girls warming themselves beneath light shawls and huddling together opposite the serenading youths. Two or three on-lookers, their hands full of sweetmeats, sit down beside the girls, or lounge against the nearby wall. The singing ends. The girls chatter and dance for the candy. One of them filches a nut and holds it for ransom.

After a while the pine twigs are burnt up, the girls crawl back into their hovel, and the boys go on.

The scene is before an *olog*, girls' dormitory, in the village of Bontok. The characters are members of one of the group of pagan tribes of Luzon, hunters who inhabit the mountains of northern Luzon. These people are looked down

upon as savages, but their physique, their agricultural achievements and many of their customs are of a nature to make even the most complacent member of a superior race pause to consider.

Among the tribes are Ifugaos, Kalingas, Benguets and Bontoks. Details of customs vary, but in fundamental characteristics all of these remarkable peoples are one. Outwardly, individuals are self-possessed and independent. Towards strangers they are sometimes scornful, and always indifferent. Their stature is short; but generations of mountain climbing and the balancing of heavy loads on heads and shoulders have given them faultlessly developed legs; flat, beautiful backs and regal carriage. The women of most tribes wear only skirts of brightly-colored material which are wrapped around the hips and extend slightly below the knees. The men wear G-strings; that is, belts of colorful cotton goods from which are hung, in front and in back, panels of the same cloth. The G-string serves also as a support for hunting knife or head-axe. Tobacco, pipes and various trinkets are carried in a tiny round basket, fastened after the fashion of a Happy Hooligan hat to the back of a man's or boy's head.

If a man is married he must wear a plain dull-

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Sow in the Rain: Harvest in the Sun

At the outskirts of Pasig, as the turn was made through the Mariquina valley, a group of peasants encountered a snapshot was desired; reds and blues and browns of their costumes picturesque, and their big harvest hats, and water-proof *salakots* fully thirty inches wide, added a final striking touch. When they knew what was wanted, they waited willingly enough to have their pictures taken. Questions were asked about the rice crop; they were turning from the fields and the women had gleanings in their baskets. "How large is the crop?" "Oh, it was small. Not enough to tide over?" "Hardly. Almost surely not enough. There has been the long drought. But they had a kind amon, master, rather in his case, landlord?" "Yes; they had, fortunately, a good landlord. Everything will be all right, for it is an interesting feudal basis. The peasant has a part of the land, on which one generally sows another. They furnish the carabaos, half the crop, or they use the landlord's oxen and have a third of the crop. The landlord advances money and rice against their debt and they pay him off at harvest time, or now. Sometimes the debt is more than their share of the rice. No matter, add it to next year's and trust for a better crop. No interest or not, according to your desire. It is the land, and the people must have it for tilling. Sometimes the debt is more than can be paid before the debtor dies. No matter, children will pay; they will stay right on

on the land, in his same cottage, and on the same terms. Yours is the land, they the indentured folk working it. You are rich, *mayaman*; and fate is better, quite naturally, to you than to them. You will have no trouble unless you do them an injustice. But they will defend with their lives their good character as peasants, and will not suffer loss of face before their fellows. Each family can cultivate but little land; three hectares, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, would be a large field. This might yield 500 cavans of palay, or rough rice, which may be figured at ₱1,500, your share as landlord being ₱750, out of which some incidental expenses for extra help must come. It is the same with the like share of the tenant, so that while the landlord has a satisfactory return on his investment, the tenant has but a poor living. The usual income of a tenant family will not much exceed ₱400, from the rice fields, but it is sometimes helped out by other activities. If it is not much, neither does it take a whole year to earn. Once the threshing is done there is a long dry summer of surcease from the fields, which cannot be plowed until the monsoon changes and the rains begin again. The gayest time of the peasants' year is the present. It began in December, with the ripening of the rice and the advent of harvest, and will continue through threshing time. Now it is that marriages are celebrated, children baptised, old debts are paid and new ones contracted. On every side, now, in the rice valleys, the yellow grain is in the shock, and it is rapidly being stacked. Soon the sear stubble will

stretch away on either side of the dusty roads, to the brown foothills; and in the valleys all that will be seen will be the yards of houses, the thatch villages, and the trails of bamboo and green clumps of trees bordering the perennial streams. The valleys will parch under the muck, in the fields now, is as hard as rock, until the bermuda, which the carabaos now fatten on in the stubble fields, languishes for rain, and the carabaos aren't driven to the fields to graze, but just drowse all day long in the groves or under the bamboo, and much rice straw and sugar cane.

It will be the dead time of the year.

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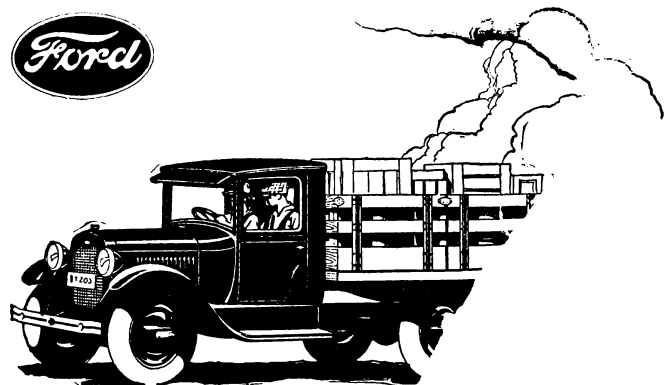
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nese, American—three cities and
ms within them. There is yet a
one which unites and supports all
is the Manila of the Filipino

e district inhabited by workers,
There, in place of the comfortable
uneta, are huts built of the dried
tipa palms and raised on bamboo
street is a clothes line alley, with
ashing hanging out to dry. Mobs
ay about among the pendant shirts
s. They always are seen in pairs,
né astride the hip of another slightly
e clothes worn by the younger urchins
useful nor ornamental, for, as a rule,
of one incredibly dirty and ab-

breviated shirt. Girls are taught at an early
age to make use of their heads, not for what is
inside them, but for what can be placed on top
of them. Transportation of clothes, of veg-
etables, of fish—all of it is head work for the
girls and women of Tondo.

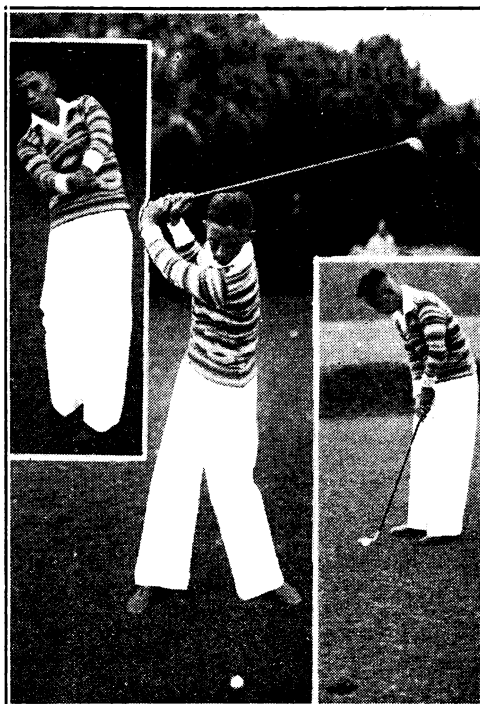
There are few automobiles in Manila's poor
districts. They have not yet replaced the two-
wheeled pony-drawn wagons and carabao-
drawn carts. The carabao is a large water
buffalo who requires a daily bath, pulls ex-
tremely heavy loads and moves with a delibera-
tion which the snail himself could hardly hope
to equal.

It is not an inapt metaphor which gives the
name "Pearl" to this far Eastern city with its
many layers of culture and its varying shades
of interest.

Reminiscences About Larry Montes Golf Champion

Abundio "Larry" and Vicente
are not yet 13 years old, of Tagalog
and hailing from Bulakan, went
to the municipal links of Manila.
Only a few weeks ago, Larry, one
of the two, won the Philippines
tournament with a score of 275 for
two 67's, one 70 and one 71. Larry
won until February 28. He
won the open tournament when he
lost his temper over missing an easy
shot and kicked his ball away. Again,
he lost the tournament when he
lost when he actually did finish six shots
winner, if his and his opponent's
score had not been confused, by his opponent,
Vicente, so that he holed out with the
score and was of necessity disqualified.
Vicente is a great golf
player, and he has read Jones extensively, and
instruction pages of other great men
of the game. There is evidently a future for

What circumstances discovered him?
How did he lose his opportunities? He is not the
only one in the family, as has been stated.
Vicente is a tuberculosis victim, now in
Bulakan, fighting it out with infected
air, an open-air job, came to
his brother Vicente in time to save
him from the first it gave them wages



Larry Montes

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of ₱100 a month, quite enough for the family's
support. It also started their mother to purvey-
ing lunch to the caddies, and gave her a chance
to take up the game; she is a good player now,
for a woman, sometimes making nine holes in
48, her lowest score. Larry has two younger
brothers and two young sisters, 9 and 13, who
are in school.

Larry's and Vicente's wages now from caddy-
ing are around ₱200 a month; what with what
they make and what their mother makes, the
family is rising from peasantry to middle-class
plentitude. The boys are worthy of this better
fortune; they are obedient to their mother and
polite and courteous to all; the championship
pleases Larry, delights his mother, brothers
and sisters, but has not spoiled him. He can
still be relied upon.

But will it be excusable to go a little farther
into his career, bringing out more clearly what
made it possible? Larry has been at every turn,
as he acknowledges, assisted by Americans. It
was Americans who converted the old moat
around the city's walls into the sunken gardens,
more recently made the municipal links; and
from American players chiefly, Larry has drawn
his wages. He has gained from the principle
so widely practiced among Americans, that the
laborer is worthy of his hire; it has been his good
fortune that this principle is being accepted in
the islands.

An American, he says, gave him his first club;
it was with Americans, too, that he, as caddy,
first played around the course—played on equal
terms. It was "Mr. Kilroy of the Manila hotel
and some other Americans" that put him into
the open tournament the first time; it was
Clyde A. DeWitt, well known Manila lawyer,
who put him into the next open tournament,
"Mr. DeWitt, for whom I have caddied many
times and who often lets me play around with
him."

"This year, Dr. N. L. Downs, a Shanghai
dentist, who has been visiting at the Manila
hotel and for whom I have caddied, put me in the
tournament.

"Dr. Downs had taken a great deal of interest
in me and kept urging me to enter. . . . One
morning Dr. Downs came to me and handed
me a piece of paper. 'There you are, Larry,'
he said, 'you're in.' I looked at the paper.
It was an official receipt for my entry fee in the
open championship of the Philippines."

In this world everywhere, men fall into groups
as Tories and liberals. Many young Filipinos
who read these lines won't be thoroughly oriented
in their minds as yet as to the full meaning of
these terms, which they will more immediately
associate with British politics. But they will
learn later that they are terms of universal
application, and that Toryism ended in the
Philippines in 1898, when liberalism began.
Generally speaking, Americans are liberals.
That impromptu celebration on the club veranda,
unconsciously the toast was to liberalism. It's
the spirit that gives the under dog a chance,
and glories in his making good.

DUNLOP TIRES

DUNLOP



TIRES

388

1929

1888—foremost ever since

When Latoba was the parish priest of Camalig, he learned from the congregation that once upon a time there had been buried, near the main altar, a religious whom the people believed to have been a saint. Verifying the rumor through the memory of two villagers of ancient years, one 120 years old and the other 110, he excavated in the spot indicated and discovered a grave, the earth of which had never adhered to that around it, and in which an un-sullied skeleton was found, "the bones giving off a subtle and fragrant odor." These remains, though unidentified, were exhumed, and given reburial in Baligan. "The people perceived with jubilation and admiration" all that was discovered in warrant of the holy tradition, "but

no habit, cord, paper or other thing was found." Father Huerta undertakes with some hesitation and no precise conclusion, in 1865, to ascertain who among the Franciscan evangelists this presumed saint might have been. He thereby reveals this interesting fact: between 1652 and 1700, eight Franciscans died in Camarines province; and between 1586 and 1600, no less than 154 died there! Here is indicated a part of the cost of the Philippines to Spain; when the small number of the missionaries at any one period is considered, and the fact that when priests fell ill effort was made to bring them to the principal seat of the order in Manila, or to Los Baños, where the Franciscan infirmary was maintained, or to N. S. de Guadalupe, or

the Hospital de San Juan—standing this, so many, as Father Huerta recounts, died at their posts. He finally assumes that it was Father Diaz who was the candidate for P. He had become a Franciscan in 1679. He reached the Philippines in 1679. Camalig July 20, 1689, presumably was the parish priest there. I searched the records painstakingly but his effort was but vaguely re next town he speaks of is Polang next excursion will begin.

than a quarter of a century since the United States took the Philippines from Spain. The city of broad streets, well cared-for, magnificent public buildings, luxurious and clubhouses, modern amusements and conveniences. It is, in short,

Manila's Carnival and Industries
January 26 to February

The Pearl of the Orient

By GERTRUDE BINDER

Medieval romance lingers, neglected and unobserved, among the prosaic manifestations of modern progress. East meets West and northern bustle pushes impatiently past tropical languor in Manila, historic Pearl of the Orient.

The Spanish founded the city in the sixteenth century. They laid out narrow, crooked streets and surrounded them with a massive stone wall. Within the wall they built great cathedrals and churches—elaborate, imposing and time-defying. The old Spanish capital, with the beauty of its walls and buildings mellowed and heightened by time and tropical vegetation, remains. It is the Intramuros, or walled city, of modern Manila. Through its streets, lighted by candles in the hands of a reverent populace, pass saintly images, moving in solemn procession to and from the venerable churches, which, even today, are strongholds of old-fashioned Spanish Catholicism, with all its poetry and color, its superstition and conservatism.

Not far from the walled city is the Paco cemetery, in the niches of whose circular walls Spanish dead were placed. It is built about a small chapel, which, in its faultless simplicity, is a veritable gem of architecture. The place was condemned as a burial ground many years ago but it is still guarded and kept trim and neat by a shrunken old caretaker, himself an antique dating from the Spanish era. He welcomes the visitor with enthusiasm; shows him, by way of proving the great age of the cemetery, the register in the chapel; points out the graves of celebrities and nobles and the cross which marks the spot where Jose Rizal, the national hero of the Philippines, was first buried; picks flowers from the trees and presents them to his guests with a gesture irresistibly reminiscent of the traditional courtesy of old Spain.

Followed Spaniards

The omnipresent Chinese were not slow to follow the Spaniards into the Philippines. Their own city grew up outside the walls of that built by the Europeans. Today the "Chinese quarter" is the mecca of Manila bargain hunters. There, there are whole streets, or, more properly, whole alleys, given over to the sale of one particular commodity. There are shoe streets, cotton goods streets, silk streets and furniture streets. The shopkeepers stand at the doors of their little hole-in-the-wall stores and call seductively to passersby, "Shoes, M'am? Shoes, M'am? Anything for you today, M'am?" Inside, skillful shoppers, not to be taken in by a "first price," bargain and demure until they are able to buy for five pesos a pair of shoes or a bolt of material first offered at 10.

A visitor's first impression of Manila, however, is not likely to be of either a medieval European town, or a crowded oriental community, but of a booming American city, in no way unlike those of our West and middle West, full of local pride and material prosperity.

The new arrival disembarks from his steamship at a magnificent pier, fitted to serve the needs of a city many times the size of Manila; he is lodged in a convenient, up-to-date hotel in the fashionable Luneta district; he is taken automobile riding along a broad boulevard that fronts the bay; he travels in a street car to the crowded shopping center where he is confronted by glaring electric lights announcing the showing of a late American movie, and in every other imaginable

way, if he is an American, he is made to feel at home.

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Sleeper berth on night trains each way	5.00	

NOTE:—Sales of third class round trip tickets between stations discontinued October 15, 1928.

Baguio Night Special makes connection with Northern Transportation at Bauang Sur, where it leaves at 7:07 A.M., enabling travelers to Ilocos Provinces to reach their destination on the same day.

Manila Railroad C

Great Mission Trail: Franciscans in Albay

From the Spanish province of Albay the andahanes have been set apart as a separate province now, so the province of Albay today traces the portion on the mainland of Luzon the coastal islands of San Miguel, Cagraray, and Raporapo, which last may also be called Rapurapu. The ancient name for Albay is Ibalon; the legendary origin of the people preserved in an old ballad, of which an extensive fragment is extant. Some time, the *Journal* will publish an English version of this ballad. Everyone should, of course, travel through the whole region of Luzon, and visit the Camarines, Sorsogon, and Sorsogon; they will never know the greatest natural beauties of the islands until they do so. But as the *Journal* went to this subject at length in June 1927, it will not do so here; it will not repeat itself, or ever consciously grow long-winded.

The topography of Albay is broken into mountains, foothills and broad valleys perennially

Father Huerta, our mentor in Franchimatters, says the mountain chains of the island have the shape of a Y "the union or the core of which is Mayon," and that a Spanish captain, one Antonio Sigüenza, ascertained the height of Mayon to be 1,682 feet. "It continually emits rumbings and smoke, and many of its slopes are bathed in flames, which, being serpentine fashion into its valleys, offer a delicious perspective"; so perhaps Mayon's eruption of last year was not so unusual after the government and the newspaper correspondents made capital, as usual, out of a phenomenon which the people of Albay merely gazed upon with scarcely disturbed admiration; and lives were lost. However, "On October 23, 1855, there was a horrible eruption which shook the town of Malinao and caused great damage to Albay, Casagua, Camalig, Budiao, Guinobatan and Tigao. In 1800 another eruption of widespread damage, but the one which occurred on February 1, 1814, beggars description." It was then that the town of Casagua was laid out. Sigüenza was in error, or Huerta's account contains a misprint, for Mayon is 7,992 feet high.

Images from Mayon's persistent activity that date have been insignificant. How common danger gentles all living creatures. After the eruption of 1814, Fray Juan de la Cruz, parish priest of Ligao, found himself saved by the protection a crooked coconut gave him. With him in this accidental escape from earth's fury were two porkers, wild boars, a deer whose antlers had been scorched, and a lean rat nursing a litter of starvelings. The eruption of July 1853, damaged Camalig and Guinobatan, thirty-three people and injured many more.

With these repeated blasts Mayon has added up her crater as to give constant eruptions of the vapors and gases generated within the worst she does nowadays is to boil and send new flows of lava down her slopes, and are inexhaustibly fertile.

Legend the native superstitions concerning Mayon. Fray Pedro Ferrer attempted an ascent of the mountain in 1592, with a party of his followers, but they abandoned him before reaching the summit. He then descended, and brought back with him samples of excellent gunpowder, the first found in the islands, and the secret of this was for many years the Spaniards' secret for making their gun powder.

Recent ascents of Mayon have been frequent. It is reported that the parish priest of Albay, has been up several times; a party ascended last year, following the custom, under the leadership of Father Huerta, of the weather bureau.

Huerta furnishes another opportunity for the reader's mind the medieval

of the same year, and with the same motive in 1592, with the motive of disproving the popular superstitions concerning the mountain. Fray Esteban Solis attempted an ascent of the mountain of Caceres, he had come to the Philippines in the company of his relative, Governor

and Captain General Francisco de Sande, and having personally aided in the temporal conquest of Camarines, instead of adorning himself with the medals and honors which he merited, which the governor bestowed upon him, he assumed our saintly habit and professed in our monastery in Manila, the prelates assigning him afterwards to the conversion of the inhabitants of the province where he had been an officer in the campaigns, Camarines."

Youth seeks fame in other fields now than that of the conquistador and the mission monastery, because the advent of science and the progress of commerce and invention have opened these fields to him. But essentially he is not different from Don Esteban Solis, who became a Franciscan monk; that is to say, among the early friars in the Philippines were men of the same energy and invincible ambition as the men who

nowadays bore deserts for combustion engine, and build and fly airships and zeppelins.

To evangelize the world was, in those days, quite the thing to do. It was not nearly so profitable to the genuine pioneers, and than pioneering in the air was profitable to Langley and the Wrights. But it held the promise of adventure out to youth; enough, and quite seized.

"The first apostle in Albay was the Australian, Fray Alonso Gimenez; and so the version of this province is due entirely to religious, who from 1578 forward never ceased to evangelize in the name of our Father, having the satisfaction of being the founders of a greater number of the towns making up the province; although recently, and by reason of being ousted, they have ceded many of the towns to the mitre." (During the last century especially the latter half, up to the fatal reaction precipitating the revolutions, there was a gradual accession of secular priests in the parishes, which were relinquished by the friars—always with reluctance and dire predictions of the unwisdom of the innovation.) "In this beautiful province fecund in production of every sort and among the richest in the archipelago because of its active commerce, the sons of the patriarch San Francisco administer the following towns":

Villa de Libon.—Founded by the conquistador, Juan de Salcedo, in 1573, and therefore the first pueblo established by the Spaniards in Camarines. Joined to Albay in 1847. The first pueblo assigned to the Franciscans on their arrival in the islands, 1587. Patron (naturally!), Santiago Apostol—St. James the Apostle. The church is of brick, the work of Fray Vicente de Dosbarrios.

Camalig.—The native corruption of the Spanish *camarin*, warehouse or barn. There are two traditions; one, that the name derives from that of a hill, roughly in the form of a warehouse, which is adjacent to the town; the other, that the conquistadores built a warehouse here, which perhaps was headquarters for gold seekers and miners, and that the name derives from this fact. Of Camarines up to 1847, when it was joined to Albay. Founded, about 1569–70. Destroyed in the eruption of 1814, when some of the refugees founded Tondol; but others persisted in remaining on, building villages at Quilaponte and Baligan, until, in 1837, when Baligan burned, they obtained the government's permission to rebuild the ruined town of Camalig.

"The church, under the advocacy of St. John the Baptist, was first built of wood. In the year 1605 they obtained the government's permission to build it of stone, which decree, signed by the governor and captain general, D. Pedro Bravo y Acuña, and notifying the captain encomendero of the pueblo D. Pedro Arceo Covarrubias, is conserved in the church archives of the year 1741, according to a manuscript referring to the town preserved in our archives in Manila. In this manuscript we find, that in the construction of the church and convento of stone the only workmen employed were bandits, vagabonds and criminals confined in the presidio, for the custody of whom there had been built a very secure jail; and in this same year, 1741, the jail was serving as a boys' school. The narrow door leading to a dark and subterranean calaboose is still to be seen. This church and convento of stone was, without doubt, that which was destroyed in the eruption of 1814, since there is no record of another.

"In 1837, when the town was reestablished on the site shaken by the volcano, as we have noted, the church and convento was reconstructed under the direction of the Reverend Fathers Fr. Francisco Latoba and Fr. Manuel Brihuega; and the principal portal and the tower, and tile roof, were built during 1845 and the years immediately following by R. P. Fr. Miguel Barcelá, who also painted and adorned the church completely, as he did the parish house.

"San Roque is specially venerated in this church, and prior to the eruption of 1814 the attendance of the faithful was such that the fiesta favorably compared with the most ostentatious in the Islands."

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RACTICAL-MINDED RIZAL

he privilege of Filipinos to discover in the virtues that they wish were common to their people. He is supremely the one and by common acclaim he has attained stature of greatness. What is learned from his life or what would be taught from his deeds of service and his deeper deed of sacrifice, are thus brought to his people with the finality of a sacrament. Rizal said it. It must be the ultimate in truth. Rizal did it. It must be the essence of wisdom put into action. It has been made to win this dominance over the thought of his people. What Rizal would do for his people, stands as a command which they must obey.

This role of the great master fits Rizal beyond all. His interest was varied. His life found expression in many directions. To his people, it is an ability that touched diverse subjects is not for more admiration but for lasting worship. The great fact is that he performed, not necessarily that he performed greatly. Thus the messages that can be drawn from his life. He is the epic sermon to the nation that gave him birth.

Admittedly an idealist, Rizal was also a practical leader. He was too much the man of the world to believe that ideals alone can work the miracle of advancing the cause of his people. He preached the practice of the common abstract virtues: love of country, respect for the old, loyalty to family ties, honesty, integrity. He knew more than these. He also told his people that they must save, and not be improvident. That is a turn of mind that shows him as the practical leader. In his exile he gave examples of practical patriotism to the folk of the town. He did not orate there. He did not fulminate against the local golden calf. He did not organize secret societies. He rather worked that the people be healthier. That better drinking water be theirs. Better medical attendance. Better town plaza. Rizal was also the apostle of materialism.

In that historic interview between Rizal and Dr. Valenzuela, the refusal of Rizal to agree to the proposal of the emissary of the Filipino revolutionists, was the refusal of the practical Rizal. He frowned on armed uprising as an idealist's solution for a situation that needed more than idealism to realign it permanently in favor of the Filipinos.

Today with Rizal Day once more centering on the great hero the attention of his own people it is well that the Filipinos remember Rizal the Idealist as well as Rizal the practical leader. He was not the theorist talking only of impractical things leading to nothing or of practical things to be led to impermanence. He was not the standpatter living in a past glorified. Were he with the Filipinos today he would be of the Filipinos who combine with idealism the practical means to effect Filipino dreams into permanent contributions to Filipino welfare.—*Tribune*, December 30.

TAXING POWERS

A measure, rushed through the legislature and now before the governor general for signature, proposing sweeping taxation and licensing powers for the Manila municipal board, is filled with powder. It would empower the municipal government to do things which easily might become discriminatory. The bill is so dangerous that it deserves the governor general's veto.

Legality of the measure is doubtful due to the fact that its title describes its purpose as "regulating and fixing license fees for all classes of merchants, industries and occupations, and authorizing the municipal board of the city of Manila to grant exclusive fishery privileges in the waters of the city." But in the body of the bill powers of taxation are mentioned, and license and tax are entirely different things. Taxation is not mentioned in the title but it is the real matter of consideration in the body of the bill. As a matter of fact the weight of evidence shows that taxation for city revenues, not licensing and regulation, is the purpose of the whole thing. A license fee charged for a service rendered is quite different from taxation for general ends.

The municipal board long has smarted over its inability to go the limit in imposing taxes. Unreasonable efforts at inequitable taxes have demonstrated the practicability of the legal restraints in this connection. Fair-minded, level-headed, community-building and tax paying business men have felt a security in the limitations on the municipal board's taxing powers because, putting it in frank words, the business men have not had confidence in the board's judgment in dealing with the intricacies of taxation and in its ability to make safe and fair use of unlimited powers of taxation.

The legislature was deaf to suggestions from the municipal board when the board was Democratic. However, it is Nacionalista now. And a sweeping measure was railroaded through, under an innocent looking title.

EDITORIAL SELECTIONS FOR DECEMBER

- Tribune*, Dec. 30.—Practical-Minded Rizal. Selected by Professor V. M. Hilario.
- Bulletin*, Dec. 6.—Taxing Powers. Selected by Mr. Jesus Valenzuela.
- Times*, Dec. 23.—Science in Farming. Selected by Professor Verne Dyson.
- Herald*, Dec. 28.—Land Ownership Not Essential. Selected by Professor Cristino Jamias.

Certified,
G. P. SHANNON.

If this measure becomes law, the municipal board will be authorized—by suggestion invited—to tax apartment houses and office buildings, such tax being in addition to the present real estate tax. This clause is decidedly suggestive of double taxation.

A chain of circumstance indicates that fire insurance companies were aimed at for taxation, the contention being that city fire fighting apparatus minimizing fire losses renders a service which gives profits to the insurance companies. This contention might be worthy of some consideration if it were not for the fact that fire insurance rates are based upon the fire prevention and fire fighting provisions, which is to say that the insuring public, not the insurance companies, reap the benefits of the guarantees against losses. Rates are determined by losses. The bill is loaded.—*Bulletin*, December 6.

SCIENCE IN FARMING

For many years past farming in the Philippines was done without science. The introduction of modern agricultural machinery, use of fertilizers, seed selection, crop rotation and other farm methods that go to increase production are of recent importation. The bureau of agriculture, it must be admitted, must be given credit for some of these innovations. But judging by the poor yield of many Philippine crops, it is evident that there still is a great field for science in farming.

It is for this reason that the *Manila Times* commends the selection of Atherton Lee, technical adviser of the Philippine Sugar Association, by the Governor General to make a study of the practicability of adopting in the Philippines the system of specialization by experimental stations such as that in vogue in Java. Under this system an experimental station specializes only in one crop instead of dividing its time and interest among several crops. Mr. Lee will not receive any compensation except the necessary traveling expenses.

The tremendous progress attained by the Philippine sugar industry is a lesson to farmers in general in these islands. Such progress has been stimulated by experiments and researches undertaken on the field and in laboratories. With the specialization of the experimental stations in only one line of the work they are doing now, much is expected to be learned from them by Philippine farmers. In other words, farming will be placed on a scientific basis instead of being undertaken as it now is in a haphazard way in many places, and the major crops such as

rice, corn, tobacco, coconut and given greater attention for increased production. Other plants particularly coffee, pinangmaguay, mango and lanzones, which have great commercial possibilities, also deserve to be promoted through scientific farming.—*Times*, December 23.

LAND OWNERSHIP NOT ESSENTIAL

For the maximum production of raw material necessary for the manufacture of finished goods to supply the ever increasing world demand for commodities, a vast extent of land such as a dream of powerful corporate interests is essential.

What a factory needs that turns out, say rubber tires for automobiles is rubber. Of course, it would be much more convenient if the factory could have control of the sources of raw material, for then it would not have to worry about the fluctuations of prices. But as in the case of the rubber industry, American capitalists need not lose sleep over the control of possible land acreage. For even if manufacturers do not own the land they could nevertheless get a supply of raw material to feed their factory at reasonable prices with a systematic humane method of production, under American influence.

In the Philippines, for instance, American manufacturers need not own vast tracts of land for the exploitation of rubber. The Filipinos can produce the required amount of this commodity on their own land with proper cultivation. And what is needed by American manufacturers is not a law to favor their interests but an investment of sufficient capital to finance small farmers who are but willing to go into the rubber growing industry to supply the American demand for this commodity.

The present land laws of the Philippines are no hindrance to the proper cultivation of rubber if what is needed is the product and not control over the sources of production.

Writing on the rubber business to Senator Alunan of the Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources, an unnamed American businessman who is in close touch with prominent rubber men in the United States says: "I told him that I had an idea that as far as the rubber business is concerned that the present land laws in the Philippine Islands were not at all... If a rubber company could act as a banker, with some profit-sharing arrangement, it seems to me that the rubber business in the Philippine Islands could be developed exactly under existing laws... If the land law were changed and a rubber company would have an unlimited acreage, there would be always opposition to the company. But, on the other hand, if a company went out to the Philippines and started a number of small farmers, which belonged to those farmers, it seems that the Filipinos would welcome them to open farms and would cooperate with every way possible, and all that would be necessary to have the enthusiastic cooperation of Filipino leaders would be for them to identify themselves with fairness and decency to their farmers."

Such an attitude expresses in a nutshell the general sentiment of the Filipinos on the subject of land and agricultural enterprises.

When powerful corporate interests invade the Philippines with plans for the acquisition of unlimited acreage, the Filipinos immediately look upon such invasion with grave suspicion. They see a menace in such an enterprise when they come with the idea of mutual benefit and helpfulness as the principal motive in their business ventures, they receive the cooperation of the people.

There is nothing so dear to the souls of the natives of this country as their soil. After centuries of open rebellions against the so-called overlords in the past had their roots deep in the soil. If there is anything held sacrosanct and inviolable by the Filipinos, next to their freedom, it is their political freedom, it is their right to their own land. And what is so natural is to let big corporations to develop their land for mutual benefit, there is no influence strong enough that can persuade them to give title to their land voluntarily.—*Herald*, December 28.



A BONTOK MOUNTAIN TRAIL

is the local season for visiting the Indonesians of whom Miss Binder writes

excursions. Outside, the ground is paved with stones and there is a little stone pit with a thatch hovel at one end where dwells the pampered family pig.

There is no need for sleeping space for a

family in the house of a Bontok. Children are social charges.

As soon as a girl is old enough to spend the nights away from her mother, she goes to sleep in one of the ologs which are property of the

community. The boys called an rooms for all the there in the evening disturbed by chatter atos are forbidden grou on the other hand, is young women receive admirers. Visitors are ologs at midnight, but marry a man, she m morning. None of the enough to permit its oc the sole furniture is a w half of the room and is sh come.

Among the Ifugaos, th property of families rather ologs are closed to visito nights. On these nights dates go out to visit their Occasionally, girls and boys tr meet in the ologs of mutual ne:

Marriage, for rich Ifugaos, tract, the contract consistin s s rangement among the parent to each family will contribute to e of the young couple. The free-will marriage. Divorce law advanced and liberal nature woman are divorced by mean ceremony similar to that by married. There are three grou The first is adultery, the second third common consent. In woman is found to be immi vored and the joint prope kept by the unoffending f proves barren after two or th life, she and her marriage p to her parents. When hus that they no longer wish to divide the property they equally between them, sub religious ceremony and are fr

Occasionally, among a gi women building or repairing mountains a man is seen wicl his right hand and supporting his hip with his left. Road and optional occupation for hu is his traditional responsibilit bringing to maturity the fam borne.

Equality between the sexes c in this country, that women enj illeges, but that work, responsi and social position are shared ination by men and women are built and repaired and fi for planting by the men. Th more exacting work of plantin growing crops is left to the w leaves for the terraces on the far comfortable in the assurance will watch over the children a meal ready for her on her ret

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by WALTER ROBB

... as a peace officer
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 to exercise upon men who
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 Six years have passed, and
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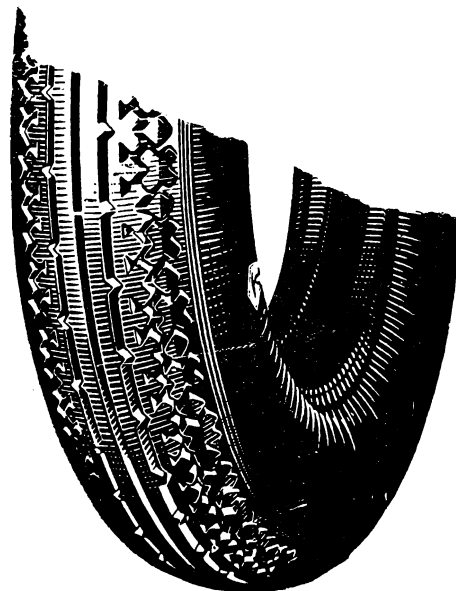
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 declined and security
 and confidence spread
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Notwithstanding this,
 however, the depart-
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 ter prepared now than
 ever in the past to cope
 with any emergency
 that might arise. It is
 a theory of Chief
 Green's, and a very
 right one too, that the
 better the police are
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 ties in the prevention
 of crime and the main-
 tenance of peace, the
 easier it will be for
 them to do so and the
 less of it they will have
 to do. From having
 no weapons but night
 sticks fit to use, and
 only a few antiquated
 firearms of any sort,
 the department has
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 is amply equipped with
 the most modern Win-
 chester riot guns, and
 every patrolman has a
 dependable colts .45
 revolver.

With the effective
 use of these firearms
 the men have been
 made familiar by con-
 stant practice at the
 targets. It has been a
 part of the discipline
 and orderliness of Chief
 Green to organize his
 men into military
 squads; the whole de-
 partment is organized
 militarily, Green hav-
 ing the rank of colonel-
 in-command, and the
 men, trained by their
 daily practice of the
 drill manual, go through
 military evolutions like
 soldiers. When the
 firearms practice began,
 when any one of the
 men, or even the offi-
 cers, at least most of
 them, fired a pistol the
 bullet might strike
 anywhere—save on the
 target. For them to
 have arms was a crim-
 inal menace to the
 public. But now they
 can all shoot straight
 (with the object, how-
 ever, of bringing their
 quarry to bay, and
 not of killing him), and
 many are experts and
 sharpshooters, by the
 rules for soldiers estab-
 lished.

Be it remembered
 that this has all been
 brought about among
 men and officers who
 are all feloniously un-
 derpaid; nor is the
 adverb too harsh, for
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from it, and sells it, hot, for ten centavos. A bibinka cooked between fires of wood or charcoal would perhaps be flavorless. At any rate, no stranger is ever seen making the experiment.

There is no complicated labor-saving equipment in calle Tetuan's sugar refinery. The stove, in an alcove set off from the rest of the shop, is fed with logs. Mixing, beating and

part, and others follow until the maximum pressure has been reached. Then another batch goes through.

Lumbang oil is used in paint. It is equivalent to linseed oil. In very small quantities it can be used as medicine by those who are not too fastidious.

Year, more than twice the number listed above would enter the E.
—SILVESTRI
Sergeant, Co

Salip Ukta

Many ages ago there lived, in the village of Siasi, a man named Salip Ukta: a very boastful and selfish person whose reason had few friends. One day he was in the market, taking a large bunch of bananas to sell. The prices were low; for they were large and well ripened. As he walked along the narrow road he boasted of the sweetness and quality of his fruit, but there were few buyers. He paused to refresh himself with a nut, and calculate what the money he received for his bananas would be. He contemplated the luscious fruit and how valuable it seemed to him.

"I will sell these bananas, and with the money I will buy a horse," he mused. "I will sell the horse at profit and buy a cow that I will sell milk until I have made a fortune. Then I will buy some bulls and cultivate a large tract of land to build myself a palace and marry many princesses. I shall be the father of many and thirty daughters. Ah, I shall be a great man," gloated Salip Ukta, as he walked to the market place. "And when my money is all spent I shall command them to do my bidding, even as the King commands his subjects."

But Salip, engrossed with his thoughts, stumbled over a stone, and rolled down into the gutter. They were badly crushed, and the market was ruined.

Salip Ukta gave a mighty cry of anger and rage. He tore his hair and his eyes were filled with tears. He began to cry out with a loud voice: "I have lost my horse, my carabao; I have lost my money, I have lost my lands, my palace and my children."

His frenzied cries attracted a crowd, and some of the people laughed at him; but he only kept on crying. He fell exhausted, and died of the excess of his grief.

But his selfish and greedy nature that even death could not destroy, suffering; so Salip Ukta's ghost is still a ghost in all Sulu. Some people say that he can still be seen at the old market site of Siasi, where the riches he never had are still to be seen.



Calle Tetuan: Skirting a Neglected Canal

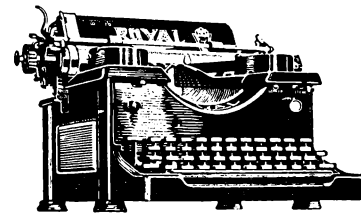
cutting is done by hand. The sugar is a very superior crude. It is called *caramelo*, and the uninstructed might mistake it for candy. Really it is the Philippine version of cube sugar, for use in tea and coffee. It is made from huge lumps of open-kettle sugar bought from the small mills of the cane-growing provinces. These lumps, like large boulders, lie about, some of them in a corner reserved for them, but more against the doors and on the mats of the outer room. These blocks, reduced somewhat in size, are mixed with syrup in shallow pans. The mixture is boiled, then carried to the room near the street and placed over cold water in depressions in the floor, beaten until it begins to harden, then cut by hand into rectangles of unvarying size. The product ready for sale at the price of one centavo a cube is creamy-colored, porous and caramel-flavored.

The sugar refinery and oil manufactory are near neighbors. The oil, displayed for sale in tins and hogsheads, is made by a fascinatingly antiquated process in an apartment connected with the shop by a dark stall where three fat oxen are housed. The oxen relieve each other at walking round in a ten-foot circle and pulling a roller over the greasy lumbang nuts, the raw material of the factory, and reducing them to a meal in order that their oil may be more easily extracted. The meal, made hot, is put into burlap bags with wicker hoops around them and then into a clumsy pressing device. When the pressing machine is full and it is time to pull down the levers and make the oil flow, all hands are called to the work. The first time the levers are brought down by one man's hands; the last time, two men jumping and springing in unison climb on each—there is one on each side—and force it down with the weight of their bodies. After this, wedges are driven in behind the compacts of lumbang meal, where the rattan hoops are replaced with steel ones. To drive home the wedges and extract the final drops of oil, the Chinese use a large block of granite, suspended from an overhead timber, as a hammer. The timber is notched, for the steel ring of the rope in which the granite block is suspended. Notch by notch the stone moves forward until the first wedge is soon in to its widest

ESCOLTA TRAFFIC COUNTED AGAIN

"I have the honor to inform you that on last Monday, December 15, vehicles entering the Escolta and stopping thereon were again counted by members of this division. It was found that 7,072 automobiles entered, 1,235 of which stopped; 2,355 carromatas entered, 397 of which stopped. The count was made from 8:00 a. m., to 12:30 p. m., and from 3:45 to 6:30 p. m., during the middle of the month when traffic is comparatively light. It is estimated that, daily, before Christmas and the coming New

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TELEPHONE

Bureau Association Men Insured

He took a sensible step forward recently, when arrangements by the Philippine Postal and employees' Association for the lives of its members by a local plan is that of group insurance has been so beneficial in the United States designed to give at least some men of low salaries. It would be a time of the year favorable to such plans by employers, with their employees protected. In case, collectively the association has savings of ₱200,000; there was no forethought with which the plan being made convenient for the men of low salaries of their respective families, without having to make the remittances

factories in Manila thus covered? The department would like to learn of any large mercantile houses where insurance is in force. This is pioneering in America. The day will dawn when lives everywhere will be insured as they are taken into employment. Insurance has done more," says the *Britanica*, "than all gifts of money to foster a sense of human and of common interest. It has done more than repressive legislation to destroy the spirit. It is impossible to conceive of insurance in its full vigor and progressive at this principle which unites the law of practical economy, that the humanity who best serves himself, the rule of religion, Bear ye one another's burdens."

In the association, the lowest policy and the highest ₱25,000, the amount depending upon salary received and not more than ₱50 a month being of ₱1,000. The type of insurance is non-participating. It is for association members to take. Greater rigor could be outside the government.

In the Philippines, very successful income from his business started 20 years ago. He left the United States, during his mismanagement by those who returned to the islands and some debts to pay

besides. It was discouraging, and he had to stretch every peso as far as he could. But, his first obligation being to his family, the first thing he did was to insure his life for ₱20,000. In a very short time, now, that insurance will mature; he can either draw it down or let it stand. Meantime, particularly during the hard sledding, he has had the protection of this amount for his family. He now carries a great deal more insurance, his policies totalling ₱150,000.

it is to be had from the government at ₱10 the hectare. But every planted hectare mounts in value enormously by the time it is ready to yield, and it is this earned increment on which the planter gambles. Meantime he should have insurance protection. His risks are great in any case, but insurance reduces them to the minimum.

In all agricultural companies financed by stock, and partly perhaps by mortgage, the life of the manager should be insured in favor of the company. Experience has demonstrated invariably in these islands that the success of

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J. McMICKING, Manager

Another man, down in Zamboanga, went in with a partner and purchased a coconut plantation partly developed. He is making the plantation liquidate a loan and pay the annual premiums on an insurance policy for ₱25,000.

This is sensible in him. He is married.

Can it be that any man similarly engaged in plantation pioneering in the Philippines has failed to have his life adequately insured? Such would be an oversight almost inexcusable. As raw jungle the land is worth practically nothing;

plantations hinges almost entirely, if not quite so, on the manager in actual charge on the holding. If he is competent, the project succeeds; if he is incompetent, he can soon bring to ruin even a flourishing enterprise. Competent managers of plantations are hard to find, though they are fully as important to any such project as a fertile soil and assured rainfall. When one is secured, the company should guarantee itself against the loss of him. And it should do so amply, since in the usual course of events there will be losses enough before a reliable successor to him is found.

In short, insurance will minimize the hazards of plantation investments; it should cover the life of every man essential to the effective administration of the property.

Sealed Bids, indorsed "Bids for fuel oil storage tanks for Central Power Plant, Specification No. 5499 will be received at the Public Works Office, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. until 11 o'clock a. m., January 24th, 1929, and then and there publicly opened for providing and securing in place two 75,000 gallon fuel oil storage tanks and piping, together with an enclosing wall, complete and ready for use. Specification No. 5499 and accompanying drawings may be obtained on application to the Public Works Officer, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Deposit of a check or postal money order for \$10.00, payable to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D.C., is required as security for the safe return of the drawings and specifications.

L. E. Gregory, Chief of Bureau, June 29, 1928,

E. E. Diot, an oldtimer in business in Manila, has returned to the islands from Seattle and opened offices in the Peoples Bank building under the firm name of the Pacific coast agencies, representing coast-city manufacturers and coast-state growers. A. S. Coffin is associated with him in the company and handling the Seattle end of the business. The *Journal* welcomes Mr. Diot back to town; he and his partner are both favorably known here.

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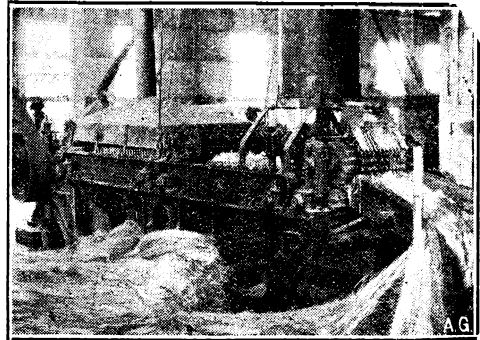
HEMP MARKET
L. SPELLMAN
and Company

This report covers the Manila Hemp market for the month of December with statistics to December 31st, 1928.

U. S. Grades:—The market has been firm throughout the entire month with prices steadily advancing. The high prices ruling have checked buying in the consuming markets but the local speculators keep on raising prices. month the nominal prices were as follows: E, 14-3/4

cents; F, 11-1/2 cents; G, 8-3/4 cents; I, 10-3/4 cents; J1, 9-1/4 cents; S1, 11-1/4 cents; S2, 10-1/2 cents; S3, 9-1/2 cents. By the middle of the month New York selling prices were: E, 13-3/8 cents; F, 12-1/2 cents; G, 9 cents; I, 12 cents; J1, 9-1/2 cents; S1, 12-1/4 cents; S2, 11-1/2 cents; S3, 9-1/2 cents. By the end of the month prices were very firm due to the fact that only a small quantity of hemp was being offered and nominal prices were as follows: E, 14 cents; F, 13-1/2 cents; G, 9-1/8 cents; I, 12-1/4 cents; J1, 9-3/4 cents; S1, 13-1/4 cents; S2, 12 cents; S3, 9-3/4 cents.

The Manila market for U. S. grades advanced steadily throughout the month. There was only a small amount offering and there was keen competition between local buyers, speculators and exporters. Opening prices were: E, P33; F, P26; G, P18; I, P23.4; J1, P19; S1, P25; S2, P23; S3, P19. By the middle of the month buyers were paying E, P37; F, P28.4; G, P19.6; I, P26.4; J1, P21; S1, P28; S2, P26; S3, P21. By the end of the month buyers were offering E, P37; F, P29.4; G, P20;



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I, P27; J1, P21.4; S1, P28.4; S2, P26.4; S3, P21.4. Sellers were holding off and it is quite possible that buyers would have paid from 4 reals to P1 over these prices.

U. K. Grades:—The London market opened firm with buyers at the following prices: J2, £27.5; K, £35.10; L1, £34.15; L2, £27.10; M1, £28.15; M2, £26; DL, £25.10; DM, £24. By the middle of the month quotations were as follows: J2, £37.5; K, £37.10; L1, £35.5; L2, £27.10; M1, £28.10; M2, £26; DL, £26; DM, £24.10. At the close of the month there were buyers at J2, £39.10; K, £38; L1, £37.10; L2, £30.10; M1, £31.5; M2, £28; DL, £26; DM, £24.10.

The Manila market for U.K. grades was strong throughout the month and prices generally ruled higher than the equivalents in the selling markets. Prices were purely nominal at the beginning of the month owing to the fact that dealers were holding off: J2, P16; K, P14.4; L1, P14; L2, P10.4; M1, P11.2; M2, P10; DL, P10; DM, P9.4. By the middle of the month buyers were offering: J2, P18; K, P16.4; L1, P16.2; L2, P12.4; M1, P13; M2, P11.6; DL, P11.6; DM, P11. At the end of the month buyers were paying J2, P18; K, P17; L1, P16.4; L2, P13; M1, P13.2; M2, P12.2; DL, P12.2; DM, P11.4.

Japan:—The demand from this market is steady and a fair amount of hemp has been sold at prices in accordance with the quotations above.

Maguey:—This fibre has advanced in price in sympathy with Manila and the demand has been steady. Production has started in Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur but as yet supplies are limited. There are between 15,000 and 20,000 piculs of last year's crop in the district which is coming on the market. Cebu Maguey finds ready buyers from both the U.K. and Japanese markets and prices have advanced P1.50 a picul during the past month.

Production:—Receipts are full but there has been no marked increase due to the typhoid. It was expected that during January production would be the cleaning

THE RABBIT AND THE CROCODILE

(Continued from page 23)

find out how to plan my attack."
 "Good! Your request is granted," replied the crocodile. "We will all be here in the morning."
 So, the next morning, the rabbit came down to the beach; and there, sure enough, he found the crocodiles ranged side by side in a great line which extended as far as he could see. "I did not realize there were so many of you," he said to Ukub, who was first in the line, "But I will keep my word. I shall have to walk across your backs to count you, and then I will return to shore and begin the battle."

"Go ahead," chuckled Ukub, sure of victory. The rabbit ran out nimbly across the great backs of the crocodiles; but the line was so long that it extended from the coast of Tawi Tawi to the coast of Borneo. It took the rabbit nearly all day to count the crocodiles. When he had reached the Bornean coast, he explained to the crocodiles that the battle would have to be postponed until he returned over their backs to Tawi Tawi. This was agreed upon, and after a little rest he again approached the long line of crocodiles.

But the rabbit had visited a friendly Rajah in Borneo, and from him had secured a heavy velin, with a sharp pointed head of obsidian. He returned he struck each crocodile with a spear in a certain vulnerable spot at the side of the neck, so that each died instantly in a struggle. So quietly did the rabbit do his deadly work that not one of the crocodiles had a suspicion of the grim work was upon him, not even the wildest of them, the wicked old Ukub.

That was the end of the battle between the rabbit and the crocodiles which served to rid the island of Sulu of many treacherous foes, and cement a long lasting friendship between the Rajah and rabbits; for the rabbits never forgot the kindness of the good Rajah who had given them a spear to their brother and had shown them how to kill the crocodiles.

Dear Mr. Robb:

"Dining at Miss Yule's last night I heard your name mentioned in connection with the history of old Manila, and with the Chamber of Commerce *Journal*, and when taking my departure *Sunrises and Sunsets in Manila*—your presentation copy—was slipped into my bag. Just this moment I have laid down that charming little book from my first perusal, and presently an order will be written for some copies; no doubt it is on sale at The Philippine Education Company.

"What would you have written, I wonder, if you had seen Banahao as she was a few mornings ago, and as she never appeared before, at least to these eyes. Usually Banahao veils her face, not in shame, not in sulkiness, but in a certain self-consciousness of majesty, half revealing, half concealing her charms, as though well knowing that when the cloudy fabric is removed she will seem all the more radiant and desirable.

"But on this particular morning she had invented a new and rare revelation of herself. There was no perceptible mistiness in the atmosphere, and every line of both Mother Banahao and little Daughter Banahao was absolutely distinct, yet there was a something that might have been many layers of chiffon in various pastel shades suspended before her by the hand of Day, which made one vast, opalescent, radiant, glorious pearl the shape of Banahao so that she herself might have been one of the Twelve Gates.

"Who will do for Banahao and Maquiling what you have done for the sunrises and sunsets of Manila? True, Rizal wrote of Maquiling, so that it is not her legend that is needed, but her epic. "An itch I have to write, a tang," but not the pen of a ready writer, yet someone ought to do it; and it will be done sooner or later.

"But the object of this communication is to thank you for writing the pleasant booklet, and to ask you to send me a price list or sample copy of the *Journal with a view to a subscrip-*

E VIRGINIA LEE (English
 Agriculture.)

TOBACCO REVIEW
*Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette
 Manufacturing Co.*

Raw Leaf:—The local market has been weak throughout the year. The demand from the larger factories, which are well-stocked up, was but small in view of the poor quality of the last two crops. Export of scrap tobacco to the United States and of Union tobacco to Japan were satisfactory. Prices of the latter advanced, while Cagayan tobacco remains low. Total exports (raw leaf, stripped and partly manufactured) were—

1926.....	Kg. 14,800,000
1927.....	" 23,700,000
1928.....	ca. " 19,000,000

Figures for December 1928 are as follows:
 Algeria..... Kg. 17,255
 China..... " 38,717
 Hongkong..... " 14,091

Japan.....
North Atlantic (Europe).....
South America.....
Spain.....
Straits Settlements.....
Tonkin.....
United States.....

Cigars:—Shipments to while slightly higher than last year, were not as satisfactory as expected, the competition keen. Comparative figures

December 1928.....
November 1928.....
December 1927.....
Year 1928.....
Year 1927.....
Year 1926.....
Year 1925.....

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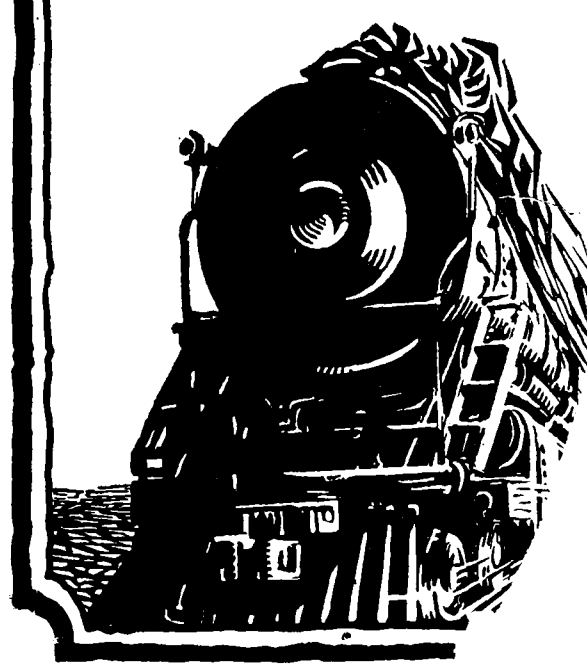


Illustration by J. M. ...

ged noses. Their dialect, too, though liberally of the Tagalog speech of their all round, contains many Mardican and Mardican corruptions of Spanish. Generally they marry among themselves, their customs and religious practices are different from those of the Tagalogs of Ilocos.

They have, however, persisted in one ancient custom, in veneration of the Holy Child of Nazareth. This is the sacred regatta, held annually; when the image of the Christ is taken in a richly decorated boat, to lead the procession of similarly adorned boats up and down the coast along the coast. No doubt it is a continuation of a pagan rite in humble superstition and propitiation of the god of the sea, as also of the god of storms. But this, if it is to be found at all, will be discovered in the Jesuit relations of the Ternate mission. It is devoted to the protection of the image is a confraternity, which has had a case court with the general congregation. (12th Philippine Reports, 227, December 12, 1908). The supreme court of the Philippines has solemn-

ly ruled, in this dispute, that throughout the year the image shall repose in the church, but that on the occasion of the holy regatta it must be given into the custody of the cofradia, which,—if memory plays not false,—must return it to the church before the setting of the sun!

This erudite decision seems to have given satisfaction to all Mardicans during twenty years. The history it recounts is its more interesting element. "The Moros landed from their war boats and danced with their shields and big bolos. The whirling sands made them almost invisible. When the men of Ternate saw them, they got out their own boats and prepared to fight. The Mardicas were very brave, it was said they were invulnerable; there was a dreadful battle." The quotation is from a tradition published in the monograph of Tomás T. Tirona of Cavite, *An Account of the Ternate Dialect*, to which the *Journal* is indebted for its data. It is a good piece of work. Such was the origin of Ermita, born of one of the political travails through which Manila has passed.

One day old Ukub, a low, brackish water at the mouth of the river which emptied into the sea near the site of Dungun.

"Good morning, Friend Carabao crocodile."

"Good morning," replied the fearful crocodile.

"My friend," gasped the crocodile exhausted, "I have been swimming hours, and I am so weak that I fear I cannot reach the shore. If you will carry me I will pay you anything you ask."

"My price will be reasonable for service," returned the carabao, "But I will swear the sacred oath that you will not harm me."

So the crocodile swore the sacred oath, the carabao allowed him to rest on his powerful back. When they reached the shore the carabao said, "Here we are, please get off my back."

"A little farther, friend," pleaded the crocodile. So the carabao went on a little farther and stopped.

"Now," hissed the crocodile, "I will kill you and eat you."

"So," replied the plucky carabao, "the way you would repay me for service. Very well, I will defend myself as best I can, but if I should succeed in killing you I will burn in hell forever, because you have sworn the sacred oath."

The carabao braced himself for the attack; but the crocodile hesitated, a clumsy fellow, although of great strength and it was difficult for him to attack. Moreover, he was afraid for the moment, he knew that if he should lose his life he would burn forever in intense fire.

"But," said the carabao, taking care to settle this thing according to law, "I will settle this thing according to law, a sacred tree, inhabited by the spirit of the dead. We will inquire as to our respect. Then the carabao called to the"

The Rabbit and The Crocodile

FRANK LEWIS MINTON*

Now this is a story of the very long ago, before the coming of the Arabs, before the coming of Indarapatra and Sulayman, who slew the monsters and established man as the king of the earth; even before the great deluge, when the world was all water, and the north islands were all one great continent, even before the climate of the country had been changed. In those days man and the animals spoke a common language and lived, usually, in peace and amity.

And in those days rabbits also lived in Sulu; not the tiny rabbits such as are today imported from foreign lands, but great rabbits nearly

as large as a man. They were then very strong animals, strong and fleet of foot, the messengers who carried news and letters, and notices of wars between the tribes of men and beasts. For at that time man had not made friends with the fowls of the air, and taught the fleet pigeons to carry messages.

There were many monstrous crocodiles along the rivers and beaches of Sulu, and their King was an exceptionally wily and deceitful old beast named Ukub, who lived in Tawi Tawi. The crocodiles preyed upon unsuspecting animals and men by charming them with soft words, begging help in cleaning their great teeth. When a victim had been inveigled to come quite close, the crocodile, with a sudden snap of his powerful jaws, would crush them and devour him.

*For the theme of this story, the writer is indebted to the Hon. Carl M. Moore, former provincial governor, who gave generously of his knowledge, and his time during my recent visit to Jolo and the southern islands.

(Please turn to page 28, 2nd)

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Stone Age Relics Here Proved Valuable

By the consent of the Philippine government, P. O. van Stein Callenfels of Java spent a month in Manila studying the archeological collection of Professor H. Otley Beyer, geologist and anthropologist, of the Philippines, whose paper at the third meeting of the Panpacific Congress in Tokio in 1926 revealed for the first time to archeologists generally that there had been a stone age in the Philippines.

Dr. Beyer was afterward published in a magazine under the title *Man Tracks in the Philippines Ten Thousand Years Ago*. His work has resulted in material revision concerning the antiquity of human

habitation of the islands, and likewise the antiquity of their civilization.

As Dr. Beyer publishes very little, the work as yet being inadequately provided for, when those who are pursuing similar research in neighboring countries wish to know what is going on here, and how much has been discovered and verified, they simply have to come and see. It is this situation which prompted Dr. Callenfels's visit, but he is greatly desirous, as he said in the interview had with him, of there being established here a prehistoric research entity affording opportunity for the regular publication of data and the systematic and convenient study of collections of archeological material.

"This year," he said, "the panpacific conference will be held in Batavia, in May. I hope that three years from now it may be held in Manila."

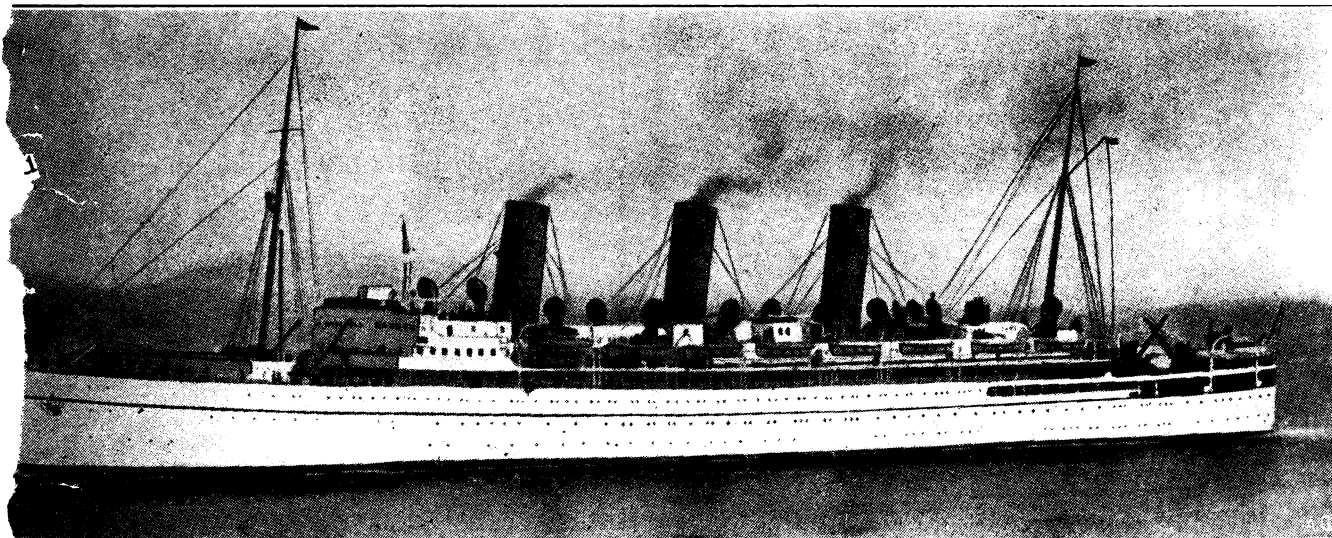
Every reading man knows that articles of major importance as news; the kind which would come of a conference in Manila would attract to the city for that occasion a large number of correspondents of national repute from their respective countries, and would be of great value to the islands.

These scholars who espouse research in human antiquities, following the injunction of the proper study of mankind is man, never weary of turning up some fact of peculiar and general interest, however brief one's conversation with them may be. Thus Dr. Callenfels, while discoursing on a mighty Malayan mariner who is said to have flourished from about 600 A. D. to 1200 A. D. Its capital was Çri Widjaya, what is now Palembang, on the coast of Sumatra at the tail-end of the Malacca Straits. It controlled the straits, and levied on the commerce between Persia and India and southern China, the result being that merchants settled at the capital, which became a great emporium and a magnificent city adorned with schools and a university.

Scholars gravitated to Çri Widjaya, just as they more anciently did to Memphis, to Alexandria and Athens; just as they now go to Oxford and the London museum, Harvard, Heidelberg and the Sorbonne. China had embraced Buddhism; there were constant pilgrimages to the shrines of the faith in India, and Chinese scholars stopped by the way at Çri Widjaya to acquire knowledge of Hindu and, more essentially, of Sanskrit. They finally took back with them to China the books of the Buddha, and made the translations which, retranslated, serve the modern world.

Who thinks Raffles had an original idea in his dream of founding Singapore, must think again; Çri Widjaya, just across the channel, had risen and waxed strong, and fallen into a faint memory six centuries before Raffles broke ground at Singapore. Her fall was due to religious conservatism. Mohammedanism kept spreading,

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REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By **RICHARD E. SHAW**
Manager International Banking Corporation



Throughout the entire month of December the selling rate for U.S.\$ TT held steady at 1-1/8% premium except for occasional cuts made by banks in order to strengthen their current cash positions. Buying rates fluctuated between 3/4% premium and 5/8% premium for December delivery, with an 1/8 cent lower quoted for January settlements. The undertone of the market was firm at the close.

Purchases of telegraphic transfers from the Insular Treasury since last report have been as follows:

Week ending November 24th	U.S.\$ 350,000
Week ending December 1st	100,000
Week ending December 8th	300,000
Week ending December 15th	Nil

U.S.\$ 750,000

The Sterling market has been featureless with rates unchanged from last month, i.e., sellers of TT at 2-3/8 to 2-7/16 and general buyers at 2-9/16.

The New York-London cross-rate closed at 485-3/32 on November 30th, remained at a low of 485-1/16 from the third to the sixth of December, inclusive, touched a high of 485-5/8 on December 19 and closed on December 29 at 485-3/8.

London bar silver was quoted at 26-9/16 ready and 26-5/8 forward on November 30, remained unchanged on December 1, which was the high for the month, dropped to a low of 26-3/16 ready and 26-5/16 forward on December 17 and December 21 and closed on December 29 at 26-7/16 ready and 26-1/2 forward.

New York bar silver closed at 57-3/4 on November 30, rose to a high of 57-7/8 on December 1, dropped to a low of 56-7/8 on December 10 and on the last business day of the month was quoted at 57-3/8.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows on December 29th: Paris, 12.40; Madrid, 166-1/4; Singapore, 116; Japan, 93-1/2; Shanghai, 77; Hongkong, 101-3/4; India, 134-1/4; Java, 122-1/2.

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RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By **M. D. ROYER**

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company

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

	1928	
	December	November
Rice, cavans	113,750	90,250
Sugar, piculs	331,744	173,040
Tobacco, bales	3,720	6,840
Copra, piculs	219,900	221,600
Coconuts	1,147,300	2,687,300
Lumber, B.F.	234,900	483,300
Desiccated coconuts, cases	13,120	18,696

REAL ESTATE
 By **P. D. CARMAN**
San Juan Heights Addition



1928 was by far the best year since 1920, which was the last year of the postwar boom. It will be noted that after the decided drop in 1921, Manila real estate sales gradually rose each year until 1926 and 1927 when considerable ground was lost. That 1928 not only recovered from the slump of the two previous years but ex-

ceeded the business done in is encouraging, especially that Real Estate offers an ir perity, or lack of it, uneq other single commodity, a reliability, even in the Un well-recognized steel index.

Santa Cruz	₱
Binondo	
San Nicolas	
Tondo	
Sampaloc	
San Miguel	
Intramuros	
Ermita	
Malate	
Paco	
Santa Ana	
Pandacan	
Quiapo	2
	₱1,6

	1919	1920	1921	1
January	₱ 2,245,966	₱ 1,796,733	₱ 1,631,492	₱ 1,27
February	2,047,354	1,637,883	492,768	65
March	1,428,242	1,142,594	855,620	690
April	1,556,352	1,535,135	401,997	70
May	1,256,183	1,004,946	466,258	69
June	2,136,515	1,609,212	499,569	66
July	1,103,369	882,695	480,105	1,02
August	2,357,558	1,886,047	558,491	69
September	1,651,737	1,321,489	1,022,093	1,044
October	1,483,342	1,186,673	857,446	812
November	1,004,831	803,865	475,699	746
December	3,588,123	2,870,499	486,321	1,071

Yearly Totals. ₱21,859,572 ₱17,677,811 ₱ 8,227,859 ₱10,082,08

	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	₱ 1,879,030	₱ 883,818	₱ 1,128,773	₱ 1,215,5
February	840,673	972,578	919,150	594,903
March	1,137,176	1,673,455	1,373,079	1,733,105
April	689,218	1,196,751	1,298,722	673,760
May	791,276	1,284,940	749,975	600,547
June	868,874	749,122	738,503	1,045,121
July	975,450	1,635,527	1,843,930	894,398
August	795,260	1,295,260	585,519	649,66
September	1,652,377	1,164,819	1,167,921	722,04
October	1,543,486	2,358,825	752,130	1,311,38
November	1,092,858	1,292,416	1,480,889	1,154,1
December	773,183	897,231	672,075	1,400,5

Yearly Totals. ₱13,038,861 ₱15,404,742 ₱12,710,666 ₱11,995,

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Ermita District in Manila: Its Founding

There is perhaps scarcely a reader of this magazine who is entirely indifferent to the history of Ermita, one of modern Manila's principal residential districts, which is now becoming as well an important shopping and apartment-house district. Ermita 270 years ago was about what the district immediately south of it, Malate, was when the American occupation occurred in 1898; that is, it was a district of swamps through

streams meandered to the bay, a low-lying, unboasted elevation, of less than 10 feet above the level of the sea. The conversion of them into lots for

building was so shallow, wherever any building was being done, that the water was coming over the soil occurs, and the soil delves with the certainty of a plow in the school garden of Ermita. In the course of many years, many ancient artifacts and human remains have been recovered—bones, tools, and other things—many of them up with their hoes. Many of these are the very early history of Manila as known by these specimens, and

known as calle Bagumbayan, which, having been built into one of the city's best and broadest avenues, is now calle P. Burgos.

Padre Burgos, a Filipino, was one of the secular priests whose tribulations are involved in the revolutionary period which preceded the American occupation. Held to be a martyr to the cause, the street is his memorial.

The people who had come up from the Moluccas in response to de Lara's call were Malays, as the people of the Philippines are, who were known as Mardicas, from the similar Sanskrit word *maharddhika*, denoting "men who had certain privileges on account of their having adopted the Christian faith." The Spanish had a presidio and Jesuit mission at Ternate, an island off the west coast of Halmahera, in the Moluccas. De Lara ordered the abandonment of the various presidios (in Mindanao, Palawan, Ternate, and elsewhere) and the concentration of all Spaniards in Manila for the urgent defense of the city. This he did in vain defiance, though it proved fortuitously otherwise, of the Chinese corsair Koxinga who, having driven the Dutch out of Formosa and established an upstart empire there, sent an ambassador to Manila and demanded the submission of the colony.

Upon de Lara's refusal, he prepared to invade and conquer the islands; only his death, which may have been caused by poison, since he was a brutal tyrant, prevented his certain triumph, but fate thus intervened for the colony's salvation. China herself had cowed abjectly before him, and by imperial edict her towns along the coast, which he had repeatedly ravished, were moved inland to their present sites. When he died he was by way of making himself the master of the East, whose boldest warriors joined him in hordes.

"Who will go with us to Manila to oppose this wretch?" asked the Jesuits at Ternate of their neophytes.

Hundreds willingly responded, and were

brought along with the missionaries as patron saint of their church, the Holy Ternate. These Mardican warriors immediately encamped in Bagumbayan, a place where, had Koxinga actually attacked, would have been the first line of defense against all attacks on Manila from the sea are from that direction, the shore north of the river being shallow and shelving for the convenient landing of troops. But with the death of Koxinga the expedition was abandoned, though the people remained terrorized with dreadful expectations for a long time before it learned of its partial deliverance.

Meantime the Mardican camp became a bamboo village. The Spaniards, their protectors, having definitely abandoned the Moluccas, the Mardicans were doubtful of their fate under the aggressive Protestant Dutch and preferred to remain on in the Philippines in the enjoyment of their Catholicism. But around them in Bagumbayan (Ermita) were the native Tagalog logs, with whom they quarrelled so incessantly that they made no little trouble for the government; and their loyalty recommended them to the public service. They were therefore removed to a reservation on the shore of Cavite opposite Corregidor, where they founded the village of Ternate, named for their native island in the Moluccas. For a long time this village was a barrio of the neighboring town of Maragondon, but it was later erected into an independent municipality. Contingents of the Mardicans were also stationed on Corregidor, where, with signal fires, they apprised Manila of the approach of ships and the presumed national and intention of these vessels.

Thus they heralded the arrival of many galleons with the silver subsidy from Mexico and the payment for cargoes exported, and they notified Cavite of incoming fleets of junks from China and southern Asia, or of Moro pirates in the offing. It was their particular job, throughout the century of the Moro, to give timely warning when suspicious craft were sighted. In Ternate their descendants are living today, one distinguishing physical feature being their



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Port Area

tutions of Manila. Until the needed, Welfareville will be detail of its work. o say that Welfareville is not a institution; for it surely is that. t when the girls grow up they go seemingly this is usually as come are adopted, when it is as t the families applying for them of the charge. Other expedients to, but everything put together are with the opportunities these ave in middle-class and upper mes, if their parents were living been their good fortune; and it is what it ought to be. Even at ociety is penalizing these girls for orphanage. Or, in another way, y is liberal, it takes much charity ough.

ver the office door proclaims that was founded December 3, 1925. the midst of Leonard Wood's term general. Welfareville has bettered asurably for the wards of the ond for delinquent boys. It is a the humanitarianism that adorned career of General Wood. But the the place was, of course, the advent a sovereignty here. The American kes charity and education state d in this as well as other important ers from the Spanish procedure ves such responsibilities chiefly

upon the subject and the Church. Progressing from war and insurrection, the American scheme brought Dr. Fabella to the fore and finally maintained him on a liberal allowance during the several years devoted to a study of welfare work in the United States. Then it returned him to Manila and created, by edict of the legislature, the welfare commissioner's job for him. It did similarly for his associates, and out of all this came Welfareville—competently staffed, and quite liberally provided for in the appropriations. Out on the green hills of San Felipe Neri rises the little village, one of great hopes and justifiable expectations. On the occasion written of, the *honor* delinquents were erecting a bandstand. Every girl big enough to ply a needle or bend wire and rattan and paste paper was busy making things for Christmas.

There is a band, and it makes gladsome and stirring music. There are Boy Scouts, and perhaps a chapter of Campfire Girls. There is surety, among 144 boys and girls, that they shall escape the contamination of their leprous parents. Welfareville is, in all its departments, a laudable beginning. Far beyond it, crowning other hills, are the first buildings of the new insular insane asylum, for which ₱200,000 is next year's allotment. Some patients are already there, removed from San Lazaro; and soon San Lazaro will be keeping only to its stricter and proper function, that of a hospital for sufferers from contagious disease. Charity takes on system, subsists on taxes and becomes *practical*.

one would believe it possible to put into the cubbies which they occupy, take up most of the space. There is one at the very beginning of the street. It has a lunch counter from which cakes, bread and poisonous-looking liquids are eaten and drunk by neighboring workmen with time to kill or hunger pangs to still. On the shelves behind and along the walls beside the counter are baskets of rice, bunches of bananas, sacks of chicken and horse feed, tins of canned goods from America, boxes of biscuits from China and bottles of Philippine soda water. Small lots of sandals, tobacco, pipes and toys are offered to those whose needs are not concerned with nourishment. Of most other trades calle Tetuan has single examples, but replicas of this store are separated from each other by only a few doors.

There are other specialized stores. One sells crude molasses and finely-ground fodder to be mixed into a mash for horses, another has gunny sacks. Two are gleamingly up-to-date, one with cans of American gasoline and petroleum and the other with electric lamp shades. The most curious of all looks as though it is divided into two branches. It occupies two large rooms open to the street and at least one other, with no outer opening, where goods are stored. On one side of the part that customers enter there are boxes of unhusked rice and dried corn for chicken feed and ceiling-high heaps of sacks full of polished rice. The other side has a corner where horse fodder is displayed; all the rest of its space is filled with coconuts and coconut husks. The nuts sell for four or five centavos each. They are used as food. The husks are more valuable. They are put up in bundles worth twelve centavos each. *Bibinka* makers buy them for fuel. The *bibinka* is a cake very like a pancake that is cooked on street corners during breakfast hours. Everywhere, in Manila and in provincial towns, little open fires light up the roads just before dawn commences, and keep burning until even the laziest folks are sure to have put away all thoughts of breakfast. The flour, sugar and water batter of which *bibinkas* are made is poured on one banana leaf and covered with another. Then it is placed between sheets of tin and fires of coconut husks lighted above and below it. The vender knows just when it is done enough and she takes it away from the fire, or rather, the fire away

Calle Tetuan: Its Chinese Industries

By GERTRUDE BINDER

ill the wants of life can be satisfactory, a sugar refinery, a furniture maker's workshop—led together in the one short an whose single row of build-1. Shops and factories are and dim. Stock and raw nged with meticulous orderliness Hidden away on upper floors

or behind the barrels of molasses, sacks of rice or cans of oil are the beds and living quarters of the Chinese craftsmen and traders who have made a center of anachronistic handicraft and home industry on this side street just a step removed from Manila's progressive modern business district.

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Welfareville: A Leonard Wood Memorial

One drives out through San Juan del Monte and turns constantly toward the right and San Felipe Neri, along the river, until he confronts a guarded gate where the boys on duty in khaki uniforms take note that his collar has been laundered and allow him to pass into the grounds, where a signboard at a crossroads informs him, *You are now in Welfareville.* Here the office building can be seen and is presently reached. One learns that the institution is a governmental one, that it is devoted to the reform of delinquent boys and the rearing of orphan boys and girls and the children *born clean* to leper parents isolated on Culion, the leper island. On the hillsides one beholds spacious buildings, well constructed and of good material: some are dormitories, some are classrooms, some are shops.

Skirting the reservation are the properties of several of the officials of the institution, residences they have built on lots on the bordering street. These are good residences, and the arrangement keeps the officials on call at all hours. Rearing orphans and training delinquents by the hundreds isn't something that conforms to office hours. There are 713 delinquent boys at Welfareville, 249 orphans, 144 Culion children, and 118 employees. The delinquent boys are building the roads, not all as yet completed, improving the grounds and putting up many of the buildings.

Few if any of the boys are incorrigible. Under the rigorous Spanish criminal code, still the law of the islands, it is not a bit hard to become a delinquent boy. In making the rounds of the dormitories and shops set apart behind high barbed-wire fences and more of those guarded gates, several of the boys were questioned. Here are the results:

I

"My Chinese master said I stole money, but they did not find even one centavo."

"Did you steal money?"

"No."

II

"I stole."

"What?"

"Two coconuts."

III

"I hugged the girls."

IV

"My friend whom I had known as a chauffeur in Negros met me in the market at Iloilo and told me to take away a basket of eggs that

VI

"They said I stole."

"What?"

"A peso and a half."

"Did you?"

"Yes."

Another, from Cabanatuan, had been really bad and stolen. He was sent to Welfareville on a sentence. The welfare commission associates advocate a juvenile court the patent abuses of the present practice Welfareville with more boys most committed nothing more misdemeanors than with the criminal. The juvenile court seems needed. boys, 239 are from Manila; Cebu 94; and Occidental Negros next, and industrial centers furnish the largest.

The boys are segregated into folders according to their conduct and the recommitment: honor boys, 241; looking toward the honor roll, 1699; probationers, 209. There is a kitchen at Welfareville; great fish and vegetables were being boys' appearance indicated a simple but substantial meal number of either delinquents the infirmary, where a few teeth gone over.

But Jimmie was there, lying in the corner, where a kindly sently covered him with a light the brisk breeze off the hills. to be everyone's instant concern came on him. He had been in, his emaciated body was still a-t eyes were dull and glazed. Wa up for three pennies, then turn blankly at the wall again. Not be done for Jimmie. F t insane asylum. "His father wa soldier," they said.

But Jimmie is not neglect nature that has given him so lit Back to the delinquents.

They are taught trades manufacture of wicker f carpentering, etc., until the or the attainment of their them. At least some of the living at these trades when t life again. All those who w mitted they were getting go good training. They also t classes in school and advan grade; some, when they leave, of high school. The regimen work, half a day for study and

Of course the orphans and th are not behind the barbed-wi enjoy the utmost freedom, e patible with institutional life; th to go about anywhere and their models of cleanliness and neat have individual little cupboards beds, stacked full of clean dr It seems to be a matter of : them. If any charitable pe wishes to do so, let a phono given to the girls of Welfar dormitory pl They likewi has money then let ' It is r than bel: j'

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

When our daughter, nine, confronted us with this question at yuletide, we did not have at hand the classic rejoinder written long ago by an editor of the old and reputable New York Sun; but it comes to us now from the Minnao Herald, so we reproduce it in order that all readers may have it in their files. William Allen White has reprinted it every year, since its original appearance, in his Emporia Gazette. The piece is a world classic, addressed to mankind regardless of creed and nationality.—ED.

Once a little girl wrote this letter to the editor of the *New York Sun*:

"Dear Editor:

"I am 8 years old. Some of my friends say that there is no Santa Claus. Papa says, 'If you see it in the Sun, it's so.' Please tell me the truth. Is there a Santa Claus?"

"VIRGINIA C. HANLON."

And the editor of the *New York Sun* made this reply to Virginia and to all true believers everywhere:


"Virginia:

"Your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the skepticism of a skeptical age. They will not believe except they see.

"Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as love and generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to your life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginia. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

"You might get your papa to hire men to watch all the chimneys on Christmas Eve to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men ever see. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders that are unseen and unseeable in the world. You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest that ever lived could ever tear apart. Only faith, fancy, poetry, love and romance can put aside that curtain and view the picture—the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing so real and abiding.

"No Santa Claus! Thank God, he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia—nay, ten times 10,000 years from now—he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood."



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multi for human progress.
 Thanks to the principle of individual liberty, it is now well settled that even with the original sin as our inheritance, a person is guided in the majority of cases by the light of his own conscience, and that it is possible to create by means of education sufficient internal restraints which shall serve as his safeguard and the safeguard of others. Under the influence of such an enlightened conscience a person may be left alone to act in accordance with his own good impulses, without the necessity of subjecting him to a reign of fear which has characterized and which still characterizes all systems of religion and government. Experiments performed with prisoners and criminals conditionally freed on parole and the betterment of conduct through industrial and agricultural work in the modern penitentiaries have produced sufficient evidences that human nature even in its state of degradation, still preserves the divine spark of intelligence and good will by which it knows how to appreciate acts of kindness and to respond to trust reposed in it.

We must produce a state of culture which gives the most complete freedom to the individual and at the same time creates ample inhibition within himself to avoid what is bad. As long as the restrictions are from without and proceed from fear of punishment either in this or in the other life, they will not strengthen in the conscience the sense of responsibility and imbue the individual not with the positive good but with the idiosyncratic consequences of punishment. Little to the individual, the moral and political discoveries, multiplied, petty...

...ver within aggravation encouragement institutions, and the hypocrisy which is the desire to hide infractions the vesty of it all! empire to achieve a morality less formalistic and less order to attain this, it is our ideas and conceptions committed to us for centuries, our effort. We are subjected to a system of hypocrisies and contradictions which does not permit us to distinguish between good and bad conduct. This is the resultant effect of our education which is based on fear and which makes us slaves to appearances rather than to the substance and spirit of actions.

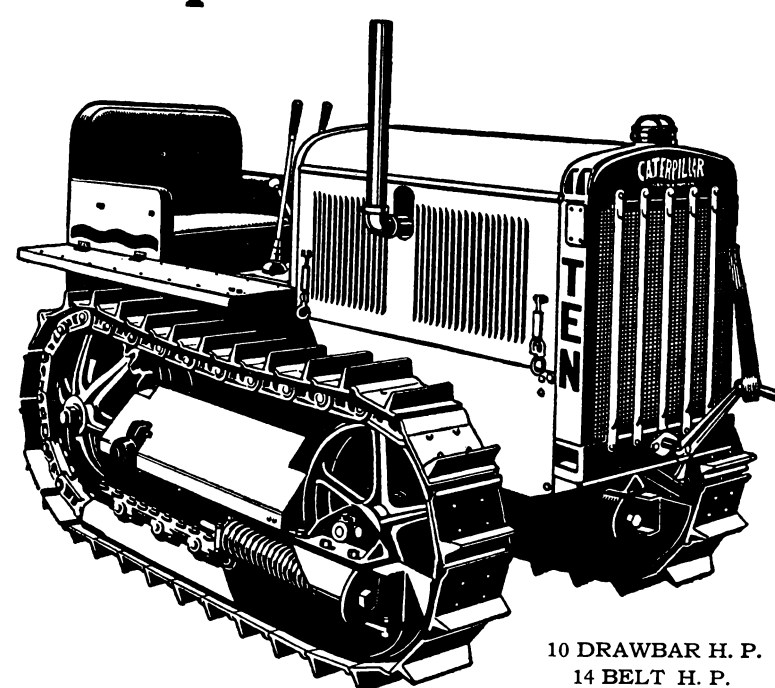
There is a place in all this for constructive criticism and an original made of thinking. Undoubtedly ancient formulas and precepts have had a great value and it is for this reason that they served to educate our past generations. Their value for the present and the future must be judged only in so far as they respond to the actual demands of society, to the conditions of the times, to the ideals and aspirations of the present generation. In so far as they are not in accord with these, subserviency to them is questionable. There is nothing permanent and unchangeable in this life inasmuch as life is a

es versic ment c ysicians, 1,593 are e in law. "A corroborates t Perez, chief of t tion, of our educa figures. "In the enrolled 134 stude fishing fleets in Manil.

"MR. ALI
 (Continued fra
 plantations, where they families, they stayed at time sleeping off the be one of them had playe that he did not even f out. He would fix fellow would enjoy remaining provisio the oil stove. S renewed her waili He had forgotte
 Just as he st the utter stilln the other roof sob. Amazed of the compa sound like sob from t with one l door. W stupefier
 On his a

mestizo
 woman, weeping; the black had tumbled about her shou heard him, apparently, for sl He looked at her, dumbfo thing seemed desperate w there had been women
 Alloss never claimed to be a saint. But now d ever acted like this. He strode over, touche er on the shoulder, and she sprang up, looking at him wildly.
 "Oh, Mr. Alloss! Mr. Alloss!" She was wring- ing her hands in distracted appeal to him.
 "What is it, girlie, what is it? What can I do?" he said gently, very much nonplussed.
 She was not more than sixteen, if she was that, a bud, a delightful promise of a woman, exquisite in her own Malayan way, with big black eyes in the satiny smoothness of her olive face. Mr. Alloss was a judge of such beauty. With a very tender gesture, taking her young hands into his freckled ones, he made her sit down on the locker again. He had never seen her before, so she could not belong to this barrio.
 "What is it, *pobrecita*?" he asked, his voice

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The Revolt of Youth

By RAFAEL PALMA,
President, University of the Philippines
(Continued from page 6)

exactly of this world, it is necessary to understand first this world in order to see Him in His Kingdom.

The idea of God is not denied by the modern world. Neither does it pretend to nurse the germs of impiety and atheism within the cloisters of its schools and colleges. The idea of God persists and will persist, but the form of worshipping Him and the knowledge of His precepts and of our duties towards Him will change with enhanced information and a better and closer understanding of the workings of Nature and Man. We will no longer consider it a sacrilege to drive tunnels through the mountains, to excavate the earth for mines, to reclaim large tracts of marshy land and build splendid cities on them, to utilize electricity for making day of night, to explore the secrets of the atmosphere by means of balloons and airplanes, and to find out in workshops and laboratories new combinations of substances and elements to gratify the multitudinous needs of civilization. It will no longer be our supreme standard of virtue and perfection to isolate ourselves from the rest of the world in order to avoid the temptations; nor to consider the flesh as an abominable and forbidden thing; nor marriage as an institution capable of maintaining the conjugal tie in spite of the absence of love and material or mental and spiritual contact between the spouses; nor that poverty and penury, caused by our own neglect and indolence, constitute a privileged status that deserves the sympathy and help of the whole world; nor that morality depends upon the observance of a regular external conduct although the motives and designs within are responsible. But religion and morality will be permanent and lasting forms, surviving all those changes in beliefs and worship, and they will cling to the human conscience with a tenacity that cannot be obliterated even by the fallacies and denials of the most obdurate and cynical.

Notwithstanding the mental and moral gap that separates the Middle Ages from our days, it cannot be said that the restraints of morality and religion have diminished in the ways of the modern man. For instance, the fundamental principle of all morality and religion resolves itself into charity. Charitable organizations and institutions of beneficence are growing both in number and quality and their influence is daily at work in the modern world. The asylums and hospitals which, in the past, were exclusively in the hands of ecclesiastics and other religious bodies have increased with the help given by the government and private institutions to succor and alleviate human suffering. Philanthropy for scientific research, museums of arts and other enlightening influences have never been as extensive and abundant as in our days. It may be that the new era of greater liberty, of individual religion, of free criticism, and of scientific scrutiny has brought simultaneously with it new evils and wrongs; but in general human sentiment has been enriched and softened, and even in the most heinous crimes of man, like slavery and war, treatment of the vanquished, the prisoner and the slave, has been very much humanized.

What is happening in our country is a replica of that which obtains in the rest of the world. The spirit of revolt and restlessness which has dominated youth, and their challenge to established norms of conduct and of ancient practices are the product of the evolution which is slowly but surely modifying the old society, lending it added worth and new tendencies. The trend of humanity has always been for the better, and this slow and imperceptible onward march towards new conditions is generally accompanied by new evils and sufferings which incite man to struggle and to find new avenues for a better life and wiser course of action.

The faithlessness and immorality with which youth of today has been indicted and the addiction to luxury, comfort, and pleasure are the results of a new readjustment which is taking place, notwithstanding denunciations to the contrary, between the old order of things in clash with the tendencies and worth of a new order.

Not only the young, but also people of maturer age, who were educated under the traditional authority of the Church, are suffering the effects of this social readjustment and are gradually changing their ideas and conduct and are feeling a revolt against old norms and precepts. There is no reason to exaggerate the evils of the present nor fear that the religious and moral principles that we consider as the basis of our society suffer eclipse simply because outwardly man shows less inclination to observe the customs and habits of former epochs. The old teachers and those of us who have been educated under them believe that we have a monopoly of truth, when in reality, truth is a universal patrimony available to all, and we are prone to consider as immoral and iniquitous anything that does not conform to our beliefs, which are themselves second-hand information imparted to us by our parents and grandparents who accepted them. But life has to follow its course, inescapable to our preachings and admonitions, and unless we desire to see life as it is and not as we desire it to be, our idealism and aspirations will be shattered to pieces when the inevitable clash with the rocks of reality comes.

As long as the agencies established to protect Religion and Morality work together to wipe out the immorality and the wickedness of man, I expect that the moral and religious ideals in our country will be maintained alive. In fact, our churches are not deserted on Sundays and on holidays and all the traditions and practices of the Christian religion still exert a strong influence on the mind of our people. But we need new ideas and new conceptions which can better respond to the needs of the day, to the new conscience which has been produced by the industrial progress and the economic wonders of our age. What is lacking is a new spiritual guidance which is in consonance with life and which knows how to solve our actual problems and not the problems of the past. If there is a loosening of the spiritual hold that the Church once exercised over the educated man, this is

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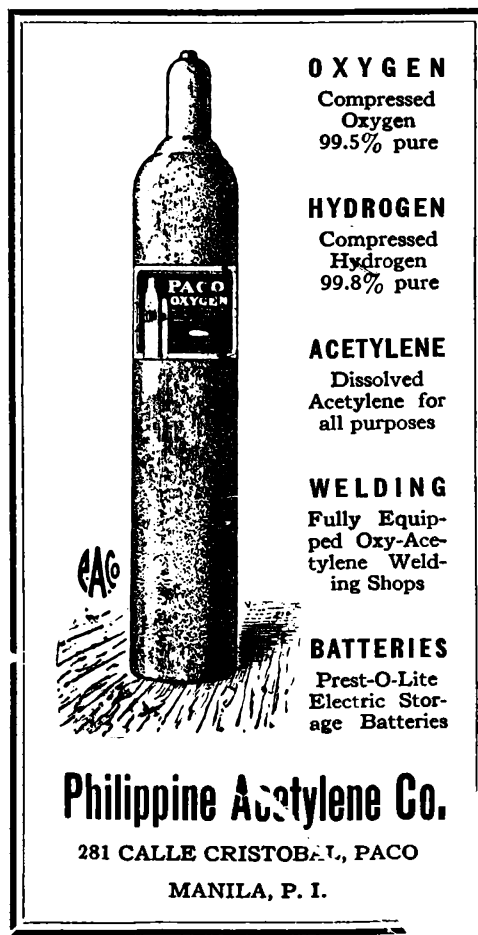
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Cable Address: "TEXTILES"

due to the conservatism and reluctance of the Church to accept new doctrines and truths. We do not take into consideration that the modern man is a product of a long intellectual evolution, and we want to govern him with the same moral and religious code which he knew in his infancy and which was good for him then in his status as an infant but not now as an adult. Is it any wonder that the efforts of the government and of the church to control licentiousness and incontinence meet with disappointment? Our moral and religious code cannot be the same as the one believed in by our grandfathers when the industrial machine, the telephone, the moving picture, the automobile, the aeroplane, the radio and the many other inventions and devices which have served to change radically human relationships and which have opened vast avenues for good as well as for evil, were still unknown. I do not see how we can extricate ourselves from this age and go back several centuries to ideas and points of

It is a Utopia. I forge ahead and changes that we will augury that we shall do not submit them hindrances which the and which we in tu progeny as a legac bring originality into their thoughts and and acquire new experiences which have been denied us. After all, the youths of today will be the citizens of tomorrow, and they have the right to remodel the things which they find out of place or out of step with the times. In this country we are alarmed by any novelty, to such an extent that recently certain ladies in one of the cities in the South have considered a certain work of art consisting of marble statues of naked women as an offense against modesty. I respect the feeling which has given rise to the indignation and protest of our women, but I think it is a gross injustice to attribute to the imagination of the public such perversity that it can no longer gaze upon nude statues without reflecting upon the modesty of womanhood. Or, is the modesty of our women so sensitive and fragile that it cannot resist the mute assault of some lifeless images made of stone? Our youth ought to find the truth above the conventionalism and the cowardice of our forbears, and endeavor to be better morally and less hypocritical. We are guilty of hiding much wrong-doing and shamefulness under the old system by not deviating from the rut which has been followed by our grandfathers, by keeping the appearance of a respectable morality without the respectability of truth and sincerity. It is high time that our young people think for themselves and not accept as final and perfect the body of fossilized thoughts and ideas which we have accepted without due examination and without critical analysis. Nothing is perfect and final in this life because there is always something beyond which on account of our natural limitations we cannot reach. The teacher who advocates that youth has no moral alternative but to submit to the discipline which has been imposed by its elders, and that the desire to follow its own course is a sin, and that its own regulations, deprive it of the powerful



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deep was the despair of his enemies as they prepared for their journey back to the island of Rota.

"Ucudo and his lovely bride lived

happily ever after, establishing the community north of Dededo on the island of Guam which is known as As-Ucudo even to this day."

Origins of the Roman Catholic Church

GIBBON—(Continued from March)

II. The writings of Cicero represent in the most lively colors the ignorance, the errors, and the uncertainty of the ancient philosophers with regard to the immortality of the soul. When they are desirous of arming their disciples against the fear of death, they inculcate, as an obvious though melancholy position, that the fatal stroke

They soon discovered that, as none of the properties of matter will apply to the operations of the mind, the human soul must consequently be a substance distinct from the body, pure, simple, and spiritual, incapable of dissolution, and susceptible of a much higher degree of virtue and happiness after the release from its corporeal



Boobies on Tubbataha Reef, where the expense of the lighthouse is under investigation.

of our dissolution releases us from the calamities of life; and that those can no longer suffer, who no longer exist. Yet there were a few sages of Greece and Rome who had conceived a more exalted, and, in some respects, a juster idea of human nature, though it must be confessed that, in the sublime inquiry, their reason had been often guided by their imagination, and that their imagination had been prompted by their vanity. When they viewed with complacency the extent of their own mental powers, when they exercised the various faculties of memory, of fancy, and of judgment, in the most profound speculations, or the most important labors, and when they reflected on the desire of fame, which transported them into future ages, far beyond the bounds of death and of the grave, they were unwilling to confound themselves with the beasts of the field, or to suppose that a being, for whose dignity they entertained the most sincere admiration, could be limited to a spot of earth, and to a few years of duration. With this favorable prepossession they summoned to their aid the science, or rather the language, of Metaphysics.

From these specious and noble principles the philosophers who trod in the footsteps of Plato deduced a very unjustifiable conclusion, since they asserted, not only the future immortality, but the past eternity of the human soul, which they were too apt to consider as a portion of the infinite and self-existing spirit which pervades and sustains the universe. A doctrine thus removed beyond the senses and the experience of mankind might serve to amuse the leisure of a philosophic mind; or, in the silence of solitude, it might sometimes impart a ray of comfort to desponding virtue; but the faint impression which had been received in the schools was soon obliterated by the commerce and business of active life. We are sufficiently acquainted with the age of Cicero and of the first Cæsars, with their actions, their characters, and their motives, to be assured that their conduct in this life was never regulated by any serious conviction of the rewards or punishments of a future state. At the bar and in the senate of Rome the ablest orators were not apprehensive of giving offence to their hearers by exposing that doctrine as an idle and extravagant opinion, which was rejected with contempt by every man of a liberal education and understanding.

Since therefore the most sublime efforts of philosophy can extend no further than feebly to point out the desire, the hope, or, at most, the probability, of a future state, there is nothing, except a divine revelation, that can ascertain the existence and describe the condition, of the invisible country which is destined to receive the souls of men after their separation from the body. But we may perceive several defects inherent to the popular religions of Greece and Rome, which rendered them very unequal to so arduous a task. 1. The general system of their mythology was unsupported by any solid proofs; and the wisest among the Pagans had already disclaimed its usurped authority. 2. The description of the infernal regions had been abandoned to the fancy of painters and of poets, who peopled them with so many phantoms and monsters, who dispensed their rewards and punishments with so little equity, that a solemn truth, the most congenial to the human heart, was oppressed and disgraced by the absurd mixture of the wildest fictions. 3. The doctrine of a future state was scarcely considered among the devout polytheists of Greece and Rome as a fundamental article of faith. The providence of the gods, as it related to public communities rather than to private individuals, was principally displayed on the visible theatre of the present world. The petitions which were offered on the altars of Jupiter or Apollo expressed the anxiety of their

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worshippers for temporal happiness, and ignorance or indifference concerning a future. The important truth of the immortality of the soul was inculcated with more diligence, as in success, in India, in Assyria, in Egypt, and in Gaul; and since we cannot attribute such difference to the superior knowledge of the barbarians, we must ascribe it to the influence of an established priesthood, which employed the motives of virtue as the instrument of ambitious

We might naturally expect that a principle essential to religion would have been revealed in the clearest terms to the chosen people of Palestine, and that it might safely have been intrusted to the hereditary priesthood of Aaron, incumbent on us to adore the mysterious dispensations of Providence, when we discover the doctrine of the immortality of the soul omitted in the law of Moses; it is darkly intimated by the prophets; and during the period which elapsed between the Egyptian and the Babylonian servitudes, the hopes and fears of the Jews appear to have been confined within the narrow compass of the present. After Cyrus had permitted the exiles to return into the promised land, and after he had restored the ancient records of their religion, two celebrated sects, the Sadducees and Pharisees, insensibly arose at Jerusalem. The former, selected from the more opulent and distinguished ranks of society, were strictly attached to the literal sense of the Mosaic law, and had piously rejected the immortality of the soul. An opinion that received no countenance from the divine book, which they revered as the rule of their faith. To the authority of Scripture the Pharisees added that of tradition, and had accepted, under the name of traditions, several speculative tenets from the philosophy or religion of the eastern nations. The doctrines of predestination, of angels and spirits, and of the future state of rewards and punishments, were the number of these new articles of belief; and the Pharisees, by the austerity of their manner, had drawn into their party the body of the Jewish people, the immortality of the soul became the prevailing sentiment of the synagogue in the reign of the Asmonæan princes and pontiffs. The temper of the Jews was incapable of contenting itself with such a cold and languid assent might satisfy the mind of a Polytheist; and soon as they admitted the idea of a future state they embraced it with the zeal which has always formed the characteristic of the nation. The zeal, however, added nothing to its evidence, even probability; and it was still necessary to the doctrine of life and immortality, which had been dictated by nature, approved by reason, and received by superstition, should obtain the sanction of divine truth from the authority of an example of Christ.

When the promise of eternal happiness proposed to mankind, the faith, and of the gospel, it is no wonder offer should have been of every religion province in the

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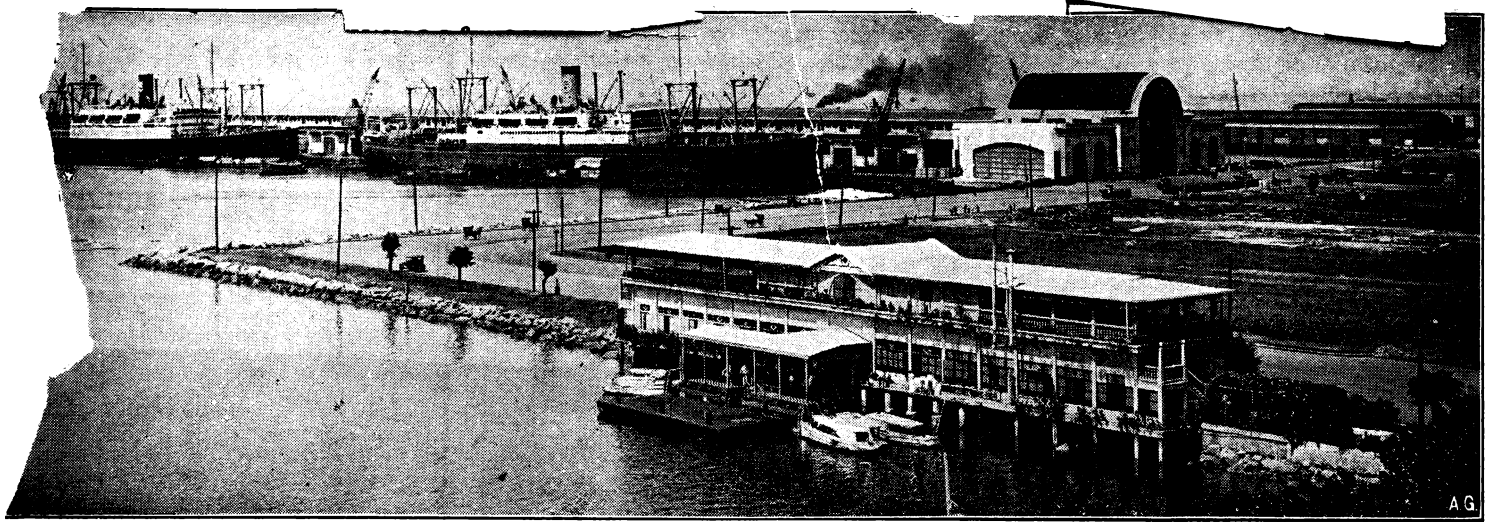
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SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line Co.



We are in the height of the movement of centrifugal sugars to the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States. Very little, if any, free space was available during March to the North Atlantic and Gulf. Any amount of space could be found for the Pacific coast. Practically all space occupied with sugars to the Atlantic coast was

occupied by seasonal contract. Each year the millers seem to speed up milling, with increased quantities into the freight market for immediate shipment. The result has been insufficient tonnage during the months of February, March, April and May and an ever increasing insufficiency of tonnage during those months. Many tramp charters have been closed by shippers to relieve the situation. This condition has been further tightened by the shipment of approximately 75,000 tons sugar to the

Atlantic seaboard, that has in past years been shipped to refineries on San Francisco bay.

Space to U. K. and Continent likewise during the month under review has been difficult to arrange for immediate shipment. Only those shippers who have contracted for their requirements well in advance of shipping dates have been fully protected. The outlook for April and possibly through May leads shipping firms to believe that there will continue to be somewhat of a dearth of tonnage available to the U. K. and Continent, although there have been additional German boats placed on the berth.

While transpacific to Canada and the United States there is ample tonnage for the cargo offering, there likewise has been a noticeable shortage in some classes of transportation; that is, the demand for space in express liners has exceeded the space available. Much cargo that normally would move in express liners is being handled by the slower freight lines temporarily.

Freight lines are enjoying an ever increasing movement of lumber and logs from the Philippines to Japan and the Pacific coast of the United States.

Passenger traffic for the month of March continued heavy, there being a total number of 652 first class and 2,015 steerage passengers departing from the Philippines. The movement during the month is made up as follows: (first figure represents cabin passenger, second figure steerage) To China and Japan 346-247; to

Honolulu 12-769; to Pacific coast 189-926; to Singapore and Straits Settlements 27-3; to Mediterranean ports 75-70 and to Europe via America 3-0.

G. P. Bradford, Philippine agent of the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co., left Manila March 30 aboard the *President Grant* bound for the homeland and a well earned holiday. Mr. Bradford will visit with officials of his company at Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, then go to Los Angeles to join his family, who went to the United States several months ahead of him. Mr. Bradford expects to return with his family to Manila in July or August.

G. A. Harrell, district passenger agent of The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, spent the last week of March in St. Luke's hospital with a serious throat infection. Mr. Harrell was able to leave the hospital on March 31 and, under doctor's instructions, proceeded to Baguio, where it is expected he will remain a week or ten days until recovery is complete.

Hector Hunt, agent for the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co. at Kobe, Japan, arrived in Manila March 10 and has taken over the local office of the same company during the absence from Manila of Mr. G. P. Bradford, resident manager. Mr. Hunt brought his wife and infant daughter to Manila with him.

W. B. Pennington, freight agent, The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, recently announced his resignation from April 30, to enter the services of Erlanger & Galinger, local Manila firm. Mr. Pennington is also taking over the management of the Community Players, a local semiamateur play producing organization.

V. M. Smith, assistant director for the orient, United States Shipping Board, passed through Manila aboard the *President Garfield* the middle of March en route from Shanghai to India. Mr. Smith has been in China the past two or three months closing out the affairs of the Merchant Fleet Corporation in Shanghai and, under instructions from Washington, will make a complete survey and investigation of traffic conditions in and around India.

A. R. Lusey, accompanied by Mr. V. Hoke, Pirassoli and Mr. Anthe, arrived in Manila from San Francisco aboard the *President Johnson* March 26. Mr. Lusey and his fellow radio engineers, of the firm of Heinz & Kauffman, Inc., San Francisco, will erect The Robert Dollar Co. Manila commercial radio stations.

Geo. M. Ivory, United States Shipping Board disbursing officer for the orient, who has been identified with the Manila office the past seven years, resigned his position March 31 to accept an offer from E. J. Nell & Co., the well known local machinery house. It is reported that Mr. Ivory will find less time for golf in this new business life.

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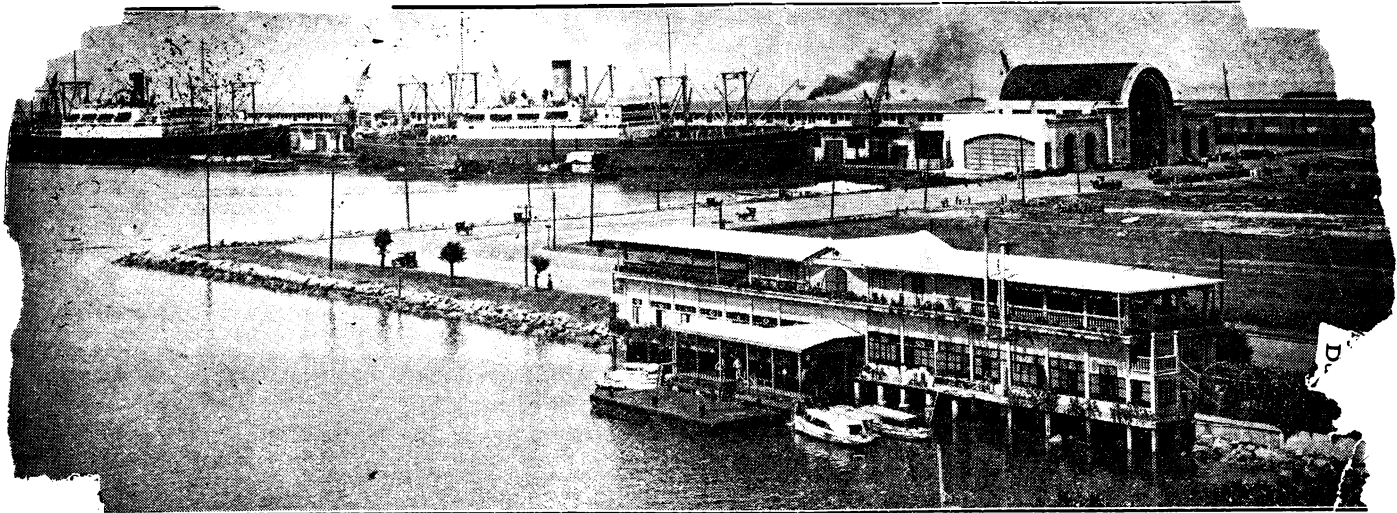
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K. YABUKI

Manager

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SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER
General Agent,

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY



During November there was a total shipment from the Philippine Islands of 91,425 tons, as against October with a total of 105,028 tons. This does not reflect the true condition, as there were several large freighters which loaded during November but did not sail until early December. Freight space is still in demand for shipments, although there is no difficulty in care of the higher class commodities. Condition is expected to continue until after which there should be sufficient to accommodate all shippers. In accordance with his policy of improving conditions in the Philippines as much as possible, Governor General Stimson has appointed an advisory board on ports and harbor improvements. Members of this board are: Honorable Filemon Perez, secretary of ports and communications, chairman, Lieut-

enant-Colonel Max C. Tyler, U. S. Army, Ramón Fernandez, Captain R. C. Morton, Mr. Vicente Madrigal, Mr. Lorenzo Correa and Mr. Howard Cavender. This board will examine into the conditions of the port and harbor facilities of the Philippines and will prepare a comprehensive report outlining the necessary improvements, with special regard for interisland commerce and shipping. The board has circularized all interested parties, requesting information and suggestions to serve as a basis of their investigation.

T. P. Gallagher & Co., Inc., of New York have announced the establishment of a monthly service of tankers between New York and Manila under the name of the Atlantic Oriental Tank Line, Ltd. This service is established primarily for the transportation of vegetable oils from the orient to the Atlantic and Gulf ports of the United States. A monthly service will be maintained, with six 8000 ton steamers, of which the first, the *Darden*, is now in port. The other vessels of the line are the *Romulus*, *Gladysbe*, *Cedarhurts*, *Vaba* and *Dora*.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of November 1928: To China and Japan ports 7,554 tons with a total of 43 sailings, of which 2,421 tons were carried in American bottoms with 12 sailings; to the Pacific coast for local delivery 24,857 tons with a total of 12 sailings, of which 23,940 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; to the Pacific coast for transshipment,

2,518 tons with a total of 10 sailings 2,086 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; to the Atlantic coast 1,067 tons with a total of 14 sailings, of which 3,450 tons were carried in American bottoms with 3 sailings; to European ports, 30,956 tons with a total of 18 sailings, of which 3,450 tons were carried in American bottoms with 3 sailings; to Australian ports 1,067 tons with a total of 7 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none, or a grand total of 91,425 tons, total of 70 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 38,727 tons, with 16 sailings.

Regular passenger traffic during the month of December showed an increase over November, there being a total of 1450 passengers departing from the Philippines during December as against 1193 during November. Passengers departing during December (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage): To China and Japan 282 to Honolulu 4-566, to the Pacific coast 51 to Straits Settlements 7-0, to Mediterranean Ports 5-0.

We are mighty pleased that Mr. R. C. Morton, director of orient, U. S. Shipping Board, who was confined to his home seriously ill, is again at his desk.

H. M. Cavender, general agent, and G. Harrell, district passenger agent for The Robert Dollar Co., Manila, made an inspection through northern Philippine provinces during December in the interests of steerage passenger travel for their company, having established passenger offices at Laoag, San Fernando (Union) and Dagupan in addition to the already established office at Vigan.

F. M. Chalmers, of W. F. Stevenson & Co., in charge of the shipping department, departed on vacation in England during December. Mr. Chalmers is being relieved by J. M. W. Munro.

O. D. Martinez, oriental operating manager for The Robert Dollar Co., arrived in Manila November 26 aboard the s.s. *President Linco* on a business trip and returned to Shanghai December 8 aboard the s.s. *President Cleveland*.

V. M. Smith, assistant director for orient, U. S. Shipping Board, left Manila December 1 aboard the s.s. *President Pierce* for Shanghai to take charge of the shipping board office in that city.

Hugh MacGowan, connected with the passenger department of The Robert Dollar Co., Shanghai, arrived in Manila January 1 aboard the s.s. *President Taft* to be temporarily connected with the Manila office.

L. Everett, Inc., have announced the opening of offices at Cebu and Iloilo. H. W. I. is in charge at Cebu and Robert Hill at Iloilo.

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THE RABBIT AND THE CROCODILE

(Continued from page 21)

Christianity of the early era declined in China; and, as Çri Widjaya remained entrenched, the tributary monarchs one by one renounced their faith of the militant faith of the hey at the same time renounced their to Çri Widjaya, which intransigently away.

Java grew great, though never so great as Çri Widjaya had been, not being so strategically placed on a vital link in a principal trade route between the East and west; indeed, the East involved in the typical sectarian conflicts of the world, and . . . the Portuguese, the Dutch, British and French came to Java with ease whatever they saw and they were not slow in putting it out among themselves for their own possession and sovereignty. From the conversion to Mohammedanism, the island saw more stupendous temples; her people were more skeptical, fanatical and quarrelsome; the jungle claimed her magnificent an-

the population is increasing there now?" "There is more than 40,000,000 on Java alone. There is room for them in Sumatra."

"Do you get them there?"

"By building roads and railways. They do not welcome interference; they prefer to be left alone; but they will go wherever a road is made, and a railroad. The men who do this work in the land, send back word of their prosperity, and their relatives follow them into Sumatra." "That is a good thing for Mindanao!"

"The Madjapahit empire in eastern Java, near what is now Surabaya, that rose to power and eminence when Çri Widjaya died. Western Java was unimportant until the Dutch founded Batavia. The Madjapahit empire was from 1294 to 1530; its time of greatest power was about 1400.—W. R.

it could give no definite answer. Then he asked advice from the spirits of a discarded sleeping man and a decaying banca, but even they gave him no satisfaction, since the crocodile claimed that the carabao was his prey by right of capture.

But just as the crocodile was about to attack, a huge rabbit came leisurely down the beach for his daily bath. "Ho, friend rabbit," hailed the carabao, "Can you settle our dispute?"

"Come up closer so that I may hear you," commanded the rabbit.

So the carabao came nearer the rabbit, and the disputants stated their cases. The rabbit looked at them reflectively, for a few moments as though studying the matter; but in reality he was determining the best way to save the carabao's life. Suddenly he sprang high in the air as though in terror, and shouted, "Run!"

The startled carabao gave a mighty bound and was off toward the forest in lurching flight; while the equally surprised crocodile lost his hold and tumbled ludicrously off the carabao's back. The rabbit laughed. . . loud and long.

As for Ukub, he was consumed with rage at the trick played upon him by the clever rabbit. He lumbered off to the river vowing revenge and plotting means of taking the swift rabbit unawares. The next day the crocodile concealed himself in the bushes on the rabbit's favorite feeding ground; and when the rabbit came for his late afternoon meal of succulent leaves and herbs, Ukub sneaked upon him silently as a snake, and with a sudden snap of his jaws, caught the rabbit's leg.

"Now, I've got you," he grunted. But the rabbit never moved a muscle. He looked curiously at the crocodile, and then burst out laughing as tho greatly amused.

"You fool," he giggled, "You have caught a branch of this shrub in your mouth. I didn't know you liked wood as a diet."

The crocodile, taken by surprise, relaxed his grip for another and better hold upon his intended prey; but as he did so the swift rabbit

sprang out of his reach with lightning and again he laughed and taunted the crocodile.

On the following day the rabbit came again to his feeding ground; but he paused at a distance and called to the bushes to tell him if an enemy was concealed among them.ceiving no reply, he thought, "I wonder why the bushes do not answer me. Someone must be hiding there to do me injury."

Then the hidden crocodile exclaimed, "There is no enemy here. Come and eat!" "The rabbit, well knowing that trees, shrubs, grasses do not speak as do we, but only whisperings, and moanings, and certain signs, again laughed at the crocodile, taunted it and called him a fool.

On the third day, the rabbit came to his feeding grounds, and approaching the thick bushes, asked, "Is anyone there?" There was no answer. The crocodile was not going to be fooled again. But the rabbit, knowing his enemy was lying in wait for him, gathered some large, sharp stones with which he pelted the sluggish brute so unmercifully that he was driven with all his lumbering speed back to the water.

A day or so later, as the rabbit was going to the river for his bath, he met the crocodile, who had come out for his afternoon siesta on the bank. Old Ukub insulted him, and began cursing him roundly. A hot quarrel ensued, and finally a challenge to fight. "I have declared war on the rabbits," finally concluded Ukub to your tribe together, for now it is war to the death."

"My people are to busy for war," replied the rabbit easily, "And it would be unwise to call them; for I, alone, will fight all crocodiles in Sulu."

"You mean that?" gasped the crocodile.

"Yes," replied the rabbit. "My only condition is that before the battle begins you all range yourselves side by side in a line, so I may count you. Only in this manner

(Please turn to page 27, col. 1)

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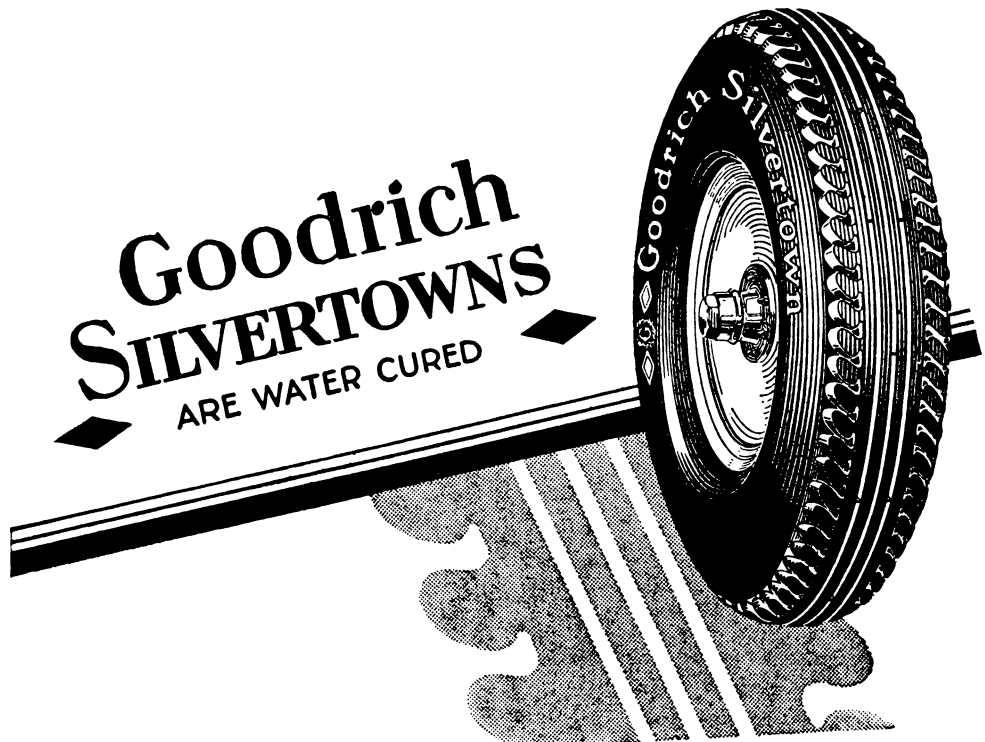
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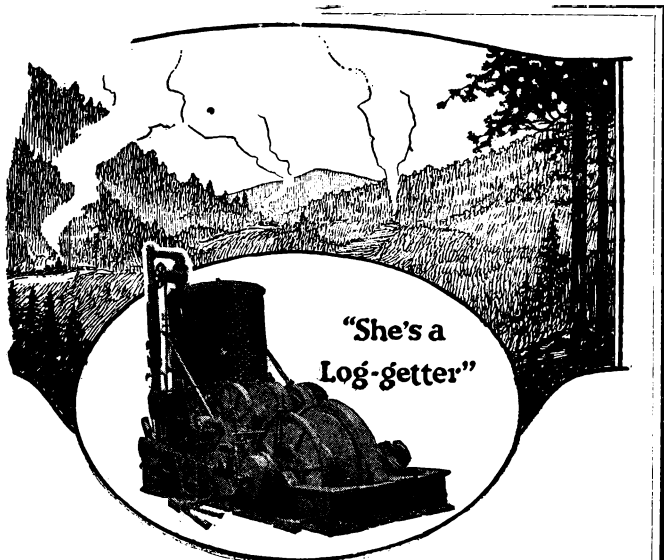
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BETTER SUGAR REVIEW
GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD

New York Market:
(Spot) On the whole the American sugar market for the month under review was quiet and dull. For the first six days of December the market was steady but quiet with only small sales of Cubas for prompt shipment at 2-3/16 cents c. and f. (3.95 cents l. t.). On the 7th the market became weaker

parcels of Cubas, prompt shipment, at 2-5/32 cents c. and f. (3.93 cents which price further sales of Cubas ended on the 10th and 11th. The market might improve on the 12th when some of the day small sales of Cubas took on the basis of 2-3/16 cents c. and f. (3.95 cents l. t.), but thereafter buyers became scarce and prices reverted to the 2-5/32 cents c. and f. (3.93 cents l. t.) level on the 14th and the following ten days the market was quiet and prices fluctuated between 2-3/16 cents c. and f. (3.93 cents l. t.) and 2-3/16 cents d. f. (3.95 cents l. t.). During the last five days of December the market was in a quiet condition and, at the close of the month, the large offerings of Cubas and the announcement that no restriction would be placed on the Cuban crop, prices sagged to 2-3/16 cents c. and f., equivalent to 3.83 cents d. f., with declining tendency. The total sales in the U. K., U. S., Cuba, and other statistical countries at the end of December were 3,575,000 tons as compared with 3,000 tons at the same time in 1927 and 3,000 tons in 1926. (See Sales). During the month

review, sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic coasts, afloats, near arrivals and for future deliveries, amounted to 23,580 tons at prices ranging from 3.89 cents to 3.98 cents landed terms.

(Futures). Quotations on the New York Exchange fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Highest
December, 1928..	2.13	2.01	2.01
January.....	2.10	1.92	1.92
March.....	2.15	2.01	2.01
May.....	2.23	2.09	2.09
July.....	2.30	2.15	2.15
September.....	2.38	2.20	2.20
December, 1929..	2.33	2.26	2.26

Local Market: In the local market for centrifugals, parcels for exports were negotiated at prices between P9.00 and P9.25 per picul. In sympathy with the depression in the American sugar market, the local market for centrifugals became weaker toward the close of the month.

Due to the small quantity of muscovados available for trading, the muscovado market was quiet with prices on the downward trend at the end of the month. Quotations of Chinese dealers ranged from P6.50 to P7.00 per picul on the basis of No. 1.

Philippine Crop Prospects. On Luzon, the crop that is being harvested in some districts shows the effect of the typhoon, the purities having declined. Beyond this, however, the cane appears in good condition indicating that it has not suffered extensive damage from the last typhoon.

On Negros, the damage done to sugar cane by the typhoon of November 22nd was greater than on Luzon. This typhoon was considered the severest since 1912. Some of the rivers overflowed their banks, resulting in considerable physical damage to a few haciendas. The strong winds broke the stools of cane in places resulting in the decrease in the tonnage per hectare. Nevertheless, the damage was not as great as at first reported and on the whole the loss in crop as a result of the typhoon may be estimated at 5%. The estimated production of Negros before the typhoon was 400,000 tons.

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Allowing for the loss as a result of a crop of 375,000 tons may be expected, which may be exceeded in view of favorable weather conditions.

Philippine Exports. Exports of the Philippines for the 1928-November 1, 1928, to December 31, 1928, amounted to 55,099 tons, part of which was as follows:

Centrifugals.....
Muscovados.....
Refined.....
Total.....

Java Market: In the early part of the Java market was dull at slightly lower quotations, viz.: Gs. 13-1/8 for Superiors, Gs. 12-1/4 for Heads, equal to P7.09 a picul f. o. b. respectively. In the last three weeks of the month, the market was steady at unchanged prices, as the Trust reduced at the end of the month. Prices for the 1929 crop Superiors to Gs. 13 per 100 kilos, ex-godown.

"I received the sample copy of your journal which you kindly sent me and which I found very useful and instructive. Kindly therefore, enter my name as your subscriber for one year. Herewith check No. 17635 for P4.00 in payment of my subscription commencing with the January number as indicated in your circular letter.

"I am availing myself of this opportunity to extend to you and your family my sincere good wishes for a prosperous and happy New Year. I still have vivid recollections of the days when you were in Bacolod, Occidental Negros, with Mrs. Robb during the time I was yet schooling in the Occidental Negros high school. It would be of interest to you to know that I am the actual manager of the Philippine National Bank branch in Cebu and have recently been admitted to the Philippine bar. If I can be of service to you in any of these capacities please do not hesitate to tell me so."

—R. M. Rosales.

...but so far this extra hemp is not materialized. It is too early to determine just what effect the storm will have on production in Leyte, Samar and Sorsogon. The other districts were not damaged to any extent.

Statistics:—The figures below are for the period ending December 31st, 1928:

	1928 Bs.	1927 Bs.
On hand January 1st	139,624	112,382
Receipts to date	1,400,246	1,276,229
Supply to date	1,539,870	1,388,611
Shipments to—		
U. K.	349,263	335,934
Continent	223,641	151,098
U. S.	406,145	399,185
Japan	320,657	259,908
All Others	46,227	48,854
Local Consumption	54,000	54,000
Total shipments	1,399,933	1,248,979

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



Copra.—The November month end firmness of the local copra market continued thru-out the month of December up to the Christmas Holidays. Prices advanced steadily at primary points due to heavy buying pressure, and on December 24th, the Manila equivalent at provincial points was at least P13.00 for resacada copra. From De-

nd of the month, pressure and prices declined to approximately bodega delivered Manila. Speculation at stage during the spring months responsible for the artificially high prices, particularly in view of the quiet in all foreign markets. It is expected that January will register a further advance until levels in parity with European advices are reached.

at Manila during the month closed as against 199,870 bags for the entire copra from the Philippine Islands during 1928 has been breaking one and the copra equivalent coconut crop is probably well above. Latest cable advices follow: Manila, in drums, P10.75 to P11.00; San Francisco, P12.00 to P12.25; London, f. m. m., £24/0/0, quiet.

Oil.—The month opened with good demand for this item and prices were quickly advanced to 8-1/4 cents F. O. B. Coast. Under heavy selling pressure, buyers withdrew from the market about the middle of the month and prices dropped almost immediately to 8 cents F. O. B. Coast, at which level a fair volume of business passed up to the Holidays. There is little snap to buying demand as the month closes, and with continued selling pressure, today's cables indicate 8-1/8 cents C. I. F. New York as the best price obtainable. Although the majority of competing Fats and Oils in the U. S. market are weaker Cottonseed Oil continues firm. Latest cable advices follow: Manila, in drums, P.34 per kilo asked; San Francisco, P.08 f. o. b. tank cars, market quiet; New York, \$.08-1/8 c. i. f.; London, no quotation.

Copra Cake.—December on the Continent was the worst month of the year for Copra Cake from the standpoint of consuming demand. Buyers were evidently under the impression that large stocks were shipped unsold during December to obtain the advantage of the 1928 Freight Rate which has been advanced 5 shillings per ton beginning January, 1929. There seems to be little justification for this attitude as unsold stocks afloat are reported to be comparatively small and we believe there will be an improved

inquiry for the January-February-March positions, when all December shipments pass into consuming channels. Latest cable advices follow:

Hamburg, January-February-March, £9/15/0; Manila, buyers P68.00 to P70.00; no sellers.

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija,
Director, Rice Producers' Association



Prices of both palay and rice have lowered due in part to the arrival of some 55,000 sacks of Saigon rice at quotations slightly lower than those of the previous month. These prices will, it is expected, advance as soon as available supply moves to market. Palay at terminals at present ranges from P3.60 to P3.90 with rice selling at from

P8.70 to P9.40 according to grade. The total estimated crop for the 133 towns in the five exporting provinces of Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Pangasinan, Bulacan and Pampanga is

20,550,000 cavans, a decrease of 1,000,000 cavans from the crop of 21,550,000 cavans for the above province: 000 cavans, leaving over ten million interprovincial export, of an approximate value of P35,000,000. The crop for the above was from some 603,000 hectares, with 10% stem-rot of about 3% to 4%; drought plantings and floods about 3%, and local other insect pests less than 1%; or 7% decrease. Taken together with the decrease from the smaller rice-growing provinces, the total crop is not expected to go over 44,000,000 which is less than the crop of 1925. Price consequence, ought to be on the same general level in the season the spread will be to

The typhoon of late November arrested threshing and delivery of the early crop and milling stocks necessitated importations. At present writing have depressed prices for those obtaining in 1925, with less visible carryover. There is no carryover this year; a large part of the crop will be needed in the province it is grown. Greater imports may be

In connection with the rice industry it is stated that the net recovery of rice from crop harvested will be further lowered by disease known as stem-rot. This is spreading all over the rice region. There is more noticeable this year, due to drought and in those districts affected

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"First of the Northern Transcontinentals"

Key Facts about Lumber Industry In 1928

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER, DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY



Philippine Hardwood Logs: Nothing Small About 'Em



Our latest lumber review deals with the lumber industry of the islands for the last five years, while the present covers the activities of the business for the month of January, 1929.

Lumber production during January, 1929, continues normally compared with the preceding month, but exceeded by over 3,000,000 board feet that of corresponding reports received from the 37 important sawmills in the islands. January, 1929, cut is 20,940,007 board feet against 17,788,178 board feet for January last. This increase in production which is to continue throughout the present year is due to the increased efficiency brought about by the improvement made in the old mills and the erection of new ones.

The reports also point to the increased transactions of the different mills during the month of this year as shown by the shipment of 20,078,637 board feet against 17,788,178 board feet for the same month last year. The above total of lumber shipped

during the month, nearly 10,500,000 board feet were consumed by local markets.

The lumber inventory made at the end of January, 1929, gives the total of 36,566,413 board feet as compared with 31,237,618 board feet for the same month last year. This indicates that there is enough stock of lumber in the yards of the different mills, and unless unforeseen circumstances present to cause the shut down of the mills, it is safe to conclude that there is enough lumber supply to meet the demand of foreign and local markets.

Foreign markets are active judging from record of shipment for January, 1929, which gives an export of 9,629,040 board feet valued at ₱572,795 as against 7,145,248 board feet valued at ₱530,149 for the same month last year or an increase of approximately 35%. In volume of export trade, Japan replaced the United States in quantity of Philippine lumber consumed but in value the United States maintains the lead as the exports to Japan are round logs.

Prices for lumber abroad seem to be satisfactory while local market prices remain stationary. It is interesting to mention in this month's lumber review that efforts are being made by the leading sawmill operators to standardize their lumber grading to keep up with their export trade.

The following table shows the export trade

and the activities of the 37 important sawmills in the islands for the month of January, 1929, as compared with similar month last year:

Destination	1929		1928	
	Board Feet	Value	Board Feet	Value
United States	3,344,936	₱265,982	3,715,088	₱268,908
Japan	4,181,488	148,122	2,036,896	148,761
China	1,517,920	106,176	655,080	57,744
Australia	343,016	27,804	482,088	29,616
Great Britain	136,104	12,662	225,144	22,220
Canada	50,880	5,600	—	—
Italy	22,048	3,084	—	—
Netherlands	20,352	1,900	—	—
Egypt	12,296	1,465	—	—
Hongkong	—	—	30,952	2,900
Total	9,629,040	₱572,795	7,146,248	₱530,149

For 37 Mills			
Lumber Shipment	1929	Lumber Inventory	1928
	20,078,637	36,566,413	31,237,618

Mill Production	
1929	1928
20,940,007	17,788,178

A Baker Memorial Professorship has been established at the agricultural college by action of the regents of the University of the Philippines for the perpetuation of the memory of Dr. Charles Fuller Baker who as dean of the college made it into the creditable and most valuable institution it was at his death some two years ago. The Baker professorship provides for the services of a man from abroad who shall be in residence at the College eight months at least and shall carry a teaching load of five hours a week. It is the purpose to secure specialists in the sciences allied to agriculture. The wisdom of the regents is most commendable. In the past, the agricultural college has suffered from parsimony in providing for its needs, the Baker professorship may be the turning point toward the generous support our leading and only basic industry ought to enjoy.

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



Copra.—There was a noticeable decrease in copra arrivals at Manila during the month of March, which, of course, was expected by the trade in general. Prices for the entire month were practically unchanged although the market was decidedly steady as the month closed. All outside advices indicate very heavy supplies of copra both in Europe and in the United States, and there is little demand for nearby offerings. Notwithstanding anticipated light arrivals during April, it is quite improbable that prices will advance appreciably unless foreign markets improve. Total arrivals for March were 247,384 bags as compared with 157,409 bags for the same month in 1928. Latest cable advices follow:

Manila, buen corriente, ₱10.25; arrival rescada, ₱11.50; San Francisco, \$.04½ to \$.04¾ nominal; London, F.M.M., £22/7/6.

Coconut Oil.—Foreign markets for coconut oil were featureless during the entire month of March and further weakness in this item as well as competing Fats and Oils in general was reported. There was no change in the position of buyers who maintained their independent attitude in the face of plentiful supplies. Cables received during the month indicated that an unusual acreage of Cotton is anticipated. This expectation has caused considerable weakness in the Cotton Oil market, and with free offerings throughout the whole Fats and Oils list, improvement in the very near future seems unlikely. Latest cable advices follow:

Manila, in drums, ₱.32 per kilo; San Francisco, \$.07½ f.o.b. tank cars; New York, \$.07¾ to \$.07¾ c.i.f.; London, no quotations.

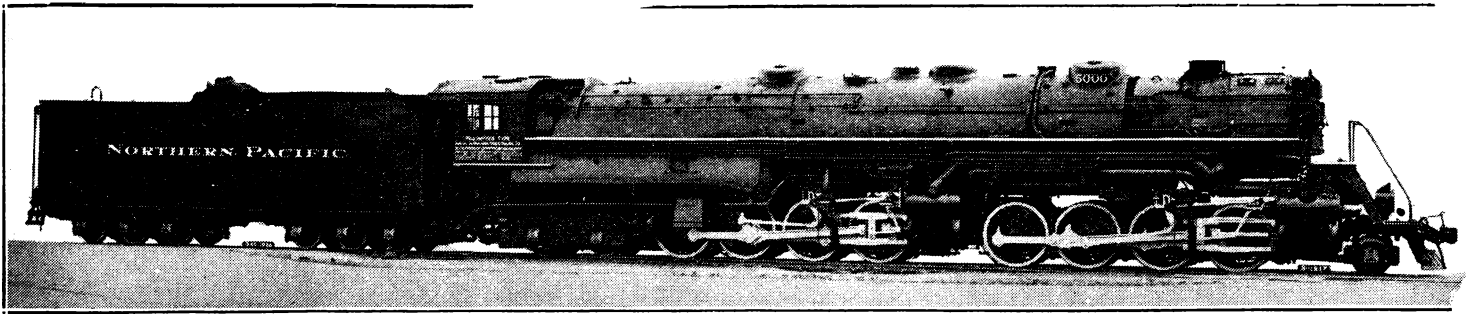
Copra Cake.—Both U. S. and European markets registered an unexpected decline during the month of March due, in the main, to lack of buying interest on the part of consumers and heavy resales by speculators. Local trading during the month was comparatively small because of the reluctance of mills to trade at current prices. Latest cable advices follow:

Hamburg, afloat, £8/0/0; future, £8/0/0; San Francisco, meal, \$34.00 per 2,000 lbs.

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George Simmie, the *daddy* of all stevedores and stevedoring companies in the Philippines, sailed for the Homeland March 30 aboard the *President Grant*. Mr. Simmie will stop over in China a week or two en route. He is expected back in Manila the end of this year.

A. T. Simmie, better known as *Bertram*, and his family left for San Francisco, aboard the *President Grant* March 30. He expects to remain in the United States for a full year of travel and vacationing.

R. M. Johnson, superintending engineer of the Merchant Fleet Corporation in the orient, was recently transferred from Japan to Manila. Mr. Johnson is to remain here permanently in charge of the operation of Board vessels in the Orient.

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The Manila Stock Market During December

By W. P. G. ELLIOTT

The Market.—Trading during December was very brisk, notwithstanding the holidays. Increased public interest was shown in banks, mines and industrials, with sugars a bit easier.

Banks.—Bank of the Philippine Islands continued active and firm with no sellers at better than P210. The bank expects to pay a dividend early in January and we learn from authentic sources that the financial condition after payment of the dividend will be stronger than at any time since the postwar deflation. Chartered Banks are firm with buyers at £22. China Banks have buyers at P90 and expect to declare a dividend of 3-1/2% for the last six months, making a total of 7% dividend for the whole year. Hongkong-Shanghai Banks have declined slightly and closed at HK\$1300 buyers. Mercantile Banks have sellers at P43 but buyers are only inclined to offer P41. This bank also expects to pay a semiannual dividend of 3% very shortly, making a total dividend of 6% for the year.

Insurances.—Compañia Filipinas have continued firm throughout the month with buyers at P3200. Insular Life and Philippine Guarantee are also unchanged with buyers at P320 respectively. Unions of Canton slightly and closed at HK\$360

Bacolod-Murcias on fairly large lots were placed at P8 with further decline at this price. Bago-Medellins have eased slightly and a small lot are offered at P19. Sugars remained stationary with sellers at P110 and no transactions reported. Bais declined slightly and there are now buyers at P1000. Carolotas are offered at P240 a fair amount of Tarlacs were placed at P5. Central Luzons are offered at P160, a decline of 5 points from the last transaction. Hawaiian-Philippines are offered at P57 1/2, and it is expected that an extra dividend in

addition to the 3% quarterly will be declared during the next quarter. This is, of course, not guaranteed, but is the rumour. Isabelas have buyers at P15 and there are sellers of Kabankalans at P275. Lopez sugars are wanted at P115 and a small lot of Luzon sugars are offered at P1000. Malabons are nominal at P23 1/2, while Mount Arayat's are offered at P110. Pasudecos have been done at P48 and Pilars on moderate transactions were done at P1450. San Carlos have sellers at \$33 and Talisay-Silays on fairly large transactions were placed at P25. Victorias common changed hands at P165 and Victorias preferred are firm at P110 sellers.

Plantations.—Pamplonas were placed at P85 and a small amount of Polos were done at P400.

Mines.—active, sel. closing firm and paid a dividend of 5 cent the 20th of the month and they are very bright for continuous dividend policy. A progressive mill construction and a number of projects made at the states that the Colbath drain is completed. This will facilitate the mill power in draining mines by gravity, thereby enabling to work in the lower levels. Benguet Consolidated until surplus for the financing of and also the Northern Luzon which is a hydro-electric project eventually furnish all electric mining properties in the Benguet project is now nearing completion expects to begin operations

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 state that
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ilippine Education common
 60, but sellers do not seem
 It is rumoured that a final
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 % for the year 1928. Educa-
 ve been done at ₱106 cum-

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 od ending November 30,
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 1928.—Hawaiian-Philippines,
 rter.—Philippine Education
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overbs from the island prov-
 the eastern Bisayas, where
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 arent of ill fortune.
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 ing to obey.
 orns shall you reap.
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Mindoro Turns Corner: O'Malley Retires

In December a change was effected in the presidency of the Philippine Trust Company, from which Michael J. O'Malley retired and to which Wm. T. Nolting succeeded. This bank had enjoyed unprecedented patronage and prosperity under Mr. O'Malley, even with the handicap of his prolonged illness, and of course it has also gone into careful management under Mr. Nolting, who has plans which he has not yet announced.

An important change in the bank's position under Mr. O'Malley was that effected in the

company, in this vital problem, is being approached. It is believed that the final loss was that of last season. Not only is a net profit anticipated this year, but the assurance is entertained that more tenants will turn up for employment in the fields, more planters able to finance their operations will apply for lands,—and this every year,—until the estate fulfills the promise of its remarkable natural fertility and concomitant advantages: its compact extensiveness, its shipping port, etc. Indeed, milling records up to date this season indicate

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administration of the Mindoro Sugar Estate, Ltd. In behalf of the bondholders, the bank assumed administration of this sugar property, which includes the first central built in the islands, in September 1922, when a crop of 54,000 piculs was taken off. Immediate competency in estate management was not found, but the fortunate selection of N. V. Sinclair for this position was made by Mr. O'Malley in October 1924; and since that time there has been a constant improvement in all departments, beginning with very discouraging prospects. There are now on the estate some thirty planters who finance themselves, replacing those who had been depending upon the company—kept more or less at their mercy. Immigration of Ilokanos has begun again, and there are now some 400 tenants on the estate who are growing cane on

an average of more than 70 piculs per the crop on 2,800 hectares, a total 200,000 piculs, well over 10,000 tons while the planted area for next season

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anticipated to be 4,000 hectares, this because of the pending planters' applications for lands and the fact that the pioneering in reorganization of relations with planters and tenants, as well as in other branches of administration, has taken place under Mr. Sinclair.

To his position Thomas J. Ford succeeds. He has been assisting in the management of the Asturias central on Panay.

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 the tail follows.
 don't plant, what shall
 if the horse has died?
 as bees always find
 be caught at the
 ounterparts.
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 Ilokos, Cebu,
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the share system and finding satisfaction in their new homes.
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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	November, 1928			November, 1927			Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1928.		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
	Sugar.....	11,069,878	1,796,914	8.3	14,675,641	2,352,350	11.9	48,610,039	7,993,898
Hemp.....	15,347,116	4,395,834	20.7	12,756,782	4,545,877	22.8	14,007,311	4,553,831	18.0
Coconut Oil.....	11,087,099	3,670,994	17.3	12,919,387	4,428,826	22.2	12,051,666	2,614,949	10.2
Copra.....	22,602,953	4,320,874	20.4	13,134,496	2,674,647	13.6	19,778,771	3,511,488	13.8
Cigars (Number).....	17,712,866	752,421	3.4	9,344,801	878,044	4.5	17,957,013	780,248	2.9
Embroidery.....		932,610	4.3		527,364	2.7		629,841	2.3
Baguettes.....	1,436,916	285,953	1.2	1,238,439	277,902	1.5	1,479,086	290,615	0.9
Leaf Tobacco.....	4,279,790	1,259,389	5.9	3,147,643	966,468	4.9	1,810,083	538,925	1.9
Desiccated and Shredded Coconut.....	1,901,714	700,921	3.2	1,379,910	518,017	2.7	1,673,943	581,550	2.1
Buttons (Number).....	175,471	766,284	3.5	75,787	404,789	2.1	103,437	430,939	1.5
Timber (Cubic Meter).....	13,975	479,712	2.2	16,231	583,012	2.9	13,659	463,426	1.6
Copra Meal.....	7,205,488	532,213	2.4	9,384,324	582,234	2.9	8,183,887	501,610	1.8
Cardage.....	549,631	288,295	1.3	366,150	214,082	1.1	533,766	290,432	1.0
Wotted Hemp.....	36,249	98,411	0.3	7,368	28,043	0.1	12,191	32,706	0.1
Button Buttons (Gross).....	49,575	41,853	0.1	72,765	60,532	0.2	74,603	7,154	0.03
Button (low grade cordage fiber).....	450,979	71,977	0.2	538,271	133,368	0.7	730,823	136,702	0.3
Other Products.....		1,010,525	4.7		544,651	2.7		2,425,725	9.5
Total Domestic Products.....		21,040,702	99.4		19,630,495	99.6		25,342,688	99.8
United States Products.....		133,129	0.5		51,743	0.2		101,513	0.2
Foreign Products.....		21,349	0.1		37,968	0.2		39,838	0.1
Grand Total.....		21,195,180	100.0		19,720,206	100.0		25,484,039	100.0

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	November, 1928		November, 1927		Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1928.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	Cotton Cloths.....	3,157,485	15.8	3,652,092	18.4	3,401,814
Other Cotton Goods.....	1,236,165	6.2	1,313,112	6.7	1,268,686	5.6
Iron and Steel, Except Machinery.....	1,679,929	8.3	1,847,538	9.4	1,963,839	8.7
Rice.....	1,363,787	6.8	186,506	1.1	202,491	0.8
Wheat Flour.....	810,298	4.0	644,358	3.4	824,154	3.6
Machinery and Parts of.....	1,493,628	7.5	1,743,128	8.9	1,418,161	6.3
Dairy Products.....	509,675	2.5	641,909	3.3	665,488	2.9
Gasoline.....	723,851	3.6	78,662	0.4	627,715	2.7
Silk Goods.....	691,169	3.5	926,271	4.7	788,399	3.4
Automobiles.....	572,554	2.9	223,530	1.2	636,265	2.8
Vegetable Fiber Goods.....	525,339	2.6	341,127	1.8	415,126	1.7
Meat Products.....	383,632	1.9	372,113	1.9	468,234	2.0
Illuminating Oil.....	244,765	1.2	126,792	0.7	551,306	2.3
Fish and Fish Products.....	568,396	2.8	373,403	1.9	318,981	1.3
Crude Oil.....	4,647	0.02	52,503	0.2	50,145	0.2
Coal.....	321,016	1.5	113,572	0.6	365,152	1.5
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, Etc.....	298,292	1.4	340,482	1.8	406,095	1.8
Fertilizers.....	179,095	0.9	396,581	2.0	334,178	1.5
Textile.....	264,539	1.2	310,328	1.6	307,537	1.3
Other Goods, Except Cocks.....	280,732	1.3	285,593	1.5	447,574	2.0
Tobacco and Manufactures of.....	333,263	1.6	586,755	2.5	499,532	2.2
Electrical Machinery.....	241,350	1.1	316,772	1.6	336,208	1.5
Books and Other Printed Matters.....	127,998	0.6	236,384	1.2	333,844	1.4
Trucks and Carriages, Except Autos.....	201,480	0.9	141,349	0.8	224,319	1.0
Automobile Tires.....	231,422	1.0	196,160	0.5	277,102	1.2
Nuts and Nuts.....	209,471	0.9	152,861	0.8	254,486	1.1
Other.....	85,176	0.3	185,242	1.0	149,414	0.6
Other.....	148,081	0.6	220,377	1.2	269,620	1.2
Wool.....	227,190	1.0	367,098	1.8	207,382	0.9
Wool.....	189,321	0.8	158,557	0.8	150,779	0.6
Headstuffs, Except Wheat Flour.....	143,381	0.6	155,372	0.8	167,274	0.7
Other.....	107,223	0.4	154,412	0.8	170,207	0.7
Textile and Other.....	162,260	0.7	120,741	0.7	142,993	0.5
Lubricating Oil.....	101,298	0.4	58,875	0.3	194,824	0.8
Other Manufactures, Except Candy.....	77,891	0.3	49,950	0.3	130,903	0.5
Other.....	126,403	0.5	125,830	0.7	157,214	0.7
Textiles, Pigments, Varnishes, Etc.....	118,699	0.5	153,811	0.8	141,099	0.6
Other separately listed.....	103,303	0.4	111,065	0.6	146,116	0.6
Iron Stones and Inware.....	128,205	0.5	94,413	0.5	118,784	0.4
Mobile Accessories.....	181,412	0.8	119,527	0.6	151,822	0.7
Other and Other Products.....	208,807	0.9	63,346	0.4	123,791	0.5
Other.....	100,695	0.4	57,149	0.3	90,367	0.4
Other.....	98,845	0.4	149,179	0.8	125,048	0.5
Other.....	102,852	0.4	72,140	0.4	175,172	0.7
Other.....	58,542	0.2	67,858	0.4	85,084	0.3
Other.....	23,383	0.1			36,650	0.1
Other.....	69,332	0.2	21,603	0.1	54,465	0.2
Other.....	25,342	0.1	62,006	0.4	79,045	0.3
Other.....	77,948	0.3	88,144	0.5	74,586	0.3
Other.....	18,209	0.09	39,117	0.2	32,319	0.1
Imports.....	1,440,728	7.1	1,388,264	6.5	1,855,390	8.0
Total.....	20,779,614	100.0	19,683,957	100.0	22,318,279	100.0

PORT STATISTICS

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

	November, 1928		November, 1927		Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1928	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	United States.....	28,422,642	67.7	28,409,705	71.3	32,103,105
United Kingdom.....	3,256,316	7.7	4,148,043	10.6	7,531,035	15.0
Japan.....	7,381,325	17.6	4,494,737	11.5	6,701,335	13.2
Hongkong.....	758,555	1.8	229,195	0.7	554,867	1.1
Philippines.....	67,013	0.2	68,788	0.4	130,569	0.2
France.....	1,225,962	2.9	1,156,418	3.1	1,178,454	2.5
Other.....	862,981	2.1	897,277	2.4	318,382	0.7
Total.....	41,974,794	100.0	39,404,163	100.0	47,893,945	100.0

CARRYING TRADE

IMPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	November, 1928		November, 1927		Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1928.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	American.....	10,059,960	49.8	10,329,228	51.9	10,361,243
British.....	5,945,067	29.3	5,538,896	27.9	6,400,020	29.4
Japanese.....	761,213	3.4	957,990	5.0	1,051,093	5.1
Dutch.....	536,986	2.3	753,433	4.0	735,559	3.7
German.....	1,508,885	7.2	1,472,885	7.6	1,519,753	7.2
Norwegian.....	580,827	2.6	1,479	0.01	532,025	2.7
Philippine.....	74,028	0.1	43,843	0.5	151,808	0.9
Spanish.....	30,822	0.1	79,744	0.6	163,127	1.0
Chinese.....	320,584	1.2	7,664	0.04	40,205	0.3
Swedish.....					13,628	0.06
Dannish.....					13,011	0.06
Czechoslovak.....					1,340	0.01
French.....	232,254	1.0			16,285	0.1
By Freight.....	20,050,626	96.7	19,195,162	97.4	21,883,006	97.8
By Mail.....	728,988	3.3	488,795	2.6	443,616	2.2
Total.....	20,779,614	100.0	19,683,957	100.0	22,326,622	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	November, 1928		November, 1927		Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1928.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	American.....	8,610,205	40.9	9,724,805	48.9	11,808,345
British.....	7,996,938	38.0	5,828,334	29.3	7,871,634	31.5
Japanese.....	1,145,704	5.4	1,281,096	6.6	2,177,732	8.7
German.....	918,398	4.3	1,088,876	5.6	881,624	3.5
Norwegian.....	137,365	0.6			465,913	1.8
Spanish.....	411,331	1.5	441,016	2.4	103,675	0.4
Dutch.....	536,265	2.5	663,328	3.5	426,981	1.6
Philippine.....	37,435	0.2	56,313	0.4	146,732	0.5
Chinese.....			16,129	0.08	12,059	0.05
Swedish.....	53,937	0.2			492,455	1.9
French.....					1,880	0.01
Dannish.....					53,200	0.2
By Freight.....	19,847,578	94.6	19,099,897	96.7	24,817,860	97.4
By Mail.....	1,347,602	6.4	620,309	3.3	666,178	2.6
Total.....	21,195,180	100.0	19,720,206	100.0	25,484,039	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	November, 1928		November, 1927		Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1928.	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
	United States.....	25,624,559	61.1	25,205,245	63.1	27,640,000
United Kingdom.....	2,010,904	4.9	2,987,521	7.7	3,844,847	9.7
Japan.....	3,262,563	7.9	3,321,830	8.4	3,844,847	9.7
Hongkong.....	1,380,031	3.4	1,435,546	3.7	1,827,543	4.6
Philippines.....	1,363,403	3.3	1,74,402	0.5	1,099,915	2.8
France.....	1,293,527	3.2	1,597,587	4.1	1,223,527	3.1
Spain.....	2,111,617	5.1	988,691	2.5	1,223,527	3.1
Australia.....	448,463	1.1	300,931	0.8	1,223,527	3.1
British East Indies.....	647,623	1.6	444,659	1.2	1,223,527	3.1
Dutch East Indies.....	401,					

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By **PERCY A. HILL**

of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija,
Director, Rice Producers' Association



Prices for both rice and palay remain about the same as in last review the former firm at ₱8.20 to ₱9 according to class and the latter ₱3.50 to ₱3.90 according to grade. Saigon rice is averaging ₱8.70 per sack, delivery either Manila or Cebu. Imports of the latter were in December 8,758,164 kilos valued at approximately ₱1,336,415 and January 7,559,464 kilos valued at ₱1,153,603. Exports for the last two months slightly to Asian markets report firm demand in Europe and oriental countries. The civil war threatens to reign in China will no doubt affect export prices.

There has been quite a lot of parrot-crying about diversification in crops. Irrespective of the economic loss by change and that of the climatic and physical limitations of the country, or rather its special regions, we are inclined to view the abuse of this word *diversification* as a pastime of politicians and misled agriculturists, at least in the Philippines. As regards the rice industry there are only certain provinces where this function is correctly named. These are the ones where the volume of production is such that the greater part is given over to a money crop, supplying the less fortunate provinces through the channels of trade.

These provinces are in central Luzon. Other provinces producing the cereal, consume the major portion, and depend on export crops for cash. In the balance of the provinces the production of rice is negligible. It must not be forgotten, following up the diversification idea, and eliminating the nine million pesos annual import of flour, that Cebu, the most heavily populated province, depends upon corn as its vital food, the soil and climate not being adapted to rice. They have over 164,000 hectares producing nearly two and a half million cavans of corn valued last year at over eleven millions of pesos. This is also true in the case of Leyte,

Negro. the production of rice. Diversification of crops has not contained in the education of the politician the spellbinder or the fixer.

TOBACCO REVIEW

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.

Raw Leaf:—Trading in local grades during March was quiet. An increased demand for cheap Cagayan export types has been observed. The greater part of this tobacco was shipped to Belgium and Holland. Shipments abroad during March were:

<i>Raw leaf, stripped tobacco and scraps</i>	<i>Kilos</i>
Australia.....	20,710
China.....	14,103
Dutch East Indies.....	2,710
Hongkong.....	14,803
Japan.....	79,170
North Africa.....	78,711
North Atlantic (Europe).....	335,800
Spain.....	730,360
Straits Settlements.....	2,551
United States.....	214,057
Uruguay.....	9,614

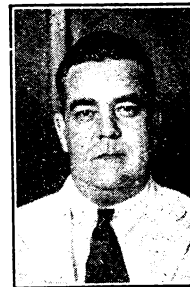
1,502,589

March, 1928..... 1,779,695

Cigars:—The business with the United States has not been very satisfactory during the first quarter of 1929. A decrease of about 10% over the corresponding period of 1928 is noted. Comparative figures for cigar shipments to the United States are as follows:

March 1929, 12,985,111; February 1929, 11,903,454; March 1928, 15,821,696 all in units of cigars, not thousands.

WILLIAMS TO MADRID



Stanley and Mrs. Williams with their children left Manila April 5 on the *Empress of France* for the United States, en route to Madrid where Williams has been sent as branch manager for the National City Bank (still, by exigency of law, operating in the Philippines as the International Banking Corporation, an opinion of the attorney general

holding that only the Philippine National Bank may use the word *national* in its title in these islands). Stanley *Tiny* Williams, as tall as a pine sapling and as sturdy as a New England whaler, first came to the Philippines in 1906. As a vigorous young shavetail just graduated from Bowdoin college, whence the *I. B. C.* draws numbers of its men, that institution had employed him for station in Cebu. Since that time he has spent 14½ years with the *I. B. C.* in the Philippines, and seven years with them in Mexico, at Panama, and in San Francisco. On some of his vacations he has traveled in Europe, and Spain is not unfamiliar ground to him. But it is in the Philippines, where he has long been manager for the *I. B. C.*, that he developed into as able a catch-as-catch-can international banker as any man seeking an overdraft would wish to encounter, or any depositor or stockholder would desire to have in charge of his cash. Wishing him and his family the best of health and fortune, the Philippines, where they leave hosts of friends in every element of the population, diffidently invite attention to the luggage stickers—*Cebu, Manila, P. I.*—and to the fact that men of Williams's excellent stamp can be, and are, rounded, in the varied overseas and domestic business of this archipelago, to a calibre of experience and ability rating them with the best. Manager R. E. Shaw, already favorably known here, succeeds Williams at this post.

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REALTY DATE
By P. D. CARMAN
San Juan Heights Addition



March was the biggest month in Manila real estate of which we have record with the one exception of December, 1919, when sales totalled P3,588,123. Even this could properly be disregarded as a comparison of general conditions since in 1919 there was relatively little suburban business. The records of the present very large suburban sales are not available. Most of these sales are made on the installment plan over long terms and are not recorded until titles are issued. It is obvious that much of this would appear as city business, if suburban sales were negligible. With the January and February figures exceptionally large the Manila sales during the first quarter of 1929 exceed those of any similar period since 1919 and point to a record-breaking year.

Sales, City of Manila	February 1929	March 1929
Sta. Cruz.....	P 333,429	P 844,183
Binondo.....	546,630	61,700
San Nicolas.....	9,000	523,000
Tondo.....	96,858	119,748
Sampaloc.....	76,983	49,445
San Miguel.....	40,300	345,800
Quiapo.....	45,680	80,800
Intramuros.....		368,000
Ermita.....	115,625	246,850
Malate.....	71,944	415,598
Paco.....	13,328	6,652
Sta. Ana.....	6,300	47,446
Pandacan.....	1,500	25,640
Sta. Mesa.....	28,598	26,000
	P1,386,585	P3,160,862

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By RICHARD E. SHAW
Manager International Banking Corporation



The first week of March found the buying rates for US\$TT again on the decline but a reaction soon set in and, as the Banks' cash reserves strengthened, they began to compete eagerly for any exchange offering. Rates were thus pushed up until at the month end there were buyers of US\$TT at 3/4% premium for ready and 5/8% premium for forward delivery. The temporary ease in selling rates

which was apparent during the first part of March soon gave way to a distinct firmness which gradually forced up the quotations for US\$TT from 1/4% premium to 1-1/8% premium at the close.

No purchases of telegraphic transfers were made from the Insular Treasurer during the period from February 16th to March 16th.

The Sterling market was exceedingly quiet. At the opening there were sellers of TT at 2/-9/16 and buyers at 2/-3/4, while at the close sellers were quoting 2/-7/16 and buyers were offering 2/-9/16 to 2/-5/8.

On February 28th the New York London cross-rate was quoted at 485-1/4. It touched a low of 485 3/32 on March 8th and 9th, rose to a high of 485 17/32 on March 18th and closed on the last day of the same month at 485 1/4.

The quotation for London Bar Silver on February 28th was 26 1/8 ready and 26 1/8 forward.

During March the market fluctuated within narrow limits and closed on the 31st at 25 15/16 for ready and 26 for forward.

New York Bar Silver was quoted at 56 1/2 on February 28th, was low for March on the 9th and 16th instants at 56 1/8, reached a high point of 56 5/8 on March 21st and 22nd and closed at 56 1/4.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows on the last business day of March:

Paris, 12.40; Madrid, 155 1/4; Singapore, 114 1/2; Japan, 91; Shanghai, 78 1/2; Hongkong, 99 3/4; India, 135; Java, 122 3/4.

And Our Old Friend "et al"

She (at movies, thrilled by the Hollywood clinch):—But I've heard kissing is not a universal custom.

He:—Well, at least it's *Universal*.

Statement of Ownership, Management
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OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Signed: WALTER J. ROBB
Editor and Manager

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April, 1929

Inspection Division, Manila Post Office

Read the *Journal Statist*

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