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## Holiday Number

Old Deacon Prautch: A Eulogy

President Quezon and the State University

Born King of the Jew

Spirit of One Woman

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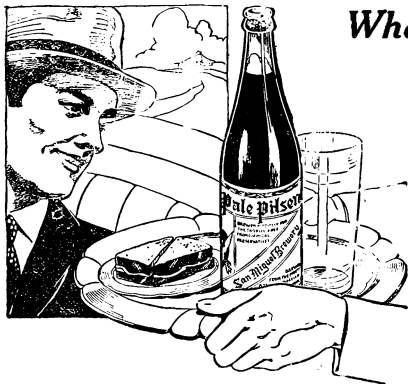
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—  
WALTER ROBB  
Editor and  
Manager



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## Just Little Things

● If you don't know where Philippine church bells are cast, it is on calle Jaboneros, soapmakers' street, in San Nicolas, Manila—a craft founded there by Chinese who by Philip II's decree worked with two Filipino apprentices to every skilled craftsman in order to introduce the building trades into the Islands. Largest of the foundries on Jaboneros is that of the Sunicos, Tomas, married and wealthy, and Sebastian, an old bachelor who has charge of the business and personally okays the pours. Their father, Hilario, whose father was a Chinese, established the foundry about seventy years ago; no doubt his father taught him his trade. Bells in most of Manila's many church towers bear the Sunico mark, and of course a great many in the provinces. The price is by the kilogram, at present P1.50. The material is bronze, Sebastian's personal pride. Each bell leaves the shop mounted with a counterpoise of molave, so that, no matter how large the bell, a child can turn it and make the clapper clang for dear life.

● Apparatus for bells weighing 1,000 kilograms has been scrapped, nobody asks for such sizes nowadays, they usually stop at 200 to 300 kilograms. Churches and chapels throughout the Islands are always getting new bells, or old bells recast. Business in bells boomed during Harrison's administration, old bells that had yielded their bronze to the revolution and the Aguinaldo insurrection were then, it seems, being replaced. Business remained good up to 1930, but has been moderate since. When orders are few, the Sunicos stagger the work rather than lay men off or cut wages, one crew puts in

three days a week, another crew the other three days—obedience to the mandate that you must not destroy a man's rice bowl. Skilled foundrymen get up to P3 a day, and we noticed when visiting the foundry that boys were there putting in licks as apprentices. Foreman Sanchez, twenty-four years with the Sunicos, showed us around. Nowhere have Rome and old China met more intimately than in this business of bells for Philippine churches and their broods of humble chapels. Jaboneros no longer makes soap, so far as we observed; you get more of that on calle Tetuan and calle Echague, the Chinese style. Nowadays it takes the capacity of big factories for the popular demand.

● Neither in area nor in population are the Philippines a small country; they are small only when contrasted with their gigantic neighbors and the Americas, but their population rivals some populations in the Americas. We will keep saying the Philippines have seventeen million inhabitants until accurate census figures correct us. More conservative comments concede Luzon nearly seven million inhabitants, approximately Sweden's population, far exceeding Norway's. Any almanac will reveal many countries more prominent in the world's attention whose areas, populations, and resources are dwarfed by those of the Philippines. But a greater contrast is that some of these countries are quite packed, their resources are strained to support their inhabitants, whose wits are sharpened by the necessity to make the most of what little they have. Denmark is such a country.

(Please turn to page 11)

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# Old Deacon Prautch: A Eulogy

By WALTER ROBB

Old Prautch is dead, Old Deacon Prautch. The Union church, decked in May flowers for his memorial services, is neutral ground where for a solemn hour he and old friends meet: he there sleeping, one with yesterday's seven thousand years, and they immersed in sentient prudent domesticity. When Prautch lived, Old Deacon Prautch that he was, there were invisible barriers to such cordial propinquity; and so the Union church, on May 19, is somewhat filled with downtown friends of Prautch's who in thirty-nine years had never once known precisely where he lived nor crossed his threshold.

Union Church of Manila, a little cottage church in between Ermita and Malate, is never more solemnly beautiful than at hours when, usually of an afternoon for the better accommodation of the business of the living, its altar and nave are banked with flowers for a tribute to one who will not be coming there again: white lilies, the lotus, and from backyard screens, *cadena de amor* or chains of white or pink love blossoms. So was the little church brightened that hour, and in the afternoon, for the Reverend S. W. Stagg to take the pulpit and utter the eulogy for Old Deacon Prautch.

To what spiritual exigencies brutal circumstances constrain us all. There is this matter of Prautch's downtown friends. So many, and I included, had I such a book to keep, could regularly have made entries of profit in their ledgers under the heading, *Aloofness from Old Prautch*. It is true, and the explanation is that Prautch was Jeremiah reincarnate whom you could never join closely without joining a crusade and letting what was practicable and attainable go hang.

Yet Prautch, himself, apart from the vain causes he espoused, whose dauntless banners he held bravely aloft as he walked the streets of Manila, stood lovably the closest personal association. He married in Manila the relict of a Spanish judge, and had reared tenderly, educated well, and launched in life successfully, six step daughters and step sons. All these men and women, now of mature age, were at Prautch's bedside as he died, weeping without shame, like children not to be consoled; and so was their mother, broken-hearted as they.

A sister survives in the United States, at the old family home in Oskosh, Wisconsin. Not long ago this sister paid her brother in Manila a long visit, making up a filial separation of more than forty years. The two were as children together, two grayheads, though by no means tottering, going about Manila hand in hand—finding sermons in stones and good in everything. The sister walked with Jeremiah: it was the spirit of that indomitable prophet that animated her brother's character. Always when you saw Prautch, you thought, why doesn't the man's heart break. As you talked with

him and tapped the wells of courage in his soul, you knew that heart never would break. And it never did; only one Sunday afternoon, pumping away while Prautch, seventy-one years old, fought pneumonia, it just gave out.

There is another who survives who will dampen a bit of cambic over this inevitability. She is Katherine Mayo, at Bedford Hills, New York, author of books of such dynamic foreground that many a reader feels no want of background or perspective: *Mother India . . . Isles of Fear*.

It was when Miss Mayo was in the Islands gathering the material for *Isles of Fear* that Prautch had his happiest innings. Miss Mayo wanted to know what, in insular sociology, was evil and wrong. Prautch knew these weaknesses intimately, had then devoted nearly thirty years to their correction or modification; never finding them pervious to attack, but seeking, seeking their vulnerability. Leonard Wood, then the Islands' governor general, knew the same facts, but lacking time to detail them, referred Miss Mayo to others, notably to Old Prautch. *Isles of Fear* is true, and dominantly, a narrative by Prautch, who knew the *cacique*

better than the man knows himself, and knew the *tao*, and articulated eloquently the man's hopeless plight.

It never would do to be bosom-close to Prautch, because he was an impractical man unable to compromise his conscience. He was of German heritage, and educated as a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. During fifteen years of early manhood before coming to the Philippines, he was a Methodist missionary in India. Hindustani was one of his languages; this gave him reference to valuable East Indian parallels during the long years he devoted to rural reforms in the Philippines. He came to Manila in December 1898, before the arrival in Manila of a bishop of his church, and immediately began a spiritual siege of the established order; for what Prautch disapproved of, he fought—and he invariably fought in the open.

Before Methodism debarked a bishop in Manila, therefore, Prautch's humble chapels active in various parts of Manila were making a mighty, exotic appeal to the poor. Congregations overflowed these little places, centers of a militant gospel, but the movement was short-lived. William H. Taft found it annoying, when he became the Islands' civil governor; between the state and the bishop, the tone of Protestantism was soon so subdued that the people no longer heard it exaltingly; there has been no Wagnerian courage in it since; it exhibits a pattern of good work, perhaps, but has never caught the popular imagination comprehensively.

(Please turn to page 70)

## PRESIDENT QUEZON'S TRIBUTE

When President Quezon was told of the tribute to the late A. W. Prautch herewith printed, he said: "You can quote me *ad lib.* about Prautch, a braver and better man never lived." President Quezon himself encounters, in his effort for social justice in the Philippines, the conditions that Prautch fought almost single-handed during more than thirty years of residence in Manila and work in behalf of the under-privileged throughout the Islands.

President Quezon recalls that Prautch was indefatigable in this work, that ran counter to the social order and visited ignominy on Prautch instead of high esteem and just reward. "He was hated all over the Islands," said President Quezon, "for the good that he did."



## President Quezon and the State University

Because Manila is seductive, President Quezon talks of removing the state university to the country—where he also assumes more faculty research would be undertaken. Because undergraduates tend to be articulate, the presidential warning has gone out that their business is with their books and not with politics. Both these presidential ambitions seem destined to end in little, if anything at all. Both are inevitably subject to material adjustments. Yet both have some meat in them. While the state university should not be moved, a different secondary school ought to be founded in the country. While a normal modern social order will give youth its major attention, there is no short-cut to knowledge and the materials of wisdom—books and midnight oil can not be escaped.

If we take up research first, it will be found that Manila is the best of all places in the Islands for a great deal of it. The fact that the state university is in Manila is not a reason for the alleged poverty of research. This poverty is lamentable enough, and has two basic causes. Full professors along with their assistants carry too heavy a teaching load at the university. The burden leaves neither time nor endurance for research. In some cases, too, faculty members are lazy about research. This is not a reason for moving the university, but for using the pruning knife.

The faculty member who when asked to research counters with a demand for more compensation is not inspired by his work and invites separation from it.

But Manila is by long odds the place for the university so far as it relates to the professions. There is education merely in living in a city, weaklings who succumb are not strong when they come to town. To deplore urban temptations is to admit a native weakness of character, or at least to assert it, respecting Philippine youth. The admission is gratuitous, the assertion can not be sustained. Men and women who pursue the professions will pursue them most notably in Manila. They deserve the advantage of undergraduate years here, as a period of experience. Their colleagues who hang out shingles in the provinces deserve the same advantage, their towns will all benefit from the impressions the city gives them.

This will be more and more in point as Manila grows older and larger and more friendly toward the arts. Meanwhile she is a laboratory for all the professions: law, medicine and surgery, engineering, architecture, and what is offered for painting and music.

President Quezon finds the College of Agriculture and the School of Forestry well located at Los Baños at the foot of Mount Makiling and in the midst of the zoological and botanical reservation there. The student there who will be a farmer can experiment with crops at all altitudes, the one who will be a forester can study forests

from the valley to Makiling's misty summit. Nature provides these laboratories, and Manila provides hers for the urban professions.

The School of Fisheries should leave Manila and enclose itself on some cove off one of the Islands' better fishing banks. There it should be found with schooners and every equipment essential for the scientific challenging of the sea for its commercial products. Schools should all be located where the challenge is greatest. Craft schools such as the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, and all the professional colleges are eminently well located in Manila.

But another school is needed, its place is in the country. It should be for the hosts of young Philippine men and women who have their cultural education in mind and aim at none of the professions. For those who later decide to pursue professions, it should be coordinated with the state university. This school could be the first of its type in the Islands, and might soon attract the world's favorable attention. Proposing it, the fundamental that youth will today be served whether elders yield gracefully or not, is kept vividly in mind; and along with it, President Quezon's conjecture that a great deal of so-called secondary education in the Philippines is getting nowhere.

There is great fault here. President Quezon has put his finger on the sore spot, but the drastic remedy he proposes would be dubious therapy.

Briefly, it is not believed that freshmen, boys and girls matriculating at the universities, are ever recognized. They are not seen, only their highschool credentials are seen, and they as automatons holding them out for examination and approval. No one seems to see the Philippine youth, a woeful circumstance that is a curse of tutelage if ever there was one. If anyone at a university ever really saw these young folk, every course of study would be scrapped forthwith and secondary education would get down to business.

Let us take a look at these young men and women, or say just the men.

Who is your Philippine freshman?

He is of the Malay race, and wishes to know something of his own culture and something of that of the universe. He owns a perfectly bronzed skin. All his antecedents are those of lusty outdoor men, the dextrous masters of a hundred cunning arts. His forebears conquered limitless seas and the primeval tropical jungle. He inherits the courage of these astonishing achievements. He weighs around 120 pounds, is short, but not stocky. He has no fat on his lean flesh. Proud of this, he should be kept proud of it. His slender muscles affixed to light bone structure are graceful and flexible. Again he is secretly proud that this is so. It should

(Please turn to page 15).



## Born King of the Jews

Christian holidays in the Philippines persist past Christmas and New Year to Epiphany or the Day of the Three Kings commemorating the hallowed arrival at Jerusalem of the trio of eastern sages guided there by the Star of Bethlehem. They inquired for him who had been born king of the Jews, they said they had beheld his star in the East and had come to worship him. It makes of course, this homage of great knowledge and venerability, one of the most appealing stories in the Bible. Many villages of the Philippines repeat its circumstances every year in homely outdoor dramas. These over, the people terminate their Christmas and resume the year's routine.

Old friends who may have journeyed from distant provinces or from Manila to go visiting, return to their homes. There may have been weddings and christenings, these visiting friends may have taken on the responsibilities of godfathers and godmothers and so united in religious bonds several families. Children kneel at the feet of all their elders, recite blessings and kiss extended hands, and get off to school again. It is very oriental, none the less Christian. Primogeniture prevails in it, not law either civil or religious, but Malayan custom. He who has labored for his wife may now have her; probably the harvest is in, probably the young sweethearts will no longer be put off without impatience.

Has the young pretender not been faithful and industrious, working since the very planting of the rice, even helping with the seedbed, and he and the girl both modest and resigned? It is a contract. Word has been pledged.

If at this juncture the girl's parents fail to abide by their word, it will nearly always be the mother's fault. Elopement may follow, the girl always pretending to the last that she is seized against her will. Her marriageable age makes no difference, she is of the family and still under her elders' will—her parents' more particularly. If the elopement is interrupted before marriage is legally consummated, the weeping girl may turn upon her suitor, for sake of obedience, and in court turn the adventure into an abduction.

Then the law is hard upon the young man, many years of prison are his lot. Let us therefore dwell on the marriages that are not frustrated or postponed, and the elopements that succeed and end in happy forgiveness and reunion all round. In some way, in all classes, the groom bestows a gift for the bride, among the peasants a gift of labor. And the couple join the bride's family, the groom's having only secondary claims. In the Malayan conquest of the Philippines of which so little is known, how could it have been otherwise. Families, that were clans, strove against one another and united only against a common foe. There had to be a gift, preferably service, in proof of fidelity in the young suitor-warrior. Nor could families let daughters traipse away to strange families and found new households there.

The clans could not be weakened, so it was better that cousins marry. Afterward, when Christianity resettled the primitive communities under the bells of the mission

churches, every farmstead in hearing of early curfew, the parishes themselves could not be weakened by romantic migrations. Thus Filipinos became a most gregarious people and the tenure of land became, as it remains, an acute problem with them while vast areas of the wilderness remain fallow to this day. Only Ilokanos and Cebuano have become great migrating folk, but it is a sheer crowding out because families holdings have become too small to be longer divided.

When the missionaries found animism here, they could not altogether eradicate it. Their own belief did not altogether exclude its mysteries, shrines of particular efficacy for this or that rose everywhere in the Islands. Not old affections, but new ones similar to the old. That would serve, and that was the introduction of Christianity into the Philippines. It was a simple faith. However, it was effective. Sta. Lucia, who protects Manila, in clouds over Manila bay inspired a successful defense of the city and the Islands from an overwhelming attack by the Dutch. There can be no doubt of it, the books record it; and it turned the tide of battle.

Dominicans dominated in the Christianization of the Chinese, confined to pales. San Nicolas and Our Lady of the Rosary, Sta. Rosario, became patrons of the Chinese; and even at Gualupe, the Augustinian shrine and monastery at San Pedro Macati near Fort Wm. McKinley, Chinese from Manila flocked to celebrate San Nicolas day with three days of feasting and revelry. Some of the pious chroniclers complain of the gambling that prevailed throughout the fiesta, but every man is holy according to his light.

Christianity is changing in the Philippines, as are all popular institutions. The older faith was largely sustained by legends, one of which we believe. Do you too?

It happened in this legend of our personal credence that a man led a notoriously immoral life, only remembering each day to touch the image of Our Lady of the Rosary that hung round his neck, better destined for the rope, an image his mother had given him. (Note with what simplicity the adoration of the Mother and Child is here suggested to a sinful city). Daily the man, grossly healthy, indulged the cardinal sins without limit; nothing whatever was beyond him, after one *Hail Mary* on rising of a morning, and his carousels lasted beyond midnight, contemptuous of curfew and the closing of the gates.

At last the man was caught in storm at sea, toward the mouth of the bay, but swimming with the strength of a bull he escaped the wreck of his ship and managed to get ashore at Mariveles. But he was more dead than alive; the people who crowded about knew nothing of how to slosh the sea out of him, he soon expired. As he died, his hand was on the image and his prayer on his lips. Like the thief, his prototype indeed, that night he would be with his Lord in paradise.

It was soon noticed at the chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary in the Dominican monastery church in Manila that the robes of the image were grimed and soiled ap-

(Please turn to page 68)



# Spirit of One Woman

● *White Cross School for Children*

The Salvador Aranetas have fulfilled one of the primary obligations of the rich. They have adorned Manila with a costly and beautiful home on the crest of the San Juan hills. In this the Aranetas are of course not alone, but in beginning to talk about them their home and its hospitality are more than worth mentioning. In homes such as the Araneta, Manila begins to find use for artists, who now despair in the Philippines for want of patrons. If artists could but be patronized, music herself would trip along more gayly and prosperously. In time the stage too might do a season, however short. All things esthetic are intimately related. Now—

*Great Fletcher never treads in  
buskins here,  
Nor greater Johnson dares in  
socks appear.*

Alas, since the advent of the movies and the remarkable progress of these popular shadow shows in sound and even faithful color, not even a Daniel Frawley comes to town to play stock during a few weeks and give us reminiscences of recent favorite plays in London and New York. When Frawley did barnstorm Manila regularly, up to twenty years ago, Manila really had a stage, however humble and infrequently occupied. When Manila has a stage again, it will be the people's and its melodrama racy with their vernacular.

But the subject in hand is the Salvador Aranetas. Salvador is a partner with one of his brothers (there seem to be seven brothers and four sisters living) and Salvador Zaragoza in the law business of the Aranetas' father, the late Gregorio Araneta. How many other business connections Salvador Araneta has is beyond us, many at least. But Victoria Lopez de Araneta, the other side of the family, is stepping out for herself. Thirty years ago Salvador Araneta's type, the capable cosmopolitan, was not rare in the Philippines—his father's generation produced it, with the courage to take to the trenches for its rights. But Mrs. Araneta's type could not then be found. It did not exist.

Whatever else the Philippine schools for women taught thirty

years ago, having a personality and burnishing its brilliance was not included. All Philippine women were shrinking violets; worse, the matrons practiced a sort of living stuttee; they did not quite immolate themselves on the funeral pyres of their spouses, but while these spouses lived as the lords of creation, these matrons put up their hair for the last time for their weddings, and thereafter sought their kitchens and complete social obscurity. The Philippines as a consequence were, aside from the women's forte as chatelaines, females sporting the household keys, a man's world entire.



MRS. SALVADOR ARANETA

Nowadays the schools in the Islands for girls have changed. Out of them, in the instance of herself, out of Assumption College, come, in the piquant bravura of our times, daughters of Maria Clara with personalities neither suppressed nor readily suppressible.

Manila's modern matrons are not stodgy chatelaines, nay, not even wall flowers. They are vivacity itself, and their young husbands are rightly proud of them. (Instance Miss Delgado, hardly more than a child herself, she has recently returned to town from taking the younger Delgado children round the world).

Yet it must always be kept in mind, as to Mrs. Araneta, that she is a

Lopez of the Bisayas. Probably no effort of will could get around that dynamic heritage. Born of that family, boys and girls are born to individual achievement. The Lopez energy is as tideful as the sea, rests but to surge again. It was hardly startling, therefore, for Mrs. Araneta to take her beautiful new home and begin doing good with it. She began by keeping school for children of the neighborhood not otherwise provided with schooling. At once it was a first rate primary school. Parents are no end grateful, and so the school must go on—as it does, regularly and delightfully even for the teacher.

Naturally, this school is free. Classes can be supplemented with chapel exercises, because there in the home itself is a private chapel classic in detail.

But Mrs. Araneta wants to go farther in helping children whose parents can not do for them properly. She has begun by getting Mrs. Carl Hess, Jr., Mrs. Jose McMicking, Jr., and others to assist in the organization of the White Cross. These women furrow their brows over plans to make the White Cross a permanent fixture in Manila's benevolences. If they can do half what they seem determined to do, should they request a portion of the Sweepstakes they should have it.

The plan is to provide on an ample site in Mandaluyong for possibly three hundred small children who ought to live apart from their parents because these parents have tuberculosis. Crowned with success, hope is that this White Cross Home at Manila's doorway will be duplicated at many other places in the Islands. The first purpose will be the children's health, the second their upbringing as useful and resourceful young men and women. *Dead End* is the fate to be got around. There are *Dead Ends* in Manila, then why not effort at their obliteration? The White Cross with Mrs. Araneta's driving force behind it is determined to try, which greatly lightens all misgivings that the plan will materialize.



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and more, however, could be covered into the 1938 budget on the basis of Marabut's expectations. The windfall taxes from the United States, \$110,000,000 at least by October's end, could be heavily drawn upon for the dearest objectives of the presidential heart.

High among these objectives ranked bold adventures in public works, such large and numerous projects as no previous Philippine executive ever conceived. And here was their creator, with money in hand to carry them out. Right at home, too, Malacañan was acquiring its riverside gardens. October's harvest moon was beautiful as it shimmered over the bordering trellises.

Now the Philippines were getting somewhere. Money is power. The power of the abundant public money preened the presidential soul. Independence might indeed be got from the United States on December 30, 1938, to honor Rizal, or of the Independence of the United States in 1939, to honor democracy. It had been asked,

the MacMurray committee was drafting a report, the boon might come despite all opposing circumstances. In such an effulgent season, even this challenge could be accepted; yes, and even sought. Too long the presidential shoulders had borne the burden of delay, the censure of envy, the whispered insinuations and overt assertions of rivals for the people's homage.



This burden would now be doffed. It was now but a matter

of reporting to the legislature the request of last March at Washington: this was what was asked, because it was believed it should be had, and gentlemen, take it or leave it. What a feat this! Oh, in bonny October the presidential genius could gambol in the field of politics as lambs in clover. What could the Popular Front charge now, or any man or party of men? The president stood ready, he had not budged an inch from the ground he had taken at Washington. A mandate, a mandate! Let the legislature voice a mandate! Either a resolution for 1946, or acquiescence in 1938 or 1939 by default.

Silence would be consent, action would leave the executive without further responsibility. Who now would be stumbling blocks? Already the town and provincial elections had been called, for December 14, and already the president had divested himself of party headship. Under the resurgent banner of *Social Justice* he had become the chief executive of all the people, independent of parties, and the custodian of their common woes. He could crack the whip over every candidate, either they would fall in line with social justice or there would be a brand new party and its name would be *Social Justice*.

He had powers, great mandatory constitutional powers. His treasury was overflowing. The weather was holding good. In the United States he was getting a great press. Though endowed with chance, how benevolent was fate after all. There are tides in the affairs of men that sagacity takes at the flood.

During all October President Quezon's mood was one of exuberance. Thinking aloud in his weekly press conferences, he speculated on a thousand possibilities. He would take the conversation off the record and go on for hours; and in general he talked to the point, a

## GOOD WEATHER AND GOOD TIMES

*A summarization of the new Quezon*

October was delightful Indian summer. It invited reverie. It welcomed rumination. There was physical satisfaction, even, a sheer sense of well-being, in the abundant sunlight, sometimes glowing through the rain. Well sheltered in Manila, you felt how well the crops must be coming on in the provinces. If the rain should be enough, not too much, the golden sunny days and cool nights would be just the stimulant young rice and sugar cane respond to best. Business too had been good all year, and tax collections correspondingly high. The public coffers were running over with revenue far above budget estimates.

Before October closed, President Quezon was to learn from Budget Commissioner Serafin Marabut that 1937 collections might exceed the budget forecasts by \$30,000,000. At least there would be a reassuring treasury surplus. What less, in such fine weather? Commissioner Marabut himself was to learn that he was recommended to the legislature for full cabinet rank.

Though the 1938 budget was up \$10,000,000 over 1937's, Marabut estimated that collections within the Islands would more than set off the difference. Buying, buying, buying, and training 10,000 men instead of 20,000, the Philippine army had a whopping deficit. This



fact that emphasizes his press conferences as far and away superior, from the news viewpoint and that of ingratiating hospitality, to any that Malacañan formerly knew. The conferences are crowded, no one even from the morning papers misses these scintillating hours. The presidential monologues, often opened by the lightest inquiry, are the acme of drama. They titillate all the foreign-news correspondents, as well as the reporters, because their confidences are momentarily broken with blunt releases.

"Here! You can use this, by G.—! I don't care who knows it! I want the whole world to know it! Because I mean it!"

That is a typical Quezon release, starting every pencil in the room to scratching furiously, and all the correspondents to their message blanks. But what has gone before and what will immediately follow may not be used and serves only as reliable background.

As October's harvest moon waned, and drought affected northern Nueva Ecija where the marginal lands may be short of a good rice crop, the lighter presidential reflections and all but casual ruminations turned more philosophical. A season was passing, a mood was maturing even as the ears of rice and the sap of tall cane. The president was least happy in his discussions of higher education, to which a paper is given in this issue of the *Journal*. Someone said afterward he thought President Quezon would have done better if his vocabulary had been adequate to what he wished to say. This correspondent denies that President Quezon lacks words in English for any use whatever; the man's phrase-coining is remarkable, whenever he is certain of his ground; no man can proffer him words more pat than his own; he fumbled higher education simply because every man must fumble that subject, that admits least of all of dogmatization. The question is moot, can be nothing less. That is why, and not for want of words to hand, President Quezon groped about with it.

Because President Quezon in putting discussion on the record puts it on squarely and gives reporters all but *carte blanche* to quote him directly, news sometimes gives as ripe convictions what are hardly more than reflections. The president is taken as having arrived at decisions while yet on his way through preliminary paths approaching these decisions. His feeling is often reported as conviction. The result is a semblance of more ambition in his program than is really there. What he sometimes idealizes as desirable is put down as imminent in his policy, when in fact it is to be effected later and is a detail in a broader scope of executive policy.

A consequence is an adumbration of policy, news runs considerably ahead of the day's actual work.

But discount as you will, he is altogether a new President Quezon who so recently returned to the Islands and found such inspiration in October's gracious weather. His long trip abroad during six months seems to have been the most arresting he ever made. The man, in our opinion, ripened by a close and analytical scrutiny during twenty years, has somehow been reborn. We have checked carefully with other observers, hard-boiled skeptics too, and they confirm us. Social justice is no pose, the man means it all, to the innermost fiber of his being.

He is not peripatetic, but poised. And he is practical, even to the point of breaking with his class.—he has but to point to them to bring them down in defeat.

Never to be forgotten is the intangible power of the man's magnetism, and his very tangible constitutional

powers. It will therefore come to pass that he reign in the Philippines as long as he lives, and that the Islands' destiny is shaped by his pragmatic hand. So it is hardly necessary to cite his stand on sumptuary laws and the judges, or on national defense, or on wider networks of highways, or on abolition of the *cedula* tax which is a poll tax, or on Mindanao and the Moham-medans vs. Christians, or on the justices of the peace and their civic responsibility.

President Quezon has summed it all up himself, in half a dozen words. "Before I leave Malacañan, there will be no *tuo* and no *sucup* in the Philippines. I am going to liberate these fellows." And he concludes, "I can do it, I know how to do it." That's Vitamin D in capitals, that's Philippine sunlight at high noon.

—W. R.

## Just Little Things

(Continued from page 5)

In the Philippines, when Luzon supports forty million inhabitants, the soil is so fertile and responsive that getting the means of living will be easier for those forty million than it now is for fewer than seven million; but it will be more challenging.

● President Quezon of the Philippines Commonwealth is one of the most experienced of statesmen, time shows. Powerful since 1907, since 1916 his word in public affairs has been final. That is twenty-one years. Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt in the White House parallel the period, and at No. 10 Downing Street, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Baldwin (three times), MacDonald, and Neville Chamberlain. Often the most obvious facts in the Philippines are not appreciated, it would lend dignity to everyone's position here if they were.



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## Three Musketeers with Springfields

● *H. L. Heath, Percy Hill, Thomas Leonard*

When space is occasionally given in the *Journal* to biographical notes on oldtime Americans of the Philippine community who in nearly every case were veterans of the campaigns to found American sovereignty here, the impression is not justifiable that the community is playing out. It is only that as these men respond to the bugle blown at the order of the High Commander of the Universe, we like to give honor where honor is due and pay a word of affection and respect to the memory of their Philippine careers. As for the community, it goes on into younger generations and more than renews itself, but will not be inclined to pass by too lightly, tributes now and then to some of its founders. There are in mind Captain Herbert Lee Heath, Captain Thomas Leonard, and Lieutenant Percy A. Hill, P. C., whose deaths are recent. To two of them, Captain Heath and Percy Hill, the *Journal* stands much indebted.

They are styled musketeers with Springfields. It ought to be brought out, perhaps, that modern arms were not to be had for the army America raised for the work of 1898. A favored special regiment such as Roosevelt's *Rough Riders* got some, but Springfields and Krag-Jorgensens served for the rest—who in battle and on the skirmish line confronted Mausers and smokeless powder. War was more hazardous then than now.

Captain Herbert Lee Heath began his Philippine career with his regiment, the 2nd Oregon U. S. Volunteer Infantry, in 1898. After muster-out at the Presidio at San Francisco, he came back to the Islands to engage in business and ranching. In 1933, when we published an extended note on his character and his place, always

of the highest, in this community, he gave up his Manila business connections, kept his ranch in Masbate, now a part of his heirs' estate, and established his permanent residence in Palo Alto. More recently he bought a beautiful country place at Mc-



CAPT. H. L. HEATH

Minnville, Oregon, and built a house on it according to his own tastes in plans he drew himself.

He died at McMinville June 27, almost seventy-two years old but hail of health

until six weeks before the end, when an indisposition culminated in an ulcerated tooth whose removal was followed by a fatal septicemia. Death occurred in hospital. His son, Herbert, had reached McMinville and was with him, as was Mrs. Frances Heath, his second wife whose friends in Manila are so many. Captain Heath's daughter is Mrs. Hazel Marden, whose home is in Denver. A granddaughter with great grand-children lives in Manila, the husband an official of the International Harvester Company here.

Captain Heath led in the founding of the Chamber of Commerce and was its earliest president. For himself he subscribed one active membership, for his business interests two. The urge behind the movement was the possibility of getting President Harding to extend the coastwise laws of the United States to the Islands, an action Congress had just authorized the President to undertake at his discretion. But when organization had been effected, and Heath saw realized a wish of his for the unity of the community, opinion on the point divided; and much as he was devoted to the hope of a merchant marine fully restored on the Pacific against the day when he believed war would send the navy to severe duty out this way, he abandoned that hope for the sake of membership harmony.

Captain Heath was the embodiment of the American spirit of 1898, when the doors of trade in China were being reopened—a process of state greatly intensified and brought to fruition after John Hay became President Roosevelt's secretary of state. Heath was a pioneer, with a rugged and ineluctable pioneer's view of visible facts. In his philosophy, a people's

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mere occupancy of territory gave them no inprescriptible title to that territory: this depended on their active employment of its resources, their march in step with the world as it went along, and the manner of their life as well as their skill and ability in public government. So feeling, he was an intransigent Philippine retentionist. He felt that in modern times the Philippine people could not of themselves hold the Philippines, and that in 1898-1899 they had in fact lost them to the United States; and he had no apologies to make for America in her role as an instrument of fate, nor for his belief that what America procured by conquest she should hold.

Born of pioneer parents at Mount Clemens, Michigan, in 1865, he had seen that Indian country become Anglo-Saxon country; and an early immigrant from Michigan to Oregon, and settler at McMinnville where he founded and edited the local newspaper and busied himself in odd hours with the National Guard that became the famous 2nd Oregon, and with lodge matters. He had seen the Anglosaxon acquire that old-time Indian country—he had helped notably in the acquisition, and in the Philippines had repeated the experience against another people and in another clime even more resourceful.

This uncompromising character in the man made him individual, outstanding, while his acumen, energy, and thrifty business ability employed in the buying and exporting of Manila hemp (most of his time in the Islands was with the Tubbs Cordage Company as their manager) assured him personal success. Because he was frank, and above all things fair, his determined view that America should both keep and govern the Philippines was never offensive to Filipinos. They knew where he stood, exactly what reactions from him to expect; and often, in their heart of hearts, they were on his side. He paid the past no attention, but kept a youthful viewpoint by believing in today, looking forward to tomorrow. He raised the flag at Guam, but never revisited the place; and in Manila he raised the flag over Fort Santiago, lowering the Red and Gold under sharp protest from a red-haired daughter of a Spanish colonel, but he never revisited Fort Santiago, though at the Army & Navy Club where he prized his membership he enjoyed the friendship of all the commanding officers from the beginning. Nor did he associate himself with veterans' organizations: the day at hand and the days ahead were his concern.

His Anglo Saxonism would have made him brother to the secretaries at Downing Street. It was utterly uncompromising. Opening his Masbate ranch, a former comrade was associated with him, employed by him. One Sunday after breakfast Captain Heath and this man started out for the warehouse where machinery was being placed. Captain Heath went to work, his

friend took the path over the hill to where the village folk lived. Heath demanded to know where he was going. Oh, just over the hill, thought he'd loaf awhile . . . Sunday and everything. Heath told him, by the Deity, if he went over that hill he could just keep on going—he never needed to come back, and by the Deity again, he couldn't come back!

That day, Heath tinkered the machinery alone; later, he secured other help. He used to boast Masbate, would say it alone excelled some of the small yet rich countries of Europe, needing only population and development. Once when he needed engine bearings, he grubbed the copper out of his own mountains, smelted it and made the castings in molds of his own devising; and when he clamped the bearings into place, they fitted perfectly. This he did less in vindication of the rough ability of the pioneer, and his own prowess with crucibles and calipers, than to demonstrate the commercial worth of Masbate copper. However, he mined very little. Though ores were a hobby of his, ranching and business were sufficient to keep him interested and occupied, sun up to sun down.

Boating he liked, and during his thirty-five years in the Islands he built a number of boats and bought one or two besides. When he built, it was to his own plans.

His early newspaper work remained a pride of his always. The pussance of the paper he founded at McMinnville must have been one of the lures that made him go back there to live. He founded this magazine, too, planning the format, etc., and contributed to its first number *The American Community*, embracing the entire period beginning with the founding at Manila of the branches of the great New England houses that ran the China clippers

in the tea trade, Manila providing fiber, copra, sugar, and cigars.

It was a mark of individualism in Captain Heath that he chewed cigars rather than smoked them; he also concentrated, and had intensive ability at it, on a chew of plug—a habit reminiscent of the type fonts at McMinnville that had helped him master English in its more abstruse branches, etymology and perfect spelling. Nothing in his daily newspaper escaped his attention, not even the weather report. This calls to mind that he never took employment with the civil government of the Islands, a fact exceptional indeed among oldtimers; but friends always reminded him, if he spoke of this, that he had been range-keeper at Masbate, and so he had been. Whatever the American effort in the Islands needed done, by him, he was willing to do.

But he did it without pay, because of some intransigent principle to which he held himself. The principal gain was his own self-satisfaction. At one time, paying the regular rates for room and board all the while, he managed the Manila Hotel. It was before the jazz era set in, and evening patronage was nil, but his management of the hotel was successful.

Such a man, tall, broad, weighing well over two hundred pounds, blond, virile, incisive of thought and judgment, and alert and quick of movement, was your oldtime friend and neighbor, Captain Heath of whom it is better to say no more, since a book itself would not tell half enough about a man of such arresting character and ability. It is not true that the Philippines gave these men anything, the debt stands the other way about. They would have been the cream of any community they

(Please turn to page 67)

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Though the Philippines produce the rattan, manufacture of rattan furniture began tardily in Manila because a commerce in it was early established on the China coast and for a long time the public tolerated the inferior furniture it could pick up there, a product greatly inferior in every way to the standard rattan furniture now made in the Philippines. With the advent of this durable rattan furniture, it has been found that a world-wide demand for it exists among buyers for whom mere price is not a primary consideration. Quality of design, material, and workmanship is what is wanted. The result, during a very short period of effort, demonstrates that Manila is the logical center for such an industry.

From rattans of every type that seek a market in Manila, the manufacturer can select the choicest for his stock of material. The Filipino, too, as a skilled craftsman with rattan, can not be surpassed. The result, in the factory with the necessary facilities, is a type of rattan furniture altogether new; its very appearance is assurance of its durability. There is no doubt that changing vogues can readily be followed in Manila factories, and that the lead already obtained can be kept indefinitely unless artificial barriers destroy it.

Philippine exports of rattan furniture may run to the value of ₱200,000 this year. Next year they should reach ₱500,000 or more. The basic drawback to volume of sales is the want of volume production; while a factory must or course maintain sales outlets in such a market as that in the United States, there has been, up to now, no keeping up with, the orders pouring in from these agencies. A large San Francisco emporium handling Manila rattan furniture finds it impossible to keep samples on the floor: shipments are sold ahead of their arrival, and delivery to purchasers is immediate.

One well known mail-order house issuing fourteen million catalogues, features rattan furniture in its cur-

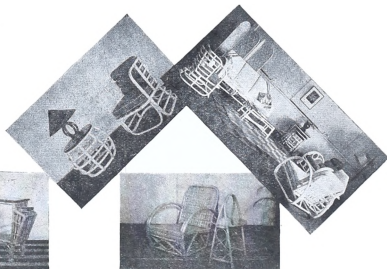
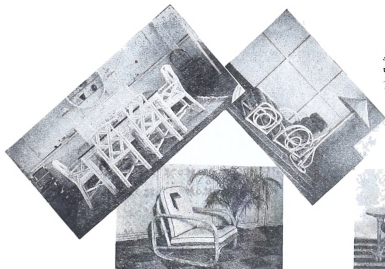
rent catalogue. Whether it can fill the orders this announcement will evoke, the mere publication of the announcement will greatly augment demand throughout the United States. One result is a visit to Manila of a representative of a rival mail-order house, hoping to effect manufacturing arrangements that will meet requirements of their customers for this furniture.

At the Chicago Furniture Mart last September, one manufacturer exhibited, from Singapore. It is said that in a single day he booked orders to keep him running throughout this year. It was also expertly reported from the Mart that the American demand for rattan furniture is not below \$25,000,000 a year. It should be noted that this is potential demand, and that the problem is to get the furniture made in quantities large enough to meet jobbers' and merchants' daily requirements.

The problem of placing factories on the quantity production basis that public demand requires is yet to be solved, although production steadily increases; and when it finally is solved, since labor is more than 50% of the manufacturing cost, this new industry will be a very vital factor in the Manila labor market. Also, it will give rise to more constant employment in the provinces yielding the rattan, and will add no little to the regular demand for selected Philippine hardwood lumber.

It may here be stated that 80% of shipments are to the United States; orders from other points, well distributed throughout the world, sum but 20% of the total. As the industry is just well started, nothing is more important than to maintain a satisfactory basis for it in the permanent commercial arrangements between the Philippines and the United States. It is here, in Manila, that volume of production is practical of achievement—a factor that it is not believed extends to the United States, where higher wages and shorter supplies of

(Please turn to page 69)





## President Quezon...

(Continued from page 7)

always remain so, the man who fattens a Malay does a great race an ill turn.

This young Filipino's diet is startlingly lean, probably during infancy and early childhood it was not by any means what he should have had at all. But on this diet, defective as it may be, a diet that might be emended but should never be forsaken, he has made himself, for his weight and size, as strong a man as lives. The girl who comes up to college with this young man is much like him, abstemious and ambitious. Both dissemble their powers, a prompting of Malayan pride as well as Malayan manners. Both can therefore be bulldozed, up to a point, but neither should be. Both are virile. Large families, when they marry, hold no terrors for them. They face life classically. So it should be faced.

There are many attributes of culture that the university professor can not teach these young folk. His proper forte is not to destroy or disperse the native virtues they bring with them from their homes, whether these homes be the abode of wealth or poverty.

The young man can shoulder a picul of copra weighing a third more than he, and stow it forty feet up in a warehouse or carry it to the hold of a ship over a swaying bamboo trestle. He and a companion can do the same with a bale of Manila hemp weighing 240 pounds; more than their weights combined. They can do such work every day, dawn to sunset, on a diet of boiled rice, fish and salt, with a banana or two, or perhaps with some boiled greens in lieu of fish. This is the young candidate who presents himself at the state university for the arts and sciences. See him! Look him and the girl with him over, not stopping at their classroom

credentials. They, the boy and girl themselves, are your particular problem. Their credentials are identical with millions of such papers throughout the world, but their own like you will find nowhere else but here.

They are both of the Malay race, yet both have an admixture of Chinese blood and some other exotic blood too. Pent within them is a daring as yet never fully tried, and up to the present given small chance. They are your Philippine freshmen anxious to enroll in college.

Found their Alma Mater in the Liberal Arts in some mountains nearby Manila, within a center of three or four miles from the sea. Make the campus huge, there is free public domain for it, bordered with their separate dormitories yet providing a great many activities, including classroom work, in common. Give them outdoor freedom, under supervision, indoor discipline of their own devising. Make the gymnasium huge, for all sorts of purposes including dancing and roller-skating: you have arms and legs to tutor, as well as minds. This school would offer everything not excluded by a warm climate all year round. Stars in its sports would make up World Olympic teams. Complexes and inhibitions would slough from its undergraduates altogether, since in other lands they would not encounter their superiors. Riddance of these deficiency emotions that provoke individual and national irascibility is a smart responsibility of secondary education.

These students would hike, ride, and, besides pursuing all manner of gymnasium and campus sports, patronize the sea the year round. As much military training could be introduced as authority required, for here would be a place for it. The school could not be very old before its teams scored honorably in the Olympics. Its year-around advantages could not but tell decisively. The

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Philippines could soon aspire to be host for the World Olympics, if snow and ice were not needed. At the school, of course, would rise a city. For this the land should not be sold, and all building should be to the school's architectural and structural requirements.

Bear in mind that highlands are a natural habitat of Filipinos. Antiquities of their ancient communities are found there, and it must have been brook mosquitoes transmitting malaria that drove them to the lowlands where the Spanish missionaries encountered them. That they still find the highlands home is attested by their capture of Baguio, a city their patronage and home-buying instinct have largely made. The true environment of a great Philippine college devoted to the Liberal Arts is some dulcet *cul-de-sac* in the mountains, near the sea. The professional schools are properly in Manila, as already argued. The earliest Philippine schools could not advantage themselves of a rustic environment inviting communion with nature and absorption in her mysteries. They sought the protection of the walled city. They were agencies of pacification, and in earliest times the boys in their dormitories were hostages more than they were students.

Of such traditions come the schools in town that ought to be in the country. This situation gives a special opportunity for the state, for the school here roughly outlined. The school should be within an hour or two from town by carry-all. It would take from town all students at the state university not lining up for the professions, and make its groves distinguished for the classics. President Quezon's desire to do things his own way is very much approved. Such pioneering confidence is encouraging. The school here suggested could be a part of it, the practical answer to the presidential demands—which in sum go beyond the point of complete realization.

Cultural ends can not be reached in town, that in the country are attainable. This speaks of course entirely by the book. Sociology is in town and only smatteringly in the country, but sociology is a pillar in the professions and superfluous to the gamut of the arts. Effort to grasp the cultural fundamentals goes largely to waste in Manila because the ambient is effusively tintured with the exotic. But in the country, how different things could be: a Filipino student under a Philippine tree with his Horace, and anon with his easel and brushes, sketching a Philippine landscape—all about him all the time, nothing but his own country, his own people. Young men and women who pursue the pure arts should bask in these natural advantages, it is almost a birthright. But they should not do so to escape evil, since they are not ascetics and would merit no education by the state if they were, but solely for the material benefit of an eductive environment.

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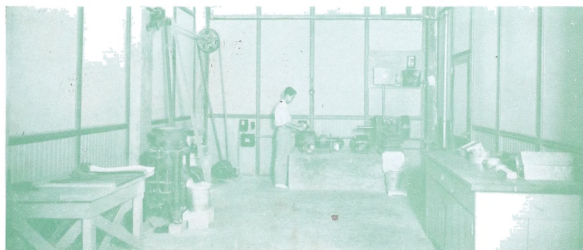
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# MINING REVIEW



AMERICAN CHAMBER

OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



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COMPREHENSIVE PHILIPPINE  
MINING NEWS UP TO DATE

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*Christmas Greetings*

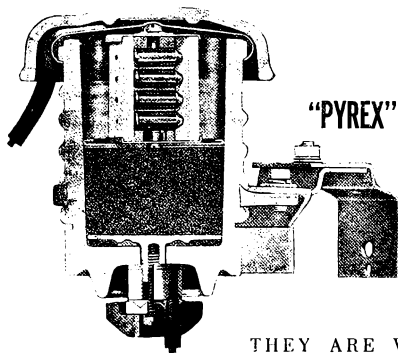


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Building Entrance, on Aviles

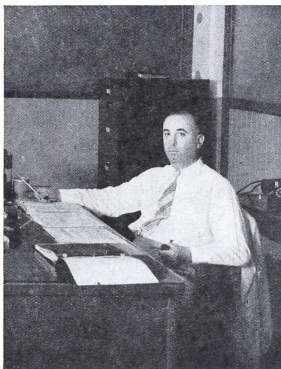
A newcomer in the field of mining activities in the Philippines is the Southwestern Engineering Company of P. I., Inc., but the mother Company of this local organization, the Southwestern Engineering Company at Los Angeles, California, is by no means new to the mining industry throughout the world. The Southwestern of Los Angeles has been active in serving mining enterprises the world over for the past twenty-one years, and has rendered valuable service to some of the largest of mining organizations. Southwestern's metallurgical and manufacturing departments at Los Angeles have contributed their services to such Companies as Beattie Gold Mines, Ltd., Quebec, Canada; Phelps Dodge Corporation, Arizona; American Smelting and Refining Company, U. S. A. and Mexico; Bethlehem Steel Corporation (Copper, Pyrite), Pennsylvania; The Karabash Combine (Copper, Zinc, Pyrite), U. S. S. R.; Nevada Consolidated; Roan Antelope, N. Rhodesia; St. Joseph Lead Company; and other prominent mining concerns.

Among the scores of ore milling plants engineered and constructed by Southwestern Engineering Company are such mills as that at the Black Hawk Consolidated Mining Company, New Mexico, a selective flotation plant job; Cia. Minera Agua Fria, Honduras, a combination cyanide-flotation plant; Santa Catalina Island Company's selective flotation plant, California; the flotation-cyanide plant, at Weopah Nevada Mining Company, Nevada; Christmas Copper Company's 400-ton flotation mill, Arizona; a 500-ton graphite ore mill at Burnet, Texas; and many other mills treating precious and base metal ores, and non-metalliferous minerals.

Since the year, 1916 the mother Company of the local Southwestern Engineering Company has, in its ore testing laboratory, tested ore samples from more than 2600 mines and mining properties for the purpose of determining the best suited treatment process to recommend to its clients. It has also contributed materially to the development of the Flotation Machine. During the past twenty-one years the Company, and individual members of its engineering staff, have assisted in pioneering work and made substantial contributions to the art of milling ores.

The Southwestern Engineering Company of P. I., Inc., was incorporated under the laws of the Philippines in the early part of this year (1937) and has been active in local mining circles since that time. They are at present constructing a 150-ton Lead-Zinc-Gold flotation plant for Mineral Resources, Inc., on Marinduque Island.

Their services to the Philippine mining industry includes laboratory ore testing; consulting metallurgical work at operating mills requiring same; ore milling plant design, either preliminary layouts or completely detailed drawings and specifications, as required; the supply of standard ore milling equipment; and the furnishing of completely erected ore milling plants on either fee basis, cost-plus basis, or at a turnkey contract price.



S. E. Stein, President and Gen. Mgr.

The Southwestern Engineering Company of P. I., Inc., have established their Head Office, Ore Testing Laboratory, Assay Office and Plant-Design Department in Manila at 506 Calle Aviles, San Miguel. Their staff consists of Metallurgical and Mechanical Engineers, Laboratory Technicians and Plant Construction Superintendents and Foremen, each member being thoroughly experienced for the performance of his duties.

Southwestern will in no way participate in the ownership of mining enterprises, nor will they undertake mine management or directing. Their purpose is to be of service, in the activities mentioned above, to independent mine owners and operators and to those Companies organized for the purpose of managing and directing mining enterprises.

The Southwestern Engineering Company's local staff boasts of many oldtimers in the mining field, whose long experience in their chosen work qualifies them to render the most efficient service to the Company they represent and to the Company's clients in the Philippines.

Mr. S. E. Stein, President and General Manager of this organization is a mining and metallurgical engineer. A graduate of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), class of 1913, he has devoted the past 24 years to the mining industry in the fields of mining, ore-milling, ore-testing and laboratory research, and has been variously identified with such Companies as Nevada Consolidated, Ray Consolidated, Utah Copper, Phelps Dodge, Allenby B. C., and has had headquarters under Southwestern Engineering Company at Los Angeles, New York City, Montreal and Toronto. In the latter Company (Southwestern) he started as Metallurgical Engineer and later became Manager of their mining department. He arrived in the Philippines during the latter part of 1936 to organize and establish the Southwestern Engineering Company of P. I., Inc. He holds a license as Mining Engineer in the Philippines.

Luther Kirtley, Metallurgical Engineer and Chief in charge of laboratories, is a graduate of the University of Chicago and the Columbia School of Mines. During more than 25 years in the business he has served in the employ of such Companies as the U. S. Smelting and Refining Company, Nevada Consolidated, Utah-Apex, Dorr Company, Replogle Steel and San Francisco Del Oro.

John Bendel, Chief Designer and Mechanical Engineer, has been designing mills and smelters for the past 25 years for mining Companies in both North and South America. Mr. Bendel is one of the widest known engineers in his especial field. He was one of the well known group (Bendel, Maag, Collins and Ruth) who staffed the designing departments of the firm Bradley, Bruff and Le Barthe in the early 1900's. For several years Mr. Bendel was in full charge of designing (including several complete large plants) for Cerro de Pasco both in Peru and New York City.

William J. Towne, Office Manager, arrived in Manila early this year (1937) and is experienced in general business purchasing, merchandising, and traffic management. He has also had considerable experience in trans-Pacific import and export trade and management.

(Please turn to page 28)

# The Stock Market

(Oct. 23rd to Nov. 13th, 1937.)



Producing mines continued to receive almost all of traders' attention. Batangas Minerals, Consolidated Mines and Atok Gold were actively traded, Batangas Minerals becoming so active that the Securities and Exchange Commission started another one of its periodic investigations into this stock. Volume of trading was pitifully small, brokers' commissions, figured on a basis of one per cent, amounting to about P50.00 per day or less for each brokerage house.

The first week of the period under review (October 16th to October 23rd) opened dull and irregular. The volume of sales held up fairly well, however, and even exceeded that of the previous week, on both Exchanges. The nervousness which has characterized the market for, lo, these many months was aggravated by the crash in Wall Street, and the possible action to be taken by the Nine-Power Conference, which opened this month in Brussels.

Batangas Minerals and Consolidated Mines were most actively traded in, and saved the week from being a total loss. Trading was so active in Batangas Minerals, particularly, that the week ended with total sales considerably greater than the previous week, but with price averages down 3.76 for producing mines, and 1.01 for non-producers.

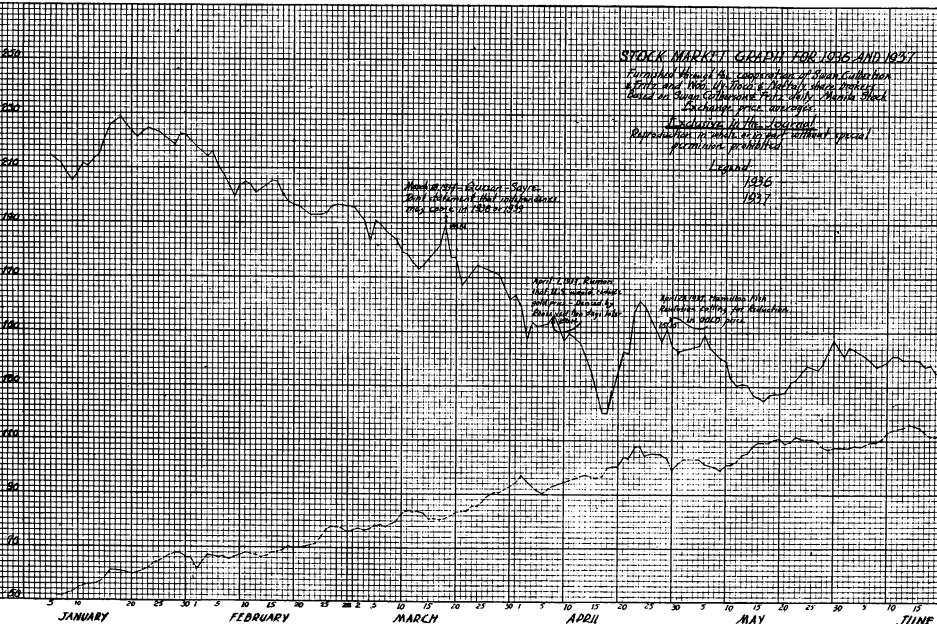
President Quezon's message at the opening of the National Assembly on the first day of the week reiterated his demand for early independence, as was expected. The speech had little effect on the market, however, as its tenor had been anticipated, and investors had already

sold off most of the stock they would unload for this cause. The speech did send many stocks, especially Marsman issues, down from fractions to seven points, however, and the market recovered only a little ground all the rest of the week. As San Mauricio led the rise a few weeks ago, so it led the decline.

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced its intention to probe the cause of the extremely rapid rise in Batangas Minerals from P0.125 at the beginning of the week to a high of P0.16. This announcement caused Batangas to fall back to P0.10, and close at P0.135 at the end of the week.

Talk of a "pool" in Batangas was hotly denied by some brokers. One of them told the JOURNAL that his firm was holding a comparatively large block of Batangas, under orders from a client not to let it go at a sacrifice. This is far from a pool in the stock, however, it was pointed out.

During the week from October 23rd to October 30th. Batangas again occupied the spotlight, and furnished most of the trading. There were days during the week





when the bigger portion of the trading sessions was devoted almost exclusively to this issue. Indeed, it would have been one of the most monotonous weeks on record if it had not been for the activity in Batangas Minerals.

As it was, total shares sold amounted to only about half of the week previous, on either Exchange, although closing averages at the end of the week were up about 3 points for producing issues. Non-producers finished the week down a little less than a point.

Interest in some producers revived during the last two days of the week. Atok was outstanding in this group, climbing three points to P0.215. This little flare of activity at the week's close was attributed to improvement of sentiment in New York and London, and favorable news from some of the local mines.

Many brokers expressed themselves mystified at the long drought in the local market, especially since many mines report the highest production figures in their history.

However, if they thought this week was dull, the next was even worse, and, in fact, trading volume for the week from October 31st to November 6th was almost the lowest for the entire year. Interest lapsed in Batangas Minerals, and was also lacking in Gold Shares and Gumaos Goldfields, which for a time were speculative favorites.

Interest has almost entirely shifted from non-producers to producing issues. Atok, Demonstration, I. X. L. (and the other Soriano mines) and United Paracale are claiming most of what little buyer attention there is.

Apparently local investors do not take much stock in recurrent talk that the price of gold will be increased. The fact that in New York gold shares generally went

up while the general list went down, and also the fact that in London gold hoarders sent the gold price above that paid in the United States indicates that some sort of currency inflation is being discounted in those two financial centers, although inflation talk is not seriously considered here so far.

The week ending November 13th established a record low in trading volume for the year. Producers' average prices fell off about three points, and non-producers' about two and 1/2 points. There was almost no buyer support, and, in fact, almost no opportunity to make any money, either on the long or the short side of the market.

Washington denied any inflation intentions, and this apparently caused some people to unload. Evidently nobody had bought any stock expecting a rise because of inflation, but some had held on to their stock they already had, in the hope of inflation increasing their equities.

## Woo Uy-Tioco & Naftaly

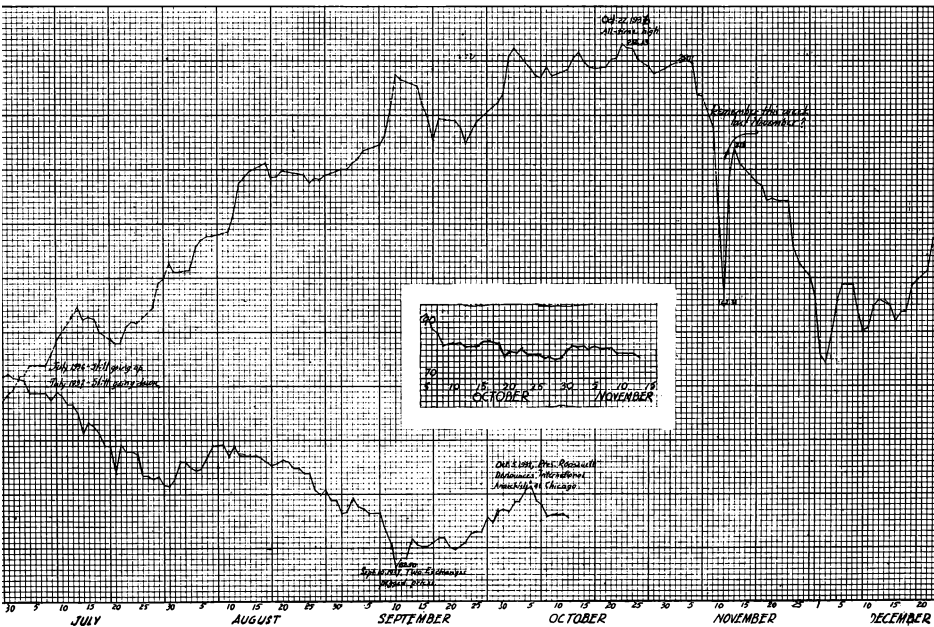
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# Manila Stock Exchange

## MINING SHARES SOLD

September 16th to September 30th, 1937

October 1st to October 15th, 1937

STOCKS	September 16th to September 30th, 1937					October 1st to October 15th, 1937					Total Sales				
	First Sale	High	Low	Last Sale	Closing Bid	Closing Asked	Total Sales	First Sale	High	Low		Last Sale	Closing Bid	Closing Asked	
Acejo Mining Co. ....	From	.09	.10	.08	.08	.09	110,000	.08	.08	.07 3/4	.07 3/4	.07 1/2	.08 1/4	80,000	
Agno Consolidated .....	"	.033	.033	.033	.033	...	40,000	.033	.033	.033	...	...	.036	20,000	
Agusan Gold Mines .....	"	...	...	...	...	.10	...	...	...	...	...	...	.10	...	
Amalgamated Minerals .....	"	.05	.05 1/4	.05	.05	.04 1/2	150,000	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	...	.042	20,000	
Ambassador .....	"	.033	.004	.002	.002	.003	2,850,000	.004	.004	.003	.003	.002	.003	2,800,000	
Angelo Mining Co. ....	"	.07 1/4	.09 1/2	.07	.07 1/2	.07 3/4	600,000	.08	.08	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.06 1/4	400,000	
Antamok Goldfields .....	"	.58	.61	.54	.55	.55	774,000	.55	.54	.52	.52	.53	.54	501,000	
Associated Mines .....	"	.004	.004	.004	.004	...	2,250,000	.004	.004	.004	...	...	.005	495,000	
Atok Gold Mining Co. ....	"	.18	.20	.17	.17 1/2	.18	560,000	.18 1/4	.21 1/4	.17	.20	.21 1/2	.22	860,000	
Bagulo Gold Mining Co. ....	"	.17	.18	.16	.16	.17	225,000	...	1.6 1/2	1.7 1/2	1.6 1/2	1.7 1/2	1.8	60,000	
Balatoe Mining Co. ....	"	...	...	...	7.40	...	...	7.50	7.50	7.50	...	7.50	7.80	17,000	
Batangas Minerals .....	"	.07 3/4	.13	.07 1/4	.13	.12 1/2	13	3,195,000	.14 1/2	.17	.11	.15 1/2	.15	5,690,000	
Batong Buhay .....	"	.011	.014	.011	.012	.011	.012	1,270,000	.012	.012	.011	.011	.01	1,315,000	
Benguet Consolidated .....	"	10.00	10.25	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	13,800	10.00	10.00	9.80	9.80	9.90	11,900	
Benguet Exploration .....	"	.06	.06	.06	...	.06 1/2	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	.06	...	
Big Wedge Mining Co. ....	"	.12	.14	1.1 1/2	1.2 1/2	1.2 1/2	13	40,000	1.2 1/2	1.3 1/2	.12	1.3 1/2	1.3 1/2	325,000	
Bued Mining Co. ....	"	.09 3/4	...	...	...	1.0 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0 1/2	...	
Century Gold .....	"	...	...	...	...	.002	...	...	...	...	...	...	.002	...	
Coco Grove, Inc. ....	"	.53	.57	.46	.52	.51	53	467,000	.52	.52	.48	.51	.50	51	248,000
Consolidated Mines .....	"	.016	.022	.016	.019	.018	.019	40,360,000	.019	.019	.017	.018	.018	.019	13,905,000
Crown Mines .....	"	.047	.05 1/4	.035	.035	.034	.038	380,000	.035	.035	.032	.032	.03	.034	100,000
Dayaka Mining .....	"	.06	.06	.038	.038	...	.95 1/4	380,000	.038	.038	.038	...	.038	.045	20,000
Demonstration Development, Inc. ....	"	.42 1/2	.45	.39	.39 1/2	...	.39 1/2	1,477,000	.40	.40	.37	.39	.38 1/2	.39 1/2	321,000
Dulangan Min. Int. ....	"	...	...	...	...	.20	.23	...	...	...	...	...	.20	.23	
Dulong Mining Co. ....	"	.03	.03	.027	.027	.027	.03	230,000	...	...	...	...	.02 1/2	.03	
East Mindanao .....	"	.11 1/2	.13	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.11	495,000	.11	.11	.10	.10	...	.10 1/2	
El Tesoro Mines, Inc. ....	"	.001	.001	.011	...	...	.002	50,000	...	...	...	...	.002	...	
Florannie .....	"	...	...	...	...	.08 1/4	.10	20,000	.08 3/4	.08 3/4	.08 3/4	...	.08 1/2	.10	
Gold Creek Mining Co. ....	"	.07 1/2	.09	.07 1/2	.08	.07 1/2	.09	60,000	.075	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	...	.07 1/2	.08	
Gold Shares, Inc. ....	"	.07	.07	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	...	.06 3/4	895,000	.05 1/2	.06	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.06	200,000	
Gumaos Goldfields, Inc. ....	"	.07 1/2	.09 1/2	.06 3/4	.08	.08	.08 1/4	1,110,000	.08 1/2	.08 1/2	.07	.08	.07 1/2	1,485,000	
Homestake Gold Mines .....	"	.003	.003	.003	...	.002	.003	1,900,000	.002	.002	.002	...	.002	.003	
Ipo Gold Mines, Inc. ....	"	.12	.14	.11 1/2	.11 1/2	.11	.12	435,000	.11 1/2	.12	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	...	.11	
Irogon Mining Co. ....	"	.43 1/2	.45 1/2	.38	.38 1/2	.39 1/2	.39	1,622,000	.38 1/2	.39	.36	.37	.36 1/2	.37 1/2	
I. X. L. Mining Co. ....	"	.56	.63	.55	.58	.57	.58	456,000	.58	.58	.53	.56	.56	.58	
Lapanto Cons. ....	"	.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.12 1/2	.13 1/2	.12	.13 1/2	45,000	.13	.13	.11	.11	.11 1/2	.13	
Mambulao Cons. ....	"	.14	.15	.14	.15	.14 1/2	.16 1/2	100,000	.15 1/2	.17 1/2	.15	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.17	
Mapaso Goldfields .....	"	.09	.10	.08 3/4	.09 1/2	.09 1/4	.10	605,000	.09 3/4	.09 3/4	.08 3/4	.09	.09	.09 1/4	
Marsman & Co., Inc. ....	"	45.00	47.00	40.00	45.00	45.00	39.00	180	39.00	39.00	39.00	35.00	42.00	200	
Masbate Co. ....	"	.13	.15 1/2	.13	.14 1/2	.14 1/2	.15	1,705,000	.15	.15	.13	.13 1/2	.13	.13 1/2	
Mindanao Hamamah .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	.004	...	...	...	...	...	.007	...	
Mine Factors .....	"	.007	.007	.007	.007	...	.007	400,000	...	...	...	...	.007	...	
Mine Operations .....	"	.12	.12	.12	...	.12	.12 1/2	10,000	.10	.10 1/2	.10	.10	.10	.10 1/2	
Mineral Enterprises .....	"	.03	.03	.026	.026	...	.04	60,000	...	...	...	...	.03	...	
Mineral Resources .....	"	.15 1/2	.19	.13	.15 1/2	.15	...	880,000	.15	.15 1/2	.14 1/2	.15	.14 1/2	.15 1/2	
Mother Lode .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	.04 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	.04 1/2	...	
Nielson & Co., Inc. ....	"	.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.11	.12	.11	.12 1/2	60,000	.11 1/2	.12	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.10 1/2	.11 1/2	
North Camarines .....	"	.24	.24	.23	.23	.23	.24	70,000	.23 1/2	.25	.23 1/2	.25	.26	.30	
Northern Mining .....	"	.045	.045	.045	...	.045	60,000	...	...	...	...	...	.04 1/2	...	
North Mindanao .....	"	.06	.06 1/2	.06	.06	...	.06 1/2	40,000	...	...	...	...	.06 1/2	...	
Palidano Suyoc .....	"	.09 1/4	.11	.08	.09	.09	.09 1/2	945,000	.09	.09	.07 1/2	.08 1/4	.08	.08 1/4	
Paracale-Daguit .....	"	.003	.003	.003	.003	...	.005	100,000	...	...	...	...	.003	...	
Paracale Gold .....	"	.08	.09 1/2	.07	.08	.08	.09	1,105,000	.08 1/4	.08 1/4	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07	.07 1/2	
Paracale Gumaos .....	"	.26 1/2	.26 1/2	.21	.23 1/2	.21 1/2	.24	140,000	.23	.23	.21	.21	.20 1/2	.22	
Paracale Mining .....	"	.009	.009	.007	.008	.007	.009	350,000	.008	.008	.008	.008	.007	.008	
Philippine Amalgamated .....	"	.12	.14 1/2	.11 1/2	.12 1/2	.11	.13 1/2	345,000	.11 1/2	.12	.11 1/2	.11	.11 1/2	.12	
Phil. Iron Mines .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	125.00	...	...	...	...	...	130.00	...	
Pilar Copper Mines .....	"	...	...	...	...	...	.05	...	...	...	...	...	.05	...	
Prudential Min. Co. ....	"	...	...	...	...	...	.04	...	.03	.03	.03	...	.03	20,000	
Rio Verde .....	"	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	...	.05 1/2	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	.05 1/2	...	
Salacot Mining Co. ....	"	.014	.014	.013	.013	...	.014	605,000	.013	.013	.013	.013	...	.013	
San Mauricio .....	"	.74	.83	.64	.67	.66	.67	1,718,000	.67	.67	.51	.58	.59	.60	
Sta. Cruz Mambulao .....	"	.002	.002	.002	...	.001	.003	150,000	.002	.002	.002	.002	.001	.002	
Sta. Rosa (New) .....	"	.028	.028	.02	.02	.02	.021	7,780,000	.021	.021	.019	.021	.02	.022	
Syndicate Investments .....	"	.005	.005	.005	...	.004	.005	100,000	.005	.005	.004	.005	.005	.006	
Surigao Oriental .....	"	.20 1/2	.24 1/2	.19	.20 1/2	...	.07 1/2	5,845,000	.20 1/2	.20 1/2	.18	.19 1/2	.19	.19 1/2	
Suyoc Consolidated .....	"	.07	.07	.07	.07	.06 1/4	.07	115,000	.06 1/4	.06 1/4	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	...	.06	
Tinago Consolidated .....	"	.09 1/2	.09 1/2	.08	.08	...	.09	45,000	.08	.08	.08	...	.09	10,000	
Twin Rivers Gold Co. ....	"	.20	.20	.20	...	.20	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	.20	...	
United Paracale .....	"	.56	.64	.53	.57	.57	.58	2,102,000	.58	.58	.50	.55	.54	.56	
Universal Explor. Co. ....	"	.08 3/4	.09	.06 1/2	...	.07 1/4	805,000	...	...	...	...	...	.06 1/2	...	
<b>TOTAL SALES</b> .....							<b>88,734,980</b>							<b>39,247,900</b>	

## INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE

CRYSTAL ARCADE BLDG.—MANILA, P. I.

## FORTNIGHTLY REPORT

Mines	Oct. 1st to Oct. 16th		Total Sales	From Nov. 1st to Nov. 15th, 1937				Total
	First Sale	Last Sale		Opening	High	Low	Closing	
Acoje	.09	.08	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Acop	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Agno Consolidated	.033	.033	20,000	.035	.....	.....	.035	45,000
Agusan	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Amalgamated Minerals	.045	.05	60,000	.036	.....	.....	.036	95,000
Ambassador	.003	.003	980,000	.0025	.003	.0025	.003	1,530,000
Antamok Goldfields	.57	.55	84,000	.52	.53	.51	.....	86,000
Associated Mines	.004	.004	415,000	.004	.....	.....	.004	50,000
Atok Gold	.18	.185	55,000	.215	.215	.195	.195	61,000
Baguio Gold	.....	.....	000	.175	.....	.....	.175	5,000
Balatoc Mining	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Batangas Minerals	.075	.125	4,230,000	.155	.17	.14	.145	1,120,000
Batong Buhay	.011	.012	3,520,000	.01	.....	.....	.01	170,000
Benguet Consolidated	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Benguet Exploration	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Big Wedge	.12	.125	480,000	.135	.135	.12	.12	170,000
Bonanza	.....	.....	000	.005	.....	.....	.005	40,000
Bued	.04	.04	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Coco Grove	.53	.52	69,000	.50	.51	.46	.46	40,000
Consolidated Mines	.015	.019	19,005,000	.018	.018	.015	.015	4,770,000
Cooperative Mines	.....	.....	000	.002	.....	.....	.002	19,000
Crown Mines	.045	.046	120,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Dayaka	.055	.055	15,000	.039	.04	.039	.039	30,000
Demonstration	.41	.39	646,000	.385	.405	.385	.395	269,000
Dulangan	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Dulong	.028	.026	30,000	.026	.....	.....	.026	35,000
Eastern Deep Sea	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
East Mindanao	.115	.11	140,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Equitable	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Filipinas	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Florannie	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Gold Creek	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Gold Shares	.04	.0525	775,000	.0575	.0675	.055	.055	540,000
Gumaua Goldfield	.0825	.08	220,000	.08	.09	.0675	.0675	1,205,000
Ipo Gold Mines	.....	.....	000	.105	.....	.....	.105	5,000
Ilog Mining	.42	.39	770,000	.37	.375	.355	.36	322,000
I X L	.62	.57	3,000	.55	.60	.55	.58	16,500
Lepanto Consolidated	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Luzon Consolidated	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Mambulao Paracale	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Mapasa Goldfield	.....	.....	000	.0925	.....	.....	.....	5,000
Marsman	.....	.....	000	38.00	.....	.....	38.00	18
Masbate	.13	.145	846,000	.135	.135	.125	.125	225,000
Mineral Enterprises	.026	.026	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Mineral Resources	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Minerals and Metals	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Mother Lode	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Nielson & Co.	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
North Mindanao	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Northern Mining	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Palidan Suyoc	.095	.09	294,000	.08	.08	.0775	.0775	60,000
Pampanga Gold	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Paracale Daguit	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Paracale Gold	.0725	.075	160,000	.0725	.....	.....	.0725	30,000
Paracale Gumaus	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Paracale Mapalad	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Paracale Mining Dev.	.008	.008	555,000	.0075	.0075	.007	.007	120,000
Philippine Dorado	.12	.125	235,000	.11	.115	.11	.11	30,000
Philippine Iron Mines	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Philippine Min. Mng.	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Philippine Racing Club	.55	.54	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Prudential	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Rio Verde	.055	.055	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Salacot Mining	.013	.013	230,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Sap Mauricio	.71	.67	777,000	.59	.61	.54	.54	214,000
Santa Rosa	.025	.02	5,340,000	.021	.....	.....	.021	785,000
Santo Niño	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Surigao Oriental	.005	.005	420,000	.005	.005	.0045	.0045	200,000
Syndicate Invest.	.....	.....	000	.06	.....	.....	.06	5,000
Suyoc Consolidated	.19	.20	6,630,000	.19	.19	.18	.18	357,000
Tagumpay	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Twin Rivers	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
Union Management	.05	.047	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
United Paracale	.55	.57	434,000	.55	.57	.53	.54	202,000
Universal Exploration	.06	.0725	465,000	.06	.....	.....	.06	20,000
Virac Exploration	.....	.....	000	.....	.....	.....	.....	000
TOTAL (LISTED)	.....	.....	48,319,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,964,518
MISCELLANEOUS TOTAL	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	252,150
GENERAL TOTAL	.....	.....	48,354,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,216,668

# MANILA STOCK EXCHANGE

139-143 Juan Luna, Manila, P. I.  
TEL. 2-29-95

## DIRECTORY: MEMBER-HOUSES

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<b>MAX KUMMER &amp; CO.</b> 7th Floor S. J. Wilson Bldg. Tel. 2-15-26	<b>SWAN, CULBERTSON &amp; FRITZ</b> S. J. Wilson Bldg. Tel. 2-38-33
<b>S. E. LEVY &amp; CO.</b> Filipinas Building Tel. 2-38-51	<b>TRINIDAD, CELESTE &amp; CO.</b> 101 Echague Tel. 2-66-09
<b>HEISE, LARSON &amp; CO.</b> 423-35 San Vicente Tel. 2-83-46	<b>WOO, UY-TIOCO &amp; NAFTALY</b> 322 San Vicente Tel. 2-30-75

## LIST LEAVING STOCKS IN THE STATES? A FEW OF THE PROS AND CONS ARE DISCUSSED

By Clifford A. Greenman

We feel it can be said without danger of encountering much argument that the decline of recent months has decapitated a heavy percentage of purchasing power in local stock markets. The discovery of a new field, a rise in the price of gold, strong local sponsorship or a glut of outside money have been suggested as possible stimulants for a sickly and stagnant state of affairs. The first two seem remote and local sponsorship will undoubtedly be cautious in starting a boom on anything but two such powerful and fundamental premises, realizing that if they are to take profits, they must have customers to sell their stock to and in the present situation customers and cash are lacking in sufficient quantity. Why not, therefore, induce new money into the local field?

There's nothing original in the thought. It's been broached a dozen or more times. What are the flies in the ointment and why have Philippine companies failed to avail themselves of the bottomless store of American wealth?

Before leaving San Francisco several months ago for Manila, the writer was requested by the San Francisco Mining Exchange again to bring up the matter with local companies in an effort to bring about listing on that Exchange. We forthwith armed ourselves with the listing requirements and the SEC regulations in the States and set out cooling our heels in the offices of mine officials.

The suggestion was met with courteous, considerate but nonetheless lukewarm reception. All investors, hung up with stocks at fancy prices, were heartily in favor of the idea, visioning as they did millions of pesos relieving the load here and marking up prices with old time frenzy and foolhardiness. Here was their chance at least to get out alive. Most brokers favored the idea, foreseeing revived activity and the start of commissions, on the up grade, after a long, dry spell. Company officials admitted stockholders and brokers would benefit. But what was the reward for the mining company?

In order that honor would accrue to all concerned, only producing companies were contacted. Officials of all prominent mining groups were interviewed. All listened attentively, but nary a listing application has as yet resulted. What are the objections?

They never told me in so many words. But if I were a mining executive, I believe I could see that while many benefits may result, the States' listing has many ramifications that require careful study. I can fully understand the position of the mining officials and readily appreciate their stand.

Distance may lend enchantment in romance but in the mining business a 9000-mile gulf is carrying things a bit too far. Inability to control the fluctuations and lack of immediate knowledge as to powers which may be buying or selling, I sensed as one objection. Transfer sheets would be at least a week late, even with prompt flight service.

The difference in time was another abyss that seemed impossible to bridge. Markets would be open at opposite ends of the clock which would allow operators in the States opportunity to influence fluctuations in a direction not desired here.

(Please turn to page 34)



## What the Diggers Are Doing



WENDT: Two mining companies affiliated with the Wendt interests, held annual meetings the middle of October, and elected new directors for the coming year.

H. A. Wendt is president of Amalgamated Minerals, W. B. Sheppard, vice-president; Charles Kurz, treasurer; B. W. Roebuck, secretary; Thomas N. Powell, I. Coscolluela, A. Brimo and N. Quisumbing, members of the board.

Stockholders of Mineral Enterprises elected H. A. Wendt, president; J. R. H. Mason, vice-president; Charles Kurz, treasurer; B. W. Roebuck, secretary; and Francis Lusk and A. G. Santos, members of the board.

The annual report of the Angelo Mining Company, with which H. A. Wendt & Co., Ltd., has a managing and operating contract, was submitted to the stockholders on October 26th. Operations on this property are of considerable interest to everyone, because airplanes have been and will be utilized to a very considerable extent to take in supplies and equipment.

The Angelo property is located on the east side of the ridge of the Sierra Madre Range, in the north central part of Tayabas province, and near the northernmost tip of Rizal province. It lies near the headwaters of the Umiray River, and from Manila it bears in a direction approximately N 50 deg. E a distance of 50 kilometers.

A trail was constructed from Santa Inez to the property, so that it can now be reached in two days, the major part on horseback. At first, a temporary airport was constructed, and the first airplane landed on the property in April of this year. As soon as the managers became convinced of the feasibility of air transportation, the larger, final airport was constructed, and is now being used. Material and supplies for the camp needs have been landed regularly since June 8, 1937.

The Angelo people resorted to transportation by air when it became obvious that trail transportation could never be depended upon to meet the needs of the mine, and was very costly, when the cost of pack animals, trail construction and maintenance and trucking from Manila to Tanay are all added together.

Approximately 70 kilometers of road would be required from Tanay to Angelo, and, after investigation of the cost of similar roads constructed by the Bureau of Public Works, it was found that the total road project, if carried out, would cost approximately P500,000.00. Other plans, such as an aerial tramway, and combined trail and tramway were considered and rejected.

So it was that airplanes began to be used. The company first purchased a Cessna plane in May, and has chartered other planes. In all, four different airplanes have been used. Approximately 60 tons have been transported by this fleet,

much more cheaply than it would have been possible to do so by trail.

The planes have also insured continuous operation, impossible had the trail been depended upon alone. When two laborers

were injured, they were quickly transported to Manila—an impossible feat over a trail.

Approximately P63,000.00 has been spent on transportation facilities, and P3,000.00 more will be required to improve the trail

# INTERNATIONAL STOCK Exchange



ANY EXECUTIVE of any Chamber of Commerce will confirm the statement that business, commerce, and industry prefer to establish themselves in communities where stock exchanges are operating. Because they know that in such localities the flow of business is stimulated by active security markets and that every line of industrial endeavor profits accordingly.

Furthermore, the presence of a security mart enables meritorious enterprises to obtain quickly additional capital for expansion and business building purposes and that the listing of a company's security is a publicity factor that aggressive managements never overlook.

Philippine industries are invited to confer with officials of the

## INTERNATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE

relative to listing their stocks and/or bonds.



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for a tractor road. This expenditure, the report states, is all that will be required, aside from the purchase of transportation equipment, to give ample transportation for the needs of the mine. It may be necessary to spend an additional \$10,000.00 later to enlarge the airport and make possible the landing of larger planes, but for the present the field is adequate.

Radio equipment has been installed, providing constant communication with the Bureau of Aeronautics station at Manila, and with receiving sets installed on the planes. Emergency connection with the Manila office, and better control of planes during bad weather periods is assured.

Surveying of the claims has been completed, and Wendt geologists have finished a large part of a detailed geological mapping program. Bodegas, a saw mill, powder magazines, compressor house and airport bodega have been finished. Work is in progress on other buildings. The annual report states that \$63,000.00 worth of equipment including transportation, power, drilling, shop, surface and underground equipment has been delivered to the property. Application for water rights to cover domestic, mill and power requirements has been made, which, although having the initial endorsement of the authorities, was awaiting final approval at the date of the report.

Without relating in detail the geology of the area, or development operations already completed, it is sufficient to say that the report states the vein area is extensive. Several veins have been found, and they have seldom run nil, and samples have ranged as high as \$18.00 per ton (old price) although this is by no means claimed as an average. A sample crew has been trained to cut accurate channel samples, which work is being done under close



Whipsawyers Cutting Timbers in Northern Mindanao

supervision. The board of directors is well satisfied with the work of L. J. Sundeen, general superintendent at the mine and his staff to date.

L. D. Lockwood, prominent attorney, is the president of Angelo; H. A. Wendt the vice president, Chas. Kurz, secretary and treasurer; and H. P. Strickler, J. R. H. Mason and R. F. Rawson are directors. E. W. Roebuck is the mine accountant.

**BIG WEDGE:** H. M. Levine and A. A. Brimo were elected to the board of this company on October 15, to represent the stockholder's interest of the heirs of the late E. M. Bachrach.

**Big Wedge** is operated by Atok Mining Co. Latest reports on Big Wedge's gold production, when compared with the total tonnage milled, indicate that this mine is milling unusually high grade ore.

**MARSMAN:** Four experienced dredge-

men arrived here late last month to join the staff of Coco Grove. W. H. Hyland, whose home town is Middletown, Conn., will be dredge master on one of the new dredges now being prepared for operation at Paracale. He has had 25 years' experience in California, Idaho, Alaska and Siberia.

Arthur H. Fogarty, who hails from California, will be a Coco Grove winchman, as will Lester A. Brady and Alfred W. Brady, brothers. All of these men have had wide experience in dredging operations.

Marsman managed properties produced \$804,959.91 during October from 49,026 tons milled. This is a substantial gain over the September output, in spite of the fact that San Mauricio turned in lower figures, due to repairs, and delays caused by floods during the October 12-14 floods.

## Modern Engines for Modern Fuels

### WAUKESHA

builds engines for every gas and liquid fuel—each the most economical in its class—each the product of thirty years of engineering experience in design and manufacture and each built to perform a specific duty for a particular industry. Today, the Waukesha Motor Company manufactures forty-two different models of engines burning artificial or natural gas, high or low octane petrols, paraffine, alcohol and the generally available modern high-speed diesel-oil fuels, to serve the power needs of thirty-four different industries. The ratings range from 12 to 325 H.P.

WAUKESHA-HELSELMAN diesel-oil engines—spark-ignition, low compression type—are reducing bus fuel costs as much as 50% to 60%—increasing mileage 20% to 40%. One bus company reports a saving of U. S. \$100.00 per bus per month by using Waukesha-Hesselman diesel-fuel power instead of gasoline. The engine is easy to start under all weather conditions; maintenance costs are low; the Hesselman cycle is readily understood by anyone familiar with gasoline engine operation. For industrial and bus, truck, tractor, rail-car uses, fuel oil power finds its most dependable and economical application in the performance of the Waukesha-Hesselman Spark Ignition Engine.

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The Earnshaws Deeks & Honolulu Iron Works  
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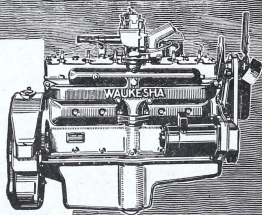
Distributors for Waukesha Automobile Engines

MOTOR SERVICE, INC.  
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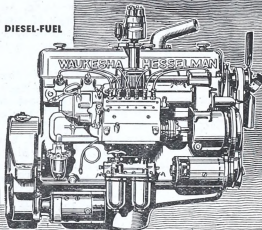
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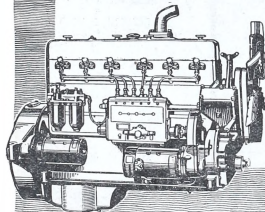
21-637



PETROL



DIESEL-FUEL



Itoyon hung up new monthly record for itself, with a P32,000.00 gain over September. United Paracale went over the P200,000.00 mark for the first time.

Itoyon produced P357,754.39 from 29,425 tons of ore milled. Suyoc Consolidated grosses P128,010.07 out of 6,389 tons. United Paracale reported P200,061.70 from 7,952 tons, and S. Maurice turned in P19,113.75, milling 5,250 tons of ore.

BELOY MINING CO., LONE STAR MINING CO., MINIBANAO MINING CO., and ORION MINING CO. are among the newer, smaller gold producers. They produced a total of P24,488.82 worth of gold the first six months of this year, and have helped to swell total Philippine gold production to a new record.

**RALSTON:** Benguet Exploration, one of the three Ralston-managed mines, reported its October production at P21,355.00.

Finis is apparently written to one of the better-known mining companies. Judge A. W. Ralston, president of Salacot Mining Co., called a meeting of the stockholders for the 26th of last month, at the same time sending them a report wherein he stated that Salacot was in a desperate condition. The funds of the company were practically exhausted, he stated, and, unless a considerable body of ore could be found through prospecting, operations would have to stop.

Operations at Salacot were carried on by Harold Cogswell, general superintendent since August of last year, with remarkable efficiency and economy, but the ore bodies simply were not there in millable grade. The company has been steadily losing money every month for a long time, in spite of the most rigid economies.

Cogswell outlined a plan of development and exploration which would take 12 months, and cost around P150,000.00, by which remaining ore areas around the property could be prospected. Jacob Rosenthal and Company offered to loan Salacot this money for three years at 9%, the loan to be secured by a first mortgage on the mill and all buildings. A profit-sharing plan was included in the Rosenthal proposal.

A quorum could not be obtained for the October 28th meeting, however, and so no action was taken, either toward liquidating the company, or accepting Rosenthal and Company's proposition. Mr. Cogswell, however, told the JOURNAL that he felt sure the Rosenthal scheme would not go through, as one of the largest stockholders—owning about 9,000,000 shares of Salacot, expressed himself at the meeting as being against the plan.

All work at the mine stopped on October 31st, and the mill was shut down.

So, apparently, ends a story which began in 1933, when Salacot was incorporated to take over the property of the Salacot Exploration Company in Bulacan, at a price of P1,200,000.00 in stock. An additional P1,200,000.00 of capital stock of the Salacot Mining Company was fully subscribed and paid up in cash at the time of incorporation.

Production began in 1935, the mine turning out P73,325.00 in that year. Production increased to P412,826.58 in 1936, but fell back to P244,576.60 to date this year.

Dr. A. D. Alvir, the company's consulting engineer at its inception, reported in 1933 that there was an estimated tonnage of ore of commercial value sufficient to supply a mill of 300 tons capacity for more than four years. This report was revised downward by V. Elicano, then chief of the division of mineral resources of the department of agriculture and commerce who

allowed for 60 per cent of the ore reserve value for operating costs, and placed the approximate net value of the ore reserve at P2,083,505.84.

Frederic MacCoy, general superintendent until Mr. Cogswell was appointed in 1936, estimated ore reserves in a 1935 report at P1,618,460.59. Mr. Cogswell found his chief trouble with mill heads, which could not be kept above P6.00 a ton, while actual production costs exceeded this figure. Judge Ralston came into the picture in 1936, in a general reorganization which saw his elevation to the presidency of the company, and the election of Placido Mapa and J. B. Hoover to the board. Carl Hess, Jr., the broker, is probably the largest single stockholder.

Demonstration milled 9,773.61 tons of ore during October, valued at P149,643.95. Of

this total, 6,598.61 tons came from the oxide portion of the mine, producing P97,334.00 in bullion, and 3,175 tons from the sulphide section, which produced concentrates valued at P52,309.95.


Average recovery was P15.21, which is low for Demonstration. Judge Ralston stated that it was thought best to hold heads down and do experimental work on the new flotation plant to handle sulphides, with as low a grade of ore as possible. Higher heads, and greater percentage of recovery can be expected in the future from this plant, Judge Ralston said.

Judge Ralston is also the head of the Manila Machinery Co., which has announced the recent arrival of a safety equipment expert from the States. The company intends to push sales of safety equipment for mines. A. J. Tearing is the new safety

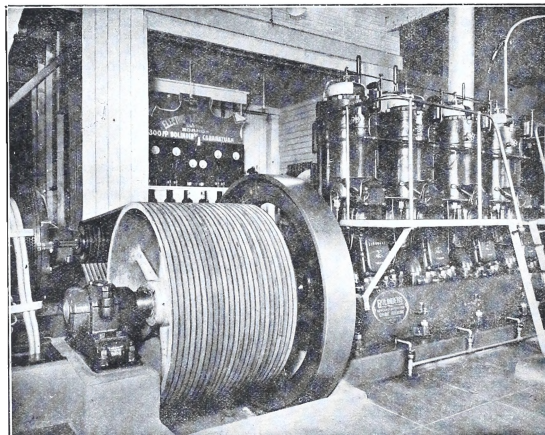
EQUIPMENT ENGINEERS TO INDUSTRY

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## TEXROPE NEWS



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equipment man, and is Far Eastern head of Mine Safety Appliances Co.

**HAUSSERMANN:** Benguet Consolidated made a new monthly record during October, with 31,852 tons of ore milled, and a production of ₱97,018.00. Balatoc turned out 37,884 tons with a value of ₱1,067,510.08; Cal Herr, 6,693 tons valued at ₱135,234.22, and Ipo milled 6,023 tons worth ₱51,696.23.

Judge Haussermann told the JOURNAL he expects to win the important Balatoc patent case now pending in the courts for decision. We summarized the points at issue in this case in our last number. The Judge said there is a case decided in 1935 by the Supreme Court of the United States, involving identical points as are involved in the Balatoc case. The 1935 case involved an oil-prospecting location on which assessment work had been allowed to lapse. While the assessment work had lapsed, Congress withdrew the land from further exploration. The United States Supreme Court held in that case that the private complainants were entitled to a permit from the government upon completing their assessment work and other requirements under the law at the time they located the property.

This case is directly in point should the Balatoc case reach Washington for final decision, the Judge said.

**R. M. Overbeck**, a consulting engineer of wide experience, has joined the staff of Benguet Consolidated Mining Company as consulting geologist for the Benguet interests.

**SORIANO:** Stockholders of the North Camarines Gold Mining Company voted to increase the capitalization of the company from ₱500,000.00 to ₱1,000,000.00 at the annual meeting of the company held on November 9. This company is one of the Soriano group, under the management of the International Engineering Corporation, the Soriano technical company.

This company has 82 "new style" lode claims and fractions in Paracale, adjacent to the properties of Paracale Gold, Coco Grove and United Paracale. The International Engineering Corporation has an option on ₱400,000.00 worth of the unused stock of the company, at par. Development began in October, 1936, with Drexel

Spaulding, formerly of the Antamok Goldfields staff, as resident engineer, and H. Lindbloom, formerly of Masbate Consolidated, as consulting geologist.

Capital development up to September of this year amounted to 5,107 feet. A diamond drilling program accounted for 3,223 feet more.

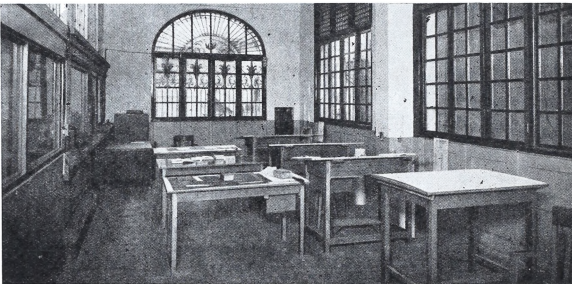
Soriano offices announced that the work during the latter part of this period has definitely indicated that the property will become a gold producer during 1938. Permanent equipment to complete the blocking-out program in preparation for a mill has been completed, and a moderate building program has been finished. Ore samples are being taken in duplicate for mill tests and gow sheet design.

I. X. L. produced ₱204,578.17 from 6,771 tons treated in October. This is slightly under the all-time high, but Soriano officials are satisfied, as the extraction at the mill averaged 96.5 per cent—the best I. X. L. has ever done.

Antamok, one of the Islands' biggest consistent producers, turned in ₱455,232.57 from 23,903 tons of ore during October.

Andres Soriano, the chief of the Soriano interests, which include the San Miguel Brewery, his mining companies, a brewery in Kansas City, Mo., the Insular Cold Stores here in Manila, and many other commercial enterprises, is on an extended trip abroad.

**EAST MINDANAO:** A new producer, this company extracted ₱43,200 of ore from 3,228 tons in October.



Mine Mill, and Power Plant Design, Southwestern Engineering Co. P. I., Inc.

## A Modern . . .

(Continued from page 19)

**Roy A. Smith**, Field Superintendent in charge of construction, has had more than 25 years direct construction experience in building mills, industrial plants, roads and bridges in North America.

**Morris C. Scherer**, field Metallurgist, graduated from the College of Mines and Metallurgy, University of Texas (1925). He has had mining and ore-milling experience variously at The Mexican Corporation, Fresno; Cia. Minera de Perolles; Nevada Consolidated; Chelan Copper Mining Company; Boriana Tungsten Mine; Ray Southern Mine, Arizona; various mills in California and others.

**Teofilo Soriano**, Mechanical Engineer, is connected with the plant design department. Mr. Soriano is one of our local University men, having graduated from the University of the Philippines. He is experienced in mechanical construction work, plant layouts, and industrial electrical installations.

**Miss Isabel M. L. Stenpl**, assayer, graduated in chemistry from Silliman University in 1931. She was employed at the Binalagan Sugar Central, Negros, Occidental, for two years. In 1935, she was assistant, in charge of the assay laboratory of the Central Philippine College at Jaro, Iloilo, and in 1936-37 assayer at the laboratory of Silliman University, in connection with the new College of Mines.

Additional Engineers will arrive in the Philippines later in the year and, other members of the staff, such as Assayers, Draftsmen, Field Construction Supervisors and Foremen, are being recruited locally as far as possible. The staff will be increased from time to time as required with a personnel of similar experienced technical calibre, and it is the intention of the management to operate a highgrade engineering service with the hope of making such a service desirable in the minds of informed persons in the field of mining in the Philippines.

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**THE AMERICAN CHAMBER**  
**OF**  
**COMMERCE JOURNAL**

**A Merry Christmas**  
**and**  
**Happy and Prosperous**  
**New Year**

**A FRIEND**



## Culled from the News

**PHILIPPINE STOCKS BOOSTED.**—Manila Stock Exchange tickers carried an extract last month from a recent issue of the Economic X-Ray Report, Far Eastern issue, which calls attention to the attractiveness of Philippine mining stocks as speculations. The article said, in part, "Some Londoners are tipping the dividend-paying Philippine gold mines as an attractive speculation. They say that a combination of adverse factors, partly exaggerated, has reduced them to a bargain level—Certainly Filipino mines are a speculation, but what isn't? Some of them are now selling at one-third to one-eighth of their 1936 peaks, which makes the present quotations look hardly more than option money."

**GOLD SELLS AT A PREMIUM IN LONDON.**—This a same source cabled the Manila Stock Exchange's Stock Quotations Company that London was paying, at least during the first week of this month, a premium of 46 centavos per ounce for bar gold. This took the price in London above the Washington level of \$35.00. The buying

interest was attributed to rumors that the price of gold would go up.

**CAMPOS FORSEES PROBABLE RISE IN U. S. GOLD PRICE.**—Pedro J. Campos, president of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, returned last month from a round-the-world trip, and was quoted as saying that he thought economic factors in the United States would make that country increase the price it now pays for gold. He did not say when he thought this would happen, but pointed out under present legislation President Roosevelt has only until December 31st to tinker with the gold price.

Mr. Campos declined to say what "economic factors" would result in a higher price for gold.

**SCHRADER TO DEVELOPMENTS, INC.**—James F. Schrader, radio technician, arrived early this month to join the staff of Developments, Inc. Schrader has done geophysical work in the States, Alaska and Canada, and has worked with Roger W. Clarke, president of Developments, Inc. He will be in Developments' geophysical department.

**MILL PLANNED FOR CAPSAY.**—The Capsay Bock group of the Capsay Mining Company, located in Masbate, will become a producer in the near future, according to an announcement made yesterday by Mark E. Hubbard, consulting engineer for Mine Operations, Inc., operators of the property.

"Development work to be completed within the next 40 days should enable us to determine the size of the initial mill unit to be installed," Mr. Hubbard's report states.

Development work is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. The Nabob vein has been opened up at individual points over a strike length of 500 feet and work is being pushed at the present time to connect up the various headings along the strike. To date over 200 feet of good milling-grade ore has been disclosed. Adit No. 1 Drift West has been driven westward 100 feet on the vein, which averages \$12.00 per ton over a width of five feet.

Adit No. 3, which is located 200 feet east of Adit No. 1, intersected the Nabob vein 155 feet from the portal and approximately

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100 feet below the outcrop. The Adit No. 3 Drifts East and West have developed 132 feet of ore averaging P14.86 per ton over a five-foot width. Adit No. 3 Drift West continues in mill-grade ore at the present time, while crosscutting is being done in No. 3 Drift East to investigate a parallel structure.

Adit No. 4, located 230 feet east of Adit No. 3, has not yet been driven to the projected position of the vein. It should reach the vein very shortly. It is interesting to note, however, that samples taken from outcrops along the probable strike of this vein between Adits No. 3 and No. 4 gave values from P5.20 to P16.80.

Geophysical data has been obtained on the Nabob structure which indicates that this vein-structure is continuous for some 950 feet. Other interesting data was obtained directly north of the Nabob vein.

The Ajax vein, which is located south of the Nabob structure, is being developed through two adits, Ajax No. 1 and Ajax No. 2. Work in Ajax No. 1 and No. 2 has disclosed to date 166 feet of ore averaging P34.30 over a five-foot width.



A close-up of a gold-bearing gravel bank at Orion

**ESMAY GOLDFIELDS, INC.**—L. E. Nantz, president of this company with the pig-latin name left the 10th of this month for Suyoc on an inspection trip of the property. John Gaffney, acting field superintendent at the property, has concentrated on cross-cutting of veins.

This company is a closed corporation. Stockholders are Developments, Inc., Syndicate Investments, Carlos Young, H. T. Fox, T. J. Wolf, Lorenzo Correa, W. D. Chittick, L. E. Nantz, E. M. Grimm, R. Descals, and J. Bulls.

**ALSO WILLIAMSON AND BERKENKOTTER TO DEVELOPMENTS, INC.**—Developments, Inc. added two mining engineers to its staff this month, G. F. Williamson and Frank E. Berkenkotter.

Mr. Williamson has had very wide experience in the United States, Korea, and Mexico, as mine foreman, superintendent and manager. For the past 7 years, he has been president and general manager of the West National Finance Co. in San Francisco a firm engaging in the examination of mines and the sale of mining machinery.

Frank Berkenkotter is the son of Ben Berkenkotter, long prominent in Philippine mining circles. He graduated from the University of Washington.

**BATONG-BUHAY HAS HIGH RESERVES.**—Ore reserves of this mine increased from P603,209.00 in August to

P804,879.00 in September, according to a report of Earle W. Berry, general superintendent.

Complete compressor equipment, capable of handling six or eight headings, is expected to be installed this month. Mr. Berry estimates the main ore body as being six to eight feet wide, and he says it is showing up stronger with depth.

Of course, all efforts are now concentrated on sinking, in order to block out enough ore to warrant construction of a mill.

Batong Buhay has recently been an investment favorite on the local stock exchange.

**ROPER EMBARRASSED.**—Indications that Washington bureaus do not always function in harmony are contained in a Reuter dispatch that Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce considers a recent

forecast of the Bureau of Agricultural economics to the effect that the present business recession might run into 1938 as "premature." Roper hinted that the government might take steps to counteract any unfavorable impression caused by the bureau's forecast.

The government at Washington has its hands full trying to ally business fears and strengthen confidence, and it does not welcome such predictions as that of the Bureau of Agricultural economics.

**IRON.**—The long-awaited renaissance of Surigao may first take place in iron mining, according to Director Quirico Abadilla of the Bureau of Mines.

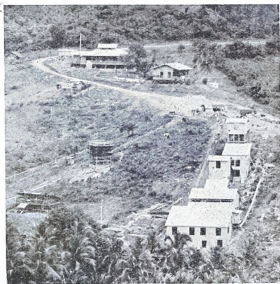
The Bureau has plugged along for some time trying to discover iron in commercial quantities and value in the Philippines, and recently sent Dean Franche, mining engineer and geologist down to Surigao. Franche

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- Gold Bullion

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reported iron ore of commercial value and recommended its development.

Frasche's report had to do with the iron on the government ore reservation in Surigao, and Director Abadilla stated the Bureau of Mines is now devising ways and means for exploiting the deposit.

Another Bureau of Mines party, under Russell Fleming, mining engineer, went to northeastern Zamboanga to look into coal deposits there.

**CAGAYAN IRON COMPANY, INC.**, plans to reorganize this month, according to a report released by the Aparri branch office of the company. The plan includes increasing the capital stock from P50,000.00 to P500,000.00, to provide funds for development.

The company's claims are in Camalanagan, Cagayan, 8 kilometers south of Aparri port. It is assured of good transportation by water and by road.

Two Japanese from a Japanese firm which is considering contracting for the iron output have examined the property.

**BATANGAS ESCROW STOCK.**—For some time, holders of escrow stock of Batangas Minerals have debated whether they could obtain this stock by paying par value in cash—ten centavos per share. They can. At least, this is what the Securities and Exchange Commission told officials of the company in a letter sent last August 27th, SEC officials announced.

Stock held in escrow for claim owners was P75,000.00. Batangas has a total authorized capital of P250,000.00.

Following the Commission's letter, about 30,000 shares of this escrow stock were released, newspaper reports state. At this point, further releasing of shares was held up, apparently because of another one of the SEC's periodic inquiries into Batangas Minerals activities on the stock exchange

board. The Commission had a representative, Nicano Roxas, its technical adviser, on the floor of the Manila Stock Exchange, watching goings-on in Batangas.

Meanwhile, Developments, Inc., announced last month the commencement of a geophysical survey, conducted by Mr. William Irby, on the lead and zinc property of Batangas Minerals in Batangas province. This survey has been completed.

**SANTOS INVESTMENTS.**—Reports satisfactory progress with work on the Parang-Highland group of **Philippine Amalgamated Mines, Inc.** It was announced that exploration and prospecting is now over, and work is now concentrated on ore development.

John Lea is the chief consulting engineer for the company. He is working on several levels, drifting and cross-cutting in an effort to map out a blocking-out program.

Dr. Apolinario de los Santos, the president of Santos Investments, made an inspection trip to the properties of the Philippine Amalgamated Mines and Tyaga Mining Company in Baguio last month.

**JAMES S. BAKER RESIGNS.**—James S. Baker, consulting engineer for Opisso and Company, has resigned, effective the last of this month, he told the JOURNAL. Mr. Baker, prior to his connection with Opisso and Company engaged in private consulting work. He may return to this he said.

**WILLIS REPORT AVAILABLE.**—The National Research Council has published the results of the geological survey of the Philippines made by Dr. Bailey Willis, famous Stanford University geologist. The report is contained in Bulletin No. 13 of the Council. It consists of about 130 pages, and is well illustrated with photographs.

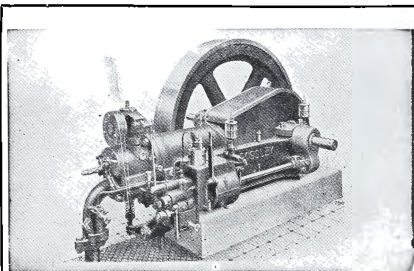
Dr. Willis took about three months to make his survey, and was assisted by Dr. Jose Feliciano, head of the department of geology of the University of the Philippines, and others. Willis is inclined to be pessimistic about the future mining here. He states that the Baguio area is the only one in the Islands presenting hope for large ore reserves, at least from a geological standpoint.

The famous geologist may be wrong about the Philippines. He has been at outs for some time with the State of California authorities and engineers responsible for building the great Golden Gate Bridge. Dr. Willis believes the bridge foundations are in rock which will be dislodged with the next strong earthquake. Bridge engineers vehemently deny this. A word battle between Willis and the engineers raged in California newspapers for some time.

Dr. Willis is currently saying nothing about the Golden Gate Bridge.

**GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATIONS.**—Herald readers were titillated two weeks ago by an announcement in that paper that the Securities and Exchange Commission was about to expose "a large mining company," which was alleged to have sold stock to its directors for promissory notes—a privilege which it emphatically did not allow the general public. The newspaper report said about P400,000.00 of this company's money has been spent with nothing to show for it. Fraud is suspected.

This "expose" follows on the heels of SEC investigations into various firms organized by Andres Camasura, promoter. Camasura is currently in the courts on several cases. The JOURNAL expresses



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no opinion as to the merits of Camasura's activities, but it is no doubt true that the fact that some newspapers have sued him for old advertising bills has not helped the kind of publicity he has gotten from said newspapers. A newspaper does not always take that judicious, impersonal attitude where the business office is involved. Much of Camasura's adverse publicity has had to do with front-page stories detailing suits against him for trifling advertising bills.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has been "investigating" Batangas Minerals several times since that first dread day when it released a report by a Bureau of Mines engineer placing Batangas' mineral resources at practically nil. Batangas stock slid down the stock exchange board as though it were a greased pole. Brokers criticised the Exchange severely at that time for releasing such information on the ground that the survey by the Bureau of Mines was hasty and inadequate, and also on the general ground that publicity of this kind usually results in the innocent investor getting caught "holding the bag."

Judge Neponuceno retorted that his office would always release information, good or bad, as soon as it was available, regardless of its possible effect on the stock market. The judge believes that he should do this as a matter of policy.

The Commission has announced that its activities thus far are but a prelude to an intensive drive to clean house. Mining companies which are patently "skin games" are to be exposed. Any promoters, directors, officers and others guilty of crime are to be prosecuted. Liquidation of such companies is to be forced, and the return of remaining funds (if any) to stockholders is to be expedited.

Simultaneously, the Bureau of Mines is reported to be conducting a complementary investigation into the mineralization, or lack of it, of many mining companies. So far, its engineers have been active in Camarines Norte, and the investigation will be extended into other mining districts. The investigation is expected to reveal which companies have not yet begun development work, or have done development work in a slovenly, wasteful manner.

Bureau of Mines reports will be turned over to the SEC for appropriate action.

These activities are regarded as salutary by all businessmen, private individuals and brokers. There is no doubt that, if liquidation of these wildcat companies could be forced, a veritable flood of money would be released into other channels. This might well be the needed spark to revive activity in the stock market, since thousands of

## AVERAGE METAL PRICES FOR OCTOBER, 1937

(By United Press)

(Continued from page 36)

COPPER		TIN			
	Gain or Loss from Sept.		Gain or Loss from Sept.		
Electrolytic, Domestic refinery .....	11.838	- 1.692	New York, Strips ..	51.654	
Electrolytic, Export, refinery .....	11.207	- 1.777	London, Standard		
London, Standard ..	45.384	- 7.605	Spot .....	223.869	- 35.074
London, Electrolytic, bid .....	50.619	8.347	OTHER METALS		
LEAD					
New York .....	5.740	0.660	Gold, per oz., U. S. price .....	\$35.000	Unchanged
St. Louis .....	5.590	0.660	Quicksilver, per flask .....	\$86.140	- 2.880
London, Spot .....	18.259	2.731	Antimony, domestic ..	16.935	+ 0.380
London, Forward ..	18.318	- 2.726	Platinum, refined, per oz. ....	\$48.560	- 2.440
SILVER & STERLING EXCHANGE					
Silver, New York per oz. ....	47.750	Unchanged	Cadmium .....	142.500	Unchanged
Silver, London, pence per oz. ....	19.942	+ 0.053	Aluminum, 99+ % per cent .....	20.000	Unchanged
Sterling Exchange, "checks" .....	495.395	0.250	CHROMIUM		
ZINC					
St. Louis .....	6.085	- 1.105	Chromium, 97%, per pound .....	85.000	Unchanged
London, Spot .....	17.722	3.684	MANGANESE ORE		
London, Forward ..	17.955	- 3.652	52 to 55%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports .....	44.000	+ 4.000

(Domestic quotations, unless otherwise stated, are in cents per pound. London averages for copper, lead, zinc, and tin are in pounds sterling per long ton. Sterling exchange, checks, is in cents. New York silver is for foreign metal.)

TELEPHONES:  
2-41-41  
2-41-42  
and  
2-41-43

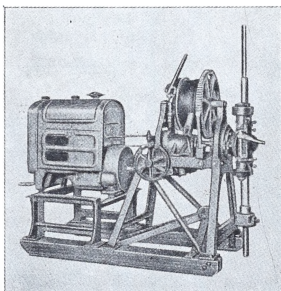
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The above is typical of the many letters received from satisfied users of Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company Light Mitchell Diamond Drills.



No. 11-E Gas Light Mitchell Diamond Drill  
Representatives for the Philippine Islands:

### ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLY COMPANY

Engineers — Contractors — Metallurgists — Machinery — Mechanical Supplies  
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The advantages of the diamond core drill for mineral prospecting, from the surface or underground, are too well known to require discussion, as it yields an exact core of the formations penetrated, in addition to sludge samples.

The need for a light, underground machine that can be set up and run, when and as convenient—one whose costs are sufficiently low to warrant extensive drilling to test short range ore possibilities and rock conditions, is best answered by the Chicago Pneumatic Light Mitchell Diamond Drills which are in service in numerous representative mines in the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Philippines.

people would then have money again to invest in securities.

But brokers do complain, and strongly, about the activities of the SEC in investigating complaints in regard to individual brokers; short selling; pools and manipulation, etc. It is argued that the Commission has but a limited personnel, and the matter of regulation can best be handled by the stock exchanges themselves. One broker stated his views to the JOURNAL as follows:

Brokers realize that they must conduct their business honestly in order to make money. Once the confidence of the public in brokers is lost, both stock exchanges might as well close up shop. Both exchanges have a highly developed machinery for adjudicating and settling disputes between brokers and their clients, and clamping down on unethical practices by brokers.

A study of how this machinery has worked in actual practice indicates that, if anything, the Exchange discipline leans over backward to protect the public. In at least one instance, a quarrel between one of the largest brokerage firms in the city and a client was decided in favor of the client on a technicality, although a partner of the brokerage firm was himself a member of the Board of Directors of the Exchange. The merits of that particular case were if anything on the side of the brokerage house.

So it is argued that the Securities and Exchange Commission will have its hands full with its investigations into fraudulent promotion schemes, without at the same time undertaking to regulate brokers and adjudicate disputes. If the Commission can force liquidation of worthless companies and release impounded funds, it will be performing a noteworthy service, and

will be doing a very great deal toward restoring normal conditions here.

Both Exchanges would probably be willing, nay, anxious, to provide for representation of the Securities and Exchange Commission on their Boards of Directors and disciplinary committees. A representative of the SEC could watch the Exchanges govern themselves, and even take part in that governing, and only if the Commission were satisfied that the Exchanges were doing a poor job would it be necessary for it to step in.

This step would release some of the SEC personnel for duty in investigating the affairs of "get-rich-quick" mining companies.

**QUARREL CONTINUES:** Newspaper advertisements this month continue the dispute in the **Zambales Chromite** management. This quarrel began on March 2 of this year, when a stockholders' meeting was held and a group of men consisting of B. H. Silen, Sam Wilson, J. George, S. S. Schier and P. Rivera were elected to the board of directors. **Leon Rosenthal**, then president, contested the validity of this election on the ground that no quorum was obtained at the stockholders' meeting. **Frederick Stevens**, well-known Manila businessman, and **G. P. Nava**, general manager of the **Union Management Company**, a mine management organization in which **Mr. Singson-Encarnacion**, potent life insurance executive and financier is interested, joined with **Mr. Rosenthal** in a suit (Case No. 51014) in the Manila Court of First Instance, to declare this election void. They obtained a preliminary injunction, which was recently voided by the Supreme Court on jurisdictional grounds. The case is still pending for decision in the lower court.

The **Union Management Company** had a management and development contract with the **Zambales Chromite** company. **Mr. Silen** and associates announced early this month that this contract will not be recognized by them, and that they would take over the operation of the property themselves. This information was contained in a paid advertisement appearing in all of the newspapers.

**Union Management** countered with a suit in the Manila Court of First Instance asking for an injunction against the **Silen** group, enjoining them from interfering with the **Union Management** activities on the property of the **Zambales Chromite** company. The suit asked for a preliminary injunction until a decision could be had on the request for a permanent injunction. By putting up a bond, **Union Management** got its preliminary injunction. (This is the usual thing, and the granting of a preliminary injunction under these circumstances is not a decision as to the merits of a case).

In paid advertisements, **Union Management**, under the signature of **Salvador Araneta**, of the potent legal firm of **Araneta, Zaragoza and Araneta**, defied the **Silen** group to do its worst.

The fight goes on.

**ASSOCIATED MINES, INC.**—According to the annual report of this company, it has \$477,500.00 in cash, besides \$115,645.00 in uncollected subscriptions and other assets. **Manuel Arroyo** is the president and general manager of the company. The firm's mining engineer has recommended the purchase of a great deal of mining equipment, in order to carry on development work rapidly and efficiently.

(Please turn to page 36)

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### List Local . . .

(Continued from page 24)

Short selling is permitted, under restrictions. In order to sell short in the States, stock may be sold not below the previous quotation and all long stock must be disposed of before short stock is permitted in the market. The sale must be so stated at the time as being short. The word "short", because of an almost universal misunderstanding of its operation, is a bad, bad word and the fact that its permissibility in the States might unfavorably influence prices here I believe was another objection.

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## Copper and Lead Pull All Metal Prices Downward

\* Disappointing industrial and financial news causes lack of consumer buying interest during October  
(By the United Press)

NEW YORK, Nov. 16—Disappointing financial news and the lack of buying interest among consumers of non-ferrous metals due to the general uncertainty caused a general decline in all metal prices during October and the early days of November, according to the monthly summary of the magazine Metal and Mineral Markets.

Copper and lead prices featured the decline on domestic markets. London quotations broke sharply, not so much on news from this side of the Atlantic as on the unfavorable trend in European politics.

Considerable readjustment in production was expected in some quarters to effect a stabilization of the copper and lead market during the closing weeks of the year.

Domestic sales of copper for October came to only 23,238 tons as compared with 28,936 tons in September. Sales outside of the United States by producers reporting to the Cartel amounted to 97,000 tons in October, against 72,000 tons in September.

The committee representing the foreign group is keeping the position of copper continually under review, according to Sir Auckland Geddes, who addressed stockholders of Rhokana Copper in London a few days ago. He holds that increase in stocks of copper so far accomplished is by no means dangerous and a further increase in the supply on hand might be advisable in event a sudden buying wave should come.

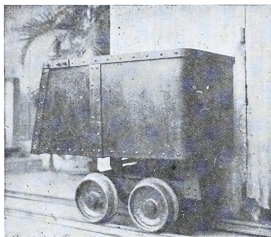
Declining prices in London and little business in the domestic lead market brought another decline during October. Demand was mostly for prompt metal, owing to continued apprehension over the business outlook. Lead shipments to consumers during October amounted to about 40,000 tons, according to some estimates. An increase in stocks is expected.

Total lead stocks at United States smelters and refiners on October 1

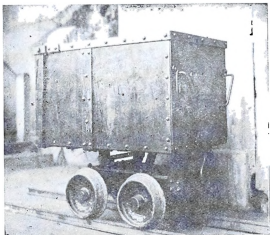
amounted to 171,146 tons, against 179,396 tons a month previous and 293,506 tons a year ago, according

to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

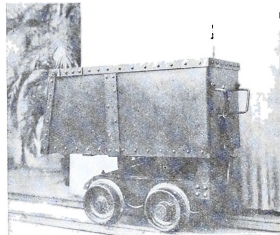
Sales of zinc were few and far between during October. Most sellers were not disposed to force business under prevailing dull marketing conditions. Zinc concentrate was re-



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20 cbft. square box type



14 cbft. sloping door type

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duced in price in the Tri-State district, bringing the quotation in line with the current market for the metal. Official figures on imports of slab zinc into the United States for September show that 14,741 tons arrived as compared with 3,960 tons in August.

Business in tin continued dull both here and abroad with quotations making new lows for the movement. Straits tin declined to 46 cents on New York last week. Favorable statistics for October showing a decline in stocks and the recent announcement of probable curtailment in first-quarter production by the International Tin Committee failed

to bolster confidence in a thin market. United States deliveries during October were 8,210 tons, against 8,245 tons in September. Total deliveries for the 10-month period totaled 73,450 tons, compared with 61,730 tons in the same period last year. The world's visible supply of tin at the end of October, including the Straits and Arnhem carry-overs, was 22,864 tons, against 23,014 tons in September.

Business in quicksilver was slow and prices sagged slightly. The market abroad remains unsettled, owing to the decline in other metals.

The silver market in London has been quiet and steady, with little change in price. Speculators bought

and sold. The New York official market has remained quiet and unchanged at 44½ cents.

(Please turn to page 35)

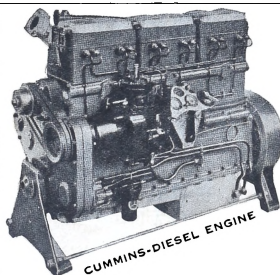
Culled from . . .

(Continued from page 34)

**PARACALE-MAPALAD APPROVED FOR LISTING.**—This company reports that its application for listing on the International Stock Exchange has been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Pomeroy C. Merrill is its mining engineer. He reports to the board of directors that he has driven 11 tunnels, 415 feet long, and 25 trenches of 556 cubic meters, on the three groups of the company's property. His program includes timbering and extending a shaft as deep as possible with hand methods into bed-rock, and then driving a short cross-cut northeast and southwest to find the extension of a vein.

### OCTOBER, 1937. GOLD PRODUCTION

Name	Authorized Capital	Par Value of Shares	Issued and Subscribed	Present Daily Capacity Tons	Ore Milled Tons	Production at \$35 an Oz.	Recovery per Ton	Surplus or Reserves	Last Dividend	Total 1937 Div. to Date	Total Dividend 1936	
Ambassador	P1,250,000.00	P0.10	P 599,265.85	50	1,298	19,222.32	P15.16					
Antanok	3,000,000.00	0.10	2,750,000.00	750	23,903	455,232.37	19.04	481,896.95	Oct. '37	P0.02	P0.08	P0.25
Atok Gold	1,000,000.00	0.10	1,000,000.00					95,072.05	June '37	0.005	0.005	0.01
Baguio Gold	2,000,000.00	0.10	1,289,000.00	200	6,942	116,764.38	16.82	192,469.88	Sept. '37	C 0.40 Cash 1.05	S 5.0% Stock 50%	
Balator Min.	6,000,000.00	1.00	6,000,000.00	1,200	37,884	1,067,514.08	28.19	4,965,954.34	Sept. '37	P 0.25	0.70	1.25
Benguet Con.	6,000,000.00	1.00	6,000,000.00	800	31,852	897,918.00	28.18	42,756.29	Dec. '36	0.01		0.01
Benguet Expl.	1,500,000.00	0.10	500,000.00	120	3,570.2	21,355.00	5.98					
Big Wedge	2,000,000.00	0.10	777,692.10	150	4,163	128,145.16	30.75					
Cal Here (incl. Ukala)				150	6,503	135,234.22	20.21					
Coco Gold	1,500,000.00	0.10	937,500.00									
Consolidated Mines	5,000,000.00	0.01	4,121,046.87					617,846.87				
Demonstration	1,000,000.00	0.10	1,000,000.00	200	9,773.61	149,643.95	15.31		Sept. '37	0.01	0.03	0.04
East Mindanao	1,000,000.00	0.10	1,000,000.00	100	3,228	48,600.00	15.96					
Florante	1,000,000.00	0.10	800,000.00									
Gold Creek	1,000,000.00	0.10	700,000.00	No Mill	976	16,807.48	17.22		Jan. '36	0.0075		0.0075
Igo Gold	1,000,000.00	0.10	799,795.00	200	6,023	51,696.23	8.58	24,255.03	Oct. '37	S 3% Cash 0.01	Stock 2%	0.015
Ilogon	2,000,000.00	0.10	2,000,000.00	1,000	29,425	357,754.39	12.16	646,680.43	July '37	0.0075	0.015	0.03
IXL Mining	1,500,000.00	0.10	1,500,000.00	240	6,771	204,578.17	30.21	507,457.43	July '37	0.0125	Stock 50%	0.02
Lepanto	1,750,000.00	0.10	1,050,000.00	300								
Mindanao												
Mindanao				200		291,353.94						
Marsman	300,000 shs.	No Par	1,731,570.00					2,301,834.33	Apr. '37	1.25	1.25	5.00
Masbate Co.	5,000,000.00	0.10	5,000,000.00	2,000	53,373	200,016.00	3.75	2,301,834.33				
North Mindanao	800,000.00	0.10	500,000.00	2,000								
Northern Mining	1,000,000.00	0.10	769,000.00	No Mill	142	2,683.80	18.50		July '37	C 2.50	C 7.50	10.00
Phil. Iron	2,400,000.00	C 50.00 P 10.00	2,400,000.00		39,668	15,672.00	4.00		Apr. '37	P 0.20	P 0.20	
Royal Paracale				100		25,400.00						
Salscot Min.	2,400,000.00	0.10	2,400,000.00	200	6,260	36,513.36	5.83					
San Mauricio	800,000.00	0.10	800,000.00	300	5,250	119,113.75	22.69	559,906.56	Dec. '34	0.04		0.04
Sueco Con.	1,250,000.00	0.10	1,250,000.00	350	6,389	128,010.07	20.04	261,042.95	Dec. '36	0.025		0.03
Tambis Gold	400,000.00	0.10	309,505.60	1,200	40,139		.36					
Twin Rivers	1,000,000.00	0.10	500,000.00	600								
United Paracale	1,100,000.00	0.10	1,100,000.00	350	7,962	200,081.70	25.13	26,246.06	Dec. '36	0.025		0.25



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- |                                   |                                       |                                      |
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| 2. Banban Mining Co.              | 8. Kabayan Central Mines, Inc.        | 12. Pacific-San Mauricio Mines, Inc. |
| 3. Benguet Bokol Gold Veins, Inc. | 9. Luzon Consolidated Mines Co., Inc. | 13. Paracale-Tawig Mines, Inc.       |
| 1. Benguet Gold Cave Mines        | 10. Mambulao Central Mining Co., Inc. | 14. San Mauricio-Pitisan Mining Co.  |
| 5. Buneg-Mining Co., Inc.         |                                       | 16. Santo Niño Mining Co.            |
| 6. Century Mining Co.             |                                       |                                      |

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*Vice-President and Business Manager*  
*Director*  
*Director*  
*Director*  
*Secretary-Treasurer*

*Company:*  
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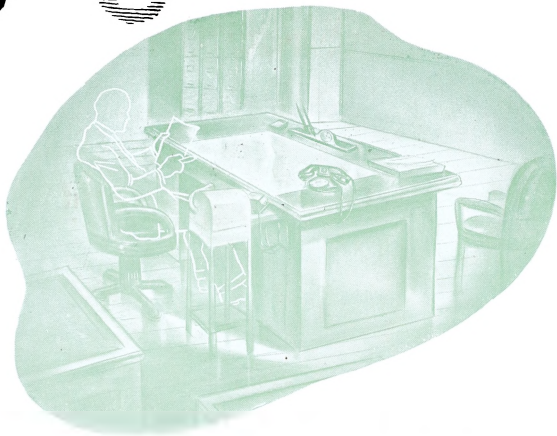
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# TRAVEL JOURNAL



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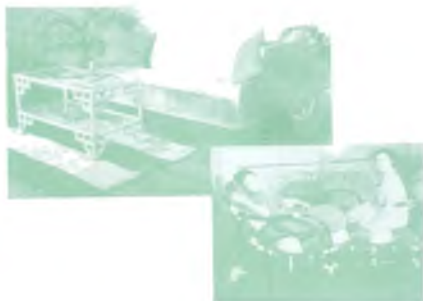
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One of the great mysteries to anyone who knows the Philippines is the unanimity with which travelers have stayed away. We have here a great, teeming port; the cosmopolitan city of Manila—a treasure house of historical spots standing nearly intact, and bringing mental pictures of ancient seafarers, Moro pirates, priests burning with zeal for their mission, the scene of the end of Spain's greatness at the hands of Dewey. Narrow streets lined with dingy, yet romantic shops offering the wares of China, India and Japan are a stone's throw from the famed Escolta—a modern thoroughfare winding along the banks of the Pasig.

The Walled City stands today the same as it did when the Spaniards built it centuries ago, in an effort to keep out the Chinese, the Japanese, the Dutch and the British, and the fierce Moro raiders who sometimes carried off slaves from the very city gates. Practical Americans saw these walls as a menace to health because they kept out light and air. They wanted to tear the walls down, but somehow satisfied themselves with merely cutting openings in them so the sun and the cooling breezes could get through.

They drained the moat and built where the water used to be—of all things—a golf course!

But you can see in form of public playgrounds where the moat used to be, and the walls still stand. The city inside the walls remains as it was—a small company of American soldiers now are barracked where armored Spaniards recited their novenas in one breath, and cursed the Moros in the next; Commonwealth Government offices now function efficiently where proud representatives of Spain promulgated their decrees—but the old city is essentially the same as it was when Dewey first saw it.

The United States paid Spain \$10,000,000 at the Treaty of Paris for the "improvements" (it was said) which Spain had made in the Philippines. Pragmatic critics assert that this was a gift—Spain made no improvements here. They are mistaken. Ten million dollars is an insignificant figure to pay for the priceless relics of the dim past which Spain left behind her.

Governor Murphy, at the suggestion of Walter Robb, and Dean Edward R. Hyde, created the Historical

Concrete encouragement to those who hope eventually to see the Philippines get their proper share of tourist attention is contained in newspaper reports that the new Commonwealth budget sets aside \$100,000 for tourist attraction activities.

This sum will be ample for a vigorous program during the year. Add the \$50,000 appropriation given to the Historical Markers Research Committee for its activities in delving into the history of Manila's historical spots and marking them, and we have a substantial sum with which to work.

Markers Committee, which immediately set to work to mark conspicuously some of Manila's oldest antiquities. President Quezon roared with laughter when he saw the Governor's order; Murphy had stated what the duties of the Committee were to be with scrupulous exactitude, but he had provided no funds with which it could carry out those duties. With ample funds provided by the Commonwealth Government,

and now under the chairmanship of Eulogio Rodriguez of the National Library the Committee proceeds with its work. Many of the spots marked are churches, centuries old and lately in bad repair. The old *padres* noted the markers placed on their edifices, contemplated anew their majestic past, and set about to refurbish the churches.

But we are getting away from our story. There is a lot for tourists to see in the Philippines besides Manila. There is Baguio, city of pine trees, corduroyed miners, stock brokers branch offices, picturesque Igorots—and rest. Or, if the tourist does not want to go so far, there is Tagaytay, scene of much building activity just now, with its unrivaled view of two oceans, a volcanic lake, and the city of Manila in the distance. Pagsanjan rapids afford a delightful memory. A trip to the Southern Islands does not take long, is cheap, and will never be forgotten.

Of recent years, we have witnessed the Dutch attract an ever-increasing flood of tourists to Bali, their tiny island near Java. We are not denying that Bali is quite a place, that



Offices and part of the personnel of the Philippine Tourist Bureau in the Manila Hotel.

- *Philippine Tourist Bureau out to get a proper share of tourist attention for the Philippines.*

the natives there have a native art and culture which is very charming and distinctive, but we also think that publicity had quite a lot to do with Bali's present popularity, and that brings us back to the Philippine Tourist Bureau.

This organization succeeded the old Philippine Tourist Association about a year ago. It is jointly operated by the Manila Railroad, and the Manila Hotel. Manila Railroad and Manila Hotel funds have paid all expenses to date, but the bureau hopes to receive government aid soon, in order better to carry on its activities both here and abroad.

Offices of the bureau are in the Manila Hotel. Francisco Limjap is in charge, and is assisted by a corps of trained travel people.

The purposes of the Philippine Tourist Bureau are quite simply stated—to bring the Philippines to the attention of tourists. To accom-

plish this, it plans to do several things.

First, a staff of tourist guides must be trained. These guides must know the city of Manila, and must be versed in the art of taking parties of tourists about, and educating them in Manila's past and present without at the same time boring them. Official badges will identify these guides, and will serve as the tourists' guarantee that the men wearing them are reliable, and know their business.

The second object of the bureau is related to the first, and has to do with shops. All tourists want to shop wherever they go. But they don't want to be charged stiff prices for what they buy, or be sold inferior articles. The bureau intends to see that this does not happen by warning all shops that any unfair dealing with tourists will result in the offending shops being taken off the bureau's list, and losing tourist trade.

The third object has to do with the frequently-heard objection of tourists that scenic spots near Manila Hotel will have little or no accommodation for travelers. The Manila Hotel will build small hosteries at various places in the archipelago, and will manage these hotels itself. Land has already been purchased at Tagaytay, where a small hotel will be erected.

As to advertising the Islands' attractions—the bureau feels that a pleased tourist is the best advertisement, but it will supplement its efforts to please tourists here with a vigorous advertising campaign in travel magazines and with folders and advertisements abroad. Efforts will be made to hold international gatherings here in Manila. Results are expected to be slow at first, but eventually the bureau hopes that its efforts will bring results in the form of an ever-increasing stream of travelers to the Philippines.

The Philippine Tourist Bureau emphasizes that it does not exist to serve any person or group, but the entire Philippines. Its offices are located in the Manila Hotel for convenience only. Its activities are being carried on, and will be carried on for everyone's benefit. The bureau welcomes suggestions as to how it can better accomplish its avowed purpose—to secure for the Philippines their proper share of tourist attention.

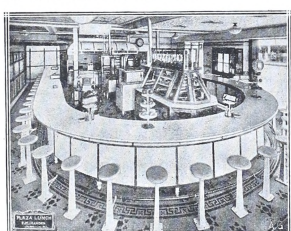
Mr. Mendoza of the Manila Hotel told the *Journal* that the bureau hopes to send one or two representatives abroad soon. The idea is that personal contact with tourist organizations abroad will do more to boost Philippine travel than anything else. The representatives will distribute posters, pamphlets and other literature anent the Philippines in the places they visit.



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## Pagsanjan: At the End of a Perfect Road

It seems in general to be the case in the Philippines that motor-car trips are made at too high speed. There seems too to be an obvious explanation of this circumstance in the fact that motor cars are imported, and along with them motoring customs: there are certainly many roads in parts of the United States—desert and not nearly so well adorned by nature as this part universally is—whose chief charm is in their terminals. Such roads have the great virtue of ending, and commonly in some attractive city; and the aim therefore of the motorist is to put the road behind him and the city around him—the city to obliterate haunting unpleasant impressions, and a good warm bath to remove the desert grime. Such dismal travel induces the motorist, quite naturally, to speed from the gaunt and repelling embrace of the outdoors into the comparatively genial atmosphere of crowded city traffic and conventional if artificial comforts common to urban communities.

Through Nebraska, across the wide Dakotas or the wetting California valleys... speed.

Perhaps such circumstances, kin to the excitement of actually passing through Peoria or Marshalltown, have largely contributed to the exotic phases of our insular motor habits. Motor-car manufacturers brag copiously of the speed per hour their machines can make, and drivers become either famous or notorious wearing huge-cushioned tires off the cars in speed contests. Owners almost unconsciously become amateur competitors; and anyway, it is almost definitely an attribute of the age... speed. When there is still reserve power under the hood, like mettle in a thoroughbred animal, the constant temptation is to bring it out and put it on exhibition... speed. When you have made the other chap eat your dust, you have demonstrated superiority over his lumbering old wagon. These motor necessities and conveniences of today, we must remember, were the rare and expensive luxuries of yesterday. In addition, speed itself is exhilarating.

The world speeds, and a motorist Philippines joins in the rout with all earnestness. The temptation (for it

is nothing less in this environment) is enhanced no doubt by the business men make of motoring from provincial points into Manila. At all the little towns and villages where one would naturally incline to linger and lend himself to the beauty all about him, people unfortunately live. As these matchless little places are their homes, they find them humdrum and flee from them frequently as fast as wheels will turn. The more prominent of these people, who therefore have the more powerful cars, have



Pagsanjan Gorge

Manila business errands awaiting them: they speed to appointments with bankers and business associates: in glum impatience they whirl along the hem of the green robe of Mount Makiling; and at a sign-posted point in the coco-broidered ruffe they are swished off and down into the valley.

The volcano, almost offended, fairly boots them away from its boundaries, and retires in a dudgeon behind walls of gray clouds. They have had, in fact, a ride through wonderland; but creatures of the

times they are, and they have thought busily through it all of far graver things than winsome landscapes and purling waterfalls tinkling in the rough jungle. The echo of their impatient motor horn answers the mood of the mountain. The enchantment never dares or deigns to cross the graveled roadside.

Quite all right all this; and assuredly the motor car more than the fountain pen and the pullman sleeper is the respectable servitor of commerce. It is no undignified world that is commercial, and all the world is commercial... at times. By perfecting commerce it is learning, too, to take leisure from commerce, by which deduction we begin to approach our particular objective. This objective is simply that our Philippine roads, save those of the Luzon valley in summer, when the stubble is parched, are quite too beautiful in themselves and too delightfully envired to be skimmed over in a maze of motor speed and machine rumble.

For instance, who would speed through Ireland? Yet even Ireland does not offer the traveler any natural beauty excelling that of the Philippines. This may explain something of what is meant. Still, too much loitering is as interperate as too great haste: as it was the intention in this paper to motor to Pagsanjan Falls and back to Manila for late supper, it were as well to get really underway.

The fifteen kilometers out through Malate, Pasay, Las Piñas and all the group of bayshore places will not be rich at all in appearance or quaintness—

*"The great road from the city  
Goes sweeping on its way,  
And there is traffic in it,  
And many a horse and cart—"*

But at Las Piñas, at a challenge-sign, "The Forks Hotel," the road leaves the shore and pushes toward the country—

*"... The little roads of Brefny  
Are quiet all the day,  
And the little roads of Brefny  
Are dearer to my heart."*

If one will delve into the legends and folklore of the region we are now passing, on a gray smooth road

that leads into the mountains, he shall discover stories equal in fancy and fable to those the poet limned in Irish Brefsny.

Elevation increases rapidly; the driver shifts gears... up, up, steadily, and then around a turn and downward, quickly, brakes on, hand steady at the wheel, and very neatly pulling up at the plaza of San Pablo.

From San Pablo into Pagsanjan, San Pablo being halfway point, landscape, lake-view, mountain, valley and cloud and sky will be the same, only more so. And not so much will be seen and sensed going up as to eliminate all thrills coming down. Best of all, homeward, will be one of those sudden, apparently dreadful but really harmless moods of Philippine climate: a bank of clouds rolling up to hide the moon, baleful in shadow, and torrents of rain deluging grove and slope and ledge. Sit quietly back in the car (the Filipino is a trustworthy driver), and note the lightning flashes laying out piecemeal the silvery way ahead, between the storm-bent palms. It's downgrade too, mostly: "there's a long, long way a-winding into the land of... dreams."

The reason we went to Pagsanjan was to lunch at a quaint inn, enjoy fried chicken country style, bamboo-shoot salad, perhaps a Chinese dish or two, learn that the town has sent more young men and women to American universities than any other town in the Philippines outside of Manila, that it has always, for centuries, been a resort, and also to experience the reason for this—maneuver, that is, the rapids up to the falls—first or second at your choice and shoot them on the way down to the landing again. Pagsanjan Falls can be briefly defined as a bucolic poem. In these tumbling waters and in the gorge itself the utter wildness of nature in the tropics is succinct, but rather beyond ordinary description. The native name for the falls is prettier, revealing also their poetic perception. They call these falls *Talong Talahib*, because covering the prairies at the head of the falls, flanking the banks of the Pagsanjan river, are broad fields of pampas for which their name is *talahib*. In bloom each blade of this rank growth bears a wand-like flower silver in hue, or catching the gray of the nun-hooded mountains, perhaps. In the lightest breeze the bloom assumes an aspen motion. Upon a moonlit night a talahib field is nothing less than a troop of disclined fairies executing silently a

constant hosanna. A storm bows every head very low, and the flood piles mean debris about the roots; but in the morning, once more all is bright, fresh, full of an unspoken, scarce hinted seduction.

A laughing herdboy plucks off a talahib wand as he trails his languid drove of *carabaos* off to the grazing plots, and cocks it into the band of his hat to give himself an air and follow some heroic endeavor of a herdboy's imagination. A foot too ambitious at the gas deprives the traveler in the Philippines of a great deal of that of which, elsewhere in a land of like loveliness, he would not tolerate the sacrifice.

There are no mean unpleasant aspects to the Philippines outdoors, but every new prospect on every winding road is highly pleasing. The thatched hut sheltered by a bamboo clump, or in the midst of a coconut planting, simply belongs. Its neutral brown and weathered colors blend and harmonize with whatever makes up the whole scene. It is a great mistake for tourists or ordinary travelers to hasten their itineraries in these islands, which offer to the senses, to the soul, so much more than other places in the Far East. The thing to do is to determine upon a large leisure for any contemplated motor trip in the islands, and shorten the distances accordingly if necessary. Pleasure is enhanced immeasurably by contact with the people. This outline of the trip to Pagsanjan and the compensations of a perfect road is intended secondarily as a criterion for Philippine motor travel. Some invaluable reward, it is again em-

phasized, flows from every contact with the people, the hospitable peasantry. On the return trip our tire puncture happened at Biñan. Figures strolled up through the twilight and merged into men and children willing to be of assistance. This was not required, but they answered questions. It was learned that general contentment prevailed because an unusually large rice crop was assured, that this rice crop was customarily divided equally between landlord and tenant, that the riches of the landlords were depended upon by the tenants, who during off seasons borrowed on the credit of the coming crop. The landlords were very reasonable (such is the naïveté of the peasant folk!), only requiring a peso and a half at harvest time in return for a peso loaned as much as three or four months before.

The compensations of an old community with a settled culture kept young men from migrating to home-stead regions... Now a new tire was on, and we drove on into town, thus ending a perfect day.

## Station KZIB...

(Continued from page 56)

ist. Prof. Heinman discusses art in an informal and entertaining way, and, at the same time, gives short instructions to the radio audience in drawing a picture. Listeners draw as he talks, and send in their results to him for judging. The professor awards prizes to the best drawings.

"The Heacock Shopping Review," on the air every morning at 8:00 o'clock, gives timely hints to the busy housewife on gifts, fashions, and home needs.



This lady can still smile while shooting Pagsanjan rapids in a frail banca.





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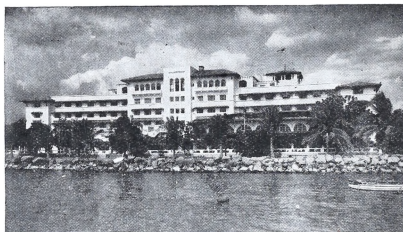
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## MANILA HOTEL

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## Archbishop of Manila

On May 19, 1571, Adelantado D. Miguel Lopez de Legaspi conquered and took possession of Manila in the name of His Majesty the King. On June 24 of the same year he built it into a City and Capital of the Philippine Islands, founding at the same time a parochial church which seven years afterwards, in 1578, was raised to the Dignity of Cathedral by the Brief of Pope Gregory XIII at the instance of His Majesty King Philip II.

In September of 1581 its first bishop came to the Islands, the Very Illustrious Father Domingo de Salazar of the order of Preachers, and on December 21 of the same year he solemnly built the Parochial Church of Manila into an auxiliary Cathedral of Mexico, dedicated to the Immaculate of the Holy Virgin; conferred benefices and offices, and made constitutions for the administration of his Church.

In 1591 Bishop Salazar went to Spain in order to take up with the Court some important business pertaining to his new Diocese, and promote its division which was obtained by King Philip II from his Holiness Pope Clement VIII by the Brief of August 14, 1595 establishing the Archbishop See of the Philippine Islands, and creating three auxiliary dioceses which are those of Nueva Segovia, Nueva Cáceres and Cebú, subsequently dividing the last one in two; that of Jaro was established by the Brief of his Holiness Pius IX on May 27, 1865. His Majesty presented as Archbishop the same Most Illustrious Salazar who died in Madrid before the papal bull was sent to him.

Afterwards, as first Archbishop was presented the Most Illustrious Father Ignacio de Santibañez, of the order of St. Francis, who was consecrated in the year 1596, and took possession of his Archbishopric on May 28, 1598; and immediately established this Diocese as See and as its auxiliaries the three above mentioned of Nueva Segovia, Nueva Cáceres and Cebú in virtue of the said Brief of Clement VIII.

In establishing the Cathedral of Manila the Most Illustrious Salazar appointed for his service 27 benefices divided into five offices, ten canons, six prebends and six half-prebends, besides six chaplains, six acolytes or assistants, principal sexton, organist, vergers and beadle. Though, according to regulations, the benefices should have been 27, this number was never completed, as it could not be permitted by the condition of the Treasury. Since the beginning, the five offices were created by degrees, four canons, two prebends and two half-prebends; and some years afterwards a canon was abolished, reducing the number of prebends to twelve until the year 1854 when, by Royal Order of August 18 of the previous year, there were added two canons, two prebends and two half-prebends. By the sixth article of the Royal

decree of October 8, 1872 the abolition of six prebends was ordered. While they were being vacated and by another Royal decree of February 23, 1875, the former decree was abolished, ordering the reinstatement of the same prebends, and on the 26th of the same month and year reestablishing the only two which became vacant, so that at this time the See counts with eighteen prebends.

**PALACE OF THE ARCHBISHOP**—Opposite the southern corner of the Palace of the Governor on Arzobispo Street is found the palace which names the street. It is a building of some 3,000 square varas, good and comfortable for the home of the Archbishop, his secretary and attendants,—although of poor appearance, still identified from the outside that it has been formed from two houses, one higher than the other,—an imperfection which is perpetuated outside and defaces its aspect, in spite of the fact that it is not noticed inside. The part that looks toward the sea is cool and restful, usually preferred by the Archbishops for their quarters. On the mezzanine are the offices of the secretary and provisor, some to the right and others to the left. On the upper part is a chapel for the celebration of the sacrament of ordination and other spiritual exercises, and very good assembly rooms.

(Diccionario Geográfico-Estadístico. Histórico de las Islas Filipinas por Buceta y Bravo, vol. 2, folio 222.)

## Vagabond Vacationing

[The JOURNAL herewith reprints an excellent article by Larry Nixon appearing in the "REASONS" DEPART for October, extolling the virtues of travel by freighter. To those who have never travelled this way, the article will open new possibilities in enjoyment.—Ed.]

Voyaging down to Rio and the far ports of the world has become almost as cheap

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WORE RED**

Franchot TONE • Robert YOUNG  
Billie BURKE • Reginald OWEN

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures

is practically your private yacht. Every day from American shores some freighter sails for romantic-sounding places bearing vacationers who in increasing numbers are discovering the pleasures of tramp trips, in fast clean vessels that go everywhere—Samarang, Sumatra, Singapore, Jaffa, Beirut. Twice a month one line alone sends a boat on a cruise of the world.

Once, only friends of the owners were permitted to travel on freighters, but now practically every cargo carrier can take care of a few passengers. You may be one of the three customers aboard the Norwegian motor vessel *Bronzville*, Boston to Manila; or one of the dozen aboard the *West Athawau*, Oregon to Brazil—but whatever the ship you're on, it's *your* ship; you belong. As a paying guest, you travel with the officers, eat in the officers' dining saloon, lounge in their smoking room, walk and talk with them on deck. You are welcome in the engine room; and if you are aboard a world-cruising British boat, you can sit in the navigation school with the cadets who are studying to be officers.

Your outside stateroom was built without worry about space and is likely to be larger than one you would get on a transatlantic liner. Many have beds instead of bunks, and windows instead of portholes. The deck space set aside for recreation is more than sufficient, and the captain often provides a canvas swimming pool over one of the cargo hatches. Under the bridge there's a spot to sling a hammock—sleeping outdoors in the tropics is a real experience.

Most of the pests of ocean travel are missing. Invalids and infants, and the talkative aged, stay home, because there's rarely a doctor on board. (But the captain has his medicine chest, and the wireless is available for emergency advice.) Your fellow-passengers are likely to be interesting people with leisure—writers, college professors, wives and daughters of plantation owners, perhaps an aviation mechanic accompanying planes to foreign lands.

Foreign freighters are truly foreign. On a Dutch boat you'll get Dutch food; on a Japanese ship you'll find the Japanese meals far superior to the chef's idea of Amer-

ican cooking—and, in either case, it will be better than you could get at a resort hotel for the same cost. It's easy to learn a new language when it is the common medium of speech of those around you for 30 or 40 days.

Freighter passengers make shore excursions at harbors not listed in the family atlas. Few people land on the Ivory Coast and the Gold Coast, but on the S.S. *Zairemba* you're truly vagabonding and may find yourself, "if cargo offers," at Bata or Rio Beuto or some other port you never expected to see. On shore, you come to town sans ceremony—no screaming guides, no frantic rush to cover a fixed itinerary. You can enjoy a leisurely visit accompanied by the officers off duty or the family of the local agent of the line. There'll be no flood of cruise trippers to send shop prices skyrocketing. Merchants know that the ship will be back and don't try to gyp the officers.

You can book your trip—for six days or six months, at from three to four dollars a day through a travel agent or one of the three or four specialist bureaus: Tramp Trips or Vagabond Voyages in New York, Freight Boat Travel Service in Los Angeles, or General Steamship Company in several Pacific Coast cities. Viking voyages, a New York travel agency, lists '78 different freighter services out of New York harbor, all carrying passengers. Twenty routes are available from New Orleans, and there's even one from Milwaukee!

Or you may work out your own trip without benefit of agent. Watch the snipping lists in the port city newspapers, and make arrangements with the line's agent to inspect the vessel of your choice when she's in port. You'll meet the officers and probably have tea or cocktails or even a meal on board with them. The odds are you'll meet some ex-passengers, for they are a loyal crew and never a freighter makes port but the officers invite their friends down for a visit. Inspect the accommodations, talk to the steward, look at other ships if you can resist the tales her officers and friends tell of this one.

Eventually you'll find *your* ship—and you're off on a journey that offers all the joy of exploration and all the informality of a country vacation.

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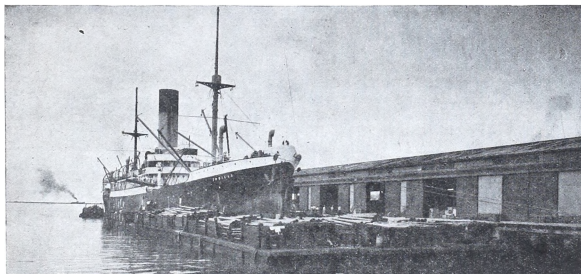
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and Regulations for the Sanitary  
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This honest merchantman and others like it will take you anywhere with a King's comfort and a troubador's freedom.

## Motoring to Lukban: A Hundred Miles of Wayside Beauty

We entered upon our trip to Lukban with the greatest avidity. First, we found that it was just a hundred miles from Manila: three bewitching hours, then, of motoring with a Philippine morning all about one, and from valley to mountainside, with not only Philippine topography, but the very seasons, a year itself, passing in miniature. The calendar would be, as indeed it proved, as contorted and folded up as the vales and dells and hills and crumpled ranges lorded over in the grand manner by Mount Cristobal, Mount Makiling and Mount Banahaw.

At Calamba, the peasants would be harvesting; the fields of yellow rice would appear to the traveler's swift glance as if shadowed brightly with an animated rainbow, industrially employed; and farther on, the rice would be full headed but still green; and farther on, it would be halfgrown only, wantonly spreading its leaves to the sun while hurrying gurgles of water through many ditches kept dampening the silt at its roots and retrieving its ill judgment about sunlight; and farther on still, though seemingly not much farther than across the road, the peasants would all be in scant raiment, as gray and dreary as the fields of muck into which they would be sticking myriad slender green seedlings—from a pale, thickly studded bed, with a field boss brooding over the efforts of busy children, and a moody carabao standing by to haul the seedlings to the planters by the cart-load.

Where it was planting time, it would be showery; but we should soon leave it all behind, and be in the midst of the hills, the corridors of the lordly volcanoes, mansions of the ancient gods. If the gods were kind, there would be no storm; if not, we should hear the rustle of storm racing madcap-manner through the palms.

The meager moods of the mountain gods are never prolonged; the more irascible ones are quickly overawed by the holy hosts of *Bathala*, god of gods as well as men.

*Bathala*, too, liberally rewards for tasks well done, or obligations dutifully performed: culture, of a real sort, aids dexterity in the planting of

these rows of rice, with geometric exactitude—with no sort of measure employed, only the swift accuracy of the peasant eye. The rhythm of music is in such souls: they may, indeed, be planting to the soft, enchanting melody of a *kundiman*. We should see the *matandang bulag*—an old blind musician—comfortably seated on the dike, round the field where the planters were busy, playing the lively folk tunes on a guitar that suffers somewhat from asthma on account of the gusty weather, sweeping occasional wisps of rain



under the edge of a big blue umbrella, which, poised high overhead in the natural socket of a bamboo stake cut off between joints, serves the man as a sufficient protection.

Accompanying the blind old minstrel thus quaintly engaged in recounting to the present toiling generation the folk sagas come down from antiquity, we should see a little brown lad, in trousers and naught else; or we should perhaps see a bare-limbed little girl, having only a faded calico *camisa sola*—though always a cheap handkerchief of some dubious texture beside, which will prove a light protection to the throat when the breeze cools with the evening, and will afford that necessary covering for the head of girl or woman when at their devotionals in the village chapel or the town cathedral.

No one so lowly, be very sure, as not to value a proper decorum.

Where harvesting was in progress and the merry reapers had credit to command, there we would see temporary cloth markets improvised from bamboos and palm shades. Fronts of these little stalls for the harvest-field trade would be so arranged as to lower upon rattan-thong hinges and fit, quite snugly, too, into the cupped-out tops of stubby bamboo stakes and thus form a bench where prospective customers might examine at ease the meager wares the tiny shops would offer; a gala assortment of cheap imported calico prints with many figures in red and yellow and green. Silk *tapises*—from Baliuag, which are aprons made conventional by tribal inheritance and without which it is immodest to go in public; and besides these silks and calicoes, *jusi* and *piña* and *sinamay camisas* and *pañuelos*. Waists and kerchiefs hand-loomed from hemp and silk fiber, *jusi*; or pineapple and silk fiber, *piña*; or hemp fiber alone, skillfully macerated and dyed, which is the ordinary *sinamay* that, as the whim of western fashion changes, sells on occasion at premium prices to Paris milliners for confecting costly chapeaux.

Here we see it serving peasant girls for costumes good enough for any public occasion—making into both waist and skirt, or either, and billowing and rustling with the graceful sway of the body as a proper material for feminine wear should.

Few places in the world can be more worth beholding, more filling to the eye.

It is the Laguna-Tayabas coconut region, without rival in all the Indies, East or West. It embraces the easy slopes of a piedmont terrain (the war-engrafted term seems to be *littoral*, but we don't fancy it), and far away into the hovering clouds, the steeper, more elevated slopes of great volcanic peaks, all now as dead within as Vulcan and the popular memory of him, and as alive without as an ideal climate and deep ash-loam can make them.

The road is coral-surfaced. The reader knows, of course, that the

(Please turn to page 46)

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MANILA

## Motoring to . . .

(Continued from page 44)

palm with which the slopes are groved are all gray-trunked and green-fronded, with huge clusters of green and saffron nuts nestled in them, whose size in their thick fiber coats is about that of the full moon in the cold sky of a temperate-zone winter.

What an untoward comparison, too suddenly broached, at the wrong place, at the very point where the reader has joined us in skimming along the salubrious heights of the new tropics, just pleasantly cool, mod-

ern road-building in the Philippines has created.

Well, pardon please; but that is about the size of the coconuts—as you will see for yourself when that man who is toe-climbing a palm an hundred feet high, reaches the top and begins tossing the nuts down. . . We can beat the train to the crossing, perhaps; it rumbles along with twenty cars of unhusked nuts billed to the desiccated coconut plant at Candelaria. If we stop for a moment's looking about under the grove beyond the track, then some one will surely come up to us smiling diffidently, and offer to bolo into an half-

ripened nut so we can have the milk. It is refreshing and wholesome; if we drink it—and why not, so as not to offend?

The world uses billions of coconuts, the United States most of them, just for soap-making and cake-making and candy-decking. Five hundred thousand a day are trundled from these groves to some four or five mills that shred and dry the meat for cake-making and candy-decking; the mills all ship their entire output to America, hardly keeping up with the annual increase in the demand.

The making of a fine confection only consumes a fraction of the coconuts of this region, the larger portion are dried as we have seen the men drying them, and in the form of copra—which in the tropics is wheat in the mill—are bundled into jute bags and bartered to Chinese general-store men, selling to the buyers for the soap-makers. Coconut meat is more than two-thirds oil. This is the ingredient that makes the soap, and the meal which is left fattens American beef cattle or enriches the milk of prize dairy herds. There are extraction mills in Manila, though most are maintained in connection with the soap factories, as in Cincinnati or Port Sunlight. Thus did at least one great English Lord, Leverhulme, and now his heirs, like his millionaire compeers in America, find the peculiar interest of a thrifty industrialist in all that we see about us on the coral road to Lukban.

This makes the peasants happy, for it gives them pesos for a harvest that ripens during every month of the year. Since America has been teaching them industrial ways, they have pesos where they formerly had only pesetas. Before, this road did not exist, nor the railroad either; and instead of trucks and trains to cart the crop away, it was a case of packing for dreary miles by pony-back, to some point on Laguna de Bay, and transferring the sweaty stuff there to bancas plying to Manila down the Pasig. Today we see how the railway has threaded its way through the groves, at least how it appears to have done so. It has really nosed a little ahead of the husbandman, who, wherever it has gone, has followed it up and taken up the land and set out new groves, pushing the jungle farther and farther up the mountains.

The highways connect the plantations and farms with the villages round about, supplementing the rail-

(Please turn to page 49)

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For Rates See Table	Line	VESSEL	Leave Manila	Leave Hongkong	Leave Shanghai	Leave Nagasaki	Leave Nagoya	Leave Kobe	Leave Yokohama	Leave Honolulu	Arrive Victoria	Arrive Seattle	Arrive Vancouver	Arrive San Fran.	Arrive L. Angeles
10	NYK HIYE MARU	Con Stmr.						Nov. 6	Nov. 9			Nov. 21	Nov. 20		
6	AML PRES. GRANT		Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 9			Nov. 11	Nov. 13		Nov. 24	Nov. 24			
11	FL SLEMMESTAD		Nov. 9												Dec. 3
9	NYK TAIYO MARU	Con Stmr.						Nov. 15						Dec. 2	
3	CPR E. RUSSIA		Nov. 8	Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Nov. 16		Nov. 18	Nov. 20		Nov. 29		Nov. 29		
14	BF TYNDAREUS	Con Stmr.	Nov. 19					Nov. 20	Dec. 2			Dec. 18	Dec. 16		
4	DSSL PRES. COOLIDGE		Nov. 10	Nov. 13	Nov. 16			Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 26				Dec. 1	Dec. 5
10	NYK HEIAN MARU	Con Stmr.						Nov. 29	Dec. 2			Dec. 14	Dec. 13		
16	SL BENGKALIS		Nov. 12											Dec. 10	Dec. 5
12	BL TAI YIN		Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 23		Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Nov. 30						Dec. 15
6	AML PRES. JACKSON		Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 23			Nov. 25	Nov. 27		Dec. 8	Dec. 8			
8	NYK TATSUTA MARU	Con Stmr.						Nov. 30						Dec. 15	
11	FL FERNGLEN		Nov. 20												Dec. 12
1	CPR E. JAPAN		Nov. 22	Nov. 26	Nov. 28			Dec. 1	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 14		Dec. 14		
13	KL CORNVILLE		Nov. 22	Nov. 26											Dec. 18
16	SL SILVERMAPLE		Nov. 23											Dec. 18	Dec. 14
15	ML GRETE MAERSK		Nov. 24	Nov. 27	Dec. 3		Dec. 9	Dec. 7	Dec. 11						Dec. 25
16	SL SALAWATI		Nov. 25											Dec. 22	Dec. 17
5	DSSL PRES. TAFT		Nov. 27	Dec. 1	Dec. 4			Dec. 6	Dec. 7	Dec. 15				Dec. 21	Dec. 26
6	AML PRES. JEFFERSON		Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 7			Dec. 9	Dec. 11		Dec. 22	Dec. 22			
10	NYK HIKAWA MARU	Con Stmr.						Dec. 4	Dec. 17			Dec. 29	Dec. 28		
3	CPR EMP. ASIA		Dec. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 12	Dec. 14		Dec. 6	Dec. 18		Dec. 27		Dec. 27		
5	DSSL PRES. HOOVER		Dec. 8	Dec. 11	Dec. 14			Dec. 6	Dec. 17	Dec. 24				Dec. 29	Jan. 2
16	SL HOEGH MERCHANT		Dec. 13											Jan. 10	Jan. 5
12	BL TAI YANG		Dec. 15	Dec. 18	Dec. 23		Dec. 28	Dec. 7	Dec. 30						Jan. 14
6	AML PRES. MCKINLEY		Dec. 15	Dec. 18	Dec. 21			Dec. 23	Dec. 25		Jan. 5	Jan. 5			
10	NYK HIYE MARU	Con Stmr.						Dec. 25	Dec. 28			Jan. 9	Jan. 8		
2	CPR EMP. CANADA		Dec. 30	Dec. 24	Dec. 26			Dec. 29	Dec. 31	Jan. 7	Jan. 12		Jan. 12		
13	KL PLEASANTVILLE		Dec. 22	Dec. 26											Jan. 17
15	ML NIEL MAERSK		Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Jan. 2		Jan. 8	Jan. 6	Jan. 10						Jan. 25
16	SL SILVERBELLE		Dec. 26											Jan. 21	Jan. 17
5	DSS PRES. LINCOLN		Dec. 25	Dec. 29	Jan. 1			Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 12				Jan. 18	Jan. 23
6	AML PRES. GRANT		Dec. 29	Jan. 1	Jan. 4			Jan. 6	Jan. 8		Jan. 19	Jan. 19			

## MINIMUM RATES FROM MANILA

1	CPR (EMP. JAPAN)	First	P90	P190	P250	P275	\$365	\$450	\$450	\$450					
		Tourist	58	105	155	170	220	270	270	270					
2	CPR (EMP. CANADA)	First	P90	P190	P250	P275	360	440	440	440					
		Tourist	58	105	155	170	215	260	260	260					
3	CPR (EMP. ASIA-RUSSIA)	First	P90	P190	P250	P275	326	400	400	400					
		Tourist	52	95	140	155	190	230	230	230					
4	DSSL (P. HOOVER-COOLIDGE)	First	P90	P190	P250	P275	365							\$450	\$460
		Tourist	58	105	155	170	220								270
5	DSSL (S35-PRES. TAFT)	First	P90	P190	P250	P275	326							420	430
		Tourist	52	95	140	155	190								230
6	AML (PRES. JACKSON)	First	P90	P190	P250	P275					\$400				
		Tourist	52	95	140	155					230				
8	NYK (ASAMA-TATSUTA)	First					\$360								
		Second					215								
9	NYK (TAIYO)	Cabin					\$285								
		Tourist					155								
10	NYK SEATTLE SERVICE	First									\$345				
											180				
11	FL	First													\$190
12	BL	First	\$20	\$35		\$55	\$55								\$195
13	KL	First													\$140
14	BF (Rate from Hongkong)	First									\$35.00				
15	ML	First	\$25	\$45		\$70	\$75								\$220
16	SL	First	\$20	\$60											\$165





## Motoring to . . .

(Continued from page 46)

way and converting the irksome past into the comfortable present.

With such gossip and comment we have whiled away the three hours, nearly. Still skirting the slopes of Banahaw, we have passed Lucena, the quite pretentious capital of Tayabas, and the several minor towns beyond it, and we are even now rounding into Lukban, where the first sight to catch our eye is the old women, washing, in the open aqueducts at either side of every clean little street, the fine *buntal* fiber-hats for which the place is locally famous.

Here is fine craftsmanship, not surpassed among far better known orientals—among the Chinese or Japanese, for example.

American merchants, in New York and Boston, buy these fine Lukban hats through Manila houses.

We shall not visit even the Lukban church and plaza before motoring on across the stone bridge just beyond the place and spreading our lunch under what seems the most perfect coconut grove of all. Though perhaps this impression comes from the grove's partial isolation, still we wonder if anything could be more ex-

quisite. It is a young grove perhaps not more than twenty years old, we can tell from the sleekness and girth of the palms.

The slope it shades is but a gentle one, overlaid with a coverlet of green down, such being the texture of the thick grass; and the stream, spanned by the old bridge, weathered and moss-grown with three centuries of storm and sun—the little stream is limpid and fresh from the clouds that have just sprinkled it upon the mountain. It is all that even Robert Burns could desire in purling water. It is a busy stream, hurrying to the lowlands to water the rice, which is never satiated though floating to its neck; and being a conscientious stream, it quarrels incessantly at the rough limestone and lava rocks that cumber its current and make natural stepping stones for gay bare feet of boys and girls out picnicking—of which they are extremely fond.

More than half way back to Manila, we may as well loiter half an hour or so, and gain insight into fundamental customary law, that of tenantry; for tenantry is inevitably the skeleton of feudalism, on which the flesh, waxed fat and comely, leans and feeds. A tenant labors a crop from a field, receiving a share of it

as compensation. The share depends somewhat on the nature of the crop, and also on whether or not the tenant owns work animals. The tenant by customary law, is the social inferior of the landlord and therefore cannot dispute with him, whom by the same law he is compelled to obey.

It happens that in this district there are landlords for whom tenants are raising sugar cane, and this sugar cane is milled at centrals getting half of it for the job (which, all told, involves financing, transporting and many incidental services), the other half, so far as the central is concerned, going to the landlord. But really from a fifth to a third of it is the tenant's share. Of this the central knows nothing, but keeping an eye on the market it advances to the landlord sums requested from time to time during the season, all against his ostensible half of the entire crop; and when he is careless of his stewardship and spends this money without giving the tenant the latter's fair share of it, as has happened at Calauan, then when crop settlement time comes he cannot pay the tenant at all.

This violation of customary law on the part of the landlord would, in

(Please turn to page 52)

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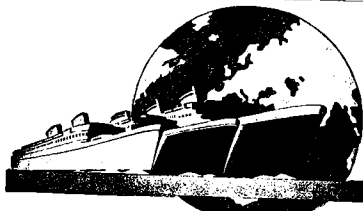
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# SAILINGS AND MINIMUM RATES TO EUROPE VIA SUEZ

For Rates See Table	Line	VESSEL	Leave Manila	Leave Hongkong	Leave Shanghai (Cebu)	Leave Saigon	Leave Singapore	Leave Batavia	Leave Cebu	Leave Colombo	Leave Bombay	Leave Djibouti (Massoa)	Leave Port Said	Leave Malta	Leave Alexandria	Arrive Naples	Arrive Trieste	Arrive Genoa	Arrive Southampton	Arrive Plymouth	Arrive London	Arrive Hamburg	Arrive Bremen	Arrive Rotterdam	Arrive Amsterdam
1	DSSL	Pres Van Buren	Jan. 5	Jan. 2			Jan. 11	Jan. 13	Jan. 17	Jan. 21	Jan. 21	Jan. 26	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	*Feb. 1	Feb. 5	Feb. 7	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 16	Feb. 16			
2	P&O	Rawalpindi	Jan. 8	Jan. 8			Jan. 14	Jan. 15	Jan. 25	Jan. 25	Jan. 25	Jan. 31	Feb. 9	Feb. 9											
3	NYK	Kashima Maru	Jan. 14	Jan. 1			Jan. 19	Jan. 8	Jan. 12			Jan. 19	Jan. 23	Jan. 24											
4	MM	Marshal Joffre	Jan. 11		Jan. 16	Jan. 18	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 23	Jan. 29	Feb. 2	Feb. 3											
5	LT	Conte Rosso	Jan. 6		Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 21	Jan. 24		*Jan. 27										
6	NYK	Yasukuni Maru	Jan. 14		Jan. 18	Jan. 18	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	Feb. 3	Feb. 4		Feb. 7										
7	DSSL	Pres. Garfield	Jan. 19	Jan. 16			Jan. 25	Jan. 27	Jan. 31	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	Jan. 30	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 14	Feb. 14	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 24	Feb. 25		
8	P&O	Carlu	Jan. 22		Jan. 22	Feb. 2	Jan. 29	Jan. 29	Feb. 2	Feb. 5	Feb. 5	Feb. 9	Feb. 13	Feb. 16											
9	NDL	Postdam	Jan. 25	Jan. 23			Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Feb. 3	Feb. 6	Feb. 6	Feb. 12	Feb. 16	Feb. 17											
10	MM	D'Atapan	Jan. 30	Feb. 1	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	Jan. 30	Feb. 3	Feb. 6	Feb. 9	Feb. 9	Feb. 16	Feb. 20	Feb. 21											
11	NYK	Hakone Maru	Jan. 7	Jan. 5	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12											
12	CR	Cap Varella	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	Jan. 28	Jan. 29	Feb. 2	Feb. 2	Feb. 2	Feb. 18	Feb. 24	Feb. 24											
13	EAL	Chile	Jan. 16	Jan. 16			Jan. 14	Jan. 14	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	Jan. 22	Jan. 22	Jan. 22											
14	HEAL	Gaasterkerk	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 8	Jan. 8											
15	NLRDM	Joban De Witt	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5	Jan. 5											
16	NLRDM	Marnix Van St. A.	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26	Jan. 26											
17	RL	Indrapoera	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12	Jan. 12											

Line	VESSEL	Rate from Manila—First	Rate from Hongkong & Batavia, also in connection with the Passage to U. S. A. & Round the World
1	DSSL	£14.00	£17.00 £34.00 £38.00
2	P&O	£14.00	£16.00 £36.00 £40.00
3	BF	£10.00	£12.00 £20.00 £22.00
4	NYK	£12.00	£13.00 £27.00 £34.00
5	MM	£12.00	£14.00 £28.00 £31.00
6	LT	£11.00	£18.00 £29.00 £34.00
7	NDL	£10.00	£11.00 £24.00 £27.00
8	CR	£8.00	£10.00 £16.00 £21.00
9	EAL	£10.00	£11.00 £24.00 £27.00
10	HEAL	£10.00	£11.00 £24.00 £27.00
11	NLRDM	£10.00	£11.00 £24.00 £27.00
12	RL	£10.00	£11.00 £24.00 £27.00

Line	VESSEL	Rate from Manila—First	Rate from Hongkong & Batavia—First	Rate from Hongkong & Batavia—Second	Rate from Batavia—First	Rate from Batavia—Second
1	DSSL	£12.00	£8.00	£10.00	£10.00	£10.00
2	P&O	£14.00	£16.00	£36.00	£40.00	£40.00
3	BF	£10.00	£12.00	£20.00	£22.00	£22.00
4	NYK	£11.00	£13.00	£27.00	£34.00	£34.00
5	MM	£12.00	£14.00	£28.00	£31.00	£31.00
6	LT	£11.00	£18.00	£29.00	£34.00	£34.00
7	NDL	£10.00	£11.00	£24.00	£27.00	£27.00
8	CR	£8.00	£10.00	£16.00	£21.00	£21.00
9	EAL	£10.00	£11.00	£24.00	£27.00	£27.00
10	HEAL	£10.00	£11.00	£24.00	£27.00	£27.00
11	NLRDM	£10.00	£11.00	£24.00	£27.00	£27.00
12	RL	£10.00	£11.00	£24.00	£27.00	£27.00

## SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, The Robert Dollar Co.



During September conditions in shipping suited neither carriers nor shippers. Shanghai became a problem, thousands of tons of cargo destined there had to be carried to Hongkong, Manila, Iloilo, Singapore, and perhaps elsewhere. Hongkong soon reached its limit in storage, Manila practically the same.

Seamen refused to sign on vessels destined to the Orient except on a premium scale of wages. Schedules were sadly upset and every one had a headache. On short notice increased rates on all commodities destined to China and Japan were put into effect on September 15th. Notwithstanding an exceptionally small demand for space for sugar there was a shortage of space for copra, ores and lumber. The iron ore movement to Japan was again hampered in this particular.

The outward cargo movement for September totalled 188,197 revenue tons only, or 106,552 tons less than for August. It was 93,520 tons less than for September, 1936. This slump is mainly in sugar, logs and lumber but decreased tonnage movements can be found in other commodities. The movement of sugar was: centrifugal 28,079

To	Tons.	With Misc. Sailings	Of Which Tons	Were carried in American bottoms with Sailings
China & Japan	77,546	42	998	3
Pacific Coast Local Delivery	21,109	12	7,519	5
Pacific Coast Overland	1,156	7	749	4
Pacific Coast Interoceanic	2,148	6	1,925	3
Atlantic & Gulf Coast	61,878	21	13,299	6
European Ports	20,145	18	69	2
All other Ports	4,215	24	438	4

A Grand Total of 188,197 tons with a total of 88 sailings (average 2,140 tons per vessel) of which 24,997 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings (average 2,778 tons per vessel).

tons, refined 1,128 tons, total 29,207 tons only. October should see the quota filled. The desiccated coconut factories forwarded 5,800 tons (40 cu. ft.) and advise that there is a surplus on hand in the States. Berth lines handled 13,678 tons of coconut oil in deep tanks; no tankers were on berth. The movement of copra was very small, the United States taking 12,175 tons only and Europe 5,441 tons, a total of 17,616. Copra for the United States, Pacific Coast delivery, could not find space as needed and shippers were obliged to arrange for chartered vessels to load in October and later. Copra cake and meal to Europe were 5,650 tons, an increase offset by the movement to the United States of only 2,394 tons. The total being 8,044 tons, space for this commodity to the United States being hard to engage.

From Statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, during the month

of September there were exported from the Philippines the following:

Hemp shipments picked up; the United States took 20,467 bales; Japan upped her purchases to 42,738 bales, as did Europe,

who bought 52,509 bales. The minor markets also increased their shipments. The total movement was 125,602 bales. The distribution was world wide as usual.

Logs and lumber shipments were 11 million feet as against 19½ million feet in August. The movement of logs to Japan was 7 million feet (August, 13½ million). The only trade showing a gain was South Africa who took over 1 million feet. The United States trade was a trifle over 3 million feet. The trade with China, Europe and Australia was very small.

The shipments of ores amounted to 61,172 tons, slightly better than August with its 53,453 tons. Japan trade in iron ore, 50,100 tons, is 10,000 below her usual purchases due to lack of tonnage; she also took 2,450 tons of copper ore. The Pacific Coast smelters took 656 tons of concentrates for treatment. The Atlantic seaboard took 7,060 tons of chromite. Small sample ship-

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# SAILINGS &

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ments went to Japan, Europe and Hongkong.

Shipments of minor products to China and Japan either dropped to a low level or entirely out of sight. The molasses shippers forwarded only 2,112 tons. Cigar shipments went up to 1,020 tons, probably for account of the Christmas trade. Shipments of gums, junk, kapok seeds, skins and catch were normal. Europe took 1,878 tons of tobacco, the total movement in the item being 2,534 tons. Shipments of emboleries, furniture, kapok, nuts, rope, rubber, margarine and vegetable lard were subnormal. The pineapple canners forwarded 1,442 tons.

The following figures show the number of passengers departing from the Philippines for China, Japan and the Pacific Coast for the month of September, 1937:

	First	Inter- mediate	Third
Hongkong .....	76	110	164
Shanghai .....	..	..	..
Japan .....	8	13	32
Honolulu .....	3	14	31
Pacific Coast .....	50	92	37
Europe via America .....	0	0	0
Total for September, 1937 .....	137	229	254
Total for August, 1937 .....	207	326	333

## Motoring to...

(Continued from page 49)

former years, pass unscathed; for a great convenience of the law is that the humble must obey their superiors. Ostracism does not, as it should, always rebuke the rotter dealing unfairly with his tenants and neglecting his own obligations.

Today a tenant asks for his settlement, having books to buy for his children reentering school.

"Well, Juan, and how much do you want?"

"All, sir, please; it is P114.19."

"But what can a man like you want with so much money at one time: What will you do with it?"

Juan explains.

"Jove, what luck! School books indeed, and for the second grade, too! It just happens that my daughter finished that grade last year and her

## 223 Dasmariñas, Manila

Rate Table No.	Line	VESSEL	Leave Manila	Leave Hongkong	Leave Saigon	Leave Singapore	Leave Davao	Leave Sandakan	Leave Salamau
1	NYK	KITANO MARU	Oct. 26 (Omits)	Oct. 31	Nov. 9		Oct. 29		
2	BPC	NEPTUNA						Nov. 14	Nov. 23
3		MERKUR			Nov. 3				
4	E&A	NELLORE	Nov. 2						
5	BF	GORGON				Nov. 9			
8	KPM	VAN REES					Nov. 13	Dec. 2	
6		NIEUW HOLLAND					Nov. 18		
5	BF	CENTAUR				Nov. 23			
9	R&O	TAIPIING	Nov. 19	Nov. 16					
1	NYK	KAMO MARU	Nov. 29						
3	BP	MARELLA						Dec. 3	
4	E&A	TANDA							
5	BF	CHARRON						Dec. 7	
9	A&O	CHANGTE	Dec. 20	Dec. 17					
6	KPM	NIEUW ZEELAND						Dec. 21	
1	NYK	ATSUTA MARU	Dec. 27					Dec. 30	
4	E&A	HANKING	Jan. 4	Jan. 1					
9	AOL	TAIPIING	Jan. 16	Jan. 4					
		KPM NIEUW HOLLAND					Jan. 20		
1	NYK	KITANO MARU	Jan. 25				Jan. 28		
4	E&A	NELLORE	Feb. 1	Jan. 29					
1	NYK	RATE FROM MANILA—1ST					P65-		
2	"	" " " "—2ND					50-		
2	BP	" " " "—1ST						P80-	£28.15.0
3	BP	" " SINGAPORE—1ST							
3	BP	" " SINGAPORE—2ND							
4	EA	" " MANILA—1ST							
4	EA	" " MANILA—2ND							
5	BF	" " SINGAPORE—1ST							
5	BF	" " " "—2ND							
6	KPM	" " " "—1ST							
7	"	" " " "—Acl							
7	"	" " " "—Bcl							
8	"	" " " "—B							
8	"	" " " "—C							
9	AO	" " MANILA—1ST							

books are here in the house—you can have them for a pittance."

The daughter is called, as well as the wife. The books are found, and Juan persuaded that they are just as good as new, while the pittance turns out to be within a fraction of their original cost which Juan does not know. Making the best bargain he can, Juan takes the books. The landlord is quite jovial and friendly with

him, but just happens to think before Juan gets clear away that there are no servants in the house that day—will Juan stop a moment and sweep up, and chop some wood for the kitchen?

Juan stops and chops, it is a part of the law.

So it goes. When Juan again wants money, this time for calicoes for school dresses for Nena, the landlord's wife has stocked up against just such a contingency. At dreadful figures the calicoes change ownership and another adjustment of the account is made in the books without Juan's really seeing any cash. He never knows clearly how his account stands; he remains in debt and is far from being a thrifty husbandman. At death his children assume his obligations. Such sordid methods are not the standard fixed by customary law, but it is the way of wily and careless landlords to resort to them, and ... every man's way is tolerated in the East.

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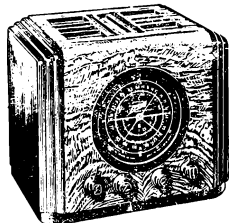
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Alabang hills and looking straight into the glories of a Philippine sunset. By some occult legerdemain a Rembrandt has been brushing the canvas of the western skies. He has painted a king's dais there, in the midst of a royal court; and he has flanked it with halberdiers and gayly-comparisond lords and lackeys. Into such resplendence the King himself steps for a moment, with flowing purple robes, golden bordered. The effulgence of mighty chandeliers sheds over the ensemble a matchless radiance... for moments hardly to be reckoned, before Night's sable curtains shut it all away into shadow.



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## Registration Of Radio Receivers And Government Financial Aid To Broadcasting Stations

Many people are unaware that we have a law (Act 3397, as amended by Commonwealth Act 107) requiring that all radio receiving sets be registered under the supervision of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications. The Act requires that all sets with the exception of those operated for official purposes by the U. S. and Philippine governments, must be registered within 30 days after their acquisition.

The purpose of this law is primarily to raise revenue through the collection of license fees. These are fixed at P10 per annum for tube sets, and P2 per annum for crystal sets. The Bureau of Internal Revenue makes the collections through the city and municipal treasurers. About 36,000 sets have been registered, and about P120,000 is collected yearly from this source.

This income is used for the purchase and distribution of radio sets among municipalities and government institutions, for financial assistance to "a station or stations which can serve satisfactorily throughout the Philippines for broadcasting, a minimum of 6 hours daily of government news, information and education, and other programs of interest or entertainment to the general public," and for general expenses.

Under this system, one station receives financial assistance out of the income derived from radio registration fees. The system has been criticised on several grounds:

First, it is argued that use of government money to assist any radio broadcasting station, whether privately owned or not, is discriminatory since the better-to-do only can afford to own radios and thus get the benefit of programs indirectly financed through this tax. Proponents of the system refute this by pointing out that radio stations should be helped here, since business houses either cannot afford, or have not been educated to the use of radio for advertising. While the number of sponsored programs has steadily increased, they do not yet bring in enough revenue to maintain first-class stations on the air. Also, it is argued, the registration fees also pay for the purchase and installation of radios in municipalities and government institutions—a direct benefit to the people.

Second, critics of the system point to the large number of radio receiver owners who evade the tax. It is estimated that not more than half of these people have ever paid a license fee. It is not to be denied that, if the system is to continue, it should be made more equitable by collecting all of the tax from everyone who should pay it.

The third argument is perhaps the most cogent. He who controls the purse strings, controls all, and, if broadcasting stations are dependent on government money for their existence, it will not be long before the government will be dictating the type of programs to be presented. In fact, it is entirely possible that government officials may present some or all of the programs themselves, in the end.

Those who visualize this possibility point to the fact that the National Information Board now broadcasts three out of the four news broadcasts going out over KZRM

daily. An assemblyman recently seized upon this fact as a dangerous omen when the budget of the National Information Board was brought before the Assembly for consideration.

Broadcasting by government agencies or bureaus is no new thing. In England the British Broadcasting Company has a monopoly over broadcasting, and it is a government agency. There the objection is not to the quality of the programs broadcast, but to their unvarying monotony. This business of uplift is all right, but too much of it can become obnoxious. The British people have no objection to education, and the finer things of life, but they frequently long for some good, plain, old-fashioned entertainment over the air for entertainment's sake.

Radio broadcasting in the United States has reached its present position of near-perfection through competition. There are so many stations, all competing for the ear of the public, and such a large number of business concerns using radio for advertising by means of sponsored programs, that the ingenuity of advertising men, artists, radio technicians and others in the game has been taxed to the limit to provide programs which will hold the listeners' attention. It is so easy to twist a dial and get another station.

Such magnificent programs as "The March of Time," presented over NBC's blue network once a week, the "Standard Symphony Hour," presented by the Standard Oil Company, the "Kraft Music Hall," with Bing Crosby as Master of Ceremonies, could only be possible where unrestricted competition calls forth men's best efforts.

It must not be forgotten, however, that these programs are also broadcast primarily to make money. Scores of other programs equally good that may be heard every night in the United States are profitable for broadcasting companies, as well as entertaining and informative to listeners. When "Time" first announced that it would broadcast "The March of Time," it stated frankly that it would drop the feature immediately it began to lose money. Until there is enough business here to pay the broadcasting stations for their efforts, it may be necessary for them to accept government money, and all that may go with it.

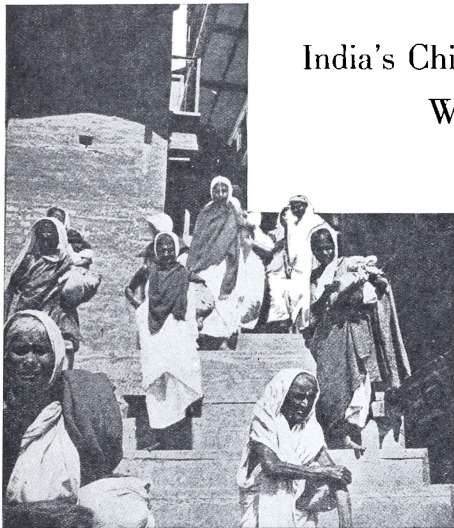
### Station KZIB Forges Ahead

The story of radio broadcasting station KZIB is a story of struggle, courage and public service. It was begun many years ago by Beck's Department Store, when radios were few in the Philippines, and it has broadcast its programs without interruption ever since its founding.

It is no secret that broadcasting stations here lost money for years after they were founded. Radio did not catch on here as quickly as it did in the United States, and the radio audience consequently remained small. Beck's was not discouraged; it had anticipated losses when the station was started, and it kept on, not only maintaining the quality of the programs, but constantly improving them.

(Please turn to page 56)

## India's Child Widows



It is difficult for people of other countries to comprehend some of the customs of ancient India—but little changed, except outwardly, after centuries of British rule. "East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet," quoth Kipling, and his philippic might well be extended to include the entire world as far as India is concerned, for her centuries-old customs can never form a common meeting ground between herself and the rest of the world.

One of these customs is that of child widowhood, which, in turn, stems from the Indian custom of child marriage, against which even Gandhi himself has railed. It has resulted in the lifetime torture of thirty million baby widows, condemned to despair of hope for the rest of their unhappy lives.

Hindu parents frequently marry their daughters at the age of six, although some quijotic quirk of mind makes them decree at this point that their daughters may not consummate marriage until the ripe age of twelve. Most authorities agree with Katherine Mayo's statement in "Mother India" that child marriages stem from the sex perversion of the Hindu male.

Ancient custom decrees calamity for the six-year old bride should her husband die before her. Thenceforth her life is worse than death itself,

for the death of her husband is ascribed to his wife's sins in a previous incarnation. She is forbidden to remarry, and must spend the rest of her tragic life in expiation of those "sins," even though at the death of her husband she is yet too young to comprehend the meaning of sin, let alone to have transgressed herself. Starvation, filth, and degradation are her lot.

Her husband's family treats her worse than a beast, yet she cannot return to her own family, nor may she exercise the rights of a parent over her children. Often she is allowed but one meal a day, or even less. She is made to perform the commonest kind of menial labor, and is expected to pray constantly for her late master's reincarnation to a more delightful state than he had on this earth. But she herself gets no prayers, for there is no hope for her in a next world.

She must shave her head. She is not allowed the pleasure of bathing in the river with her former associates, (an important social contact in India), and cannot attend any event where others rejoice. She must fast. She is the object of contempt, and is frequently reviled.

She has two methods of escape. She may become a beggar, and travel the dusty roads with her hand out-thrust for alms, or she may become a prostitute. And even as a prostitute, the degradation of her state is constantly thrust upon her, for she must live in a "widows' house" with other widows, segregated like nuns.

One other form of escape was formerly open to her: *suttee*, or the burning alive of widows on the funeral pyres of their dead husbands. This custom, however, was forbidden by the English in 1829, although frequently, widows commit voluntary *suttee* even today, either through religious frenzy, or from fear of the fate that awaits them should they live.

Foreigners in India are impressed by the strange stoicism with which

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these child widows accept their lot in life. Either because they are too young to understand the cruelty with which they are treated, or because they really believe some sin in a previous incarnation was responsible for the death of their husbands, they accept all manner of ill-treatment accorded them, and wait patiently for death to put an end to their sufferings.

One duty the young widow must perform before she is cast out of the society of her former associates: she must burn her husband's body. Much of this takes place at ancient Benares, on the banks of the Ganges river. Foreigners have often seen these funeral pyres crowded together on the river bank, each pyre consuming the remains of a husband, and turning his widow's life to ashes.

India carries the caste system even to funerals. Funerals are of the first, second, or third class, depending upon the quantity of wood used. There are very few first-class funeral pyres in India, as wood there is very high in price. Most young widows can afford only third-class funerals, thus adding to their degradation in the eyes of their husband's family.

Some people believe the practise of ostracism of widows was originated by Hindu men, who feared poisoning by their wives, because of their cruel treatment of them. The psychological idea behind it, they say, is that if wives are threatened with ostracism after the death of their husbands, they will do all in their power to preserve the lives of their hated spouses.

Whatever its origin, we have the word of Gandhi himself that "there is no warranty any Hindu book of sacred rules for such widowhood." The English government has established many schools for these widows, where they are taught useful trades, and are given a new outlook on life. These schools serve a double purpose in that they tend to break down the caste system which so long has shackled India's progress. Widows in these schools work and live together, whatever their caste or religion.

#### Station KZIB . . .

*(Continued from page 54)*

At first, inevitably, most of the programs consisted of phonograph records. Records are still used frequently, but KZIB has also recruited a large staff of talented pianists, singers, actors, and others who perform

regularly over the airwaves. As the station's reputation has grown, it has continued to present the best available talent to Philippine listeners.

The station gets all of its funds from sponsors only. Business houses pay for radio time, and the staff of KZIB cooperates with them in arranging programs which will be of interest to listeners. The station receives no Government aid. Yet it continues to meet competition in a very capable manner. As Mr. Naftaly, Beck's General Manager puts it, "we have been here a long time, and we intend to be here a long time more."

Among the most popular programs now being presented over KZIB are "The Voice of Philco" program, presented by Jack Speirs, which includes a serial story "The Trial of Vivian Ware," followed by a program of Rhumba music. This program utilizes the radio audience as a jury to decide the fate of Vivian Ware, and the novelty has created a great deal of interest in the program.

F. E. Zuellig & Co. present "Leaders and Men," a semi-educational series of biographies, presented with a background of descriptive music. The program is given every Wednesday evening.

Isuan, Inc., sponsors a musical aggregation called "The Naturals," who present two programs a week, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. "Musical Spots," for Dana and Totem perfumes is a novel program following the latest idea in the United States. Poems are read to a delightful musical background.

A popular non-musical program is presented every Sunday evening by Prof. A. H. Heinman, world-famed painter and artist.

*(Please turn to page 40)*

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# REAL ESTATE, BUILDING AND COMMERCIAL REVIEWS



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This is an argument for modernization of the system of marketing real estate which has grown up here around our system of registration of land titles under the Land Registration Act (No. 496), commonly known as the Torrens Act. A discussion of the subject requires a sketchy review of the various systems in effect in certain countries for handling a transfer of title to real property from owner to buyer, either for cash or credit secured by mortgage.

England probably has the simplest method extant. There, when property is sold, the buyer simply takes delivery of his deed. Or, when money is loaned upon real estate, the lender accepts his mortgage. That is all. The instruments then go into the safe of the recipient or behind the kitchen clock, there to stay. If you own a piece of land, you can produce a deed to it. Most old English land owners can show deeds dating back many generations ago. There is no registration of instruments or other similar formality.

Indeed, before the English became literate, and even long after that, they did not use the formality of executing and delivering a conveyance, when property changed hands. The new owner was taken physically to the land, and it was delivered to him, at first by putting him in possession of it, and later, by symbolical delivery, such as giving him a handful of dirt from the place. This was known as "livery of seisin," or ownership, and it had its origin in the feudal system of dividing up the Kingdom introduced by the Norman conquerors. The feudal system, and the customs surrounding it which gradually grew into law, have had a profound influence on all property law everywhere, and the meaning and implications of this word "seizin" would fill many ponderous books.

Gradually, in England, delivery of a deed took the place of actual or symbolical delivery of the land itself, but right there the English drew the line. There exists an old law in England requiring that all transfers or mortgages of real property must

be recorded (copied) in public books provided for that purpose, and available for public inspection, but this law the English have blithely ignored. A man's business is a man's business, they argue, and what he owns, or how he got it, is of no concern to others.

They keep their deeds. And if those deeds are lost or destroyed—that is a risk they are willing to take for the sake of privacy.

In the United States, the system of recording, or copying instruments which might affect the title to real property is in general use. The theory is that titles are of public concern; that information as to the ownership of property should be available to all; and that duplicate evidence of ownership of land should be available in the

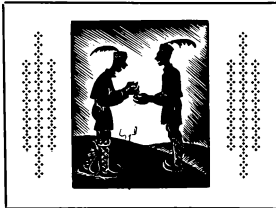
perfecting land will be presented for recording, the laws provide that no unrecorded instrument shall be valid, except as between the immediate parties (i.e., the seller and buyer, or mortgagor and mortgagee) and their successors in interest unless recorded.

At first, that was all there was. The system worked perfectly in the early days of the Republic, when land transfers were few, and consisted mainly of large tracts of land. But, as the country grew and the volume of transfers increased, the Recorder's tomes grew likewise. They became ponderous volumes recording thousands of documents, and tracing a title through them required the skill of a Philadelphia lawyer, the talents of a civil engineer, and the patience of Job.

It became the custom to engage the services of an attorney when dealing in land. Not many years ago, an important source of attorneys' incomes was examining titles to real property in the Recorder's offices, and rendering opinions thereon. The volume of business was so great, in certain areas of the country particularly, that some attorneys devoted themselves to it almost exclusively, and became specialists in tracing the titles to real estate, and discovering flaws in them.

From there it was just a step to the formation of what are known as "abstract companies." These companies employ clerks in the offices of the county Recorders, whose job it is to make abstracts of all instruments recorded, affecting given pieces of property, when ordered to do so by attorneys or laymen contemplating transactions in that property. The abstracts are then examined by attorneys, instead of the recorder's instruments themselves.

These abstract companies still exist in many parts of the country, but they have lost their former importance because the public soon began to demand some sort of a guarantee of their titles, aside from that afforded by a lawyer's opinion. To meet this demand, "certificate companies" grew up. They would examine titles, and "certify" as to their condition.



event of the loss or destruction of the original. Practically all States have officers in each county known as County Recorders, whose job it is to copy into public books all properly executed instruments presented to them. These books are open to inspection by the public. Most State laws also require that these documents be acknowledged as to signature, and that the Recorders keep indexes to facilitate the location of instruments which have been copied.

In order to ensure that instruments conveying or mortgaging, or otherwise af-

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This was a great step forward, but it was not enough, because the certificate companies, while they guaranteed titles with their reputations (and therefore with their future profits), they gave no financial guarantee that their opinions were correct. This was a serious defect, and held back the volume of sales of real property, and of loans on real property security, considerably. A bank, for example, or a great life insurance company contemplating a mammoth loan on a property site for a skyscraper demanded greater measure of security than the title to that land stood in the name of its prospective borrower than a mere certificate, carrying with it no financial responsibility.

Thus it has happened that, within the last fifty years, corporations have been formed for the purpose of examining land titles, reporting upon their condition, and

guaranteeing their reports through the issuance of title insurance policies. These companies began cautiously at first—early title insurance policies had so many exceptions risks stated on them that they practically insured nothing—but, as they perfected their facilities, and as their resources grew, the exceptions risks became fewer and fewer in number and in importance, until now a title insurance policy will absolutely guarantee a title to be as stated in it, with practically no reservations, and the guarantee is backed up by a large reserve in cash and bonds on deposit with the State Insurance Commissioner, as well as by the assets of the company issuing it.

In many cities in the United States, these title insurance companies have grown to be financial giants. One large company in Los Angeles has gone into the banking

business on the side, and is one of the largest lenders of money on real estate security in that part of California. The Title Guarantee and Trust Company in New York City is a huge organization, which has contributed no little to the growth of the city, through guaranteeing titles to building sites, terminal areas, bridge approaches, pier locations, etc., and has built many of these structures with its own funds.

In its next issue, the JOURNAL will explain how these title insurance companies work, and the manifold services which they render to real estate brokers, banks, mortgage companies, and the general public. The operation of the Torrens system, both here and in the United States will also be discussed.

### Manila Businessmen Organize Company to Invest in Real Estate

The JOURNAL last month carried the announcement of *Realty Investments Incorporated* of P700,000.00 in shares of its common stock for sale. This company has been organized for the purpose of procuring a large amount of capital through the sale of its shares, and investing this capital in real estate and other investments whose underlying security is real estate. It will provide investors with expert management together with the ability to engage in major transactions through its large capital.

Everyone has heard the frequent statement that no investment is as sure as an investment in land. Everyone knows that more fortunes have been made through investment in real estate than in any other way. Yet, people hesitate to acquire real estate because of the personal attention required. An individual owner must look for tenants, take care of repairs, see that taxes and insurance are paid, be at the constant call of tenants. The average layman is unfamiliar with values and future prospects, so does not know how much rent to charge. The new company will take care of these and the other myriad details attendant upon property ownership.

The management of Realty Investments believes that its stockholders will also secure the advantage of diversification of their risks over a great many properties, thus reducing the ever-present danger of income stoppage which exists when an investor limits his holdings to one property. Provisions for repairs and property deterioration and obsolescence are also better taken care

(Please turn to page 68)

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# News of the Subdivisions



**Mandaluyong:** While **Ortigas-Madrigal & Co.**, the managers of this extensive tract, advertise that their lots are priced to suit any purse, and while their selling campaign is directed to persons in the low as well as the high income groups, a list of people who have bought lots there and built their homes reads in part like an extract from "Who's Who in the Philippines."

Prominent Filipinos who have joined the Mandaluyong Parade include **Jose P. Melencio**, under-secretary of Justice, who has bought several lots on Pasig Boulevard; **Jorge K. Vargas**, Secretary to President Quezon, also a heavy buyer on Pasig Boulevard; **Dr. A. D. Alvir**, head of the well-known firm of Alvir & Co., mining engineers; **A. C. Gonzalez**, of Masonite fame, and many others.

The old idea that Americans do not buy land and build homes in the Philippines is laid to rest when one examines the long list of American names among Mandaluyong purchasers. **George A. Malcolm**, former Associate Justice of the Philippine Supreme Court, and now a member of the staff of the American High Commissioner; **Luther B. Bewley**, long-time Bureau of Education head; **C. O. Bohanan**, Manila businessman are prominent in the list.

On the cover of this section, the Journal prints an interesting experiment in real estate merchandising—a photo of one of Manila's finer homes, superimposed upon a view of Wack-Wack Terrace—another Ortigas-Madrigal property. Folders consisting of several of these pictures were arranged for prospective buyers, in the belief that actual pictures of how nicely fine

homes fit the spacious suburban lots tell the story much better than words could tell it.

## Real Estate Men!

The Journal has inaugurated this section in order to record the progress of the real estate and building industries of Manila and environs. We believe that these twin industries are among the most important to Philippine economy. IT IS YOUR SECTION, edited for you and your interests.

We will be glad to get timely news of your own real estate or building activities. While this magazine does not publish propaganda for any person or group, it is always glad to give space to timely news. Pictures are always welcome.

All articles and pictures must be submitted not later than the tenth of the month of publication.

**Balintawak Estate:** This subdivision lies straight out Rizal Avenue and Rizal Avenue Extension to the Bonifacio Monument, a few minutes' drive from Plaza Goiti. It is one of our closest-in areas, yet, in spite of its nearness to town, offers privacy and spacious building sites, through the program of careful restrictions maintained by **Vicente Singson-Encarnacion, Jr.**, brains of the subdivision.

Quite a number of prominent people have been buying lots and building homes in this tract for a number of years, and the

area is participating in the general prosperity reported by real estate men this year.

Reasons for the popularity of the tract are its wide, well-planned streets, wide lots, carefully drawn building and zoning restrictions, elevated land (most people do not realize that it is really as high as the topmost floor of the Filipinas Life Building), cool breezes. Transportation is by motorcar or bus.

We had a long discussion with **Singson-Encarnacion, Jr.** about his subdivision, and the real estate picture in and around Manila in general, and were greatly impressed with his program of building homes in the tract, as he outlined it to us. The **Balintawak Estate** Subdivision, has taken full advantage of the tremendous capital to which it has access, and builds homes to suit the plans and taste of purchasers, selling them on remarkably low monthly payments which in most cases are actually lower than rent. We looked at several pictures and architects' plans of houses which have been built or are contemplated, and found it hard to believe that such houses could be built and sold on the terms which he named to us.

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It is difficult to see how a person could ever regret buying real estate in this present period of high rents and housing shortage. Even those who are unsure of their plans, or how long they may remain in the Philippines could scarcely lose, since a well-built house in a good subdivision should have a ready sale value.

Whether or not President Quezon proceeds with his plan to incorporate outlying areas within the boundaries of Manila, it is plain that the city itself is practically sold-out, as far as homes go. The city must therefore grow toward the subdivisions, as rising real estate sales figures in almost every subdivision show.

**Juan Luna Subdivision:** This Gibbs property in Tondo, offering low-priced lots to low-income families seeking "a home of their own," reports near-record sales this year. Last month the Journal reported A. D. Gibbs, Jr.'s plan to erect a model home in the area, which will serve as a branch office and also as a practical example of what the company will build for responsible buyers. This model house has been completed, and we reproduce a picture of it elsewhere in this section.

### Data on Flotation Methods

By Robert Lord, Metallurgist \*

**Selective Flotation**—Selective flotation is the separation of one sulphide mineral from another in the form of separate concentrates, or the flotation of one mineral while others are depressed into the tailing, unfloted. These separations are never perfect but are sufficiently so to be economic and many ores containing more than one mineral (for example, lead and zinc) which by bulk flotation would yield a mixed con-

centrate of little value, may become profitable ores when separate concentrates of the minerals are produced by selective flotation.

In practice, taking as an example a sulphide ore containing lead, zinc, iron, and also gold and silver, a lead concentrate is first floated containing as much of the lead, gold and silver as possible with a minimum of the zinc by establishing conditions favorable to lead flotation and unfavorable to flotation of the zinc. Next, the zinc is floated as a zinc concentrate containing a maximum of the zinc and a minimum of the iron by establishing conditions favorable to zinc flotation and unfavorable to iron flotation. Finally, the iron is floated by establishing conditions favorable to iron flotation.

In many large copper flotation operations the bulk of the pyrite or other sulphide iron is depressed into the tailings. These operations are sometimes considered bulk flotation because only one concentrate is produced. Such operations properly should be considered as selective flotation from the fact that the iron minerals depressed into the tailings could be floated as separate iron concentrates if there was any object in so doing.

Selective flotation depends generally on the natural order of floatability of the sulphide minerals (for instance, copper and lead float naturally more readily than zinc and iron). This difference is emphasized by addition of certain chemical reagents. A great deal of progress has been made in selective flotation since about 1922. This progress has been largely due to the introduction of cyanides as depressants, to the introduction of chemical collecting com-

pounds, and also to recognition of the fact that careful control of all factors involved is necessary.

**Non-Metallic Flotation**—This is the latest branch of flotation and consists of separating one non-metallic mineral from others, principally by employing soaps and fatty acids together with alkalies such as sodium silicates. Among the non-metallic minerals which have been concentrated by flotation are barite (barium sulphate), scheelite (calcium tungstate), fluorite (calcium fluoride), apatite (calcium phosphate), calcite (calcium carbonate), rhodochrosite (manganese carbonate), pyrolusite and psilomelane (manganese oxides). Manganese oxides and carbonate, also calcium tungstate, are classed with non-metallic minerals because their behavior to flotation is similar to true non-metallic minerals.

Non-metallic flotation resembles bulk flotation in that usually only one concentrate is produced and selective flotation in that usually reagents must be employed to retard flotation of other non-metallic minerals. The factors governing non-metallic flotation are not at present nearly as well understood as those influencing sulphide flotation.

**Laboratory Investigation:** The importance of laboratory investigation on representative samples cannot be too strongly urged. Both the importance of laboratory testing and the importance of representative samples for such testing are too often not fully recognized. Experience of many years has shown that the results of mill operation check closely with the results of laboratory testing when such testing is thoroughly and carefully conducted on representative samples.

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## REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN  
Boulevard Heights



October sales show a decided drop. The total for the same month last year was P3,430,207 which, however, was close to the highest known monthly record. October totals for the past five years were as follows:

1932 .....	P 761,957
1934 .....	1,048,704
1935 .....	775,362
1936 .....	3,430,207
1937 .....	911,477

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Manila, P. I.

	Sales City of Manila	
	September 1937	October 1937
Sta. Cruz .....	P 105,637	P198,345
Sampaloc .....	76,370	174,689
Tondo .....	95,551	44,554
Binondo .....	394,307	64,750
San Nicolas .....	143,500	108,500
Ermita .....	21,800	113,706
Malate .....	344,680	69,075
Paco .....	37,400	30,673
Sta. Ana .....	132,258	18,091
Quiapo .....	70,912	38,275
San Miguel .....	—	31,058
Intramuros .....	—	—
Fandacan .....	—	1,160
Sta. Mesa .....	—	18,601

P1,442,415 P911,477

## Serious Building Shortage

Manila could stand a lot of building just now, families come to live here and find no homes for rent or apartments either. There was actual distress among army families that arrived in town on the latest army transport and could procure no suitable quarters. If credit and the ambition to gain returns from property were properly coordinated now, there would be the prospect of settling many new families in town permanently. They come for army service, they come from China and other nearby points. When we built for ourselves an apartment upstairs and leased the main apartment downstairs, a notice in the newspapers brought at least a dozen applicants in two days.

None questioned the rental price, about 12% gross on the investment. At least half a dozen were ready to snap up what they evidently thought was a bargain, yet it is good return. Under these conditions, Manila could be rapidly improved with many good modern houses and apartments. The city is clearly filling up faster than these services are supplied.

Probably there is also needed a low-rate hotel in the vicinity of the port area and the clubs. Folk from China say, at least, that tourists are often deprived of a visit to Manila by the hotel rates quoted them and the prospect of finding nothing available even then. A friend down from Shanghai, to make his headquarters for the orient here instead of there, hesitated between Hongkong and Ma-

nila. Until he secured a house, he lived at the Manila Hotel at a charge about 35% to 40% higher than similar accommodations would have cost him in Hongkong. Rent he finds somewhat lower than in Shanghai, but it took a long time to locate a house to his liking.

This sums up the situation as it appears to newcomers anxious to throw in their lot with this community. Such families are not transients, they come to town to live here. Their presence here aids to the city's prosperity; if they find living conditions tolerable, perhaps even comfortable, there is no saying where the movement will end.

Manila deserves to be general oriental headquarters of a great many corporations doing business in this territory. She and the Islands give these companies no little trade one year with another, and peace and public order preside here perennially. Communications are of the best, and the city gains infinite advantage from being the western terminus of Pan American's transpacific service. China is but a short hop away, and New York within a week's time by air. Telegraph service, never delayed, never at the mercy of the government, never in the midst of civil upheavals or foreign assaults, connects with all the world.

For some time past the Journal has been saying that the city is rapidly growing away from its settled inhabitants. It would profit all of us to live up to the new opportuni-

ties the growing population, and the potentially much larger population, affords. Now is the time for the lifting of mortgages, a time for lender and landowner to get together in many instances, and by use of a little more money, to add more income value to scores of properties.

With the new Ayala bridge keeping the traffic flow constant, Sta. Mesa comes within the scope where army families may reside. This may be due to a lack of houses available in districts nearer army posts and headquarters, but just now it is a fact. In general, too, it may be said that the scope for the renting of good residences has broadened. Gradual development of the Philippine army will broaden it more. However, the place where you propose to build for the purpose of renting remains of vital importance. It is not proposed that an orgy of imprudent building be undertaken, but for prudent building there certainly is much room.

The condition is remarked with emphasis because it is believed it will continue indefinitely. Manila is destined to shelter a million inhabitants within a decade.

If an organization is needed to cope with the situation, one should be formed.

Proofs are on every hand. Attend the movies, are they not crowded both upstairs and down? Yet two new downtown theaters are recent acquisitions, each with about 1100 seats. Altogether there are five large airconditioned downtown theaters using first-run pictures; first shows are at 10 a. m. and last ones at 9 p. m., seven days a week, but the public can not be accommodated whenever the pictures are passably good. Folk are actually beginning to stay at home from pictures, being unwilling to queue up for them in this climate.



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KNEEDLER BUILDING MANILA, P. I.

The condition is recent, but now constant; it reveals the city's growth.

Instance the run of *One Hundred Men and a Girl* at the new Lyric, where on Sunday, October 31, it grossed the biggest take the Lyric ever had in one day. When patrons telephoned inquiring for seats anywhere in the house, even every loge seat was taken. Now here is the more astonishing part. The next day was All Saints Day, with Rizal Avenue made a one-way thoroughfare for the nonce and everyone in Manila, judging from the traffic, bound to the cemeteries for the night. This chance was chosen for getting into the Lyric to hear Deanna Durbin sing and watch Stokowski conduct. Amazingly, All Saints Day was no competition—downstairs all the standing room was sold out and upstairs not six seats were to be had for the seven o'clock show; and at nine o'clock the jam was still forbidding.

Manila badly needs another large downtown theater at least, perhaps a first-rate airconditioned second-run place somewhere on Rizal Avenue this side of Azcarraga. We may return to this general subject later. It is well worth following up. Perhaps

a campaign of some sort is in order, a preliminary to which ought to be an ironclad pledge from lumber suppliers not to up prices while the movement is on. Say, in a word, a bit of social justice for the man who owns a lot and is willing to risk it for the price of a rentable house.

## Buttons!

There is an American investment of about \$125,000 in fixed assets of the Philippine Button Corporation of which John L. Headington, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce, is the vice president and manager. The investment includes premises, buildings, machinery, tools, implements and equipment. Normally 300 workmen, many of whom are skilled, are employed, and 100 women. All receive living wages, medical and dental care and necessary hospitalization. The company manufactures for its New York Sales Office, and does 2/3 of the Philippine manufacturing of pearl buttons from the shell gathered from Philippine coastal waters.

Shell used in 1936 cost ₱184,569; other expenses chiefly labor summed ₱142,331, the whole expense being ₱326,900. Shipments to the home office in 1936 summed 430,028 gross valued at ₱272,463. From 1931 to 1937 it is shown that the average invoice price per gross was 66-6/10 centavos,

and the average diameter of the buttons 16 lines. The U. S. tariff is 1 1/2 cents per line per gross, plus 25% ad valorem. On this company's product as now running during a typical period, what the U. S. full duty would be can be drawn from these data, also the partial duties: 5% of full in 1941, 10% in 1942, 15% in 1943, 20% in 1944, 25% in 1945, and the full duty after termination of the Commonwealth in 1946 unless intervening congressional action effects a change.

The full U. S. duty would be 72-65/100 centavos, 109% of the present total cost. Had the duty been applicable from 1931 to 1937, "we would have been compelled," says Headington, to pay ₱2,346,477 on ₱2,152,731 worth of buttons which payment would have been absolutely impossible at any time during that period." It is also cited that the buttons are made of ocean pearl exclusively, that the output is too small in the American market to raise objections from American manufacturers in the United States, and the cost too great to admit of undercutting such manufacturers even were the company disposed to do so. Headington concludes that the industry can't withstand the full U. S. duty, or the partial duties. It is apparent that this is true, and further, therefore, that remedial congressional action is advised by governing circumstances so cogently presented as to require no elucidation. Meaning nothing to the United States, it is nevertheless important to the Philippines that such an industry be exempted from the annihilatory provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie act.

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## Building in and about Manila



**HEACOCK DEMOLITION:** The contract for the demolition of the earthquake-ruined Heacock Building has been let, and the work of tearing down the structure is proceeding rapidly. Windows, doors and removable bric-a-brac are all out now, and the contractor is preparing to erect his heavy machinery for pulling down the walls.

We had an echo of the new "workers' consciousness" here when employees of the contractor handling the demolition refused to work unless given higher pay, because, they said, the job was dangerous. A settlement has been arranged with them, however, and they are now working happily. Possibly the success of American sailors recently in demanding bonuses before shipping out on boats sailing for the Chinese war zone

heartened these men in making their demands.



*Model home—the first attempt to apply this selling device to the Philippines is made at Juan Luna subdivision. The house also serves as a branch office.*

**THE BOULEVARD AREA:** Dewey Boulevard, in that part where are located the Elks Club and the Bay View Hotel, is soon going to be

the scene of great building activity.

The Kneedler Realty Company has completed its plans for the construction of an addition to the Bay View Hotel on the same architectural lines as the present hotel, and joined on to it, so as to make a hotel twice as large as the present Bay View. Don Kneedler, who handles all of the building work undertaken by the Kneedler Realty, told the JOURNAL that this work will start as soon as possible, depending on weather conditions. About this project, more anon.

Bids are expected to be opened soon for the construction of the new residence of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines on the extensive piece of filled-in bay adjoining the Elks Club. The JOURNAL understands that many

*(Please turn to page 64)*



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# Foreign Exchange Review

October, 1937

The dollar which has been ruling continuously weak in the local exchange market since the beginning of the year reached its highest level during October. Bank's selling counter rate was at  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  premium although the bulk of spot sales transactions was done at  $\frac{1}{8}\%$  discount.

The fall of the dollar which began and became immediately noticeable in November, last year, may be attributed largely to the great excess of exports over imports. During 1935 when the total exports exceeded imports by only 10%, the dollar ruled fairly firm and was selling generally above par. During 1936, the excess of exports over imports reached about 35% and the value of exports to the United States alone exceeded imports from that country by about \$80,000,000. Up to September 30th, this year, exports exceeded States are reported to have exceeded imports from that country by about \$100,000,000.

By the end of September, 1937, the pressure on the dollar from export bills covering the 1937 sugar quota totally ceased. The bulk of dollar funds built up from the financing of sugar exports was also used up to pay for imports and other items due abroad. On account of change of method of financing, the seasonal inflow of funds

coming from proceeds of spot sales of dollar exchange substantially decreased. Despite these factors, however, the dollar parity reached parity with the peso during October.

Buying rates for sight and 60 days bills were  $\frac{3}{4}\%$  discount and  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  discount respectively. Offerings, however, were scarce and banks were disposed to bid at slightly improved rates.

In the foreign exchange market, the sterling continued to rule above the level of the first six months of the year, quoting at \$4.96-19/32 per pound toward the close, although lower than the highest reached in August 1937, viz. \$4.99%. However, the tone was markedly stronger than that of September due to reported appreciable movement of funds from New York to Europe.

The strength of the sterling favored local exporters of coprax to Europe. In addition keen competition among buyers moved the rate for 60 days sterling bills as high as 2/0 3/8 (P9.85 1/2 per £) during October.

Rule selling rates during the month were 2/0 1/16 high and 2/0 1/8 low, P9.97 and P9.95 per £ respectively.

As the French Control stepped out of the market during the beginning of Octo-

ber, the franc plunged to its lowest level in many years, quoting from \$3.43 7/16 to \$3.29 per 100 francs in the New York market. Compared with P9.45 per 100 francs during January in the local exchange market, this exchange reached its lowest at P6.70 during the month.

Efforts of the French authorities to halt the diminishing value of the franc appeared to have succeeded as from the low of \$3.20, this exchange moved up to \$3.38  $\frac{1}{2}$  during the latter part of the month.

The highest level of the yen up to October was reached in August at \$29.12 per 100 yens along with the rise of the sterling. During October it was quoted at a high of \$28.94 in the New York market compared with \$28.99 of September. On the other hand, in the Kobe market the highest reached was \$28.8125 for October and \$28.9375 for September. The lower rate prevailing in Japan tended to favor and accelerate movement of exports from that country although it also penalized itself by paying more for its imports which, however, suffered broad restrictions due to the requirements of war. Counter rates ruled at P58.30 high and P58.10 low.

The Sino-Japanese conflict continued to paralyze exchange operations with Shanghai. Funds intended for Amoy which formerly were routed through Shanghai are now handled through Hongkong. Thus the exchange business with Hongkong was active during the month. Counter rates ruled at P60.10 high and P59.60 low for Shanghai dollars and P62.65 high and P62.45 low for Hongkong.

	U. S. Dollars		Sterling		Frans		Yen		Shanghai		Hongkong	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
January	199.50	199.25	2/0-5/16	2/0-3/8	9.45	9.45	57.80	57.00	60.40	59.80	61.80	61.60
February	199.50	199.25	2/0-3/8	2/0-7/16	9.45	9.40	57.60	57.80	59.90	59.70	61.55	61.15
March	199.75	199.50	2/0-3/8	2/0-7/16	9.45	9.20	57.60	57.40	59.95	59.80	61.20	61.10
April	200.00	199.75	2/0-1/8	2/0-3/8	9.35	9.00	58.10	57.50	60.25	60.00	61.90	61.15
May	200.00	199.75	2/0-1/8	2/0-3/16	9.15	9.05	58.10	58.00	60.20	59.90	61.90	61.35
June	199.75	199.50	2/0-3/8	2/0-3/16	9.05	8.95	58.00	57.80	59.90	59.40	61.35	60.90
July	199.75	199.50	2/0-	2/0-1/8	7.90	7.55	58.40	57.90	59.65	59.25	61.75	60.90
August	200.00	199.75	1/11-15/16	2/0-1/16	7.65	7.60	58.70	58.40	60.55	59.25	62.80	61.90
September	200.75	199.75	2/0-1/16	2/0-1/8	7.60	6.85	58.40	58.10	60.40	59.90	62.65	62.25
October	200.25	199.75	2/0-1/16	2/0-1/8	7.00	6.70	58.30	58.10	60.10	59.60	62.65	62.45

**NICANOR M. BAUTISTA**

ARCHITECT

428 Rizal Ave.

Manila

Tel. 2-94-13

Building in...

(Continued from page 63)

local contractors and builders will be unable to bid on this project, due to the very stringent contractors'-bond requirements.

Mr. Oscar F. Campbell, former Manila contractor and now resident of Palo Alto, California, is here on a visit. It is Mr. Campbell's habit to come here for visit, erect an important building, and then go back to Palo Alto. About his ability as a builder there can be no question: he built the National City Bank Building and the Army and Navy Club, among others.

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## COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By KENNETH B. DAY  
AND LEO SCHNURMACHER

KENNETH B. DAY

At the beginning of October markets were quite firm and with the copra season drawing toward a close, both buyers and sellers were looking forward to fair prices for the balance of the year. Before the month was one-third over, however, the unexpectedly large cotton crop estimate in the United States, together with the collapse of all commodity markets, put a different phase on things and from then on the market eased off gradually for the balance of the month, although the net loss for the entire month was not great.

COPRA—Copra arrivals for October were exceptionally good in Cebu and far better than average in Manila.

Arrivals topped 500,000 bags, which was slightly less than September but nearly 24% above those of the previous October and over 17% more than the last eleven years average. In Cebu, with a delivery of over 400,000 bags, October arrivals exceeded those of September by 10%, those of the previous October by 46%, and those of the last eight years average for October by about 45%. Such large arrivals in Cebu were very surprising and all go to prove that 1937 is going to be Cebu's biggest year.

The month opened with buyers willing to pay P9.00 for rescada copra in Manila and about the equivalent in Cebu, but with sellers, who were comparatively oversold, holding off particularly because of signs of strength in the oil market. A bulge developed within the first week of the month and copra rapidly went up to a point where on October 6th a considerable volume of business was done at as high as P10.00. Within a day after the cotton crop estimate of 17,543,000 bales was announced, the tension eased and the market dropped successively to P9.75, P9.25, and later to P9.00. Along toward the middle of the month the market stiffened up a little and a good deal of business was done at as high as P9.25. About the 25th of the month, however, the market dipped again and grew weaker until the close of the month when buyers' ideas were down to P8.50 to P8.75 with sellers not particularly interested. Throughout this period there was a great deal of selling resistance and sellers were of the opinion that markets were unreasonably low and were sure to advance sooner



LEO SCHNURMACHER

or later. For that reason the selling was far less than might have been expected, although by the end of the month most sellers were fully covered for all commitments and in fact held reasonable unsold stocks in the provinces.

As has been the case recently, provincial prices throughout the month were well in excess of base equivalents and there was no time when legitimate buying and selling could have been done at the same date. This was especially true in the Manila district where dealers with contracts and mills with agencies were consistently bidding higher than Manila prices warranted.

The European market was firm and active for the first part of the month with prices advancing from \$14/10/0 to \$15/2/6 for sundried with F.M.Q. 5/- under. By the end of the month, however, these prices had declined and the best bids obtainable were \$14.2/6 for Cebu sundried, a loss of a full Pound during the month. As a matter of fact, this loss was accentuated by an additional increase in freight rates to Europe of 5/-, making the base rate to-day 75 shillings. Before this increase went into effect, however, dealers optioned a certain amount of space at lower rates, some of which has not been taken up even at this writing and will afford the means of more profitable sales than those made on to-day's market and to-day's freight rate.

The Pacific Coast market for copra advanced from \$2.65 to \$2.80 during the month but at the end of the month declined to \$2.60 with very few bids at that figure.

Considerable copra was sold both to Europe and to the States during the month.

Shipments during October were particularly heavy, probably due in part to several October loadings of vessels which had been previously scheduled for September shipment, together with at least one large charter for Europe. The space situation was still a difficult one at the end of the month with very little space offering for the balance of the year either for the Pacific Coast or for Europe.

Statistics for the month follow:

Arrivals:	Sacks
Manila .....	508,638
(Includes 2,400 sacks shipped from Cebu)	
Cebu .....	481,792
Shipments:	Metric Tons
Pacific Coast .....	22,683
Atlantic Coast .....	1,524
Europe .....	11,282
	35,489

Stocks on hand:	Beginning of Month Metric Tons	End of Month Metric Tons
Manila .....	33,349	36,104
Cebu .....	32,027	30,181

COCONUT OIL—The month opened with buyers for oil willing to pay 4 1/4 cents c.i.f. New York for December/January shipment and 4 1/4 cents for spot tank cars on the Pacific Coast. During the first week in the month a squeeze developed on the Pacific Coast which shot the price up to a high of 4-11/16 cents for a few spot tank cars, and at one time it was possible to sell small forward quantities of oil in New York at 4 1/2 cents. As soon as the cotton estimate came out, however, prices immediately sagged and thereafter the New York market, after a few days of quiet, went down to a base price of 4 1/4 cents for next year's shipment, declining toward the end of the month to 4 cents and finally ending the month with buyers entirely out of the market.

The Pacific Coast market was dull after the first week of the month with cars occasionally sold at around 4 cents and not much interest one way or the other.

While a fair amount of oil was sold at 4 1/4 cents in New York during the month, there was no great selling pressure because Philippine mills were finding difficulty in covering their requirements profitably with copra. Most of the spot business on the Coast was valueless to Philippine sellers because they either had no spot oil available on the Coast or were unable to get prompt space to take advantage of the few days of favorable prices.

Shipments for the month totalled over 20,000 tons of oil—a very fair average for October.

Statistics for the month follow:	Metric Tons
Shipments:	
Pacific Coast .....	1,475
Atlantic Coast .....	15,307
Gulf Ports .....	2,957
East Ports .....	682
Other Countries .....	13

Stocks on hand in Manila and Cebu	Beginning of Month Metric Tons	End of Month Metric Tons
	12,120	9,038

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**COPRA CAKE AND MEAL**—Cake space to Europe was very hard to obtain either for the balance of 1937 or early 1938. Consequently, although there were buyers in Europe at favorable prices for cake, not a great deal was sold throughout the month. To fill the limited space available, some little cake was sold at prices ranging from P43.75 down to P43.00 f.o.b. for Hydraulic Cake with Expeller Cake approximately P3.00 under. At the end of October there was a slight revival of demand for copra meal on the Pacific Coast and some business was done for shipment through the first quarter of next year at prices ranging up to \$27.00 per short ton c.i.f. Practically all mills were well sold out for 1937 at the end of October.

Statistics for the month follow:

	Metric Tons
Shipments:	
Pacific Coast .....	2,787
(Includes 46 tons to Honolulu)	
Europe .....	5,892
China .....	51
	8,730

Beginning of Month Metric Tons	End of Month Metric Tons
9,255	10,903

Stocks on hand in Manila and Cebu .....

**DESICCATED COCONUT**—The desiccated coconut market was quiet throughout October with prices unchanged on the basis of 8½ cents c.i.f. New York and sales very slow. Indications are that prices may be reduced in November. This has not been a very good year for desiccated consumption in the United States. It has been a very wet year and as a result candies made from coconut have tended to become moldy. For this reason, consumption is down approximately 30%. Mills here found no difficulty in obtaining all the nuts they wanted at reasonable prices, but with demand light mills were not working at full capacity.

Shipments for the month totalled 3,188 tons.

**GENERAL**—At the end of October market prospects were not bright. It was very evident that there is a great overage of production of all commodities, and particularly of cotton. While coconut oil stocks were not excessive, so many competing oils and fats were in plentiful supply that there seemed to be little hope of other than a downward tendency throughout November. Ordinarily, at this time of year we

expect prices to remain steady because of declining production in the Philippines. It appears, however, that in 1937 the situation in November will be less favorable than that for several months previously.

Throughout the month the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs was considering the data submitted to it by the Copra, Coconut Oil and Desiccated Coconut entities in September. Although no conclusions were drawn, it was felt that the coconut industries received a very fair hearing and could expect whatever assistance was in the power of the members of the Joint Preparatory Committee, both American and Filipino.

## THE RICE INDUSTRY

By

DR. V. BUENACAMINO

Manager, National Rice & Corn Corporation



Contrary to general expectation, the market ruled weak and prices moved to lower levels. A selling wave hit the market about the middle of the month, consequently a good number of fair-sized lots changed hands at prices

below the parity of palay prices in the provinces. Some traders who have learned of the NARIC's entry into the market became alarmed and rushed to sell what little holdings they had at sacrifice prices. Buyers had the situation in their hands except towards the close of the period when a reaction set in, precipitated by reports of extensive crop damage resulting from drought and plant pests. On the closing day of the month, there were strong indications of further favorable developments. Arrivals were comparatively meager reflecting the depleted stocks in the primary markets. Only 130,631 sacks have been received in Manila, both by rail and water, compared with 131,048 sacks for September. The month opened with Macan No. 2 selling at P5.70 slumped down to P5.50 about the middle of the month and recovered slightly to P5.55 at the close, with a strong undertone.

## PALAY

The price of palay was maintained over the parity of rice in Manila. This was mainly attributed to the presence of good-sized distressed parcels whose owners have been frightened by the presence of NARIC rice in the market. Stocks were reported very low, most mills operating on a strictly hand-to-mouth basis. Liquidation prices at Cabanatuan ranged from P2.60 to P2.65 at the opening compared with P2.50-P2.55 at the close. Free parcels fetched a price P0.10 to P0.20 more.

Extensive damage to the standing crop has been reported in all the non-irrigated areas of Central Luzon and other places. It is now conceded that even if rain should fall, considerable damage has already been suffered and the probability is that the coming harvest will be materially decreased.

## Three Musketeers...

(Continued from page 13)

lived in, and so would have risen to the top. Where competition might have been keener, and the rewards of unusual merit correspondingly greater, they would have won equal success: their fortunes would have been larger, and their good names more renowned.

To this rule that the pioneer really loses, though he may seem to succeed, there is hardly an exception. Men of Captain Heath's stamp never met their superiors, they aren't born. In Oregon, the thirty-five years he spent in the Philippines would have carried him far indeed: if devoted to culture, to some great university work and at last a college presidency; if devoted to publishing, at least a chain of thriving newspapers; or if devoted to public life, a career in Congress, surely in the Senate; for the men who do all these things are few indeed who, say in running discussion, would even boast themselves the peers of Captain Heath: most of them are palpably his inferiors. But to say no more, all he touched here he bettered; and he did not let the country get him down. This is enough.

Biographical notes on the late Percy A. Hill and the late Captain Thomas Leonard will appear in later issues of the Journal.—ED.

THE MOST FAMOUS BISCUITS IN THE WORLD

JACOB & CO'S

CREAM  
CRACKERS



WISE & CO. INC.  
DISTRIBUTORS

## Born King of...

(Continued from page 8)

parently from travel, as if she had been on a journey. And due investigation proved this to be true (we say). The image had left her niche, abandoned her chapel, and hastened to that dying wretch on the shore of Mariveles—there to give him final consolation, since we ourselves refrain from saying absolution.

But to impart the lesson of the Mother, even in the brutal mind—indeed most particularly there—what better? Something has elevated the Philippine woman to a social station deservedly enviable even in the West, and partly it could be this tale, exceeding in the marvelous the rescue of Jonah. It is at Christmastide that Philippine mothers bask in utter happiness, all their families dutifully at home and all obediently at church or helping with the hospitality. Every marriage in the Islands is based upon the expectation of children, every new one a new benediction on the

union. If they can not all be good, and of course many are rogues, are the evil ones worse for never putting their mothers quite out of mind?

A man should remember his mother and be decent, that is more enlightened and infinitely best. But suppose he does not? Then at least he should remember his mother. If it helps him to believe the redemption on the shore of Mariveles, let him believe. We are so deeply corrupt and ignorantly depraved ourselves, we would believe. At a final hour, even that degradation could be our star in the East.

Something has happened in the parishes of the Philippines since President Quezon was a boy in the one at Baler, up the coast of Tayabas. It is their secularization, and it presents the president a study. When he was a boy at Baler, a poor boy, the streets were all tidy and clean—everyone helped in the sweeping of them twice a day and the burning of the trash. They were surfaced too, the parishioners turn-

ing to in crews when not otherwise employed and doing this for themselves. The church was always in fine repair, and the school too. This was more communal work. And there were commons where rice was grown for the teacher and the priest. The town wanted nothing, and it was clean; all their lives the people lived there, well content.

When he had become high in politics and visited Baler again, Quezon found everything changed—and changed for the worse. Why were the streets not repaired? There was no money. But in the president's boyhood they were repaired without money. Yes, then, but now there is freedom—when men work they demand money. But why then are the streets dirty, this was woman's work. Well, perhaps the women do not sweep because that streets are not repaired—there is no money for the wages. So it was with everything, the church was in disgraceful disrepair for want of money, the commons fields were no longer tilled for the priest and the teachers, because there was no money; in short, all civic pride had vanished with the advent of the franchise—Baler folk reveled in freedom without feeling the lightest of its real responsibilities.

Since Christmas among Christians is a time for taking stock, this is a good place to stop. Where is He born king of the Jews? His star has been seen in the East, men have come to worship him. That is splendid. The eternal question remains, worship him how.

## Manila Businessmen...

(Continued from page 58)

of by experts than by the average individual lacking the time, training or inclination properly to provide for these highly-important matters.

The prospectus points out that Realty Investments stock will in due course be listed on the stock exchanges, thus providing ready saleability and liquidity of capital impossible to attain in the usual property investment.

(Please turn to page 69)

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorized Capital .....	\$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid .....	\$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:	
Sterling .....	£ 6,500,000
Silver .....	\$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....	\$20,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG

Sir VANDELEUR M. GRAYBURN, Chief Manager.

LONDON OFFICE—9 Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.

MANILA AGENCY ESTABLISHED 1873—Agency in Iloilo

Agents at Cebu: Messrs. Ker & Co.

The bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues drafts on its branches and correspondents in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Continent of Europe, Australia and Africa and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts opened in Philippine currency.

Fixed deposits received in Philippine Currency, British or U. S. Currency at rates which may be had on application.

C. I. COOKES,  
Manager.

# PAMBUSCO

Not One Road-Hog in Our Fleet of 140 Busses.

Can You Say That Honestly of Yourself?

Fifteen-Minute Service From Manila to Points North

Sanitary Drinking Founts—Electric Fans

Toilets in Our Waiting Rooms

Travel by the Safe, Courteous  
and Efficient Pambusco System

TELEPHONE 4-99-82

## TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER  
October, 1937



**RAWLEAF:** Buying in the Valley is going on very slowly. In the Cagayan province the greater part of the crop has been bought up, while in the Isabela province about half of the available tobacco is still in the hands of the farmers. Exports to the U. S. A. were above average. Comparative figures are:

*Rawleaf Stripped  
Tobacco and Scrap*

	Kilos
Belgium .....	35,206
China .....	7,497
France .....	15,600
Guam .....	5,198
Holland .....	1,534
Hongkong .....	4,950
Italy .....	300,000
Straits Settlements .....	2,249
United States .....	268,447
Uruguay .....	4,720

Oct., 1937 .....	645,401
Sept., 1937 .....	2,141,370
Oct., 1936 .....	102,117
Jan.-Oct., 1937 .....	11,968,519
Jan.-Oct., 1936 .....	10,206,522

CIGAR shipments to the United States were as follows:

	Cigars
Oct., 1937 .....	20,428,920
Sept., 1937 .....	20,563,441
Oct., 1936 .....	16,630,801
Jan.-Oct., 1937 .....	151,116,093
Jan.-Oct., 1936 .....	143,250,943

ing of cushions utilizing steel springs, burlap, felt, cotton padding, etc., and stout coverings. Already these cushions are made at our largest distributing point to date, Los Angeles, more satisfactorily than in Manila, partly on account of the soaring price of kapok in the Philippines. Every chair, every chaise longue and sofa requires cushions, and fabricating them in the United States offsets any curtailment of employment that might arise from making the furniture itself in Manila.

In short, the future of the industry is most promising in any scheme of trade based upon the Cordell Hull plan of true economic reciprocity. There are so many indications on every hand not merely that the existing demand is well-nigh insatiable, but that it will tend constantly to expand and take divers forms. Among these indications is the use of trailers. There are predictions in the automotive industry that very shortly, as many as twenty million Americans will be using trailers either through a part, or throughout all, of the year. Rattan is quite certain, when Manila factories become resourceful enough, to find its way into standard trailer acces-

sories and comforts. And more than that, into special equipment of many trailers built to order for professional needs.

For the present, no manufacturer need look beyond today's pressing demand upon his factory for its utmost production. But the situation will not be stabilized until production approaches actual demands. The future should be kept open to this end.

Extracted from Rattan Products Mfg. Co.'s brief to the MacMurray Committee.—Ed.

## Manila Businessmen...

(Continued from page 68)

The officers and directors of this company are: **S. F. Gaches**, President; **Miguel Unson**, (President of the National Life Insurance Company), Vice-President; **C. M. Hoskins**, Secretary & Treasurer; **Amos G. Bellis**, Asst. Secretary & Treasurer; **B. H. Berkenkotter**, **J. C. Vickers**, and **B. S. Ohnick**, directors.

## The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd.

(Established 1880)

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN

Capital (Paid Up) .....	100,000,000.00
Reserve Funds .....	134,400,900.00
Undivided Profits .....	10,745,726.93

### MANILA BRANCH

34 Plaza Cervantes, Manila

S. DAZAL, Manager

Telephone 2-37-59 Manager

Telephone 2-35-28 Import Dept.

Telephone 2-37-58 Export & Current

Deposit Account Dept.

Telephone 2-37-68 Remittance & Deposit Dept.

Telephone 2-37-55 Cashier & Accountant

## Manila's High-grade...

(Continued from page 14)

materials limit the possibilities.

Rattan furniture, in a word, fits admirably into plans for reciprocal Philippine-American commerce, just as does four into Manila from Seattle and Portland. It is not something that competes with an established American industry, if it be said that its competition with wood furniture is but slight and indirect. Eventually, adaptations of wood and rattan as the common materials in certain styles of furniture may even benefit the wood-furniture manufacturer.

Many refinement of use of rattan in furniture are in the offing, dependent on the resources of thoroughly modern factories and the skill of craftsmen. These and many other advantages should come to the Manila industry, founded as it has been on genuine workmanship and a durable and presentable product of true beauty and utility.

Attention may be invited to an industry in America to which importation of Manila rattan furniture gives rise, the mak-

## The National City Bank

of New York

ESTABLISHED 1822

Capital (Paid) -- U. S. \$	77,500,000.00
Surplus - - - - -	43,750,000.00
Undivided Profits	12,949,374.52
Total Assets - - -	\$1,893,890,871.77

(as of March 31, 1937)

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICES  
MANILA OFFICE  
National City Bank Building

## Old Deacon . . .

(Continued from page 6)

Prautch, of course, unable to tolerate the compromises involved in such a course, moved on to other effort and let his confreres lag at more ease behind him.

In Gregorio Aglipay, a peasant educated enough, and boldly imaginative enough, to have already proclaimed a Filipino National Church, Prautch discovered a colleague to his liking. These two merry gentlemen, whom nothing could dismay, had mutual fun in getting Aglipay's infant church on its feet and teaching it to stand erect against opposition. This was really a miniature Reformation, which keeps growing.

Prautch often told friends, his eyes twinkling with honest cunning, of Aglipay's perturbation over his excommunication. He was reheartened only when Prautch, deriving authority from the clouds, ordained and anointed him bishop of his own church. It was in Prautch's house; there were three persons present, Aglipay, Prautch, and Mrs. Prautch. It seemed indeed a small gathering for such portentous action, but Prautch recalled holy references that made the number blessedly sufficient. There was the one to baptize and exhort, there was the one to be the recipient of these services, there was the one to witness all. Because Prautch was known to be a reliable news tipster, though his news was often too hot for publication, the old Manila Times that day held front-page space open for this story.

Either then or not much later, Bishop Aglipay himself practiced the ban of excommunication. Wagnerian thunders rolled in chapel hymns.

In those early years, Prautch traveled a great deal in the provinces, aiding botanists at the Bureau of Science by turning up odd plant specimens now and then—some of them of commercial value. In these travels he came to know the people better than other men did; because he lived in the people's homes, paying his humble hosts for his keep, and listened with rising indignation to the annals of their benighted misery.

When it was desired by the government to launch an attack against the caciques' power that was planned to be a consistent one, it was logical that Old Deacon Prautch—Deacon because of his whilom missionary status in India—should be named commander of the forces of assault. He was made, then, head of the rural-credit administration in the Bureau of Agriculture, charged with the joyous responsibility of organizing and founding rural credit associations. He tried and tried . . . tried to find little groups of five reliable men each, in the villages and hamlets, to be the directors of the associations. He visited all these communities, and tried with all the force of a man invincible, to indoctrinate them with the simple conception of associations of peons and small holders for the common purpose of self-help. Another man would have been discouraged, he would have quit.

Failure and disappointment only made Prautch work the harder.

But it all came to so little. Philippine society was not far enough along for it, and like other societies, could not lift itself by its bootstraps. The associations themselves sprouted like mushrooms, that was easy. But instead of small short-time crop loans to members, the directors gen-

erally transferred all the capital into long-term loans to themselves; in this way procuring additional funds with which to practice the usury they had organized themselves to abate. Most of these loans are still uncollected, and probably much of the \$4,000,000 involved is forever lost—the situation having intruded itself into politics.

If Prautch would make no compromises, wiser men would. We all did, as we one and all know we did, and we dipped pens in the old patriarch's blood to write up the entries of the tangible profits. But most of all, of course, the men directly responsible did: Filipinos who for personal gain continued betrayal of their inarticulate brother, because they had excuse to do so in this man's own shortcomings. Well, be all as it may, such were some of the experiences of the most incorrigible idealist among all the Americans who came to the Philippines to associate themselves with the vain founding of democracy here.

Though usury never ceased expanding, the Islands grew more prosperous; and when everything is going finely, what more raucously wearisome than the lamentations of an utterly quixotic moralist: in Troy until the Greeks did come, Apollo, disappointed of Cassandra's love, vengefully held the Trojans under the willful spell of never heading her direful prophecies. So we all tired of Old Deacon Prautch at last. About four years ago we let it be that the government retire him on a pension, to spread over five years and then to stop. His pay had always been small, his least concern, and of course the pension was even smaller. But it sufficed, and it is seen that he died in time—there was something left for the expense a fellow leaves upon the surviving

(Please turn to page 72)

JUST AS SURELY  
AS THE EARTH  
IS ROUND

"THE MORE PEOPLE  
YOU TELL—THE  
MORE PEOPLE YOU  
SELL"

MR. ADVERTISER:

The MANILA DAILY BULLETIN  
Reaches Your Prospects—People  
Who Have the Money to Pay for  
the Goods You Have to Sell.



PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	August, 1937			August, 1936			Monthly average for 12 months previous to August, 1937		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
	Canton (Low Grade Cordage Fiber)	245,619	\$ 32,519	0.1	647,565	\$ 52,010	0.3	608,662	\$ 68,814
Glean (Number)	16,835,611	495,515	1.5	16,808,367	16,840	0.0	15,205,238	463,942	1.8
Coconut Oil	2,066,068	5,410,717	17.2	7,616,872	1,193,377	7.0	11,889,805	8,242,374	12.1
Copra	26,542,344	3,490,796	11.0	32,150,906	3,107,272	18.5	17,656,092	2,610,270	10.3
Copra Meal	7,853,560	387,820	1.2	8,266,631	256,582	1.6	8,646,606	416,182	1.7
Coconut	412,066	117,792	0.6	481,722	177,865	1.1	536,735	206,312	0.9
Decomated and Shredded Coconut	4,638,870	1,235,744	3.9	3,496,138	866,203	5.3	3,271,511	1,009,584	4.1
Embroideries	—	797,642	2.5	—	770,226	4.6	—	575,938	2.4
Hats	—	11,112	0.2	—	61,534	0.6	—	57,482	0.2
Headstuffs	14,783,169	3,850,139	12.2	15,661,619	2,992,865	17.8	15,077,830	5,339,485	21.8
Knotted Hemp	3,103	5,600	—	—	463,804	17.62	0.1	44,179	0.9
Leaf Tobacco	52,461	1,501	—	1,788,721	259,830	1.4	928,841	272,247	1.1
Leaf Tobacco (Co. M.)	41,002	1,002	—	481,722	239,805	1.4	10,589	34.5	0.0
Magacoy	1,644,694	213,829	0.7	1,720,729	171,065	1.0	1,494,472	194,276	0.8
Pearl Buttons (Gross)	48,464	36,636	0.1	75,455	47,648	0.3	62,262	42,860	0.2
Substitutes	76,850,141	9,663,953	30.6	19,268,561	2,544,495	15.1	65,930,382	8,548,472	36.8
Other Products	—	5,139,493	16.3	—	3,629,141	20.9	—	1,067,456	4.1
Total Domestic Products	—	\$1,580,611	99.1	—	\$1,628,418	99.1	—	\$2,470,139	99.6
United States Products	—	\$28,269	0.9	—	111,229	0.7	—	96,628	0.4
Foreign Countries	—	—	—	—	33,889	0.2	—	84,137	0.1
Grand Total	—	\$1,885,000	—	—	\$1,767,548	—	—	\$2,660,909	—

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

IMPORTS

Articles	August, 1937			August, 1936			Monthly average for 12 months previous August, 1937		
	Value	%	Value	Value	%	Value	%	Value	
	Automobile	\$ 428,593	3.1	\$ 562,265	3.5	\$ 459,740	3.6	—	—
Automobile Accessories	188,890	1.2	202,896	1.2	160,971	1.5	—	—	
Automobile Tires	158,680	1.2	336,570	2.0	248,474	1.9	—	—	
Books and other Printed Matters	237,160	1.7	127,140	0.8	156,644	0.8	—	—	
Breadstuffs Except Wheat	116,462	0.8	115,463	0.7	113,836	0.6	—	—	
Cacao Manufactures Except Cacao	108,190	0.7	72,680	0.4	58,312	0.5	—	—	
Canned Cereals	150,791	2.7	513,031	3.0	492,641	2.7	—	—	
Chemicals Dist. Dmz. Ev. Cal.	180,699	0.9	362,261	2.3	192,246	1.6	—	—	
Chemicals and Prepared	57,554	0.7	123,458	0.7	115,530	0.9	—	—	
Cotton Cloths	2,094,142	14.6	2,037,831	12.1	1,675,906	9.2	—	—	
Cotton, All Other	1,104,630	8.0	1,212,288	7.2	1,001,984	8.0	—	—	
Dairy Products	534,323	3.9	980,732	5.8	684,915	3.8	—	—	
Drugs and Other Precious Stone Unset	72,116	0.5	124,188	0.7	104,193	0.6	—	—	
Earthen Stone and Chinaware	73,523	0.5	113,641	0.6	101,389	0.6	—	—	
Fees and Preparation of Electrical Machinery	26,890	0.2	20,282	0.1	24,959	0.1	—	—	
Fertilizers	333,338	2.4	404,359	2.4	559,054	3.1	—	—	
Fibres, Vegetable and Manufactures of	32,584	0.2	124,004	0.8	172,596	0.9	—	—	
Fruits and Nuts	39,840	0.2	133,508	0.7	144,782	0.9	—	—	
Gasoline	159,009	1.0	146,728	0.9	209,767	1.1	—	—	
Glass and Glassware	49,733	0.4	199,842	1.2	401,930	2.7	—	—	
India Rubber Goods	162,842	1.2	138,931	0.7	154,373	0.9	—	—	
Instrument and Apparatus Not Electrical	105,567	0.7	97,294	0.6	86,290	0.6	—	—	
Iron and Steel Except Machinery	1,421,788	10.4	1,672,261	9.9	1,840,889	10.1	—	—	
Leather Goods	203,840	1.6	89,428	0.5	184,391	1.0	—	—	
Machinery and Part of Meat Products	542,117	3.9	808,339	5.1	1,131,974	6.2	—	—	
Oil, Crude	138,276	1.0	178,282	1.0	324,747	1.8	—	—	
Oil, Illuminating	66,470	0.5	315,190	1.9	292,065	1.6	—	—	
Oil, Lubricating	42,127	0.3	186,467	1.1	216,451	1.2	—	—	
Other Oils, Animal, Mineral and Vegetable	50,582	0.4	61,789	0.4	114,659	0.6	—	—	
Paints and Pigments, Varnish, Etc.	69,069	0.5	145,067	0.8	153,504	0.8	—	—	
Paper Goods Except Books	352,499	2.6	426,005	2.5	436,304	2.4	—	—	
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods	168,870	0.7	110,212	0.7	137,613	0.7	—	—	
Rice	70,066	0.5	158,872	0.9	738,647	4.0	—	—	
Shoes and Other Footwear	55,415	0.4	55,836	0.3	47,372	0.3	—	—	
Silk	37,278	0.3	412,223	2.4	335,129	2.0	—	—	
Silk, Natural	12,049	0.09	136,509	0.8	131,981	0.7	—	—	
Soaps	12,652	—	76,510	0.4	94,106	0.5	—	—	
Sugar and Molasses	47,260	0.4	25,883	0.1	32,665	0.2	—	—	
Tobacco and Manufactures of	280,596	2.0	380,586	1.7	538,657	2.9	—	—	
Vegetables	286,075	1.9	327,072	1.3	172,843	0.9	—	—	
Wax	101,334	0.7	87,802	0.3	83,737	0.5	—	—	
Wool and Flour	54,623	0.4	856,216	5.1	651,846	3.6	—	—	
Wood, Reed, Bamboo and Rattan	55,420	0.4	77,811	0.5	72,609	0.4	—	—	
Yarn, Cotton	72,047	0.5	131,050	0.8	66,497	0.5	—	—	
Other Imports	1,397,741	10.2	1,272,879	7.5	1,696,291	9.3	—	—	
Grand Total	\$18,648,587	—	\$16,861,188	—	\$18,110,801	—	—	—	

Nationality of Vessels	August, 1937			August, 1936			Monthly average for 12 months previous August, 1937		
	Value	%	Value	Value	%	Value	%	Value	
	Philippine	\$ 1,365.01	0.1	\$ 48,969.02	0.2	\$ 38,866.02	0.2	—	—
American	3,484,675	26.8	4,464,662	26.0	4,191,694	28.4	—	—	
British	4,055,730	30.4	5,795,434	34.5	6,246,274	42.1	—	—	
Danish	10,904	—	84,477	0.3	181,593	1.0	—	—	
French	370,542	2.8	359,419	2.0	546,314	3.1	—	—	
Dutch	546,027	4.1	1,206,421	7.3	1,270,864	7.2	—	—	
German	1,202,286	9.0	1,116,238	6.8	1,124,618	6.4	—	—	
Greek	16,242	0.1	58,701	0.2	19,271	0.1	—	—	
Indian	50,276	0.4	44,000	0.2	15,516	0.1	—	—	
Japanese	2,189,518	16.4	1,651,152	10.1	1,802,481	10.2	—	—	
Norwegian	963,560	7.2	1,654,830	9.4	1,237,290	7.0	—	—	
Panama	387,802	2.9	21,371	0.1	53,943	0.3	—	—	
Swedish	81,298	0.6	161,825	0.9	119,201	0.7	—	—	
By Freight	\$13,333,074	97.7	\$16,456,033	97.6	\$17,638,353	97.2	—	—	
American Aeroplane	675	—	—	—	3,467	—	—	—	
Mail	314,868	2.3	409,165	2.3	499,001	2.8	—	—	
Total	\$18,648,587	—	\$16,861,188	—	\$18,110,801	—	—	—	

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	August, 1937			August, 1936			Monthly average for 12 months previous August, 1937		
	Value	%	Value	Value	%	Value	%	Value	
	Philippines	\$ 6,887	—	\$ 46,627	0.7	\$ 22,272	0.1	—	—
American	9,582,180	31.9	4,605,277	30.7	7,490,387	33.0	—	—	
British	4,264,808	14.6	3,270,929	22.1	4,770,467	20.8	—	—	
Danish	10,904	—	84,477	0.3	181,593	0.8	—	—	
Dutch	1,050,442	3.5	438,054	3.0	734,033	3.1	—	—	
French	1,394,373	4.6	787,593	5.3	961,107	4.1	—	—	
German	1,077,877	3.7	530,180	3.6	584,922	2.6	—	—	
Greek	1,080,746	3.6	35,000	0.2	9,042	—	—	—	
Italian	27,749	0.1	181,181	1.0	78,629	0.3	—	—	
Japanese	6,740,470	22.8	2,184,657	14.7	5,045,055	21.0	—	—	
Norwegian	4,392,483	14.7	2,651,294	17.3	2,648,119	11.3	—	—	
Panama	30,974	0.1	152,281	—	337,844	1.4	—	—	
Swedish	81,298	0.3	161,825	0.9	119,201	0.5	—	—	
By Freight	\$20,966,298	93.8	\$14,801,698	87.2	\$23,455,176	65.3	—	—	
American Aeroplane	1,884	—	—	—	625	—	—	—	
Mail	1,976,877	6.2	2,176,848	12.8	1,148,190	4.7	—	—	
Total	\$18,648,587	—	\$16,861,188	—	\$18,110,801	—	—	—	

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Ports	August, 1937			August, 1936			Monthly average for 12 months previous August, 1937		
	Value	%	Value	Value	%	Value	%	Value	
	Manila	\$28,675,509	56.3	\$23,261,389	59.1	\$27,051,306	63.0	—	—
Hilo	6,048,523	14.4	1,586,684	4.7	5,761,400	13.5	—	—	
San Francisco	15,919,655	32.0	5,252,375	15.4	5,661,408	13.5	—	—	
Jolo	31,974	—	87,163	0.3	103,488	0.1	—	—	
Zamboanga	448,795	0.9	387,120	1.1	493,464	1.1	—	—	
Davao	1,878,152	4.1	1,821,271	4.8	1,816,208	4.2	—	—	
Cebu	674,434	1.5	1,634,782	4.8	1,615,519	3.1	—	—	
Parai	10,392	—	—	—	3,283	—	—	—	
Jose Panganiban									

## Old Deacon...

(Continued from page 70)

when he bids goodbye and goes away to another world.

Prautch had been for some years the president of the Pioneers' Club of Manila. This is the club founded about eight years ago by oldtimers, nearly all of them veteran volunteer soldiers of the Philippine campaigns—the Occupation, and the subsequent suppression of the Aguinaldo insurrection—who founded the club because they required a home of their own during their old age, and America maintains no soldiers' homes in the Islands.

The Pioneers' Club of Manila runs a little monthly magazine, a quite presentable one. In May, when in a few days he was to die, Prautch stuck Tapes on the magazine's cover: "Day is done, gone the sun from the lake, from the hills, from the sky: all is well, safely rest, God is nigh." And so it proved to be. But because his spirit was unquenchable, burning as it ever did with a flame of unselfish righteousness, Prautch strode bravely through his latest years like Old Browning says man should. He was not a thoughtless optimist, far from it. But he was wittingly so. For him, therefore, the best was ever yet to come, "the last of life for which the first is made." Like Browning, too, he might have been more brutish as he went along, but it seems he had resolved with himself, if not with his Maker, never to sink in the scale.

He never did.

All this is no amend, of many affronts to his persistent admonitions to join him in assaulting windmills; but none the less, it is typed with a cutting sense of contrition. Prautch sleeps in the Pioneers

Plot in Cementerio del Norte. I do not say, in peace. I believe his soul rides another steed, in the martial habiliments of another Quixote, and that the horn of the hustings, blown by one fool and another, winds ceaselessly on the hills of eventual human justice. There will be no taking of the citadels of caciquism in the Islands, except Prautch be there to receive the surrender gallantly and hand back the vanquished sword.

For though the man's heart was brave beyond describing, yet it was gentle and noble, kind, and covered with pools of understanding and forgiveness. This pronounced attitude overflowed constantly, and washed away all malice. Though all we knew him, carefully, only downtown, as we had to do unless we were to become his Sancho Panzas, yet there was a place at his board where he kept a welcome for us. No doubt he will still.

## Minor Industries and the Export Taxes

*These levies would fold up much business*

Captain S. Davis Winship submitted the brief to the MacMurtry committee for the Philippine embroidery industry the tops the minor Philippine industries affected by the prospect of the partial U. S. duties to be levied on Philippine products marketed in the United States during the 1941-1946 period, the full duties thereafter unless special trade terms are effected between the Islands and the United States. (The universal petition is that the trade terms now existing be continued), and the Commonwealth ten-year period be left unchanged).

Hand embroidery leading to the sale of large yearly quantities of American textiles chiefly cotton has found a place in Philip-

pine home industry on a basis of a very narrow margin of profit limited by the additional factor of the long distance from the American marketing centers, the outstanding one being New York. Large American garment houses have manufacturing branches in Manila, others are supplied by local companies. The embroidering is done in the homes of women in the provinces during hours given otherwise to no lucrative activity. Sewing and conditioning, laundering, packing, etc., is all done in Manila, where as many women are hired for it as for the embroidering. Thus half the employment is in Manila, half in the provinces.

American capital is employed, about \$4,000,000. From 100,000 to 150,000 Filipinos are employed according to the demands of orders in hand, and for the most part they are women.

Embroidery merely adds daily pittance to the cash income of poor families, where the opportunity to undertake it is a god-send. Remuneration is on the piece basis, the cost of material is 50% of the total cost of the completed garments. Staples are the bulk of the business, distance precludes ventures in style goods; the garments benefited by Philippine embroidering ordinarily retail at from 50 cents to \$2 apiece, though "there is a small but certain demand for garments up to \$10 or more."

The business varies precisely with popular prosperity in the United States. In 1926 the customs invoices summed \$5,992,389; in 1932, \$1,899,315; in 1935, \$5,076,245; in 1929, highest of all, \$6,011,533. Labor's compensation is obtained by dividing by two. Captain Winship says it is improbable that embroidery can pay the partial U. S. duties during 1941-1946 and thereafter the full duties, and survive—prices can't be raised to absorb the taxes, levied on the value of the finished garments, not merely on the value added in the Philippines. He says that even now the margin of profit is very small. Our own information of the industry indicates that this is true; to ask the women to work at lower rates would be almost absurd, fully so were it not for the fact that no alternative employment of their idle time offers.

The embroidery factories number twenty, engaging the work of 50,000 or more women in Manila and a like number in Luzon provinces. Frustration of this industry would have telling effect of the most widespread character throughout Luzon, and notably in Manila. The only American competition is in the southwestern states, where price and workmanship are below Philippine standards, and machine embroideries partly deriving from Puerto Rico. Continental machine output averages about \$20,000,000 a year, Philippine hand production sometimes runs 25% as high; of American use of cotton embroideries hand and machine made, continental, insular and foreign combined, Manila supplied about 12% in 1935.

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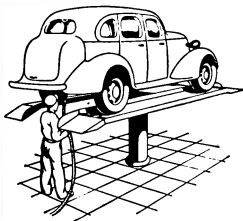
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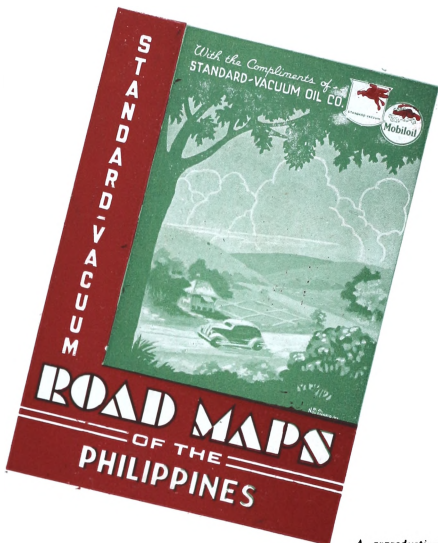
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