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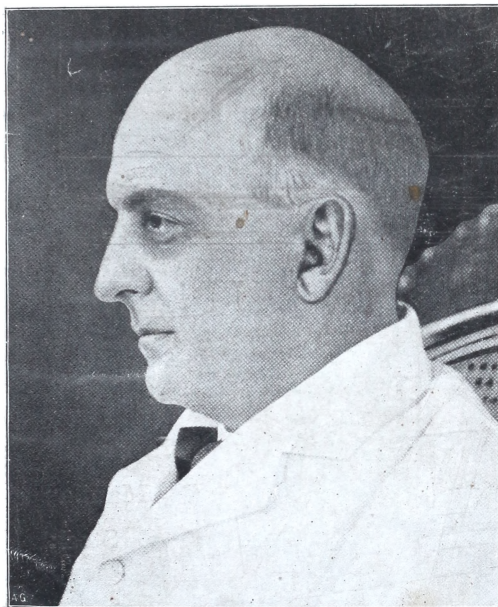
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Vol. 6, No. 12

December, 1926



Hon. W. CAMERON FORBES

Governor Forbes in Manila

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Philippines

The "Grievances" Punctured

Translation and Summary of
Public Works Bill

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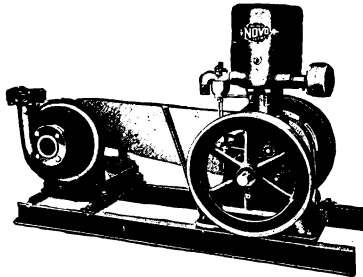
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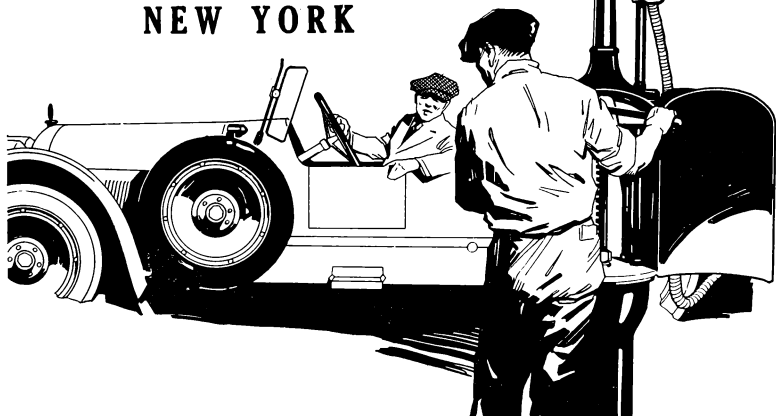
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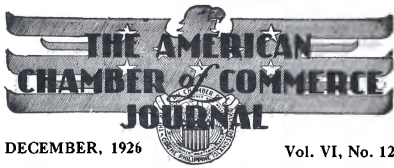
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GOVERNOR FORBES IN MANILA

Well, well! And here at last is ex-Governor W. Cameron Forbes, visiting old haunts and friends in the Philippines in quite an unofficial capacity and cheering everybody: his visit, just a stage in his leisurely journey around the world with his nieces from Boston, doing the islands a great deal of good. It brings people out of their holes, as it were, where they have been figuratively hiding. At an evening reception in his honor on a rainy night, for example, some nine hundred turned out.

And then at the chamber of commerce luncheon, Monday, December 6, there is another large and representative gathering of old residents and actual taxpayers; and that same evening at the University Club the spirit of old-time Manila is gayly abroad, just as it ought to be. Mr. Forbes seems pleased; the community certainly is pleased, for he is not only a former governor general with a first rate record of administration of the islands behind him, but he is the only governor general who ever returned to Manila even for a single day in an unofficial capacity. His attitude, too, evinces the fact that the brief little visit with us is prompted by a genuine interest in the islands and in ourselves—in all of us.

Delighted to see Filipino friends as well as American and pleased to observe many of the former doing well, he is no less pleased to see the latter, his own countrymen, doing as well as may be expected under the circumstances—many actually doing very well indeed, and a degree of prosperity noticeable in good motorcars, good homes and the like.

Mr. Forbes has, of course, been trying deftly to say nothing in the impromptu pleasantries of his responses to greetings.

The attitude befits the occasion and is far more relevant there than with Mr. Forbes. It really irks him somewhat, he has no relish for the hair-shirt of exact diplomacy; and so, at the University Club the newspapers report he was moved to "challenge anyone in the Philippine Islands to point to one selfish act of Governor General Leonard Wood." Of course none can cite any such act, as appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Journal* in an analysis of the recent set of alleged grievances from a post-session and unofficial meeting of legislative members. Mr. Forbes, however, doesn't quarrel with men's impatience for independence. In his remarks at the chamber of commerce luncheon he surmised that a quarter-century free from politics would have been a good influence,

but he has noticed that the Filipino's aspiration to conduct their own affairs has not died out. "I hope," he said, "it never will. The ambition to run things for themselves is natural, and I should not have cared to have spent my time on a people prepared to resign themselves completely to government from without."

The *Journal* trusts that this feeling of Mr. Forbes' goes far enough to embrace the movement for setting over the Philippines the Constitution of the United States, so that territorial affairs may be completely and altogether safely in the hands of the people of the territory. He will then not be surprised to find nine hundred Americans greeting him (from the colony of 5000 or 6000), but surprised if there are not several times the number.

He doesn't like the name of Katherine Mayo's book, *Isles of Fear*. He told the chamber of commerce that the incidents related in the book were no doubt true, that all know the conditions described do widely exist, but nevertheless the islands are not Isles of fear, for the people are happy, contented and prosperous—going ahead at a very creditable rate, according to a statistical barometer he has set up to gauge progress in the islands. (May it be set within a modest parenthesis that if General Wood's standard is the norm of confidence, the name of the Mayo book is not after all a misnomer? "A stable government is one where capital seeks investment at normal rates of interest." If that condition now prevails in the Philippines, few know of it; and the only thing that would keep capital out of a country where twelve per cent interest per year is not only the legal rate but the common one, is fear.)

Mr. Forbes really said more in his luncheon talk than perhaps many hearers caught. He began in the Philippine government as a cabinet secretary in 1902; later he became vice governor; he was our governor general from November 11, 1909, to September 1, 1913; and he came back to the islands in May and left in September, 1921, as a member of the Wood-Forbes Commission. The earlier portion of his public service here was during the period of government under the Philippine Commission, of which, as secretary of the department of commerce and police, he was a member. It has been computed that more recently, under the Jones Act and the legislature, the actual cost to the taxpayers of each law enacted has at times surpassed the entire cost of the old commission for an entire year. Mr. Forbes told, too, of being, under Governor General Luke E. Wright, chairman of the commission's head-hunting committee, which made liberal official

decapitations and reduced the cost of government administration a round million a year.

How would a head-hunting committee do now? In 1903, no record being available for 1902, the civil payroll was P9,492,076; and the entire outlay of the government that year, when 2,777 Americans and 2,697 Filipinos were on the roster, was P12,200,907, of which P2,198,566, or 16.8 per cent, went into public works. Last year, 1925, with 506 Americans and 16,339 Filipinos on the roster, the civil service payroll was P22,620,910. The whole outlay of the government last year was P82,770,967, of which only P11,267,951, or 13.6 per cent, went into public works. If the year 1920 is picked up, one in which the government was supposed to have been most profligate,—though the overseas trade, import and export, was P601,124,276 against P537,220,077 last year,—it is found that there were 582 Americans and 13,143 Filipinos in the civil service, who drew a total of P16,669,318 from the treasury; and that from a revenue of P75,023,377 the sum of P12,565,030, or 16.8 per cent, was taken for public works.

The present year goes over, but in 1927 the government expects to take P56,108,600 in taxes, and have a total revenue of P73,153,100, of which it is setting aside for public works P10,300,000, which is about 14 per cent. A head-hunting committee might have its work cut out for it on pretty broad measure. When, under Mr. Forbes, the committee used its hatchet so well, there was no sales tax, much less one of 1-1/2 per cent, and cumulative, as at present.

But Mr. Forbes says there is progress. So there is, but it is little enough and not always in the right direction. Tenantry increases on the farms; homesteading is slow and there is division and redivision of inherited small patches to which the peasantry has some sort of title.

There is a book on the Far East, *The Obvious Orient*, by Albert Bushnell Hart. It was written in 1911 and dedicated to Mr. Forbes, "instructor of his former teacher," as Dr. Hart puts it. "You cannot," he says on page 285, "stay in the Philippines a week without realizing that the insular government is, in reality, a big benevolent mission, the bishop of which is the governor general, which differs from the usual mission chiefly in its power to make everybody in the country put a little something into the contribution box." Another book, *The Philippines in 1913*, tells more particularly of his biggest work, road building; and this goes on from year to year into a greater and greater monument which he can see, when he comes back occasionally, and enjoy, while observing its unmeasured benefits to the country. Ewald E. Speth spoke of this at the Rotary Club.

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THE PHILIPPINES: A Treasure and a Problem. By Nicholas Roosevelt (To be had from the Philippine Education Co., Inc., P7.70 the copy).—In this book of 315 pages including as valuable appendices the Jones Act of 1916 giving the Philippines certain prescribed organic law, and the letter of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker embracing his notion of what precautions to take in administering the law, Roosevelt has treated the Philippines from an angle somewhat novel and compared them in various ways with the Dutch East Indies. He was out here just about a year ago, gathering his material, and included the East Indies in his itinerary.

In his letters telling about the book he has expressed doubt that Americans in the Philippines will like it. But they will, quite generally, of course. For instance, these passages:

"Our occupation of the Philippines is one of the great stabilizing factors in the Far East. The presence of the United States in the Philippines makes certain that America's influence will be felt in determining the affairs of China. The Open Door has been one of the few foreign policies to which we have clung regardless of domestic partisanship. Our ability to keep the door open—a procedure, be it remembered, that has never been popular among foreign Powers long firmly entrenched in China's markets,—rests on our prestige, which in the final analysis rests on force. This prestige is dependent on our naval base in the Philippines.

"So long as we are a powerful force in the Pacific, with large interests at stake and our hold over the Philippines undiminished, the Chinese and other Orientals are ready enough to court us. If we ever show that we are no longer prepared to take the responsibilities of a first-class power in the East, their respect for us will forthwith diminish.

"Aside from deterring business activities, this uncertainty as to our future relations with the Islands has a pernicious effect on the Filipino legislature. So long as the policy of the United States is not definitely stated, there is hope in agitating for independence. Inasmuch as many of the Filipino politicians feel that the more economic ties there are between the two peoples the less likelihood there is of independence being granted, they are naturally unwilling to vote for anything that may encourage American business in the Islands. Once the question of independence has been settled by a clear-cut declaration of policy incentive to hinder business will largely disappear."

"One likes this, and Roosevelt's not censuring Filipinos for faults that do not lie at their door, and his not expecting of politicians in Manila that they display a character different from politicians in Washington. In fact, one finds himself liking the book pretty well all the way through, just as he expected he would and the author feared he wouldn't. This misgiving reveals one of Roosevelt's gravest errors, though not really a grave one; he erred somewhat in estimating the caliber of Americans in the Philippines, but in this, among visiting writers and others who remain but a short period in the Philippines, he is by no means alone.

Because many Americans in the islands have come to feel the Philippine question as really serious and to discuss it seriously, does not argue that they assume toward the views of other men on the same subject the attitude of bigots; but quite the contrary, they desire the question so freely discussed that echoes loud enough to reach the ear of Washington may be distinctly heard.

A rational way to bring a book of this type to the public's attention is to list the chapter headings: East and West, The Price of Freedom,

The Duties of a Rich Uncle, Democracy vs. Despotism, Non-Christian Peoples, The Dogs of War, Treasure Islands of the Pacific, Business Hurdles, The Skeleton of a Future Republic, The Little Red Schoolhouse in the Tropics, Dollars vs. Diplomats, Racial Reconstruction, The Trials of the Tropics, Proconsular Efficiency, Bearing a Thankless Burden. It requires no more than these jottings to make plain that Roosevelt has not rid himself of all the fulsome illusions so sedulously cultivated by the War Department about the Philippines being a colony, etc., just bland pharisaical rot with the ulterior political purpose to deceive. It may be confidently anticipated that Roosevelt, now that he has begun studying the Philippines, will soon penetrate this solemn mien and help unmask it.

The book hints to the present reviewer that its author is on that road, and that he is persistent and analytical in his mental excursions.

Roosevelt's comparisons of Philippine and Javan school notions and practices is well worth going over. The reason he believes the Philippine problem difficult is that he isn't himself a border man and the islands are essentially a border problem. To make the Philippine jungle into cultivated fields, unless it be leased out and sold off as bonanza concessions, is a rough border task for the Filipino and the American to undertake together; and where they have had a chance to undertake it together they have succeeded; but while the government is busy with so many schools in town, so many pretty concrete buildings and the like secondary activities, it can't assign the men and send aside the money to survey the border or even to coordinate the private surveys and put them through the land courts. The islands need the Constitution, under which the Federal government looks after the Federal lands, and under which men migrate to the border and establish for themselves sufficient border law to protect their fields, their herds, their families and their chattels. To minimize the conflict, the border ought first to be surveyed. If this has grown to be a difficult problem for Americans, then they have forgotten their border cunning since lizies replaced Old Liz and the buggy on the highways.

The thread of The White Man's Burden runs through the book consistently, Kipling's familiar stanzas crowning the chapters; but the author happily remarks this maudlin sentiment,—so debasing of American effort here, so hypocritical and so stultifying,—without subscribing to it or in any material degree letting it stain his pages. He brings wholesome, well-served meat to the banquet board of current comment on Philippine affairs. He dedicates to General Wood, "American statesman and Philippine patriot," and thinks that in the process of time new relationships with the Philippines will be established by Washington, "based more on the experience of other nations in administering territories overseas than on our traditional conceit that the republican form of government fits all needs." Meantime "we must give our representatives in the Islands sufficient authority to bear their responsibilities effectively." He says "the day is past when the civilian government in those Islands should be under Army bureaucrats in Washington" and advocates "a Board or a Department of Overseas Affairs" for the several outlying territories. Unfortunately he has somewhere and somehow gained the quite erroneous impression that "there are more Army officers experienced in Philippine problems than civilians." So he tolerates the existing arrangement for advisers on staff members for the governor general, but says such assignments are unfair to the officers detailed to them, and that a corps of civilians, "a broad-minded staff of experts" from civilian life should be maintained in Washington. Through passage of the Kiess bill he would have the same type of men detailed to Malacanan instead of Army officers.

Well, if we must go on as a colonial power instead of a motherly and fatherly nation properly fostering territories, then there can be no honest quarrel with this. As has been said, most Americans in the Philippines are bound to like Roosevelt's book a great deal, and agree with a lot of it, too.—W. R.

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Grievances Alleged But Nowhere Substantiated

An Analysis of the Legislature's Hasty Allegations

By WALTER ROBB

On November 17, members of the Legislature in an unofficial meeting addressed by the senate president promulgated apparently grave charges against the governor general, the members seeming to feel irritation from the executive order of November 12 abolishing the board of control. The *Journal* goes over the charges analytically, not to defend the governor general, who requires no defense, but to illustrate the contrary viewpoints of his office and of the legislature and indicate what may be the facts. Paragraph by paragraph the charges are stated first, with comment in parentheses:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. (This is the exact language of the first grievance expressed in the Declaration of Independence. Speculating on what the legislature may have had in mind, veto last year of the divorce law is recalled. This was perhaps the most drastic use of his veto power the governor general ever exercised, and it left the islands with an archaic divorce law. But the governor general, evidently, hardly believes in divorce at all.)

He did not believe the divorce law should be liberalized, he therefore vetoed the measure for, as he believed, the country's moral welfare. There is certainly partly in his keeping as it would be partly in the keeping of a Filipino governor general; and by standing upon his prerogatives, the governor general has not weakened the office which one day a Filipino may occupy—and be grateful for the precedent set him. The legislature had not been unanimous, the bill was not re-passed. Then there have been acts vetoed, acts to rush the treasury when almost insupportable calamities have occurred in the provinces by abatement or postponement of the land taxes. The taxes were paid, as it was known they could be without undue hardship. It would have been shirking duty, not obedience of it, for the governor general to have been party to the pretended mercy which was really a bid for popularity.)

He has used certain public funds to grant additional compensation to public officials in clear violation of the law. (The governor general nor the legislature, nor any public official, may use any public funds for any purpose without the countersignature of the insular auditor, named by the President and confirmed by the Senate of the United States; and the auditor approves nothing except what he believes upon his oath of office to be legal; and the auditor may be prevented, perhaps, from approval of payments he, but not the courts, believes legal; so this is nothing but verbiage.)

He has assumed the right to allot funds voted for public works in a manner not authorized by law. (The comment just preceding applies.) He has arrogated unto himself the right of exercising the powers granted by law to the emergency board after abolishing said board on the ground that its powers involved an unlawful delegation of legislative authority. (Again the courts were easily available, and any member of the board could have brought action and evoked a court ruling.)

He has unduly interfered in the administration of justice. (He is not recalled as interfering at all save to speed decision. He perhaps has not interfered enough: the *Journal* learns upon excellent authority that the administration of justice is little improved if any, and the Wood-Forbes report revealed how wretched it was at the inception of the present administration five years ago. The supreme court commonly does not regard cases as tried at all in the court of first instance, and tries them itself (from the record), considering for the most part that the judges have taken the evidence more as commissioners would and hardly at all as judges would, and in the same manner reached their conclusions, which are often dubiously accepted as recommendations.)

He has refused to obtain the advice of the senate in making appointments where such advice is required by the organic act. (He has attempted to follow in this matter the well established and most excellent rule of independence of executive appointments, only limited by the privilege of the senate to reject nominees, but not extended to where the senate, not the chief executive, would really be making the selections.)

He has refused to submit to the senate appointments for vacancies occurring during the recess of the legislature in contravention of the organic act. (This cannot have been universally true, or true save in exceptional cases where, perhaps the police authority of the executive office and regard for the public welfare were the paramount consideration; for after every session of the legislature, action of the senate has been published on the vacation appointments, as occurred after the recent session.)

He has continued in office nominees who have been rejected by the senate. (The comment just preceding applies: without specific instance cited, the reviewer may only surmise what the legislature may have had in mind. It has been arbitrary about Mindanao appointments because its policy has been to question that of the chief executive in Moroland.)

He has usurped legislative powers by imposing conditions upon legislative measures approved by him. (The passing of most bills being usually delayed in the legislature until the very closing hours of sessions, so that the bills reach the governor general—his action within the prescribed 30 days—after adjournment and when he can not send them back for changes that would conform them to his judgment, the governor general has been compelled to veto measures which by more responsible procedure would have perhaps become law. This defect in procedure has been repeatedly invited to legislative attention. The governor general, in the interest of good citizenship, has vetoed franchises restricting political freedom; and neither the one restriction or the other may be construed as a usurpation of legislative authority.)

He has set at naught both the legal authority and the responsibility of the Filipino heads of departments. (There is a remedy at court for any encroachments such as this allegation asserts; but as a well known fact, the organic act itself vests supreme executive power in the governor general and makes it plain that he shall exercise it. The legislature has, it is true, proceeded upon the so-called theory of departmental responsibility to the legislature, instead of to the chief executive, but this is neither the law nor for the public interest. There have been acts to this effect, but they have never been, as they might have been, tested before the courts for validity.)

He has substituted his constitutional advisers for (sic) a group of military attachés without legal standing in the government and not responsible to the people. (The officers to whom this refers are on detached duty by order of the secretary of war and serving at the office of the governor general. Criticism of the arrangement is not confined to the legislature, but if there is anything illegal about it the courts may say so—and could have from the beginning.)

He has reversed the policy of Filipinizing the service of the government by appointing Americans even when Filipinos of proven ability were available. (If this were examined under the service roster, it would not hold water. Filipinizing the government service for the deliberate purpose of doing so, has created wanton distinctions repugnant to harmony in the community and efficiency in the government; but it goes right on.)

He has obstructed the carrying out of national economic policies duly adopted by the legislature,

merely because they are in conflict with his personal views. (This must refer to the national companies, some of them exploiting very valuable portions of United States public domain. They have a combined capital from the public taxes of the islands approximating P54,000,000, and of a goodly portion there is small aspect of return to the government. It is believed that the public interest would be served by the government's retirement from the business field; and this is quite as much an executive matter as it is legislative. The money tied up in the companies must be replaced: the manner of doing this has been to sell public bonds in the United States, with the credit of the United States behind them. This is a reckless method saddling the people with debt, the second largest political party in the islands condemns it; the other, having devised and profited by it, naturally sees reasons for continuing it.)

He has rendered merely perfunctory the power of the legislature to pass the annual appropriation law by reviving items in the law of the preceding year, after vetoing corresponding items of the current appropriation act, in flagrant violation of the organic act. Again, the provisions of the act may not be violated, because the insular auditor, under his oath, attends to their strict enforcement. If there has existed serious difference of opinion as to construing the law, test cases in the courts might have cleared up all doubts. The governor general may not be brought to court, but his agents may: mandamus and quo warranto hold, for example, in the case of the insular treasurer.

He has declined to appoint to positions and authorized payment of salaries therefor after having vetoed the appropriation for such salaries. (The comment just preceding applies.)

He has, in the administration of affairs in Mindanao, brought about a condition which has given rise to discord and dissension between certain groups of Christian and Mohammedan Filipinos. (Dissension of this sort may have occurred; it has in the past, it certainly will in the future; but one defectively brings about, and the governor general, whatever his success may have been, has, of course, intended to prevent and abate it.)

He has by his policies created strained relations between the resident Americans and Filipinos. (Sharp difference of views on many vital public matters between the legislature and the chief executive does, of course, affect the community and become reflected in men's attitudes, without one side being to blame more than the other; or, if a preponderance of blame may be laid, it will not be against the chief executive.)

He has endeavored, on the pretext of getting the government out of business, to dispose of all companies capitalized by the government worth many millions of the people's money to powerful American interests. (That these companies have been failures is hardly debatable. The treasury has absorbed many millions of the people's money, which has in turn been replaced by increments to the public debt, and therefore through the permanent increase of taxation,—is admitted. That the government should salvage from the wreckage what it may, as in the recent sale of the Cebu Portland Cement Company approved by the board of control just before it was abolished, and should get out by the means of inducing considerable capital from abroad to come in, is a position at least easily defensible in any public official, and one in which the governor general, far from being alone, has many leading Filipinos with him, including, of course, many members of the legislature.)

He has sanctioned the campaign of insidious propaganda in the United States against the Filipino people and their aspirations. (The comment just preceding applies. The governor general's authorized interview given Mr. Edward Price Bell of the *Chicago Daily News*, available in *World Chancelleries*, published by the *News*.)

He has endeavored to close the Philippine National Bank, so necessary to the economic development of the country. (Steps taken by the governor general rehabilitated the bank, after it had lost its entire capital and more besides, and the bank manager was permanently appointed, and the bank goes on.)

He had (sic) adopted the practice of intervening in, and controlling directly, to its minutest details, the affairs of the Philippine government, both insular and local, in violation of the principle of self-government. (He has repeatedly recommended to the legislature measures for more provincial and municipal autonomy.)

He has insistently sought the amendment of our land laws, approved by the Congress of the United States, which amendment would open up the resources of our country to predatory interests. (The land laws cover the public domain of the United States in this territory; by delegation of the strict authority of Congress, the Philippine government has been given temporary custody of these lands, but not ownership. When congress, in the civil government act of 1902, limited to 1024 hectares the tract any agricultural company could acquire from these lands, Taft tried in vain to get the restriction raised and predicted that if this were not done the restriction would inhibit desirable development of agriculture in the Philippines. His predictions have been so abundantly fulfilled that nothing is more important than to effect a change, but no change has been suggested that would discriminate against either Americans or Filipinos. Observe the hemp situation at this very time, hemp to be had only at prices above parity with steel, and therefore steel replacing hemp among many customers. It has been observed that when customers turn from hemp to steel, they rarely or never change back again. Observe the enrichment of other nearby regions from rubber, and the transplantation of hemp to Sumatra; the modern movement is taking hold elsewhere and leaving the Philippines in the backwash of progress.)

The grievances list ends with complaint against the abolition of the board of control, an act which will tend to wrench government back into balance and make the functions of

the legislature and its officials what the law prescribes. This grievance, partisan like the rest, need not be dealt with at all, since at time of writing, November 23, the plan is to have the executive order passed upon by the courts, a procedure which the chief executive is admitted by the legislative leaders to be desirable. One of all of the grievances fall of their own weight. The public, however, has an abiding grievance, which is that endless discussion has been kept

going between two protagonists who may not resolve it, the one claiming to be aggrieved never taking the easy route of the courts to obtain settlement of the points at issue; so that the little constitution the islands have, which it is desirable to have clear and definite, has but been made more indefinite and obscure by ex parte obiter dicta preoccupying the press, and even club gossip, but really availing nothing—because they have settled nothing.

Hemp, Coconuts and Dividends at Padada, Davao

Christensen of California Manages Two Growing Plantations



Christensen, the subject of this sketch. Wood and Christensen both came to the islands as school teachers, in 1901. Wood was stationed in Davao and took up his plantation quite early. Both, too, were from California, but Christensen was stationed in Calicut, Capi, Panay, from 1901 to 1903; and then he went into the forestry service for a year, and then back to California for ten years, four of which he spent teaching school.

As a usual thing the American who has been successful in the provinces of the Philippines is an ex-soldier, the man who came out to the islands with one of the volunteer regiments, or with the first regular troops. There are, however, exceptions. One was O. V. Wood, who developed Malita, a leading plantation in Davao. Another is Edward E.

After all, the young man who teaches school does know human nature, or come to know it, if he is good at his job, and knowing human nature is a large part of success on a Philippine plantation.

Christensen returned to the islands and went to Davao as manager for the Mindanao Estates Company in 1913. The plantation was then run down and unprofitable. He has built it up. The area is 832 hectares. Of this area, 80 hectares are growing 80,000 hills of Manila hemp which makes an average yield per month of 120 piculs; and this year the average price has been ₱31 the picul, with prospects that the closing sales will put the average somewhat higher, possibly ₱31.50. Here is ₱44,640 from a field of 80 hectares, or less than 1/10 of the plantation.

The land is held under lease from the government by the first public lands act, and so pays an annual rental but no land tax. The lease is for 25 years with the privilege of renewal for another like period. Some 200 hectares are planted to 22,000 coconut palms, 115 to the hectare, and 7,700 of these palms are bearing. The yield of copra is 250 piculs per month, and this year the gross sales price has hovered around ₱11.50 per picul. A third of all the coconuts planted, then, are bringing the plantation owners ₱34,500 a year, on the basis of this year's prices, which may be pretty close to the average. The two-thirds of the plantation still to be planted may be planted from the profits the planted areas now yield.

Christensen believes the Mindanao Estates coconut groves are the best in the islands, which would mean the best in the world. Each palm in the single grove now in full bearing yields 4.10 of a picul of dried copra a year; the average yield per acre in the younger groves is more than 1.3 picul a year. His own place, that of the Christensen Plantation Company, is adjacent to that of the Mindanao Estates Company. Both are at Padada, Sta. Cruz, Davao, midway between Malita and the town of Davao, which is the main port on the gulf and an entry port of the Philippines. The Christensen plantation comprises 963 hectares, of which 20 hectares are in hemp and 250 in coconuts. More coconut planting will be undertaken on both estates, and hemp kept about where it is, for though it be quick-growing and a good money crop, copra is adjudged to be more certain of steady profits.

More than one gulf-coast planter is beginning to feel that coconuts are at least not inferior to hemp as profit makers, while the labor required is

On the Mindanao Estates and Christensen plantations, Cebuano, or men from Cebu, are employed almost exclusively. They are paid by the day and found, so that the average minimum wage works out about ₱1.10 and the highest, for field foremen, about ₱2.00. Hemp is stripped with the Universal hemp machine which is manufactured in England. The husking of coconuts is performed by drying the nuts into copra is the only labor left to contract. This wage labor is found quite satisfactory; it has been the direct stimulus to very extensive home-staying by Cebuano in the Padada district.

The men come to Padada with the prospect of being hired on the plantations. This occurs. When they have saved some money and looked up locations they take up homesteads and bring on their families; and more recently they bring

More Teeth Put Into Islands' Usury Law

Building and Loan Companies Kept To Fourteen Per Cent

Amendments to act 2655, the usury law, approved by the legislature during its final session November 9, make section two of the original act read as follows:

"No person or corporation shall directly or indirectly receive in money or other property, real or personal, a higher rate of interest or greater sum of value, including commissions, for the loan or renewal thereof, or forbearance of money, goods, or credits, where such loan or renewal or forbearance is secured in whole or in part by a mortgage upon real estate the title to which is duly registered, or by any document conveying such real estate or an interest therein, than twelve per centum per annum. Mutual building and loan societies incorporated under act 1459, known as the Corporation Act, may, however, charge in addition a premium the percentage of which shall be fixed from time to time by their boards of directors but shall in no case exceed two per centum per annum, computed in annual payments from the date when the loan was made until the day when the obligation is totally extinguished."

Licensed pawnbrokers and their agents are limited to an interest charge (including all other charges) of 2½ per cent a month "when the sum lent is less than ₱100; two per cent per month when the sum lent is ₱100 or more, but not exceeding ₱500, and 14 per cent per annum when it is more than the amount last mentioned." Division "of the pawn offered by a person into two or more fractions in order to collect greater interest than that permitted" is declared unlawful, as are insurance premiums "for safekeeping and conservation of the article pawned."

Compound interest is prohibited by amendment of section five of the original usury act, "whenever by agreement or default thereon, whenever the debt is judicially claimed, in

which last case it shall draw six per cent per annum interest;" and "no person or corporation shall require interest to be paid in advance for a period of more than one year."

Section six of the original law is now to be read: "Any person or corporation who, for any such loan or renewal thereof or forbearance, shall have paid or delivered a higher or greater sum or value than is hereinbefore allowed to be taken or received, may recover the whole interest, commissions and premiums paid or delivered in excess, with costs and attorney's fees in such sum as may be allowed by the court in an action against the person or corporation who took or received it, if such action is brought within two years after such payment or delivery: Provided, however, that the creditor shall not be obliged to return the interest and commissions for a period of not more than one year collected by him in advance when the debtor shall have paid the obligation before it is due, provided such interest and commissions do not exceed the rates fixed in this act."

Agreements contrary to the act are void, except upon clerical error plainly not intended to defraud or to evade the law, and "nothing shall be construed to prevent the purchase by an innocent purchaser of negotiable mercantile paper, usurious or otherwise, for valuable consideration before maturity, when there has been no intent on the part of said purchaser to evade the provisions of this act and said purchase was not a part of the original usurious transaction. In any case, however, the maker of said note shall have the right to recover from said original holder the whole interest paid by him thereon and, in case of litigation, also the costs and such attorney's fees as may be allowed by the court."

The amendments to the usury law take effect upon approval, December 1, according to the published list of bills approved.

their families with them. Men, who actually file claims, gather around them several *kasarnas* who fall into their debt but open fields on the homesteads and work these fields on the shares. Among four or five men, perhaps one becomes a prospective freeholder; the rest are his peons and he alone has advanced to a better state. He must, however, dispense fairly decent treatment to the men, because the plantations are nearby and they could find work there if they left him.

In this way some 6,000 hectares extending seven or eight miles down the coast south of Padada have been homesteaded by men whose inducement to come to the gulf coast was the work on the plantations. At some points the homesteaded country reaches four or five miles into the interior. The usual tract taken for a homestead is 24 hectares, but division will occur so that the final tract retained by a family will perhaps be no more than eight hectares—all a family can cultivate. Eight hectares will sustain 800 coconut palms with enough space left for garden and fruit plots around the house. These palms will produce 250 piculs of copra a year, which may be valued at \$10 the picul and given a gross value of \$2,500, from which nothing need be deducted for expenses of production, since all the work may easily be done by the homesteader and his family when they would otherwise be idle.

Such an income is surely ten times the annual family income of native inhabitants of Cebu; and such is the incidental public advantage of private initiative in Philippine agricultural industries. Except the plantations hire Cebu-

nos and take them to Davao, they have no means of getting there; and except they work for some time for cash wages on the plantations, they have no means of staying in Davao and becoming freeholders. At Padada the two plantations under Christensen's management comprise 1815 hectares, chiefly still to be planted up, and yet they have already induced homestead filings on three times their gross area.

Principal stockholders in the Mindanao Estates Company are Paul Gulick, lumberman of Baguio and Laguna; M. L. Miller, manager of the Cebu office of the International Banking Corporation; David Walstrom, paying teller in the same bank at Cebu; Major H. F. Cameron, U.S.A., now stationed in Philadelphia, and P. C. Bond, formerly judge of the land court in St. Domingo and now engaged in private law practice there. Both Round and Cameron have been in the islands and know Mindanao.

Christensen himself is the principal stockholder in the Christensen Plantation Company. Federico Aznar, manager under Christensen's supervision of the Mindanao Estates plantation, and Manuel Aznar, in the same capacity on the Christensen plantation, are other stockholders. Gates L. Spalding, a Kansan, formerly teaching in the islands, who has gone back to his native state, is another stockholder. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000 and \$53,000 has been paid in. Dividends were paid the eighth year after the plantation was opened, in 1925. They have been earned and will be paid for 1926, and Christensen believes this practice will continue without interruption.

huge area will be allowed to remain long uncultivated. The second item discloses the official figures indicating rubber production in the Dutch East Indies for 1926 as 197,000 tons against 194,034 tons in 1925.

"It is confidently expected that this year's figures would show an increase over last year, and it is equally confidently expected that 1927 will show an increase in still greater proportion over 1926.

"The third item discloses that in the United States, despite many set backs, a number of well-known, and in some instances famous, research chemists are giving renewed attention to "the guayule problem, now being grown extensively in New Mexico, Texas and Southern California, now that certain major obstacles have been overcome in the stabilization and improvement in the rubber extracted from this product. Speaking at the Philadelphia convention of the American Chemical Society, Mr. G. H. Carahan, president of the Continental Rubber Company, after estimating that America's annual consumption of raw rubber entails the continuous employment of 600,000 plantation workers, said with the improved methods now put forward, the same amount of guayule rubber could be produced in the United States by well-paid farmers and mechanics with a human effort equal to 40,000 men continuously employed throughout the year. In thus addressing the chemists and rubber technologists present, Mr. Carahan was no doubt shrewdly holding out glowing future possibilities with a view of spurting them on to new impetus, rather than because of a personal belief that the guayule proposition was a sound one. But his remarks are significant of the times.

"Wherever we survey the problem of rubber output, we find that production is likely to advance in the next few years very considerably. We may say, therefore, be prepared to meet this advance by winning a great output over a given acreage so that in the near future our quality may be better and our quantity may be greater while our costs of producing do not increase in comparative ratio.

"As a whole our present methods and general principles are correct agriculturally, and in the matter of preparation of sheet and crepe, experience has shown that there are still many defects arising from mold spots and other causes of which Mincing Lane has been recently complaining: How then can we reach quickest the desired object of increased area production without a consequent serious increase in costs? Some time ago, sugar growers were faced with a somewhat similar state of affairs. The Germans by a policy of selection succeeded in improving the sugar content of beets from three to eighteen per cent, and the Dutch East Indies growers similarly improved the yield of cane sugar from thirty piculs to 130 piculs. If this had not been done, the sugar growing industry would have been in grave difficulties. Ceylon planters, to judge from conferences recently held, are rapidly coming to the conclusion that a selective policy is essential and therefore much more attention must be paid to high yielding trees and bud-grafting therefrom.

"At a recent meeting held at Kandy, Mr. Stockdale, the director of agriculture, spoke most favourably of the probability of increasing the yield of rubber and profit by bud-grafting, and assured Ceylon planters of the cooperation of his department in the initial stages of selective breeding. He held that it would be necessary to train conductors and others. He assured his hearers that budding was not a difficult operation and could be learnt in three days and it was thereafter only a question of practice. We consider Ceylon fortunate in thus possessing an official so willing to give a lead and in so direct a way to planters. It must be presumed that he had the full support of his government, other than the rubber growers, in his cooperation between a government department and civilian enterprise invariably means to some extent the use of government funds, and the deduction is that he would not have indirectly pledged state finances unless he had been authorized to do so. We now await a lead in this matter from the governments of Malaya. We trust we are not being unduly optimistic."

U. S. Rubber Demands Give 600,000 Steady Work

All Fields Responding Far More Than The Philippines

These are snappy times in the rubber world. The market has been jumpy, a symptom of which that always affects the pneumatic tire means that so many people have become heavily interested in rubber planting, when rubber could be bearing down to bargain-counter levels they were highly elated, for their one concern was to buy rubber cheap. But now they are big planters of rubber; the cable news today, December 3, from New York is that "a forty-million credit guaranty by a group of leading tire and automobile manufacturers has been arranged through Wall Street bankers to stabilize the price of crude rubber. It is understood that the manufacturers involved will pool their purchases through a central organization, probably the General Rubber Company, the importing subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company."

The United States Rubber Company is itself a big grower of rubber in the East Indies.

"It is believed," the cable goes on to say, "the plan will eliminate the violent fluctuations of rubber and maintain prices at such a level that the additional ten per cent restriction on production under the British Stevenson act will not be necessary on February 1. In order to prevent restrictions in British controlled production it is believed the price must be stabilized around 42 cents a pound, compared with the current price of 36 cents."

Incidentally, here is something being done in the rubber trade that seems to have no parallel in the fiber trade; and it never came about in the rubber trade until big consumers became big producers. Now it is officially given out that growers can make money when rubber sells for 30 cents, much less 36 cents; but a manufacturer who has paid 42, 45 and even 50 cents for crude rubber will be at a disadvantage if his competitors buy at 36 cents or less. Hence the snappy work, no doubt, in stabilization through a buying entity serving all the big consumers alike.

Nor is this detrimental to the buying public. Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith with their Fords, and Mrs. Smythe-Jones with her Pierce-Arrow limousine, when and if it is kept within the bounds of reasonable reserves, prompt bond interest and attractive dividends. (To apply

the analogy to fiber, particularly to Manila hemp: If the market could be stabilized at P35 the picul for grade F hemp, assuring all growers a substantial profit, a percentage of demand could be pretty certain, the JOURNAL is told. When rope sells at 24 cents the pound, this is just under steel cable; and to sell rope in safe competition with steel, grade F hemp should be at P33 to P37 the picul. At such levels, growers and their customers, the cordage manufacturers, might go ahead with the assurance of reasonable profits. But the manufacturers are not as yet important growers: our fiber industry when the rubber industry was five or ten years ago, and therefore on pretty precarious pins).

As to our rubber, we plant it just now in little nondescript patches indicating more enthusiasm than forethought and experience, of which we have not much as yet, quite naturally. We have frightened Mr. Firestone away from our jungle frontiers with belching legislative shotgun. He has sought refuge in Liberia and will participate with his millions in awakening that country from its agricultural lethargy. What our neighbors and Brazil, Mexico and the South are doing while we doze appears from the following, from the *Straits Times* of November 17:

"During the past two days three items of news in relation to rubber have appeared in the public press which are very considerable in interest. The first we would refer to is the disclosure by the Financial News of a very extensive deal in Brazilian rubber estates in which the names of men closely interested in Malayan plantations are mentioned as being the leading promoters. The disclosure refers to the proposed purchase from a South American company of nearly half-a-million acres of rubber estates to be sold to the attention of a group of new owners, when the property is acquired, of applying to the Government for a monopoly to manufacture rubber in the city of Para. 'Rubber estates' is an elastic term and the large area mentioned as to be included in the deal presumably does not necessarily mean that the whole area is actually planted in Hevea, yet if the land is acquired by British capital and controlled by British enterprise no part of the



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A HOLIDAY SOLILOQUY

The return of ex-Governor General W. Cameron Forbes to the islands in a wholly unofficial capacity for a brief sojourn among us, who are more than pleased to renew the old friendship and recall the days when he was doing a deal of constructive work here, evokes reflections upon the habit of going away which our governors general have. Forbes is the only one who ever came back to Manila, even for a day, except upon official assignment. The practice of governing and going makes of our governors general proconsuls, not governors of new territories, nor men permanently taking a hand in the engraving game of the western border; for though the Pacific is somewhat wider than the Mississippi, it is crossed from the United States by sailing steadily into the westerly sun, and the Philippines are essentially the nation's western territory with the usual western-border problems to resolve. What strength, in solving these problems, might not the community enjoy from the residence here of men with a Malacañang career behind them. We like the attitude of General Wood: "We won't go home till it's over." This is splendid rendezvous to make with fate. It builds most stately mansions for the soul. Deletion of the last three words, to leave it simply and definitely "We won't go home," would build a community.

Taft set the pace toward home. It is true that he followed the beckon of high ambition; that he ascended the mountain, as it were, and beheld the world laid at his feet; and it is true that he yielded, that he went to the War Department, to the Whitehouse, to the Chief-Justiceship. Give him a cap and gown, give him a gift if you will, and a bronze or alabaster bust, some day, in the nation's loftiest corridors. But will you suppose that beneath that august gown the ties of his earlier associations here on the border never tug at his heart? Will you believe that conscience never tells him, "My son, you should be there, not here upon the easy cushions of honor?" We may be very sure that he often remembers with remorse. He left us when the theories he had expounded were still untried by time, when the institutions he had created almost out of hand for our administration were still just well-intentioned experiments. Ours was thereafter to be the burden—ours alone, not his and ours together.

At this yuletide, the twenty-ninth since American sovereignty supplanted that of Spain, planters in Mindanao call to him, "We are here!" And miners in Benguet, Masbate and Surigao call to him, "We are here!" Men everywhere, in the ports and in the provinces, gray-haired, no longer young, with families growing up about them, cry out to him, "We are here!" They are all here, at the mercy of opposition they should not be compelled to encounter, which his genius and influence would remove from their path. But where is he? Back East, back home, subsisting bountifully upon the lush of the made-wealth of the Ohio valley—his heritage from pioneer ancestry; and he is there, too, in his Chief-Justiceship in Washington, where this comment lets him rest and wishes him a very merry Christmas.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PHILIPPINES

In his message to Congress President Coolidge restates his Philippine policy, includes in it endorsement of the principle behind the Kieess bills, and adds a Whitehouse opinion, vigorously asserted, that always, "either under the present or a more independent form of government," the United States will hold herself responsible for defense of the islands. In the President's view, then, the Philippines will always remain a part of the United States' system, if not of the United States. Best of all, if Congress will act at all, is the President's openly expressed desire to take the Philippines out of the War Department and place their Federal supervision in the hands of civilians. The President wishes to set government upon the Jones Act, too. "We shall measure their progress in no small part by their acceptance of the terms of the organic law under which the islands are governed and their faithful observance of its provisions." Therefore, if Congress were to clarify the constitutional background of our laws and administrative organization (temporarily substituting permanent government) by nullifying the local laws that have heretofore made the organic act itself a nullity in many respects, the President will approve.

All of which is something—in fact a great deal. But the President goes much farther. He wishes the Federal and the territorial interests here both recognized and harmonized. To keep the Federal excise revenue from Philippine cigars sold in the United States as a fund for expenditure by the governor general and officials responsible to Washington is one step in this direction. A greater one appears in the following: "For their economic advantage, for the employment of their people and as a contribution to our powers of defense which could not be carried on without rubber, I believe this industry should be encouraged. * * * I do not think we should undertake to give power for large holdings of lands in the islands against the opposition of the people of any locality." This would seem to give Mr. Bacon his innings, if he wants them, as no doubt he does. The President, in short, puts the whole Philippine situation and the general American policy in the Far East strictly up to Congress in a few terse paragraphs; and he indicates at every point what action he might approve. He says that later he may submit recommendations based upon the Thompson special survey. His message is heartening; the pullers-out and the stayers-in now have a chance to fight it out on these lines if it takes all winter. The one drawback is that it may take longer.

However, among the native papers here *La Vanguardia* seems to lead in rational judgment of the message. First of all it judges it as a message, and then takes it as a warning against a bellicose legislative policy and attitude of belligerence toward the governor general. In this *La Vanguardia* expresses opinion that seems rapidly extending throughout the islands; or rather, one might better say, that has always prevailed in the provinces and has at last invaded Manila. People are really anxious to carry on, to harvest more crops, get more land, earn more money, buy more goods, applaud public economy, approve abatement of graft, turn thumbs down on governmental business activities and live in mutually beneficial and neighborly amity with their American neighbors. It makes us all a good Christmas.

THE TARDY LOCKING OF BARN DOORS

On November 9 the governor general (whose rapid recovery of health in the hills of Baguio is noted with pleasure) prepared his order abolishing the board of control and taking over its functions. He promulgated the order next day. Since that time the question has begun its progress toward the supreme court. The order is based upon opinions of the Judge Advocate General and the Attorney General, and we shall soon know what the court thinks about it; after which, some day, the clinching decision will be made by the Supreme Court of the United States. But the question gets to the courts in a very narrow way. The activities of the board of control are in relation to the national companies. Save the bank, these companies function as subsidiaries, we believe, of the National Development Company. We quote the Jones Act: "No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of appropriation by law. No bill which may be enacted into law shall embrace more than one subject, and that subject shall be expressed in the title of the bill."

We now quote the title of the development company bill: "An Act to Create the National Development Company." By what stretch of imagination may this be construed as expressing the subject in the title of the bill? Is the unsuspecting taxpayer made aware that before the bill concludes he will be cleaned for \$50,000,000—for in the body of the bill, this sum is appropriated to the company? We proceed, now, to quote some of the powers conferred: "(1) shall have the general powers mentioned in the Corporation Law and such other powers as may be necessary to enable it to promote and maintain a sufficient general production by an efficient coordination of the productive forces of the country, or otherwise, and to secure a stable market for the Philippine products; * * * to purchase, hold, alienate (etc., etc.) the shares of capital stock of, or any bonds, securities or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other corporation or corporations, copartnership or copartnerships, of this or any other country."

These gems of statesmanship are not quoted from the Bolshevik constitution nor the platform of the Third Internationale, nor even the first or the second. They are quoted from Act 2849 of our statutes, the Development Company act. Like paragraphs appear in the coal act, and in others that together have taken from the treasury upward of \$54,000,000, or nearly the expected tax revenue for 1927! Now the insular auditor has been very diligent in preventing various pilferings of the treasury which, compared to these gigantic hauls, have the value of grimy curry combs at a homestead auction. This is laudable in him. But will he and his eminent predecessors in office kindly explain how these fifty-four sleek mares came to be unhaltered and trotted out under their very noses! And why now it is proposed to lock the barn door with the fragile hasp which men question the manner of electing men to go right on with these costly absurdities? Are we in Russia, or are we in a United States territory? Take the coal company, for example. The whole of Zamboanga has been reserved to it, as to coal deposits. As to petroleum, the National Petroleum Company is in the offing. These are not very happy Christmas thoughts, but when the executive order restoring power to the governor general is sustained, then prompt and courageous action may rub out of the statutes all this rubbish which should never have been written into them. It is far more than a day's job, for anyone; the insular auditor can despatch it quicker than anyone else.

AFTER FIVE O'CLOCK

Former Governor General W. Cameron Forbes of Boston arrived in Manila December 4 accompanied by two of his nieces with the purpose of remaining in the islands and traveling through the provinces for several weeks, on their journey around the world. Governor Forbes is being most cordially welcomed by everyone.

Governor General Leonard Wood undertook the drive to Baguio three weeks ago, when he had walked half a kilometer in the Malacafang gardens without undue fatigue. He continued rapidly regaining health and vigor in Baguio, where he acted upon most of the considerable volume of legislation pending. Monday morning, December 6, he returned to Manila in order to dispathe the business of the annual meeting of the National Coal Company involving the preliminary test of his order, No. 37, of November 9 abolishing the board of control.

Major Wm. H. Anderson, well known business man and Democrat of Manila and New York, returned to Manila with Mrs. Anderson December 4 and gave a press statement in his usual facetious vein, this time suggesting a partial divestment of the Philippines from the United States for a year during which the American tariff would apply against the islands. Many friends greeted Major and Mrs. Anderson at the pier.

Judge John W. Hausermann of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company delivered the memorial address at the Elks' club Sunday, December 5. Judge Hausermann plans only a brief stay in Manila; he will leave the city for his home in New Richmond, Ohio, some time in January. Meantime his company has voted another dividend of ten cents, or par value of shares, making dividends of seven times par share value for the year, and is also spending liberally on the venture of tapping new ore at deeper levels in its mine on Antipong creek, Baguio.

T. Wang, ex-premier of China, has been visiting Manila for fortnight and speaking as the guest of honor at many gatherings, where he voiced an optimistic view of the present situation in China and indicated the unmeasured importance of the Chinese market when new and responsible general and local governments shall have been established and the integrity of China as a nation fully recognized.

Hon. George A. Malcolm, associate justice of the supreme court, has been the recipient of banquets and receptions since his recent return to Manila from his world trip. Being the author of Philippine Constitutional Law with its dedication to an independent Philippines, he has felt free to warn, in response to toasts, the existing legislative leadership against an anti-imperialist policy toward Washington administrations. He has stated, in substance, that in other words, what he said October 8, 1923, in a public lecture at the chamber of commerce. A synopsis of this lecture was published in the *Manila Daily Bulletin* October 9, 1923.

Lieutenant William Neill, P. C., died Sunday, November 28, at St. Paul's and his funeral was held Saturday, December 3, from Engle's Hall, the customary band heading the funeral procession to Cementerio del Norte, where the body was interred.

George Simmie, head of the Luzon Brokerage and Manila Terminal companies, arrived in Manila November 28 for a business visit and renewal of old-time friendships. He is a genuine old-timer and a prominent member of the Philippines colony in California.

Donald G. McVean, leading attorney of Cebu and brother of Dr. W. A. McVean, was remembered here, returned to Manila late in November from a visit of six months in the United States, where he spent the summer on the McVean farm in Kentucky, where his sister, also well remembered here, is living. Mrs. McVean and daughter are in Cincinnati and will return to the islands later.

C. Palmer, manager of the Philippine Railway, returned to Cebu, returned to the islands late in November with Mrs. Palmer from a vacation

visit to the United States. The Palmers have been returned to station in Cebu, where Palmer has been president of the chamber of commerce.

A. S. Heyward, well known machinery and sugar man, is back in the islands after an extended visit in the United States and Hawaii. He is the chief agent and general manager of the Catton-Neill engineering and machinery Company, now of the Earnshaw Docks and Honolulu Iron Works.

Admiral William H. G. Bullard, retired, who was president during the organization period of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines, has come down from Peking with Mrs. Bullard to pay the islands a short visit and return to China via Java and the Malay States. Recently amended law will assist the extension of radio business in the islands, it is believed, and the company Admiral Bullard organized holds the franchise.

Former Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas was in Manila during the three days late in November when the *ss Ryndam*, the university afloat, lay in port and its body of some 550 undergraduates and faculty members were seeing Manila. (The faculty and students engaged, among other courtesies shown them, a motor launch for a Sunday afternoon with W. Kittelle, U. S. N., commanding the 16th U. S. Naval District. They were entertained by the University, and Dr. James E. Lough, acting president of the *Ryndam* school, visited Baguio as the guest of John R. Wilson, secretary of the chamber of commerce, and breakfasted with Governor General Wood while the governor general talked with him upon American affairs in the former island. The students and the others was delightfully impressed with the Philippines through motor trips in and about Manila. He thinks the American people will slowly but eventually come to a realization of the importance of the islands to the United States, and that when they do their action will be generally satisfactory. Governor Wood's little message of greeting said "while wonderful progress has been made all along the line, much remains to be done."

J. J. Rafferty, who came to the islands 25 years ago with W. Morgan Shuster, had a long career in the customs service followed by several years as collector of internal revenue, when he inaugurated the sales tax, made collections never before attempted, etc., etc., and then organized the bureau of commerce and industry, is back in the islands for a visit with friends and to look into business interests in Cebu. Not long ago Colonel Rafferty was in Scotland, where he was a guest of ex-Governor General and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison on their country estate.

His Grace Archbishop Michael J. O'Doherty, in response to the bull of the Pope dated last year, crowned with impressive public ceremonies on the New Luneta in the afternoon of Sunday, November 28, the Virgin of Antipolo, Our Lady and Good Voyage, the act inaugurating the novena at the Cathedral in honor of the saint so prominent in the islands history for centuries. The sanctuary of the image is at Antipolo, it has been 22 years since it was brought to Manila, and the occasion attracted to the city thousands of visitors from the provinces throughout the islands. Jewels for the crown to the value of P60,000 or more were given by the devout, and former gifts, such as the sword given General Ramon Blanco in honor of his victory over the Lanao Moros at Marahui forty years ago, were displayed in the window of La Estrella del Norte, where the crown was made.

Captain G. T. Rice, U. S. A., who made an aeroplane expedition into the fastnesses of Mindoro recently, is now leading an exploring party into the fastnesses of Mindano, where the areas lie unexplored. Only one per cent of the area of Mindano is even claimed, the rest is all United States public domain, and the total area of the island is about 36,000 square miles, so that the public domain alone comprises 33,480 square miles. The unexplored area is about 200,000 hectares, or half a million acres. Captain Rice's report should be of great value to the United States.

Anthony (Tony) M. Timke, popular café

man in Manila for 26 years, died of pneumonia at St. Paul's November 21. He had friends everywhere and was well known for his spontaneous charity.

Luis de Oteyza, Spanish journalist, was a November visitor to Manila and the recipient of many courteous gestures from various elements of the community in industry and industry between Spain and her one-time oriental colony.

G. F. Fulton, a director in Lever Brothers, who has extensive interests in coconut oil manufacturing in the Philippines, was a one-day visitor to Manila in November. He and Mrs. Fulton were on the *ss Taiping*. G. S. Yuill and Company, and when interviewed by the press he had no favorable prophecies to make about the copra market—afforded, he said, by too many factors for one to be at all certain about it.

N. E. Mullen and his associates have opened their new bank, the People's Bank and Trust Company, in their new building on David and Dasmariñas, where they gave a very popular bank-opening luncheon November 8.

Vernon Thompson is opening an office in Manila for Haskins and Sells, well known accountants and auditors. J. J. Forbes, the firm partner who had charge of the auditing work for the Wood-Forbes commission during its investigation of the Philippine government five years ago, has come to Manila again to be here while the new branch is getting underway.

W. A. La Mountain (Monty) came back to Manila November 18 from his trip to Philadelphia to see the Dempsey-Tunney fight and back his favorite, Dempsey, at the ringside. Monty sees nearly all of the big fights and has proved himself a good loser.

Arserio Luz, carnival manager, is shaping his plans for next February's big insular show with the purpose of making it more attractive than ever before, in all departments. That the carnival season is an excellent time to visit Manila is again invited to the attention of readers outside the islands. Provincial residents can purchase, at all the advantages of cool weather and convenient shopping the season offers them.

Judge Adolph Wislezenus, court of first instance, Cebu, died at his home in Cebu November 12 after an illness of four weeks from cerebral hemorrhage from which his right side became paralyzed. He was 64 years old, and would have retired from the bench under the age limit within a year. Roosevelt found him in Manila when he was a young judge of the municipal court there and had gained an enviable reputation for fairness and understanding. He named him to the Philippine court in 1902, and since 1904 his entire period of service has been in Cebu. The bar of that city and province respected him for the same qualities of character that had recommended his appointment. He was, besides, an indefatigable worker, and though he had a large family, he and his wife and the city alone some 60,000 to 70,000, there was a long period when this American was Cebu's only judge, during all which time he kept abreast of his docket. The body was interred at Cebu. Judge Wislezenus is survived by his wife, Mrs. Claire Wislezenus, of Cebu; two daughters, Mrs. J. W. Eccleston of Los Angeles and Mrs. John B. Wilson of Iloilo, and by a brother who is residing in St. Louis.

Ellis Teal has bought the Caswell property on the port area for expansion of the plant, warehouse and shops of the Teal Motor Company, which recently acquired the Buick agency for the Philippines. A P100,000 building will be erected.

M. E. Bourne of the Manila Trading and Supply Company, Ford Philippine agents, has returned to Manila with Mrs. Bourne and their daughter after an extended stay in the United States. The company's fine new port area building has just been completed. Julius Reese, Bourne's partner in the company, left Manila November 18 to join Mrs. Reese in New York, where they will remain about a year.

General Emilio Aguinaldo was a guest of honor at the Armistice Day banquet of the American Legion at the Manila Hotel, where he and Rosal A. Adams, Governor E. A. Taft spoke in endorsement of General Wood's administration and Philippine policy.

Fourteen Million Pesos Approved for Public Works

Nearly Three Million for Schools: Main Items Summarized

The public works bill approved by the legislature for 1927 carries a total of P14,006,779, with approximately P2,500,000 for school buildings in the various provinces and, with this item included, as well as P3,500,000 for school buildings in Manila, a total of P5,027,279 "for the construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of public buildings and other projects not classified."

To summarize:

Public buildings, P450,000; farm schools in organized provinces, P254,500; farm schools in special provinces, P115,000; normal and high schools, P223,000; University branch, Cebu, P30,000.

Elementary and Intermediate Schools:

Abra, eight, P21,000; Albay, eleven, P105,000; Antique, nine, P41,000; Bataan, six, P33,000; Batanes, four, P15,500; Batangas, nine, P158,000; Bohol, fourteen, P69,000; Bulacan, eleven, P56,500; Cagayan, five, P44,000; Camarines Norte, four, P5,000; Camarines Sur, six, P55,000; Capiz, fifteen, P92,000; Cavite, fifteen, P102,000; Cebu, sixty, P224,000; Ilocos Norte, eleven, P80,000; Ilocos Sur, twenty-three, P125,000; Iloilo, sixteen, P180,750; Isabela, five, P25,000; Laguna, nine, P59,000; La Union, ten, P89,000; Leyte, ten, P86,000; Marinduque, six, P62,000; Masbate, eight, P54,000; Mindoro, six, P33,500; Misamis, four, P27,000; Occidental Negros, twelve, P81,000; Oriental Negros, eight, P82,000; Nueva Ecija, one, P5,000; Palawan, nine, P32,000; Pampanga, three, P65,000; Pangasinan, ten, P114,000; Rizal, fifteen, P119,000; Romblon, three, P30,000; Samar, six, P52,000; Sorsogon, seven, P74,000; Surigao, nine, P43,000; Tarlac, six, P64,000; Tayabas, thirteen, P140,500; Zambales, two, P20,000; grand total, P2,774,350.

City school buildings, P350,000; radio stations, P40,000; general hospital, new ward, P75,000; Butuan hospital, P17,500; real estate, Imus, Cavite, P27,929; public orphanage, P60,000; fireproof records vaults for registers of deeds offices, P30,000; teachers' camp buildings, Baguio, P100,000; insane asylum, S. Felipe, Neri, P250,000; negative lepers' ward, San Lazaro, P20,000; improving grounds, legislative building, P110,000; new ward, San Lazaro, P75,000; total buildings appropriations, P5,002,279.

The sum voted for roads and bridges is P4,436,500, apportioned among the various provinces as follows:

Naguilian road, La Union, P100,000; Manila North Road—Rizal, P10,000; Bulacan, P20,000; Nueva Ecija, P25,000; La Union, P20,000; Manila-Tarlac, Pampanga, P25,000; Bauan-Ripoon y Poro, La Union, P20,000; Tagudin-Cervantes, Ilocos Sur, P25,000; Heredura-Abra-Kalinga, Abra, P5,000; Herredura de Busay-Abas, Abra, P5,000; Cagayan road, Nueva Ecija, P30,000.

Manila South Road—Rizal, P60,000; Laguna,

P20,000.

Passay-McKinley road, Rizal, P10,000; Manila-Cavite, Cavite, P35,000; Pamplona-Pasacao, Camarines Sur, P10,000; total, P325,000.

Non-Christian provinces were voted P263,000 for roads and bridges to be expended jointly with local funds: Agusan, P15,000; Bukidnon, P20,000; Cotabato, P25,000; Davao, P25,000; Lanao, P25,000; Apayao, P10,000; Benguet, P20,000; Ambuloac-Adayaw, P3,000; Bontoc, P20,000; Itugao, P15,000; Kalinga, P10,000; Nueva Vizcaya, P25,000; Palawan, P20,000; Sulu, P15,000; Zamboanga, P15,000; total, P263,000.

The department is given P20,000 for investigation work. The Albay-Sorsogon road gets P30,000; Antique-Iloilo, P15,000; Capiz-Anique, P65,000; Ilocos-Norte-Cagayan, P90,000; Cagayan valley, P170,000; Inter-Negros, P115,000; Kabankalan-Bais, P50,000; Baybay-Jabuyog, P40,000; Inter-Camarines, P80,000; Tayabas-Camarines Norte, P80,000; Bataan-Zambales, P80,000; Bongabon-Baler, P40,000; Anao-Cuyapo, P20,000; Iloilo-Capiz, P65,000; Tagudin-Bontoc, P80,000; Catabalogan-Taft, P40,000; Lanao-Cotabato, P80,000; Agusan-Surigao, P15,000; Batangas-Cavite, P75,000; Davao-Cotabato, P30,000; Laguna-Batangas, P40,000; Calapan-Pinaralayan, P30,000; Misamis-Zamboanga, P60,000; Bukidnon-Misamis P15,000; Laguna-Rizal, P80,000; Tarlac-Pangasinan, P50,000; Pangasinan-Zambales, P55,000; total, P1,620,000.

To relieve traffic congestion on Rizal avenue through Malate the city is voted P100,000 for extension of Rizal avenue and calle Dakota.

The provinces are allotted the following road and bridge funds upon the same terms as the allotments for the special provinces: Abra, P24,000; Albay, P118,000; Antique, P22,000; Bataan, P35,000; Batangas, P75,000; Bohol, P22,000; Bulacan, P16,000; Cagayan; P15,000; Camarines Norte, P15,000; Camarines Sur, P80,000; Capiz, P54,000; Cavite, P78,000; Cebu, P92,000; Ilocos Norte, P6,000; Iloilo, P95,000; Isabela, P60,000; Laguna, P68,000; La Union, P60,000; Leyte, P85,000; Marinduque, P33,000; Masbate, P35,000; Mindoro, P35,000; Misamis, P95,000; Occidental Negros, P67,000; Oriental Negros, P79,000; Nueva Ecija, P40,000; Pampanga, P45,000; Pangasinan, P46,000; Rizal, P35,000; Romblon, P40,000; Samar, P90,000; Sorsogon, P144,500; Surigao, P29,000; Tarlac, P30,000; Tayabas, P115,000; Zambales, P30,000; total, P2,008,500.

The sum voted for construction, investigation and maintenance of irrigation systems aside from the bond funds available under special acts passed earlier is P205,000, and P1,025,000 is given for artesian wells and water systems, of which P713,000 is for the construction of insular, provincial and municipal water and drainage projects when the province or municipality con-

cerned covers the cost of a third part of the work prior to the release of the insular aid," and the maximum aid under this provision for any town is P25,000, but when two towns benefit each may receive P25,000 by compliance with the terms of the appropriation.

Ports in the special provinces are voted P110,000; Agusan, P10,000; Cotabato, P20,000; Iloilo, P10,000; Lanao, P30,000; Zamboanga, P40,000.

Other ports are voted P1,105,000: Tagbilaran, P20,000; Aparri (stone jetty in the river), P200,000; Aparri port, P20,000; Capiz, P50,000; Cebu, P250,000; Iloilo, P130,000; Tacloban, P45,000; Dumaguete, P100,000; Sorsogon, P10,000; Casiguran, P25,000; Casiguran, sea wall, P15,000; Castilla, P6,000; Romblon, P20,000; Catabalogan, P10,000; Tubigon, P27,000; Mabalao, P5,000; Lazi, P20,000; Leyte, P3,000; Batangas, P30,000; Alaminos, P10,000; San José, P80,000; San Isidro, P10,000; Sangay, P10,000; Calape, P6,000; Larena, P3,000; total, P1,105,000.

By other bills approved by the governor-General Batangas and Laguna storm sufferers get P100,000 and P200,000 is set aside for repair of damages to roads and bridges.

For river and harbor work in Manila the sum voted is P200,000, with P150,000 more for equipment, P90,000 for pier maintenance, etc., breakwater and river walls, and P25,000 for streets in the south port area. For port works investigations P10,000 is voted, making the total port works appropriations P1,690,000.

For construction, maintenance and repair of irrigation canals P396,000 is voted: Agano, P100,000; Caracalan and Quimba Libon, P40,000; Pampanga, P25,000; Malinao, P25,000; Abacan and Potrero, P60,000; Sariaya, P25,000; Danao, P10,000; Valladolid, P20,000; Tolong, P4,000; Sabidug, etc., Batanes, P13,000; Camalig, P5,000; Boac, P5,000; Ibahay, P4,000; Amburayan, P50,000; Argao, P10,000.

The bureau of posts receives P526,000 for extension of the radio and cable service and for its repair and maintenance, and P500,000 of the total of P2,500,000 for the postoffice building in Manila is voted. The bureau of commerce and industry is voted P225,000 for the light-house service, "construction, maintenance and repair of lights, buoys and beacons."

Acting upon the public works bill the governor general vetoed patronage items and others of doubtful advisability, so that the total actually approved is P10,300,000 according to the daily press of December 7. The JOURNAL summary of the bill was translated December 2 and further comment must go over because of time until January.

Commerce with the coast, Batavia and China is in the hands of foreigners. The imports exceed P3,000,000 annually, one of goods for Mexico and two of goods consumed locally. The most produced locally for sale abroad is P1,000,000, from which it may be seen that nearly all the silver (approximating P3,000,000 each year) that comes from Acapulco goes into the hands of foreigners, and that we Spaniards would only for the English, the Dutch and the Chinese.

—From Zuñiga's *Estadismo*: 1805.

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**BOOKKEEPING ACT AGAIN
PASSED BY LEGISLATURE**

By the following bill, which has been approved by the governor general, the legislature responds to the executive's recommendations and its own desire and attempts to devise a law respecting bookkeeping in the islands, the original act having been declared void by the Supreme Court of the United States:

"Section 1. All corporations, companies, partnerships, or persons required by law to pay internal-revenue taxes shall keep a journal and a ledger, or their equivalents: *Provided, however,* That those whose gross quarterly sales or receipts do not exceed five thousand pesos shall, at their option, be exempt from the requirements of keeping the books above mentioned, but unless they do keep the same, they must keep the internal revenue sales and purchase books and other records prescribed by the Bureau of Internal Revenue and any other additional data that the Secretary of Finance or the Collector of Internal Revenue may require by rules and regulations and which may be necessary for the accurate determination of the amount of taxes due the Government.

"Sec. 2. All such corporations, companies, partnerships, or persons, whose books of account are kept in a language other than English, Spanish or a native dialect, must, before making any entry therein, present their books of account specified in the preceding section, bound, ruled, and folioed, to the Justice of the Peace or Municipal Court of the municipality or city wherein such corporations, companies, partnerships, or persons may be established, and such Judge shall write a note subscribed by him on the first page of each of such books stating the number of pages contained therein, which shall affix the seal of his court on each of the sheets thereof.

"Sec. 3. All such corporations, companies, partnerships, or persons, who keep their books of account in a language other than English, Spanish or a native dialect, shall pay to the Bureau of Internal Revenue an inspection fee at the rate of one centavo for each and every page, of not more than seven hundred and fifty square centimeters and a proportionate additional fee on the excess over seven hundred and fifty square centimeters, of such books as shall be inspected or examined by said Bureau for purposes of taxation: *Provided, however,* That the inspection fee herein provided shall be collected only once upon original inspection or examination, and shall be payable within ten days after notice and demand therefor by the Collector of Internal Revenue or any of his duly authorized deputies or representatives, and if payment is not made within the period herein prescribed, the amount of the fee shall be increased by fifty per centum, the increment to be a part of the fee: *Provided, further,* That all corporations, companies, partnerships or persons who keep a translation of such books in English, Spanish or any native dialect shall be exempt from the payment of the inspection fee herein provided.

"Sec. 4. Nothing provided in this Act shall be so construed as to modify or annul the provisions of existing laws empowering the Secretary of Finance and the Collector of Internal Revenue to make rules and regulations for the keeping of records of account books by persons or entities subject to the payment of taxes.

"Sec. 5. All the books of account of such corporations, companies, partnerships, or persons shall be preserved by them for a period of at least five years from the date of the last entry in each book and shall be subject to examination and inspection at any time by the internal revenue officers: *Provided, further,* That all corporations, companies, partnerships, or persons, who retire from business shall, within fifteen days from the date of such retirement or within such period of time as may be allowed by the Collector of Internal Revenue in special cases, submit their books of account to the Collector of Internal Revenue or any of his deputies for examination, after which they shall be returned.

"Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of Finance to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this Act.

"Sec. 7. Any violation of the provisions of this act, except as hereinbefore provided, shall be penalized by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding six

months, or both, in the discretion of the Court. Failure to pay the required inspection fee within the time prescribed in this Act shall subject the offender to the payment of a fine not less than the amount of fee plus surcharge due nor more than double said amount.

"Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven."

More Notes on Liberia: Firestone's Rubber Land

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Rule of Handful of Oligarchs Waning: New Times Call New Men

Some time ago, when Firestone money, to the tune of many millions, was about to do what it since has done, set about growing rubber commercially in Liberia, the *Journal* ran its own independent story on that quaint black republic on the West African coast. This month it picks up portions of an article on Liberia by Dr. John W. Vandercook, who invaded Liberia in behalf of anthropology. He is therefore not a business man nor even a political scientist, but a scientist, for which reason his conclusion that redemption of Liberia and the better welfare of Liberians will only come about through extension of her agriculture, bears double weight. As an experiment in altruism Liberia has been an unmitigated failure: even to preserve her nominal integrity altruism had quite to be swept aside and a very practical arrangement effected by England and the United States.

In the Philippines, too, altruism *per se* has failed quite as completely and dismally; but what men have selfishly and successfully done for themselves—mill building, plantation projects, handicraft exploitation—has invariably been of the utmost benefit to others, natives employed in these enterprises and others for the one end of making profit for their employers out of what they do.

Dr. Vandercook, in *World's Work*:
"A group of Southerners, headed by Judge Bushrod Washington, brother of the first President, founded the American Colonization Society—an organization pledged to the task of finding suitable territory in Africa, providing for a colony there, and peopling it from the ranks of the Negro freedmen of the United States. The society was first practical, then philanthropic. The problem had to be faced, but there was, after all, no reason why it shouldn't prove beneficial to the Negroes as well as to the whites. Henry Clay, an original member, described the proposed deportees as 'by far the most corrupt, abandoned, and depraved class * * * of all descriptions of our population' and in the next breath spoke piously of the detectable missionary effect a colony recruited from such stock would have in 'heathen' Africa. In January, 1822, after years of disaster and delay, the first shipload of emigrants, 86 in number, landed on a tiny island off Cape Montserrado, the site of the present Liberian capital, Monrovia. They and those who followed in subsequent years, had a wretchedly bad time of it, but they stuck. In 1847, the American

Colonization Society, which had been paying the bills thus far, deserted and the untrained, half-educated, wholly bankrupt colonists to look out for themselves. Liberia, without preparation of any kind, became an independent republic, and to her eternal credit she is now, after seveny-nine years of national existence, still independent—but, unfortunately, a republic only in name.

"The population of Liberia, including the aborigines of the interior, is reckoned at about 1,600,000. Of this total only 40,000—the descendants of the American colonials, and natives who have adopted Western civilization—are concerned in the national life of their country. But only a small minority even of this number have any voice in politics, though theoretically Liberia is a representative democracy based upon a written constitution almost identical with ours.

"A small group of educated, skillful, and wholly unrepresentative oligarchs run Liberia, collect and spend her revenue, and express, most unfairly, the national character.

"Education in Liberia has always been a great problem. Mission societies from the first established so many schools that the idea that the government would not have to bother about such things became generally accepted. A generation grew up unfairly divided between a small number of pious young deacons and deaconesses deeply versed in the Acts of the Apostles and profoundly ignorant of the use of a spade, and a great group of simple, hard-working folk unequipped with sufficient 'book-learning' to question or share any act of government. Fortunately that state of things is passing. The educational department of the Liberian Government, established about fifteen years ago, now has 53 public grammar schools with 55 teachers and an enrollment of 1,989, against 67 mission schools with 111 teachers and 3,199 pupils. The teaching, elementary in both, is, however, admittedly worse in the government institutions, and very little vocational training is offered anywhere, though the need for something of the sort is constantly urged. There are also six 'colleges' that carry grade school pupils a little further along. These are partly subsidized by the state and for the rest supported from private American sources. Roughly, one child in every eight thousand is receiving an education in Liberia—but that ratio proves little, for it is based, unreasonably, upon total

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population, including the overwhelming mass of the aborigines.

"The educated minority have used their learning to rid themselves of an uneasiness which afflicts politicians the world over—the possibility of a change in administration. The administration in Liberia changes with the rarity of a solar eclipse, for the simple reason that there's only one political party—the true Whigs—the 'Etternally' ns.

"Fired" For Talking Politics

"Last winter the weed of dissension flourished in the very heart of the Whig organization and was plucked out in characteristically Monrovia style. President King left the capital for a voyage down the coast to recover failing health. While he was away the Chairman of the Whig party, Abayomi Kargala, also Postmaster-General, and Secretary of War Cooper, another officer in the party, let it be known that they did not favor King to represent the party. For a third time in the election of this year, Mr. King had not announced that he had any intention of running again, and the two gentlemen felt in no way bound to stifle their opinions. In their capacity as officers in the party it was their duty, as a matter of fact, to decide who would best represent the Whigs.

"The next thing Monrovia knew President King had returned, virulently healthy, and in one day dismissed both the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of War. And next day he called a meeting of the Whigs and dismissed both men from their positions in the party! When one realizes that the Liberian political system is, theoretically, the exact parallel of ours one can do justice to smiles—Coolidge dissolving the National Republican Convention because Borah says something unkind.

"Liberia, unwilling always to get down to hard work and force the fertile soil to yield its riches, has from the first lived on borrowed money—a business in which she has been extraordinarily unlucky and extraordinarily honest.

"In the beginning, the American Colonization Society did not supply with no thought of repayment. Later, missionaries, anxious to buy converts at any price, did much of the providing. The habit of idleness was introduced by white men, be it said in extenuation of the Liberians. By 1870, Liberian finances were in a deplorable condition and a loan of \$500,000 from private sources in London was arranged—and Liberia got unmercifully stung. Bewildered by the assistance of a British company who arranged the loan (who was later driven to his death by his angry people) and the financiers who wrote the terms, Liberia got practically nothing but an enormous debt which she met honorably and regularly. Again, in 1906, being in hard straits once more, she borrowed another \$500,000, also from private bankers in London

and once more Liberia was victimized, this time with the assistance of a British steamship company which raised and wasted nearly \$200,000 on government credit. For the second time Liberia conscientiously met her obligations, though naturally without great enthusiasm.

"But in 1909, with two heavy debts weighing upon her, domestic debts piling up in terrifying fashion, and bankruptcy impending, it again became necessary to do something quickly. With the assistance of an American commission a combined American, English, French, and German loan was negotiated for the sum of \$1,700,000. This was the United States Government and paid by Liberia. The work has been done effectively and with the full cooperation of the Liberian authorities, so at present, in spite of a wayward tendency to import much and export little, Liberian finances show a gleam of light. The \$5,000,000 loan discussed from 1918 to 1922, when the United

States contemplated advancing that sum to Liberia, never came off, to the great delight of all thoughtful Liberians, though it is continually mentioned in the American press as an established fact—one which American commercial propagandists with interests in Liberia would apparently like to have the investing public in the United States believe.

"The import and export figures for the last five years are interesting.

	Imports	Exports
1921.	\$1,231,701.77	\$ 819,594.78
1922.	\$1,501,073.32	\$1,339,378.78
1923.	\$1,361,700.32	\$1,166,735.49
'24.	\$1,433,184.69	\$1,416,896.41
'1925.	\$1,570,069.84	\$1,268,915.12
Total	\$7,098,172.14	\$5,717,524.58

"For the first nine months only.

"In plain words, in the last five years, less three months, for which there is record, the Liberian people have spent approximately a million dollars more than they have earned, after duly allowing for such 'invisible exports' as labor, which receives its hire abroad and spends it at home. Statistics are not available to show exactly what proportion of this sum went for high hats—but, allegorically, all of it did.

"Liberia's great source of revenue is, of course, her customs receipts on imports and exports, all of which is assigned. This class of revenue of 1923 amounted to \$392,508; for 1924, \$391,328; and in 1925 the total reached the record figure of \$501,317. All of this goes toward the loan, toward paying the expenses of the Frontier Force, and financing the American receivership.

"Internal and unassigned revenue in 1922-23 totalled \$171,485, and in the same year the expenses of government reached the figure of \$202,080. This is the customary difference—on which

"Hut Taxes" in time will have to be met with interest. This internal industrial activity, with the corollary, increased taxable values. At present the most important source of internal revenue is the natives—who see a Liberian only at tax-collecting time, who are the rightful owners of Liberia, and get absolutely nothing from the state. Their contribution, in the form of "hut tax," in 1923-24 came to \$165,902, as against \$4,687 collected on American-Liberian real estate for instance. Innumerable suggestions are being made by Monrovia politicians as to how the natives can be forced to supply greater and greater revenue, but, so far as I know, no one has stressed the financial responsibility the Americo-Liberians have toward their own show.

"What, exactly, is wrong? Sunday in Monrovia provides the explanation. Even national holidays, which occur with incredible frequency, are revealing. On such days white residents sleep late. There is nothing for them to do. If a business man goes to his office and attempts to catch up on some back work he must keep his shutters tight barred or the church-gongs passing outside will set up such a hullabaloo of shrill fury, insult, and condemnation that he will have to flee to escape being murdered. They are simply criticizing the sin of working on the Holy Sabbath. White-baiting and puritanism are Liberia's national games. Nor can the unfortunate Europeans play tennis, their solitary amusement, for tennis playing disturbs the devout in the churches and is therefore a crime. But few stay abed past the hour of Monrovia's Sunday morning parade. No one cares to miss that spectacle.

"A dozen discordant bells announce the round-up of as many discordant faiths. Soon the dwellings of the Monroviats let forth their tenants into the streets to greet the ritual morning. Prim mulattos women mince beside their men in the shade of vast black cotton umbrellas. Black preachers in blacker woolen frock coats stalk to tin chapels, their heads sheltered by tall hats and umbrellas that save them from the rays of a sun no white man has ever found fatal. Some ride the few blocks

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between house and church sprawled ridiculously in grass hammocks supported on the heads of four native servants. All the aristocrats wear the heaviest, most dismal black. Yellow spats, kid gloves stuck proudly in breast pockets, and stifling cutaways adorn the men. The women don long-skirted gowns of black material so air-tight that the observer perspires at the very sight of them. These are Liberia's high society—the pompous politicians who foregather on state occasions on the porches of the great comfortable executive mansion, which was built by an American Negro carpenter for his own use. They rule the state and despise the natives with a withering contempt.

"They are perfectly well pleased. Many of the men, one is informed, print after their name the degrees LL. D., Litt. D., Ph. D., M. A., and what-not, conferred by one of the little mission 'colleges' that carries its few pupils hardly through the high-school grades. Liberia is a nation without a single bookstore or a library. But what of it? The letters go well with high hats. All help to the conviction that all's right with this world! Strip them of these fardels and there will be little left—and they will realize it. They are staging a bluff not to blind outsiders, but to blind themselves.

"But to-day, I think, Liberia stands on the verge of an awakening. She has many men, in public life and out of it, of high intelligence, sound ability, and fine patriotism. The educated native-born Africans are adding an increasingly important quota of prominent men to the world of Liberian affairs. The men born in the forest are as a rule free from the superfluities and vapid nonsense of the mission-bred and America-spoiled oligarchs who have had things their own way so long. America now and then sends skilled Negroes not afraid of work to make their homes in Liberia. A party of these two groups is organizing to smash the claptrap and corrup-

tion. No criticizing which I have voiced in this somewhat outspoken article but to be heard a dozen times a day in Monrovia where men and women of the better class, many of whom are already in the government, forego their. There are illimitable possibilities in the land—great native strength waits tapping with intelligence.

The Negro has not proved his inability to govern himself—only the high hatters have. And they are not Liberia. Some day hats and broadcloth, in fact and in significance, will be dumped into the bay and a cargo of white drill and overalls will be imported. Then a nation will be born."

aforsaid Royal Letters Patent and redress all wrongs in violation thereof which may be committed or attempted against my legitimate descendants, bearing in mind that one of my objects, in the establishment of this *mayorazgo*, is to uphold and defend the honors that H. M. has deigned to confer upon me, as a proof of the esteem in which I hold those gracious honors and the deep gratitude I feel on account of them.

"It shall be his duty to bear, as his first surname, my family name of Tuson, and so shall he sign his name in all judicial and extra-judicial matters; he shall also display my coat of arms upon all his crests and buildings and he who shall fail to do any of these things, shall forfeit his right of succession to the *mayorazgo*, and I hereby declare him excluded therefrom.

"It shall be his duty to set apart one-fifth of the net revenue derived from the entail each year, and that one-fifth part shall be divided into eight parts, giving one to each of my eight children, and them failing, to my grandchildren, but upon the understanding that if one or more of my children should die without succession, the part belonging to them shall be distributed among my grandchildren and other descendants of mine according to their needs and as prudence may dictate to him, so that, when the time arrives that none of my children or grandchildren are alive, it shall then be always understood that said fifth part shall be applied to all those of my descendants who are poor, the apportionment to be made by him prudently according to their needs and therefore the possessor of the entail is hereby charged to discharge this duty with conscientious scruple.

"That the holder of this *mayorazgo*, having legitimate sisters who may desire to marry or to enter into some convent, shall assign to the former an appropriate marriage portion, and shall defray, for those who may desire to become nuns, all the expenses that may be necessary up to the moment that they take the veil, it being well understood, nevertheless, that all these expenses shall be taken out of the profits and never out of the capital.

"It shall be his duty to preserve all the entailed properties in good condition and to try

Medieval "Mayorazgo" Precipitates Legal Battle

Six-Million Tuson-Estate Case Hinges on Entailment

Factions of the Tuson family, one of Manila's richest, are in a court scramble over the Tuson estate that is engaging the talents on either side of some of our biggest big-wigs of the law; and well it may, since the estate, entailed in 1794, includes real estate now valued at nearly \$5,000,000.—(See Mrs. Dillman's P.3,550-646; Mariquins, 1,507,140; lots and buildings on calle Rosario, P.542,382, or a combined assessed value of P.5,600,168. The supreme court has already decided that the parcel of heirs of minor children of the founder who sue for division of the estate shall have a fifth of it, but both they and the defendants, heirs in the direct eldest-son line, petition for rehearing, ex-Justice Fred C. Fisher saying, by way of introduction to his brief, as big as a book, for the defendants: "A more interesting case than this one is rarely presented for decision. It takes us back to a vanished age. It deals with a pernicious legal institution which was the outgrowth of the feudalism and absolute monarchy of the Middle Ages; and it involves the construction of the century-old statute by which the Spanish people desecrated."

"The desire of the nobles to perpetuate their possessions in their own families gave rise, in the European law of the middle ages, to the device of limiting the power of alienation of land, to insure its transmission to succeeding generations of the same family indefinitely. In time vast areas were thus fettered. In England, the problem was solved by the nullification of the statute *de donis* by the judge-made device of fictitious proceedings—fines and recoveries—by which the entail could be barred.

"In Spain the innumerable deeds by which land could be entailed multiplied so rapidly that by the end of the eighteenth century fee simple titles were a rarity. The most frequently used entail was the *mayorazgo*, by which, in its usual form, the title descended from eldest son to eldest son indefinitely, to the exclusion of all others.

"The Napoleonic invasion of Spain and the War of Independence aroused the country from its lethargy. When Fernando VII was restored to his throne he was required, unwillingly, to swear to support the Constitution which the Spanish Liberals had adopted in 1812, and to recognize the existence of the Spanish Parliament. One of the first legislative acts of that body, when it met in 1820, was the passage of the Statute of Disentailment, by which *mayorazgos* and all other entails were destroyed and their creation thereafter prohibited. When the French armistice restored to Fernando VII his despotic power as an absolute monarch, he annulled the Statute of Disentailment by Royal Decree. It was not until after his death that it was re-enacted in Spain; and it was not extended to the Colonies until 1863, to take effect there in March, 1864."

Upon the brief submitted by the defendants' attorneys and prepared by ex-Justice Fisher, from which the *Journal* has been privileged to quote, the supreme court has reopened the case and returned it to the lower court for further proceedings.

Now it seems that in the 18th century noble Antonio Tuson of Binondo, now a district but then a suburb of Manila, was a loyal and Christian Chinese mestizo, and that when it was feared in Manila that the war with England would involve the colony in its own defense, Tuson raised a regiment of Chinese mestizos and in return was made a noble, awarded an escutcheon and given a landed estate—for, of course, no noble may hold his head proud

enough unless he have a landed estate well clothed with peasantry. Having this estate, Don Antonio quite naturally wished to perpetuate it in his family and abort the economic law of "three generations from shirt-sleeves to shirt-sleeves," so when he grew old and somewhat rheumatic he nobly decreed as follows:

"I, Don Antonio Tuson, resident of this Pueblo of Binondo, beyond the walls of the City of Manila, in the Philippine Islands, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry of the Royal Armies of H. M. the King, and Colonel attached to the Regiment of Militia of the Prince Royal; being in good health according to my understanding and in the full use of my senses and mental faculties, desiring on the one hand to recompense the good services rendered to my person and my house by my eldest living son, Don Vicente Dolores Tuson, Captain of the Royal Armies, and Lieutenant Colonel of the above-mentioned Regiment and desiring on the other hand to insure in part the permanence of my estate, without diminishing the *legitimities* of my other children, so that they may fully enjoy them, and taking into consideration the evanescence of the great family fortunes which have existed in these islands on account of their not having been entailed, I have determined to establish an entail or *mayorazgo* of the third part and the remnant of the fifth part of all my property, as I have stated in my last will and testament and in my codicils, and with this object in view, making use of the right that has been by law conferred upon me, I execute this deed with the following clauses and conditions subject in everything to whatever the Royal Audience may determine and H. M. may decide, to all of which I now and forever assent.

"*Firstly*, Having taken stock and inventory of all the property of which I am now possessed, in cash, real estate, jewelry and other things, I found myself to be the possessor of an estate of the value of One Hundred and Thirty-five Thousand Pesos, which after having deducted the third and the fifth, left me a remainder of Seventy-two Thousand Pesos, which I divided amongst my eight children, there corresponding to each one of them the sum of Nine Thousand Pesos, which sum was actually delivered to each and every one of them, as it is shown by documents which I have in my possession; and the third and the remnant of the fifth, I hereby devote to the aforesaid entail, and if by accident of time the total value of my property should increase or diminish, so also shall the said capital of this entail, which never must be allowed to exceed the total value of the said third and remnant of the fifth.

"That the possessor of this entail or *mayorazgo* or betterment must take an oath before the Court of Justice of the territory, to observe and perform all the clauses and conditions contained in the present document, and if he should fail to observe and perform any of them, either totally or in part, he shall lose his right to the *mayorazgo*, which shall pass to the next successor.

"That he must keep in his possession the original parchment Royal Patent of Nobility of my house, and in case that it should be lost, he must immediately request a certified copy of the same from the Royal Audience, the Noble City, or the Court of Justice of Tondo in whose offices it has been recorded and so likewise he must do with the certificate of the coat of arms and insignia of my house, which have been registered in the said Noble City.

"He must uphold all the other rights and privileges conferred upon my house by the

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to increase them as much as possible, and their increase shall also be incorporated into this *mayorazgo* as capital.

"Bearing in mind that the entailed houses and other real property belonging to this *mayorazgo* may be in danger of fire, on account of their proximity to houses built of nipa, bamboo, and other combustible materials, I order the possessor of the *mayorazgo* to keep always in good condition the fire engine from Europe, which I now have at my house and which I bought for that purpose, at the cost of P.110.00. Under no excuse whatsoever, even in the case of a public calamity, must that engine be taken out of my home, except for the purpose to which I destined it; and should it ever deteriorate or become useless, he must immediately substitute it with another of the same quality, the cost of which must be taken out of the earnings of the *mayorazgo*; so that if through his guilty negligence any of the properties of the *mayorazgo* should be destroyed by fire, as a penalty for his non-performance of this condition, he shall be deprived of the *mayorazgo* and this shall pass to the next in succession, but his successor shall be obliged to rebuild the property destroyed, and the cost of this work shall be taken out of the entire earnings of this *mayorazgo* until the work is done; but should it be so that he shall first apply the earnings of the *mayorazgo* to whatever expenses may be necessary for the reconstruction of that property, rather than to his own personal wants.

"He shall also provide another fire engine at the expense of this *mayorazgo*, to the value of P.200.00, more or less, according to its size, and it shall always be kept in good condition, by the holder of the *mayorazgo*, with the object of rendering assistance to the public with it; and in case of fire the said engine shall be handed by the servants of the possessor, or by any other well known and expert persons; but if by reason of this my desire to help the public in its need bickerings and controversies should arise, or if the strange persons who are to handle the said engine should not handle it with all the care and such a delicate and expensive engine requires, or should it become a cause of worry and unpleasantness for the possessor of the same, then this clause shall not stand and have the effect that I intended it to have, but I earnestly caution the holder of the *mayorazgo* to observe as faithfully as possible this my pious request, and so attract the blessings of heaven, for it is my earnest desire that the public shall never lack an engine so necessary as that fire engine, the cost, repair and replacement of which must be taken out of the earnings of the *mayorazgo*. I also enjoin the possessor of the *mayorazgo* to be pious and generous in his expenditures for Divine Worship, the Service of the King, and the Public Welfare (without vanity) so that the Lord may bless all his undertakings.

"That the possessor of the *mayorazgo* must necessarily be a layman and never a cleric, nor any religious of any order of chastity; and should he ever under order while holding the *mayorazgo*, it shall *ipso facto* pass to his children.

"That he must be a Roman Catholic Christian and free from the stigma of treason against H. M. and the country, or that of any other infamous crime, and should he be guilty of any of these crimes while holding the *mayorazgo*, it is my desire that he shall be considered as having been excluded from the same; how exactly before the time he committed the said crime, and the *mayorazgo* shall pass to the next in the order of succession which I establish in this document, and in the same way let the *mayorazgo* be understood as having been lost to him who should dare to mortgage it or in any other way impose or levy upon it any charge that should not be imposed, and let everything that he may do against the said *mayorazgo* be considered to be null and void.

"As soon as the establishment of this *mayorazgo* shall be approved, I shall give and deliver to him the value of the said third and fifth, deducting the amount that I may consider it necessary to expend upon the charges on the fifth, and should this amount deducted be found insufficient for the amount that may be lacking shall be taken from the *mayorazgo*,

but should it be found to be in excess of this requirement, the surplus shall be returned to the funds of the *mayorazgo*.

"The properties upon which I establish this entail are: My private residence, with everything that is contained within its fence, as well as the dependencies that are built close to the said house and fence on the right hand looking towards the church of this pueblo of Binondo, which are a shed, with a good having display tables; stone house and the lot of land that reaches up to the estero towards Calle Nueva of this pueblo, all of it surrounded by a stone wall; the image of Our Lady of Soterraña of Nieva, dressed in a cloth of beaten gold, and contained within its golden tabernacle which is at this date at my private residence; and the organ which is also in the reception room of my said residence. The value of my residence is declared in my inventory taken the twelfth of October. Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-nine, adding to the sum of P.2,200.00 for the improvements made on it, and which have not yet been completed; and the value of the other properties shall be their purchase price according to their documents of sale, all of which property is absolutely free from any encumbrance; and if any amount should be owing to the said *mayorazgo* the value of the third and fourth of the fifth, it shall be delivered to the holder of the *mayorazgo*, in cash, to be invested in real estate, especially in lands, which shall also become capital of the *mayorazgo*; and if before the Royal approval of the *mayorazgo* I should find some houses appropriate for this purpose, I shall buy them for this object and I shall declare them to be part of the *mayorazgo*.

"I shall also be responsible annually of the holder of this *mayorazgo*, to order a novena of Our Lady of Soterraña (of my special devotion) to be made at the Parochial Church of this pueblo of Binondo, setting up the corresponding candles in Her altar, and on the last day of that novena to have a public procession of that image through the streets of this pueblo, as I have been accustomed to do up to now, with all possible ceremony, and for this purpose I now have in my possession the sum of P.2,000.00 belonging to this pious object (the establishment of which has been set forth in my aforesaid last will and testament), the earnings of which sum at the rate of five per centum per annum, which are One Hundred Pesos, have been destined to the preservation and maintenance of this act of devotion; he shall also fulfill another pious trust in favor of the souls in Purgatory, to the same amount of one thousand pesos, left by my deceased wife, in my possession, the interest whereof, which is one hundred pesos, must be delivered to the parish priest of this pueblo to say a Collectory of masses in the same church during the aforesaid novenary of our Lady, giving six reales as alms to each one of these priests for every mass, and if there be any surplus money of the aforesaid novena, I now declare that it be totally applied for masses in behalf of the souls of Purgatory, and in order that from now henceforth the needs of both these pious intentions be duly attended to, as being one of the objects which I have had in mind in establishing this *mayorazgo*, it is my will that the aforesaid sum of four thousand pesos belonging to the two above mentioned pious foundations be also entailed in the said *mayorazgo*. It is also my will that the jewelry of gold, silver and diamonds belonging to the said image and destined exclusively to Her cult, which I have actually in my possession at this date, and which are described in a separate inventory, be also kept in his possession by the holder of the *mayorazgo*.

"It is my will that all the property hereby entailed and all that which may be added to it should not be sold or alienated in whole or in part, or charged or encumbered or mortgaged with *censo*, or any other kind of encumbrance or charge; and if the contrary is done it shall be void and he who shall have done it or attempted to do it shall immediately lose the possession of the *mayorazgo*, and it shall pass to the next in succession, who shall make demand for the annulment of the alienation withity, and if the said shall fail to do so, he shall also lose the *mayorazgo*, and it shall pass to the following

possessor; and the same rule shall apply as to all the possessors, and this clause shall be observed although ignorance of it be alleged.

"To the enjoyment and possession of the *mayorazgo* I hereby call in the first place my aforesaid son, Don Vicente Dolores Tusson, on account of the great service he has rendered me, particularly in my old age, for which reason I consider him to have been benefited upon valuable valueless construction, and therefore he shall enjoy the possession of the same upon the terms set forth, for all the days of his life, and after his death his eldest son, if he be alive, shall succeed him, and in default of his eldest son, he shall be succeeded by the eldest son or grandson of this said eldest son, and so on, following the direct line of descent; and failing any direct lineal descendant of his eldest son, let the possession pass to the eldest living son of the aforesaid Don Vicente, and should there be no son left alive, then to the eldest grandson of his eldest son; and should the male line of my first born be completely extinguished I desire that the *mayorazgo* shall pass unto the eldest son of my deceased son, Don Santos Tusson, and observing in the succession this same order of procedure, the descendants of any of my other sons shall in their turn be the possessors of the said *mayorazgo* in the successive order of the dates of their birth. While there may remain a single male descendant of any of my male children no female descendants of mine shall enter into the possession of the *mayorazgo*; for it is my will that the said possession shall pass from male to male in strict agnation. But should there be absolutely no male descendant of the male line, let the possession of the said *mayorazgo* pass to the possession observing the same order that has been prescribed for the male line, and always giving preference to the male rather than to the female; it being understood that in this order of succession the possession shall be given to that one of my descendants most nearly related to the last lineal descendant of my son Don Vicente who may have held the *mayorazgo*; and in this aforesaid appointment females shall be allowed to possess the *mayorazgo*, but the males shall be always preferred to the female even though the latter may be an elder sister; and failing entirely all descendants of the female line of my sons, let the possession pass to the descendants of my daughters in the order of their birth, starting with those of my eldest daughter, Doña Eustaquia, and the order of this succession shall be the same as that already prescribed for the male line.

"And should the line of my descendants of all kinds be absolutely and completely extinguished, then the *mayorazgo* shall be applied to the maintenance of the Regiment of the Militia of Mestizos Sangleys, called of the Prince Royal or any other body of soldiers of the same nationality which may be bearing arms in the service of our King; but if at that time there should be no such body of soldiers, let the descendants of that nationality, then from that time I deed in favor of it one-half of the aforesaid *mayorazgo*; and should there not be at that time either of those two things, let the whole *mayorazgo* revert to the Royal Erarium. And with these clauses, conditions, and charges I hereby make, constitute and establish this *mayorazgo*, constituting its lawful possessor the owner of it, and thereupon the terms set forth; and it is my desire that it have all legal effect and that other *mayorazgos* have and that it should be so considered after obtaining the Royal Consent, and not before, because in establishing its clauses and conditions it has been my only aim to make them known to the Royal Audiencia and to H. M. so that in view of the same they may alter or modify them according to their will, without understanding that I, as a faithful vassal and obedient subject, hereby accept the establishment of the *mayorazgo* under any terms and conditions that may meet with the approval of H. M., in this pueblo of Binondo this 25th of February, 1794. Antonio Tusson."

In August, 1794, Don Antonio Tusson turned up his venerable toes. He died as all men must: he who desired that nobility and a 100-peso fire engine should never leave his house nor the direct descending line of his eldest son, male line

ferred: he who displayed such admirable appreciation of the cumulative gratuity of the unearned increment of real properties well situate in growing city suburbs. But all went merrily, Charles IV approving for Captain Tuson by royal cedula the complete instrument quoted, without so much as a comma of royal amendment or mutation. Time, too, only hardened the law of the royal grant. Rebellion, invasion and change of sovereignty made no impression: supposedly democratized as government has become, it still has granted

Torrens title in lieu and because of the kindly decree approving the entailment under the *mayorazgo*.

Our supreme court has indeed ruled, upon someone's belatedly putting on their thinking cap, that ownership of a fifth of the estate pass to heirs of the minor children (of four of whom the legitimate line has lapsed), but a formidable brief endeavors to show that the court, unanimous, was nevertheless quite in error in its decision penned by Justice Norberto Romualdez, and the brief therefore pleads for a re-hearing,

duly setting forth as reasons therefor some mighty plausible and persuasive argument.

The King is dead! Long live the King! Long live the king? The slogan is far too modern. In the instant case, as lawyers like to say, Roman emperors as far back as Justinian are invoked and their living spirit speaks in copious Latin terminology.

Each side makes out an excellent case, and the court, in its decision, makes out another. The most valuable portion of the estate, Santa Mesa Heights, is built over with homes, American homes chiefly, but it is generally understood the leases of these tenants will not be affected by any decision in the estate-ownership question.

Value to Farming of Philippine Soil Surveys

Work Merely Touched by Government, in 1903: Now Langushing

By ROBERT L. PENDLETON, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

The study, classification, and mapping of agricultural soils is one of the fundamentals of progress in scientific agriculture. Hence, soil surveys, which are field studies of the soils as they are, and the supporting laboratory and field experiments, have become an important part of the activities of agricultural institutions in the more progressive countries of the Occident and the Orient.

The United States has surveyed, mapped, and classified a greater area of soils than any other one country. Other countries such as Japan, Russia, and Germany have been very active along this line.

The value of soil surveys is large in connection with the studies of crop adaptation to particular soils, of the drainage characteristics and needs of wet soils, and for the development of the most satisfactory and economical methods of cultivation for particular crops and unusual soil conditions. For the most effective use of fertilizers the knowledge of soils that is provided by soil surveys has been proved to be of much value. And here in the Philippines the annual fertilizer bill for sugar cane fertilizers is over three million pesos. The possible saving from the more effective use of fertilizers would more than cover the cost of detailed soil surveys and the accompanying laboratory and plot experimental work.

The importance of such soil surveys was early realized in the Philippines, for in 1903 there was published by the bureau of agriculture, Manila, as Bulletin No. 3, a soil survey of the Batangas area. This was the result of the work of Dorsey, loaned from the U. S. bureau of soils. In addition to this survey and map, in the same publication there appeared a number of notes upon the soils in various parts of the archipelago. There was an attempt to continue this work, but apparently there was a lack of funds, for Dorsey's successor, Sanchez, was unable to accomplish much, and subsequently gave up the attempt. No results of his work were published.

The bureau of public works made certain soil surveys in connection with the consideration of the irrigation projects that have subsequently been constructed. These surveys, however, were made for a particular purpose; moreover, they are not in a form that is readily available to the public. The bureau of science has been endeavoring to do soil survey work, but the lack of funds and available staff have very seriously limited their activity. Thus far they have published no surveys of any region, though in earlier years there appeared reports upon the chemistry and physics of certain Philippine soils. However, the difference should be clearly understood between the collection and study in the laboratory of a few samples, and the intensive study in the field of soils, and the immediate delineation upon a suitable base map in the field of the discovered differences and similarities. A soil survey usually means the latter.

Dr. Pendleton is to be a regular Journal Contributor



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survey that they are most suitable and valuable for chemical or other determinations in the laboratory.

The insular government, as represented by the various bureaus, has not been in a position to further the progress of soil surveys. The initiative of certain private parties is responsible for the recent progress that has been made in soil survey work in the Philippines. In the summer of 1925, Mr. Geo. H. Fairchild arranged to have a member of the staff of the University of the Philippines college of agriculture carry out a soil and drainage survey of the Silay-Saravia district, Occidental Negros. This region is tributary to the central of the Hawaiian-Philippine company, and the work was undertaken in connection with the urgent need of part of the district for drainage. It was appreciated that the nature of the soil would have a very important effect upon the type of drainage system it would be advisable to install.

This survey covered a gross area of about 24,000 hectares, and the main groups of soils are shown in colors on a suitable base map. In the same year a reconnaissance soil survey was also made of the regions north of Iloilo, Panay, and about San José and Mangarin, Mindoro.

During the summer of 1926 the Philippine Sugar Association made it possible for the soil technology division of the college of agriculture to conduct a hasty reconnaissance soil survey of the sugar districts in western Negros, from Kabankalan in the south to Manapla in the north. The main groups of soils were mapped and from the soils stand-point the similarities and differences between the various districts noted. During the progress of this survey a number of representative samples of soils were collected. These are now being studied in the soils laboratory of the college of agriculture, with the hope that even with the limited laboratory facilities available, data of value from the agricultural standpoint may be obtained.

In the course of this 1926 reconnaissance, a number of valuable maps were compiled by the Manila Office of the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, through their generous co-operation with the Philippine Sugar Association and the college of agriculture. This work will result in a new map of western Negros, on a scale twice as large as that of the present map, and it will show a large quantity of detail never before published, and with a much greater accuracy than is the case with the present map. This new map will be of great value to the residents of the island, and particularly to the Philippine Sugar Association and other interests dealing with the region as a whole. As a base map for the delineation of the soils, crops, plant and animal disease distribution, etc., it will be most suitable—most necessary, since there is no map extant which is suitable for the purpose.

As yet, no provision has been made for the publication of any of the soil surveys that have been made by the college of agriculture staff in cooperation with outside interests. In order to put the information into suitable form and to make it available to the public, it is hoped that some means may be found whereby the heavy expense of publishing the soil maps in colors may be met. The use of cross-hatching or other conventional signs in black and white only, is entirely inadequate to show the complicated distribution of the soils as plotted by the typical soil survey.

In conclusion, the value of soils surveys is generally appreciated in the countries which are giving attention to scientific agriculture, and the insular government early commenced work along this line. It was not able to continue, however, and it has remained for commercial interests and the Philippine Sugar Association to cooperate with the soil technology division of the college of agriculture in conducting the only recent soil surveys of any considerable extent. Additional work along these lines is being continued, though the funds are not yet available for the publication of the maps.

WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS FOR THE AVERAGE FILIPINO FARMER

The whole economic structure of the Philippines rests, in the last analysis, upon the average farmer. The average farmer is a small landholder or a tenant and his economic condition is granted by all with intimate knowledge of the matter to be usually precarious and financially unsteady. What are the most important principles which he must observe in order to attain a reasonable degree of economic independence, of self-sufficiency, of success?

If Juan and José come to you and tell you that, after years of struggling as tenants or small farmers, they today find themselves no better off and perhaps much worse than ten years ago, asking you for definite, simple, practical advice as to what they may do to better their condition, *what will you tell them?*

It is useless to talk of trying to compel middlemen or buyers or exporters or land-owners to be more generous and to give the producer a fairer deal. They are surely going to continue buying just as cheap as they possibly can and sell just as high as they can. It is useless to give any advice to Juan and José of an idealistic or theoretical character. They must be given advice that is thoroughly practical and entirely feasible

under conditions as existing today. It is useless in most cases to advise them to form cooperative marketing associations since it is too difficult to find among them competent administrators who are rigidly honest and unwaveringly just and there is also entirely too much distrust of each other.

In spite of all the unfavorable conditions surrounding them, what are the things that Juan and José may still do that will be calculated to free them from the impositions and oppressions which they commonly suffer, and put them on their feet in the way of greater material success? The following are suggested:

Avoidance of debt at any sacrifice—rigorous living within income.

Cutting out of gambling in all forms.

Building up a small emergency cash reserve. When tenantry yields no betterment and becomes intolerable, removal at once to a free homestead.

Obtaining of maximum returns for unit of land and labor by use of fertilization, seed selection and better cultivation; animal manures, rotted vegetable matter, and wood ash are available everywhere and their use usually gives good profits.

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—Extension Division,
College of Agriculture.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS' PART IN
INDUSTRIAL REDEMPTION OF SIAM

The last three kings of Siam have all shown themselves fully alive to the importance, in fact to the necessity, of foreign trade in the development of their country along the line that it must perform follow to keep in step with general progress and to obtain recognition as one amongst

the prosperous and more stable nations of the earth. Since His Majesty's august grandfather removed the barrier presented by the old trade monopolies some seventy years ago, all three in turn have consistently encouraged the European merchant. It may with absolute safety be maintained that without such wise encouragement Siam would still be a very long way from the position she holds today, for the Siamese, unaided, could never themselves have developed the latent wealth of their country, and the Chinese who a hundred years ago were busy exploiting it would to a certainty have done so in such a manner that no benefit could have accrued to the state, but only trouble and most likely ultimate disruption.

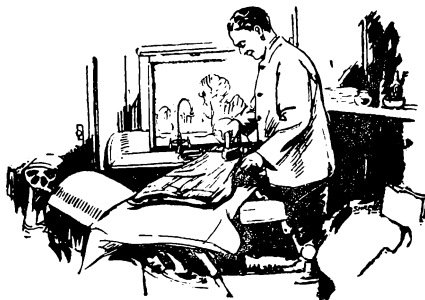
The following words, spoken by His Majesty King Rama V (Chulalongkorn) at a commercial banquet in 1907, are worthy of preservation as an example of the royal attitude in this respect:

"The pioneers of Siamese commerce have in truth been the merchants of foreign countries, owing to intercourse with whom, as we see to our great satisfaction, the spirit of commerce is now at last awakening in our own people. It is highly beneficial to the commerce of our country that the merchants of all nations should meet and trade here, alike to their own advantage and to that of our State. We fully appreciate the great advance of the commerce of Siam and, knowing that there is no more important factor in promoting the material progress and welfare of a country than successful commerce, we have always had deeply at heart the encouragement of trade within our dominions."

European commerce has provided Siam with public wealth which enables her to play a part in the world. Perhaps some day this same commerce may be the means of increasing also the private wealth of her citizens, at present very small, and consequently the creation of a self-respecting class midway between the bureaucracy and the peasantry; the one instrument now wanting to enable the ruler to consolidate and make permanent the prosperous condition to which the august dynasty of Chakkri has conducted her.

—From *Siam*, by Graham.

NOTE:—Dean Baker of the college of agriculture, sending the above to the JOURNAL, says: "This is remarkably significant when it is remembered that through the years Siam was gradually dismembered and robbed of territory by France and England and might have justly feared incursion of foreign capital. Quite to the contrary, foreign capital stabilized and crystallized her political status and hastened the definition of permanent boundaries."—ED.



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EARLIER DAYS: THE MANILA CATHEDRAL

The Cathedral of Manila was founded in the year 1571, as the parish church. It was built of bamboo and nipa palm, very humble, as were then all the houses of Manila. In 1578 Pope Gregory XIII made it a cathedral upon petition of Philip II, and its first bishop, Father Salazar, made some building improvements. His successors were equally careful to make improvements, but fires and earthquakes at various times wrought destruction. Father Miguel Poblete, archbishop of Manila, laid the cornerstone of the present structure and placed within it the following inscription: "Innocent X governing the Church, Philip IV the Great governing Spain, and Don Saviniano Manrique de Lara, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, governing these islands: for the building of this holy Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady, its patron saint being St. Andrew the Apostle, this stone was placed by Don Miguel de Poblete, archbishop of the Metropolis, April 20, 1654." The senior deacon, the archbishop's nephew, Don José Millan de Poblete, master of camp but afterward bishop of Nueva Segovia, declared the Cathedral completed August 31, 1671.

—From Zuñiga's *Estatismo*: 1805.

EARLIER DAYS: LOS BOSTONES

From the time free commerce was established in Manila (the end of the 18th century), there have come to the city Swiss, Danes, Englishmen, Bostonians (Americans from New England, chiefly Connecticut and Massachusetts: vide headstones in San Pedro Macati cemetery), French and Armenians. The Armenians are of those established on the Indian coast and are originally of those who carry on the trade of Persia. Many of these foreigners are established in Manila and are very detrimental to commerce. Merchants bringing cargoes to the city sell them at very high prices and are never afraid of not finding buyers, for when the time comes for them to sail again they leave what is unsold with their countrymen in Manila, who supply them with money at a round charge; and as the Spaniards must buy, they are eventually required to give what the foreigners ask. Every foreigner living in Manila is an agent for merchants, and a monopolist who lays down the law to the people of the city.

—From Zuñiga's *Estadismo*: 1805.

EARLIER DAYS: GALLEON TRADE

Trade with Acapulco (Mexico) is the principal commerce of the Philippines. It was begun at the beginning of the conquest and was unlimited until 1604, when it was restricted to a value of P250,000 a year; more recently it was fixed at P500,000 for the value of goods sent to Mexico and P1,000,000 for the return voyage to Manila. If the galleon is lost one year, the next year the merchants are permitted to send more so as to make up their losses. The trade is prohibited to foreigners and distributed only among Spaniards, every man's part being designated; so that the cargo is made up of 4,000 packages each 1-1/4 varas long, 2/3 varas wide and one vara high, the value of each being set at P125, which is what each of these packages, that we term *boletas*, must contain. These are allotted to the Spaniards of Manila according to their respective positions. The poor having nothing to ship, those who cannot trade or do not care to benefit from their *boletas*, sell them to the rich.

—From Zuñiga's *Estadismo*: 1805.

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By STANLEY WILLIAMS
Manager International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York were quoted on October 30 at 3 7/8; premium, On Monday, November 8, the rate was raised to 1 2/2% premium and on Saturday, November 13, to 5 8/8% premium. The market remained steady and on Thursday, November 18, the rate was again raised to 3 4/4; premium, followed by a further raise to 7 8/8% premium on Saturday, November 20. The rate was unchanged at this level during the rest of the month, closing on November 29, the 30th being a holiday.

Sterling cables were offered at 2/0-5/8 on October 30 and this market was unchanged until November 12, when the selling rate was lowered to 2/0-9/16. The market was quiet and steady until November 18, when the rate was again lowered to 2/0-1/2, at which level the market was unaltered till the close on November 29th. There were buyers at the close at 2/0-5/8. Three months sight credit bills were quoted at 2/1-5/16 on October 30 with 3 m/s d. p. bills at 2-1/7-16. These rates were lowered to 2 1-1/4 and 2 1-3/8 on November 12, and to 2 1-3/16 and 2 1-5/16 on November 18, closing at the latter quotations on November 29.

The New York London cross rate was 484-3/4 on October 30. The low rate for the month of November was 484-9/16 on November 4 and the high 485-1/8 on the 15th, 16th and 17th.

The closing rate on November 30 was 485. London bar silver closed at 24-13 16 spot 24-9 16 forward on October 30. The low level for November was 24-9 16, 24-3 16 on the 3rd and the high for the month was 26, 25-3/4 on the 16th. The closing quotations on the 30th was 25-1 8 spot 24-15 16 forward.

New York silver closed at 53-3/8 on October 30, touched a low of 52-7/8 on November 3 and 5, a high of 55-3/4 on the 18th and closed at 54 on November 30.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted nominally at the close:

Paris, 12.70; Madrid, 154-1/4; Singapore, 114-1/4; Japan, 99-1/2; Hongkong, 98; Shanghai, 81-1/2; India, 136; Java, 123.

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation.

COPRA



November arrivals of copra at Manila showed of a disappointing total of 307,581 sacks. It had been expected that November arrivals would be in excess of October, due to the fact that the gradually weakening market had influenced producers to curtail production in anticipation of a stronger year end market. Failing this reaction, it was expected

that the accumulated nuts would have to be turned into copra during last month. However, the very serious typhoon which passed over the Laguna-Tayabas district during the early part of November caused the further suspension of copra manufacture during the period of tapanah reconstruction, so that it was not until the last half of the month that production was well on its way to normalcy again. From a closing price of P10.75 for buen corriente during the last days of October, the early November market strengthened to an P11.00 high from which it reacted to P10.125 for copra of like quality. The best that can be done today for rescada copra is P11.25 to P11.50, with buyers displaying but slight interest at the latter figure. The London market while steady in spots has shown a consistently weaker demand and the net decline has been approximately 21 per ton. We quote our latest cables:—

London F.M.M.—£25
Cebu £25 5
San Francisco. 4-5/8 cents nominal
Manila..... Buen Corriente P10.00 to P10.25
Rescado P11.25 to P11.50

COCONUT OIL

Another blow was handed bullish operators with the publication of further government statistics regarding the U. S. cotton crop which is now estimated to be 18,440,000 bales or an increase in the estimate of approximately 1,000,000 bales. Before the publication of these figures, scattered trading was reported at prices ranging from 8 to 8-1/4 cents f.o.b. tank cars west coast, but during the last week of the month prices were reduced rapidly to 7-3/4 cents. Even at this new low level for the year, demand is light and we doubt that better than 7-5/8 cents could be obtained for bulk parcels early 1927 shipment. The London market is reported to have declined in sympathy with the U. S., although we have no recent cables showing what Continental buyers will pay. Closing quotations:—

San Francisco: Tank carloads, 7-3/4 cents; bulk parcels, 7-5/8 cents; Manila, P0.34 per kilo.

COPRA CAKE

Slightly better bids from the Continent during the first half of November were not sufficient to compensate for the increased freight rate of 10 shillings per ton which went into effect during the month. Local mills are asking P43.00 to P45.00 per ton ex-godown, buyers at P40.00 per ton. Even at these prices the Continental market continues to remain a better outlet for Philippine cake than America. Latest quotations:—

Hamburg, £6/15; Manila, P40.00 per metric ton ex-godown.
Manila, P. I., December 4, 1926.

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TOBACCO REVIEW
 By F. A. MEYER
*Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette
 Manufacturing Co.*



Raw Leaf: The business in grades for local consumption continues rather dull, while the demand for export to Europe has shown some improvement of late. The 1926 crop of Cagayan and Isabela is practically bought up.

Shipments abroad during November are as follows:

	Leaf Tobacco and Scraps
Belgium and Holland	111,448
China	11,471
Hongkong	33,210
Japan	146,791
Spain	960,480
United States	67,289
Uruguay	14,700
	1,345,389

Cigars: The business with the United States remains much to be desired. November exports compare very unfavorably with October 1926 and November 1925. Comparative figures are as follows:

	Cigars exported to the United States
November 1926	17,506,448
October 1926	23,557,668
November 1925	20,059,968

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR

Leaf: Stocks in the hands of the dealers and manufacturers at the beginning of the year 1926 amounted to some 47,000,000 kilos, or about 8,500,000 kilos more than a year ago. Adding to this original stock the 1926 crop and allowing for the usual quantities exported and used in the local manufacture of tobacco products, we arrive at the exorbitant figure of some 60,000,000 kilos as probable carry-over at the end of 1926, or a five years' supply for the local factories, computed at the industry's normal output. However, a great part of the visible stocks is made up of export grades, as formerly shipped in big quantities to European Regie Administrations. In consequence thereof good cigar leaf from Ysabela and Cagayan, which provinces produce about 40% of the entire Philippine crop, is not very abundant in the open market and dealers have not much difficulty disposing of reliably classified parcels. On the other hand, some of the remaining tobacco growing provinces may, if the export demand from Europe continues declining, as it has done during the last two years, have to adjust their production policy from quantity to quality, or else trust to providence for short or inferior quality crops in Central and South American producing centers, coupled with an increase in those countries' exchange rates.

Export of leaf tobacco and scraps from the beginning of January, 1926, until the end of October totals some 10,500,000 kilos. Principal destinations in relation to their importance were Spain, Czechoslovakia, France, Japan, Holland, United States and China. The United States market is chiefly buyer of tobacco scraps and cigar cuttings, only limited quantities of stripped filler and binder leaf being taken. With the single exception of Czechoslovakia, practically all other countries have either considerably decreased or altogether discontinued the importation of Philippine leaf tobacco.

Prices for the present crop of Philippine leaf from all provinces are below the 1925 quo-

tations. The quality of the 1926 Isabela crop is considered superior to last year's.

Cigar Export: The United States still continues to be the largest purchaser of Philippine cigars, although the total exports to that country during 1926 show no increase. Prices offered by the American importers are considerably below last year's level, and factories depending upon the U. S. trade exclusively, can hardly make both ends meet.

To adjust the cost of production, four of the larger factories found it necessary to reduce the cigarmakers' wages, which brought about a strike lasting more than two months. The outlook for an improvement in the American business is not at all encouraging, and with additional customs barriers being imposed in other countries where Philippine cigars are exported, does not augur any too well for the local tobacco industry.

In addition to the foregoing the importation of American cigarettes into the Philippines is increasing tremendously and has become quite a competition for the native product.

EARLIER DAYS: CHEAP FOODSTUFFS

Food in Manila is good and market supplies quite cheap. A pound of bread costs 1 1/2 real (a real is 12-1/2 centavos, or 6-1/4 cents gold), a cavan of rice, one peso. For one real seven pounds of beef are sold, though pork is somewhat higher. Fish is cheaper, and fowls are sold so low that a hen costs only a *cuartillo*. Pigeons and other wild fowls of the many killed in the mountains and fields cost no more. Mutton and turkey costs more because sheep and turkeys don't do well in this climate. Beef is excellent, excepting that sold in Manila. A contractor has the exclusive right to slaughter beef in Manila. He brings cattle from Ilocos, Cagayan and Pangasinan because he can buy in these distant provinces very cheaply.

—From Zuñiga's *Estadismo*: 1805.

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**Comparative Statement of Advertising
Carried by Five Leading Manila
Dailies for the Month of
November, 1926**

	Language	Lines
1. <i>Bulletin—Morning—English</i>		405,454
2. <i>Next paper—Evening—English</i>		311,486
3. <i>Next paper—Evening—Spanish</i>		292,880
4. <i>Next paper—Morning—English</i>		246,372
5. <i>Next paper—Morning—English</i>		188,118

The BULLETIN carried:

- 31% more than the evening Next paper
- 38% more than the evening Next paper
- 64% more than the morning Next paper
- 116% more than the morning Next paper

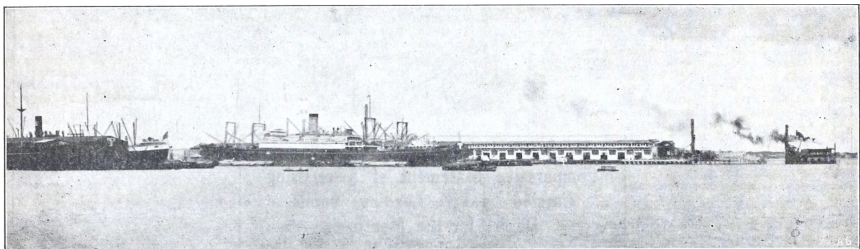
The BULLETIN carried:

13,496 Lines of Classified as against the *Herald's* 3,645 lines, the *Tribune's* 2,932 lines and the *Times'* 1918 lines or 5,001 lines more than the three other English papers combined. The *Bulletin* carried more than twice as much classified as the two other morning papers combined.

*Where most business goes is a good place
to go for more business*



SHIPPING NOTES



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER
General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line



During the second part of October reports from U. S. North Atlantic ports lead us to believe that full cargo and berth rates from that section reached the highest levels since the post war deflation. Grain from Montreal to the Continent reached \$0.40 a hundred pounds and coal from Hampton Roads to the United Kingdom \$8.75 a ton.

The U. S. Shipping Board broke out about fifty ships for grain and cotton following the advance in conference rates to the United Kingdom as reported in our last notes. The South American Conference advanced rates ten per cent for the first half of next year while the conference gov-

erning rates from Atlantic U. S. ports has increased its tariff fifteen per cent. Rates obtaining on cotton from U. S. gulf and Pacific ports to the orient were also increased, effective January 1.

This brief resume of conditions in the freight market existent elsewhere certainly does not compare with conditions in the Far East, and the Philippines in particular. A cheap commodity such as coal for a voyage from Hampton Roads to the United Kingdom demands \$8.75 per ton while from the Philippines the valuable centrifugal sugar to Pacific and Atlantic U. S. ports, a far greater haul, brings a meager \$4.50 and \$6.25 per ton respectively. These exceedingly low rates from Philippine ports do not hold for sugar alone but for most commodities. Philippine rates to United Kingdom and Continent have showed a slight tendency toward stiffening and in actual fact rates in that direction on copra, copra cake and hemp have been advanced. How long freight rates from the Philippines can continue at present low levels is problematical but surely something looking to satisfactory remuneration to shipowners must be forthcoming soon if present services are not to be curtailed.

During November a total of 866 passengers, all classes, are reported to have departed from the Philippines (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage): To Hongkong 87—171; Shanghai 32—12; Japan 13—2; Honolulu 0—359; Pacific Coast 40—83; Singapore 26—0. Filipino emigration during the month to Honolulu fell off considerably and to the Pacific coast the movement was only about half the preceding month. The comparison shows Honolulu, October 542, November 359; Pacific coast, October 160, November 83.

The Dollar Steamship Line and the Admiral Oriental Line announce a joint service from Seattle and San Francisco to Manila via oriental ports. The joint service is known as the *Horse-shoe Service* and provides for fortnightly sailings

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President Jefferson	Dec. 27	Jan. 18
President Grant	Jan. 8	Jan. 30
President Madison	Jan. 20	Feb. 11
President Jackson	Feb. 1	Feb. 24

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from both Seattle and San Francisco, with nine of the largest *President* type liners. While no definite schedule has been announced, it is known that the *President Jefferson* from Seattle, February 1, and the *President Lincoln* from San Francisco, February 5, will inaugurate the service. It is generally understood from information available that sailings from Manila will be weekly instead of irregular as at present. The Dollar Line also announce that the s. s. *President Wilson* will be transferred to the round-the-world service, sailing from San Francisco, January 29. With this liner operating around the globe, Dollar will have fortnightly express freight and passenger sailings from Manila to Singapore, Suez, Mediterranean ports, Boston and New York.

Everywhere in the United States there seems to be a growing movement looking to a privately owned American merchant marine. Newspapers, periodicals and the like carry frequent items on the subject. The shipping board continues its program to dispose of ships to private interests. Among recent sales by the board we find four tankers passing into private hands at these prices, \$274,762.50, \$489,600, \$550,800 and \$683,000.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of October, 1926: To China and Japan ports 8,654 tons with a total of 35 sailings, of which 6,328 tons were carried in American bottoms with 16 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 17,762 tons with 14 sailings, of which 17,678 tons were carried in American bottoms with 12 sailings; to Pacific coast for transhipment 2,393 tons with 11 sailings, of which 2,145 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; to Atlantic coast 24,810 tons with 15 sailings, of which 4,499 tons were carried in American bottoms with 5 sailings; to European ports 18,972 tons with 15 sailings, of which 182 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports 554 tons with 4 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; or a grand total of 73,145 tons with 94 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 30,832 tons with 44 sailings.

SHIPPING PERSONALS

E. R. Dimond, accompanied by Mrs. Dimond, arrived in Manila by the s. s. *President Pierce*, November 14, and sailed by the same steamer November 17. Mr. Dimond is vice-president of Williams, Dimond & Co., San Francisco. He explained that his visit to Manila was purely in the capacity of a sightseer.

V. M. Smith, assistant director for orient, United States Shipping Board, returned to Manila, November 25, aboard the s. s. *President Van Buren* from a several weeks' business trip to China. "Vic" says he is mighty happy to be

back in Manila and that Manila is the finest place in the Far East.

Leonard Yates arrived in Manila aboard the s. s. *President Jackson*, November 30, and returned to Hongkong by the same vessel December 3. Mr. Yates is the well known oriental manager of the Prince Line in the Far East and has his headquarters at Hongkong. Mr. Yates' visit to Manila was purely on business in the interest of the Prince Line.

J. E. Gardner, Jr., left Manila November 7 and visited southern Philippine ports for three weeks making a hasty investigation into business and shipping conditions. Mr. Gardner is in charge of activities of the American Oriental Mail Line and the American Pioneer Line in the Philippines.

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President Garfield - - - - - Jan. 7

Stopovers will be granted which permit the making of interesting side trips at various points.

REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN
Macleod & Company



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of November with statistics up to and including November 29, 1926.

U. S. Grades: The first of the month found buyers in the U. S. indifferent and shippers were offering on the basis of J1 11 1/8 cents, I 14-3-4 cents and F 16-1-2 cents. During the first week there was a fair amount of business and prices moved up to 11-3/4 cents for J1, 15 cents for I and 17 cents for F. By the middle of the month shippers were asking 15-1/4 cents for I and 17-1/4 cents for F; J1 unchanged. These prices were maintained for the balance of the month with an occasional variation of from 1/8 cent to 1/4 cent for special parcels. The market was fairly steady and a moderate amount of hemp changed hands. The U.K. and Continent took a small amount of the better grades but Japanese buyers were extremely scarce.

The market in Manila for the U.S. grades opened dull and nominal prices were F P39, G P23, H P17, I P34, J1 P26, S1 P38, S2 P33 and S3 P26.50. The exporters showed very little desire to buy on account of the extreme difficulty they were having in making sales in the U.S. On the other hand the dealers showed no desire to accept lower prices and complained of the difficulty they were having in securing good hemp in the provinces on account of the rains and keen competition. By the middle of the month there was a slightly better feeling and the shipping houses paid from 4 reals to P1

above the prices ruling the first of the month. These prices ruled for the balance of the month and the market closed quiet but fairly steady. The shippers were buying from their regular customers on the basis of E P41.50, F P40, G P23 to P23.40, H P18.40 to P19, I P35, to P35.40, J1 P26 to P26.40, S1 P39, S2 P34 and S3 P26.40.

U. K. Grades: The market in the U.K. and on the Continent was fairly steady on the first of the month with sellers offering on the basis of J2 £35.10, K P42, L1 £42, L2 £38, M1 £38 and M2 £34. It developed early in the month that the London dealers were not greatly interested in hemp for distant shipment, but there seemed to be considerable demand for the nearby positions. There was a steady upward movement and by the middle of the month shippers were asking the following prices: J2 £47, K £45, L1 £45.00, L2 £41.10, M1 £41.10 and M2 £36.10. Toward the end of the month the market became less active and closed with prices unchanged. There were some sales of hemp afloat at from 10/- to £1 a ton over the market and also the same premium was paid in some instances for housemarks.

The Manila market for U.K. grades opened firm with buyers on the basis of J2 P22.50, K P19.50, L1 P19.50, L2 P17, M1 P17, M2 P15, DL P15, and DM P13. Supplies throughout the month have been meager and as a consequence the demand has been good and a firm market has been maintained. Prices gradually moved up and the market closed firm with buyers on the basis of J2 P22.50 to P23, K P21, L1 P21, L2 P19 to P19.40, M1 P19, M2 P17, DL P16 and DM P12.40. There was the usual variation of from 2 to 4 reals according to the quality of the fibre.

Freight Rates: There was the usual temporary reduction on hemp to Japan to meet an outside steamer. The action of the Freight Association in this matter is difficult to understand and the constant changing of the rate works a great hardship on the regular shipping houses. It is to be hoped that the lines will arrive at some definite understanding among

themselves.

The U.K. lines notified the trade on November 12th that the freight rate on hemp from Manila to U.K. and Continental ports would be advanced from 75/- to 90/- per ton effective at once. Owing to forward bookings, this rate will not affect the market until the first of February.

Statistics: We give below the figures for the period extending from November 2nd to November 29th:

	1926 Sales	1925 Sales
Stocks on January 1....	153,181	131,228
Receipts to November 29..	1,160,354	1,137,802
Stocks on November 29..	150,343	163,931

Shipments

To the—	To Nov. 29, 1926		To Nov. 30, 1925	
	Sales	Bales	Sales	Bales
United Kingdom.....	241,690	319,674		
Continent of Europe..	161,461	129,569		
Atlantic U. S.....	308,157	288,623		
S. v. via Pacific.....	156,313	141,735		
Japan.....	214,965	155,990		
Elsewhere and Local..	80,606	69,508		
Total.....	1,163,192	1,104,999		

CURRENT MONEY CIRCULATION

The following data on currency circulation in the Philippines are from the office of the insular auditor under date of November 20:

Philippine coins, P21,202,234.24; treasury certificates, P86,676,398; bank notes, P39,910,000; total circulation November 20, P144,788,623; November 13, P145,113,396.22; Government reserves, November 13, P107,052,869.82; November 20, P107,062,333.07, as follows: Gold standard fund, treasury, Manila, P5,991,172.07; New York, P14,394,073; treasury certificate fund, Manila, P21,301,281; New York, P65,375,107.

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NOVEMBER SUGAR REVIEW

By **GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD**



New York: The American sugar market during the first half of the month was steady and firm with only moderate transactions. During the first week small sales of Cubas were made at 2-3.4 cents (4.52 cents l. t.) and 2-13, 16 cents (4.59 cents l. t.) c. & f., but from the close of the second week throughout the third week the market was easier and small spot sales were effected at a reduction of 1.32 cent equivalent to 4.55 cents l. t. Toward the end of the third week, upon the announcement that the President of Cuba had agreed to limit the coming Cuban sugar crop to 4,500,000 tons, the market showed a decided improvement and prices rose immediately to 2-7, 8 cents c. & f. for Cubas or 4.65 cents l. t. duty paid for Philippine centrifugals. Taking advantage of this improvement in the market, holders for Cubas raised their prices to 3.00 cents c. & f. which is equivalent to 4.77 cents l. t. duty paid for Philippine centrifugals, at which price there were fair sales of Cubas.

The market continued its upward trend throughout the last week of the month with moderate trading for Cubas on the basis of 3-1/8 cents c. & f. or 4.90 cents l. t. duty paid for Philippine centrifugals. At the close, there were sales of Cubas for prompt shipment at 3-1, 4 cents c. & f., equivalent to 5.02 cents l. t. duty paid for Philippine centrifugals.

The improvement in the American sugar market during the latter half of the month can be explained by increased consumption in the United States and Europe, which materially reduced the visible supplies; the increased demand for Cubas in the European, Far Eastern and Australian markets; the reduction in the estimates of production in the principal European beet-producing countries; the proposed curtailment of Cuban production to 4,500,000 tons, and possibly the belief that the hurricane damage in Cuba will prove to be more extensive than was reported. Visible supplies at the end of

the last week of the month were 1,490,000 tons as compared with 1,725,000 tons at the same period in 1925, and 1,113,000 tons in 1924.

For the first time during the year the visible supplies were less than those of the previous year at the same period, the decrease amounting to 235,000 tons.

The market for distant deliveries developed strength with quotations on the upward trend. The following are the quotations for futures in the New York Exchange for the month:

	High	Low	Latest
December.....	3.20	2.75	3.20
January.....	3.20	2.77	3.20
March.....	3.15	2.77	3.15
July.....	3.29	2.94	3.29
September.....	3.36	3.01	3.36

Considerable sales of Philippine centrifugals, near arrivals and afloats, were made in the New York market during the month, approximately 60,000 tons having been sold at prices ranging from 4.58 cents to 4.90 cents.

Quotations for refined have steadily advanced, the latest quotations ranging from 6.05 cents to 6.25 cents as compared with the closing quotations of the previous month of from 5.90 cents to 6.00 cents.

Local Market: During the month, approximately 100,000 piculs of centrifugals changed hands in the local market, at prices ranging from P11.00 to P12.00 per picul. The market for muscovados was quiet, no business was done with the exception of a very limited amount in the last week of the month on the basis of P7.50 for No. 1.

The sugar districts of Batangas and Laguna have been most severely hit by the typhoon which passed over the southern and central Luzon during the first week of November. The cane suffered slight damage, estimated at 5 per cent; but as the typhoon occurred at the time when the cane is immature, the injury to the leaves and stalks of the cane may materially reduce the ability of the plant to increase its sugar content, so that the ultimate loss may exceed the estimates.

The weather in Negros for the month under review has continued favorable with substantial rains but no floods.

With the exception of Manapla, all of the centrals on Negros are now milling to capacity, while on Luzon the large centrals have already commenced grinding. Up to date a total of about 40,000 metric tons have been manufactured. The quality ratio, being the ratio of tons cane per ton sugar, is considerably lower than the average quality ratio of the 1925-1926

crop. The quality ratio for 1926-1927 ranges from 10.06 to 8.56, while the average for 1925-26 was 8.45. The average quality ratios of the previous crops are:

1921-1922.....	9.03
1922-1923.....	8.14
1923-1924.....	8.36
1924-1925.....	8.98
1925-1926.....	8.45

Since our last review, there has been but one shipment, of 2024 metric tons, of centrifugals to the United States, with New York as its destination. Shipping statistics in metric tons from January 1 to November 20, 1926, are as follows:

Class of Sugar	(Destination)			
	U.S. Atlantic	U.S. Pacific	China & Japan	Total M. Tons
Centrifugals.....	247,048	45,056		292,104
Muscovados.....			66,458	66,458
Refined.....		1,713	139	1,852
	247,048	46,769	66,597	360,414

Miscellaneous: The latest estimate issued by a New York firm indicates a decrease of 1,000,000 tons in the world's sugar production in 1926-1927, should the proposed curtailment of the Cuban production to 4,500,000 tons be carried into effect.

Advices from Europe state that the latest estimate of the beet crop in Germany was 125,000 tons less than the previous estimate, while that of Russia was reduced by 100,000 tons. There are conflicting reports as to weather conditions in Europe.

Influenced by the advance of prices in the New York market, the Javan market was firm and active toward the close of the month at the following quotations, with the equivalents per P. I. picul, f.o.b.:

December	Gs. 13.....	P11.14 per picul
January	" 13-1/4.....	11.35 " "
February	" 13-3/8.....	11.46 " "
May	" 21.....	11.38 " "
June	" 19-3/4.....	10.71 " "
July, Aug.,		
September	" 19-1/4.....	10.45 " "
Head Sugar—		
Spot	" 12-1/4.....	10.51 " "

Considerable business has been done for the 1927 crop, and it is reported that sales have already been effected for the 1928 crop.

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



With November next to the best month so far this year the total is still considerably behind that for the same eleven months of last year. That Manila is passing through a marked depression seems to be obvious and is reflected in probably the most reliable thermometer of general prosperity—the real estate market. As Theodore

Roosevelt and many others have said: "Real Estate is the basis of all wealth." On the current wealth of the community depends the volume of real estate transactions. It is interesting to note that this is supported by the decrease of P29,653,651 in foreign trade, January to November inclusive, 1926, compared with last year, as shown by the Bureau of Customs.

	Jan. to Oct. inclusive.	November
Sta. Cruz.....	P2,081,852	P 152,323
Malate.....	1,333,401	67,290
Paco.....	1,273,554	404,000
Sampaloc.....	1,185,780	119,738
Ermita.....	899,664	237,155
Tondo.....	813,190	236,419
Sta. Ana.....	759,338	46,452
San Nicolas.....	655,275	31,832

LUMBER REVIEW FOR SEPTEMBER
By FLORENCIO TAMESIS

Acting Director, Bureau of Forestry



The lumber export for the month covered by this review registered a very noticeable increase over the lumber export of the preceding month. While the volume of September's export amounted only to about 3,500,000 board feet, the export for October totalled almost 4,800,000 board feet, and the value of this month's export is about P423,000 in round number as compared with P245,000 of last September. Our export trade for this month, however, is about the same as that of the corresponding period last year.

In the last month's review, mention was made of the fact that the shipment to the United States showed a considerable decrease as compared with the previous month. This drop of the amount of export to America was attributed by some to the recent unfavorable decision of the Federal Trade Commission against the use

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Binondo.....	613,708	34,000
Quiaipo.....	372,265	79,600
Intramuros.....	277,221	35,000
Sta. Mesa.....	194,407	33,480
San Miguel.....	59,223	46,452
Pandacan.....	38,823	3,600
		P1,480,889

of the trade name "Philippine Mahogany" in the American market.

That this assumption is open to question can be seen from the following figures which clearly indicate that our trade with America for October this year is practically the same as our trade during the corresponding month last year. Experienced lumbermen claim that the decision of the Federal Trade Commission will not produce any lasting serious effect on the lumber trade of these Islands with the United States for the reason that this Philippine product is already well known among the wood users of the United States.

Our local lumber trade and milling activities for October remained about the same as those of September. Reports from 32 mills show that the mill cut for October was 14,984,402 board feet as compared with 15,436,322 board feet for September, or 14,273,362 board feet for October, 1925. The lumber shipment for October was 18,249,575 board feet as compared with 16,404,495 board feet for September, or 14,855,792 board feet for October, 1925. And the lumber inventory was 30,500,675 board feet as compared with 30,498,871 board feet for September, or 36,708,358 board feet for October, 1925. The recent baguio will surely affect the local lumber trade and the next review ought to show an increase in the amount of lumber sale for local use.

The export for October is shown by the following table:

TIMBER AND LUMBER EXPORT

Destination	1926		1925	
	October	Value	October	Value
China.....	2,203,104	P1,86,184	1,071,448	P 86,033
United States.....	1,809,208	172,497	1,668,864	150,372
Japan.....	413,824	26,934	4,268,544	36,555
Australia.....	159,000	7,962	1,453,896	94,609
Great Britain.....	114,480	14,140	133,560	11,410
Netherlands.....	21,624	1,950		
Canada.....	10,600	1,500		
Italy.....	10,176	1,407		
Other B. E. Indies.....			30,104	3,012
Total.....	4,742,016	P422,574	4,784,416	P381,991

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One Alternator, 250 KW; 2200 volts; 60 cycle, 3 phase, direct connected to cross compound Hamilton-Corliss Engine 12-24X36; with generator panel and rheostat.

Two 100 KW Alternators; 2200 volts; 60 cycle, 3 phase; belted, 18" pulley; direct connected exciters; with generator panels.

Two Venn-Severin Crude Oil Engines, 60 H.P. each.

One Worthington surface condenser, 400 H.P.

One Scotch Marine Boiler, 400 H.P.

50—100-kilo Ice cans; new. (Knocked down.)

4 Galvanized steel brine tanks; 2500 kilo capacity each; ammonia fittings.

Steam pipe and fittings up to 10".
Tube bender for sterling boiler tubes.

Tube cleaner, Lagoda, water driven, for 4" tubes; with extra parts, new.

Steam and Oil separator. Steam Traps. Marine Engines:
(1 Union, 50 H.P., distillate)
(1 Quayle, 25-35 H.P., crude oil.)

Meters, Electric, Transformers.

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Cebu or Iloilo

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija.

Director, Rice Producers' Association.



Prices since the last quotation have taken a slight advance and palay prices at the buying points fluctuate between P3.50 and P3.80 per cavan of 44 kilos, with rice at distribution centers from P8.75 to P9.10 according to class. The present crop is assured as being the best one since 1920 and approximating in yield that of 1913, both banner years as regards the production of our greatest crop.

News from Indo-Asia is conflicting as regards the coming crop, but it is believed that approximately the same amount will be available for export, as there is a slight carry-over. In spite of a few locusts, areas re-planted and minor drawbacks we can confidently expect that the present Philippine crop will be in excess of P200,000,000 even with the price decrease predicated on the bumper crop. This is a substantial sum added to national wealth and is due in part to the favorable weather conditions over all the growing season.

The rice industry in spite of being pointed out as unprogressive has been gradually adopting such things as to the superficial observer are supposed to spell modernity. No longer does the carabao do the major part of the threshing and hauling to market, although to be sure he is our greatest factor in agricultural motive power. Threshing is done by motorized separators throughout all the Luzon plain except in rare instances. The old fashioned *trilladora*, of which there are many wrecks still to be seen, has long given way to the oil burning motor, a cheaper and more efficient power. The rate of 10% of the crop has long been reduced to 7% and 8% and in many cases a cash payment per cavan is the new basis adopted for threshing payments, as it should be. The new fertilizers are beginning to be used and irrigation development is always being attended. Hauling is done by trucks and trailers on the main arteries of the rice regions, supplemented by the carabao who brings his share from the roadless districts, or outlying barrios to pile it alongside the main roads for the transportation companies. Many of these trucks and trailers haul 200 cavans to the load, five trips per each one thousand cavans. The regular price varies, but is less than one cent per cavan per kilometer, generally about 7/8ths. Making haste slowly and advance by trial and error are proper slants on the evolution of the greatest industry we have in the islands.

Take the case of Nueva Ecija, the real granary of the islands. It has increased its production from about 1,300,000 cavans twenty years ago to where it produced last year 7,148,000 cavans on 177,710 hectares of rice lands with an average yield of forty cavans per hectare. The amount of acreage increase this year is estimated to be about 3,500 hectares, so at present the province has 82,000 hectares planted to the cereal. The favorable conditions should, if it is conservatively estimated, make the yield at least 45 cavans per hectare, or an estimated crop for this year of over eight millions of cavans. This means that at present prices this one province produces more than double the value of all tobacco exports and still has a surplus. It has possibilities of extension, a factor that other rice producing provinces do not possess, and this wealth has been wrong from the soil not by theory or political propaganda but simply by hard work; for, sad to say, people cannot live on political nectar and ambrosia, but they can exist on rice, and have something left over for a rainy day.

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila
Railroad Company

Decreases in rail shipments for the month of November have been largely due to interruptions in transportation caused by the typhoon of November 5, which widely affected the provinces of Laguna, Batangas and Tayabas. The crop damage is difficult to estimate, but will probably decrease production in the districts affected for a con-

siderable time. The statistics below, left column, are for the period from October 26 to November 25, both inclusive, and show quantities of products shipped into Manila by rail:

Commodity	November	October
Rice, cavans.....	175,875	179,750
Sugar, piculs.....	121,632	11,984
Tobacco, bales.....	13,160	16,940
Copra, piculs.....	178,640	224,640
Dedicated Coconut, cases	11,172	11,760
Coconuts.....	2,324,000	2,846,000
Lumber, board feet.....	133,320	278,000

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STATISTICAL REVIEW

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM AND TO ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC PORTS BY NATIONALITY OF CARRYING VESSELS

Nationality of Vessels	Period	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Total	Atlantic	Pacific	Total
American Monthly.....	October, 1926.....	3,978,848	4,237,126	5,047	8,221,021	1,778,248	4,862,488	6,640,736
	October, 1925.....	3,659,411	3,579,500	7,365	7,246,476	2,865,030	4,012,033	6,881,053
	Average for 1925.....	3,391,034	3,677,304	12,590	7,169,255	3,493,582	4,974,858	6,468,440
British Monthly.....	October, 1926.....	4,379,541	306,006		4,685,547	2,109,104	266,366	2,375,470
	October, 1925.....	2,480,030	228,777		2,708,807	1,811,634	511,879	2,323,513
	Average for 1925.....	3,322,469	342,463	1,225	3,666,157	3,364,129	333,943	3,698,072
Japanese Monthly.....	October, 1926.....		715		715	845,082		845,082
	October, 1925.....	9,986	95,023		105,009	1,303,468		1,303,468
	Average for 1925.....	8,618	12,760	1,552	22,930	1,776,925		1,776,925
Swedish Monthly.....	October, 1926.....						787,838	787,838
	October, 1925.....					83	560,026	560,026
	Average for 1925.....							
Norwegian Monthly.....	October, 1926.....					1,119,127		1,119,127
	October, 1925.....					279,847		279,847
	Average for 1925.....					952,198		952,198
Finnish Monthly.....	October, 1926.....							
	October, 1925.....							
	Average for 1925.....							
Philippine Monthly.....	October, 1926.....							
	October, 1925.....			54	54			
	Average for 1925.....							
German Monthly.....	October, 1926.....							
	October, 1925.....			1	1			
	Average for 1925.....							
Spanish Monthly.....	October, 1926.....				648			648
	October, 1925.....				317			317
	Average for 1925.....							
Dutch Monthly.....	October, 1926.....							
	October, 1925.....							
	Average for 1925.....			1	1			
Mail Monthly.....	October, 1926.....		350,568		350,568		1,577,548	1,577,548
	October, 1925.....		320,075		320,075		1,585,660	1,585,660
	Average for 1925.....		415,247		415,247		1,031,033	1,031,033
Total Monthly.....	October, 1926.....	8,358,389	4,894,415	5,047	13,257,851	5,851,561	6,706,402	12,557,963
	October, 1925.....	6,149,427	4,223,375	8,213	10,381,015	6,263,959	6,897,410	13,161,379
	Average for 1925.....	5,749,419	4,537,805	15,467	10,303,022	8,509,874	6,883,178	16,570,196

Note: Monthly average is for 12 months previous to October 1926

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	October, 1926			October, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months previous to October, 1926		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
	Sugar	3,282,055	\$ 4,111,468	2.2	5,038,950	\$ 6,535,839	3.5	35,479,004	\$ 5,252,693
Hemp	11,900,796	4,869,788	25.7	10,174,299	4,816,179	26.4	13,106,883	5,629,695	25.0
Cocoa Oil	8,994,456	7,845,546	17.1	7,305,732	2,875,617	15.8	9,257,136	3,676,372	16.3
Copra	20,332,234	4,256,291	22.4	15,297,449	3,433,987	18.8	12,651,148	2,837,035	12.5
Cigars (Number)	26,851,477	1,240,626	6.6	26,372,928	1,232,631	6.8	20,593,600	939,855	4.2
Emery	1,567,389	1,171,812	6.4	1,171,812	6.4	1,171,812	6.4	255,337	2.2
Magy	1,206,432	333,852	1.8	1,452,098	391,514	2.1	1,768,836	438,414	2.0
Leaf Tobacco	547,715	294,168	1.6	1,791,462	610,841	3.3	1,050,960	427,474	1.9
Desiccated and Shredded Coconut	1,550,419	581,755	3.1	1,595,452	691,165	3.8	1,185,631	473,524	2.1
Hats (Number)	72,713	286,598	1.5	124,025	634,415	3.5	79,624	366,428	1.7
Lumber (Cubic Meters)	111,184	415,774	2.2	111,284	381,891	2.1	28,674	384,077	1.7
Silk Goods (Value)	600,776	2,252,005	10.5	5,363,811	329,465	1.8	5,033,352	267,110	1.2
Cordage	296,330	183,233	1.0	542,443	378,706	2.0	41,158	253,216	1.1
Knotted Hemp	42,232	149,676	0.8	24,007	78,395	0.4	43,714	146,838	0.6
Wool (Value)	121,276	121,276	0.6	52,208	42,687	0.2	75,101	121,276	0.5
Cannon (low grade cordage fiber)	324,981	66,682	0.4	293,481	35,074	0.1	17,911	50,287	0.2
All Other Products	461,609	2,531,262	12.5	461,609	2,531,262	12.5	461,609	2,531,262	12.5
Total Domestic Products	18,820,812	99.6		18,820,812	99.2		22,572,677	99.6	
United States Products	46,534	0.3		115,399	0.6		77,251	0.3	
Foreign Products	18,774,278	99.3		18,705,413	98.6		22,500,000	99.3	
Grand Total	18,878,228	100.0		18,936,211	100.0		22,649,777	100.0	

NOTE.—All quantities are in kilograms except where otherwise indicated.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	October, 1926			October, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months ending October, 1926		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	Cotton Cloth	\$ 3,878,931	16.8	\$ 2,174,204	12.0	\$ 3,165,547	16.6		
Other Cotton Goods	1,233,967	5.4	1,023,488	5.7	1,192,707	6.2			
Iron and Steel, Except Machinery	2,192,423	10.0	1,401,252	7.7	1,428,556	7.5			
Rice	1,041,800	8.9	2,079,033	11.4	899,676	4.6			
Wheat Flour	841,336	3.7	1,145,935	6.3	888,701	4.6			
Machinery and Parts of	1,291,455	5.8	709,258	3.9	560,580	2.9			
Dairy Products	598,342	2.6	607,575	3.4	491,189	2.5			
Gasoline	901,812	3.9	1,127,880	6.6	457,112	2.4			
Silk Goods	571,279	2.5	369,759	2.0	563,187	2.9			
Automobiles	810,383	3.5	465,586	2.6	510,070	2.6			
Vegetable Fiber Goods	269,072	1.2	211,260	1.2	309,618	1.6			
Silk Goods (Value)	549,068	2.4	356,198	2.0	402,512	2.1			
Illuminating Oil	165,772	0.7	677,928	3.7	486,880	2.5			
Fish and Fish Products	277,478	1.2	402,835	2.2	420,461	2.2			
Meat Products	275,520	1.2	90,590	0.5	207,235	1.0			
Coal	745,177	3.2	372,126	2.1	368,529	1.9			
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, etc.	369,191	1.6	333,184	1.8	252,594	1.3			
Fertilizer	5,062	0.0	199,067	1.1	182,622	0.9			
Vegetables	300,636	1.3	304,674	1.7	308,247	1.6			
Paper Goods, Except Books	360,742	1.6	251,032	1.4	335,571	1.7			
Tobacco and Manufactures of	389,133	1.7	224,889	1.2	350,609	1.8			
Electrical Machinery	228,778	1.0	260,634	1.4	284,241	1.4			
Matters, Cars and Other Printed	210,809	0.9	107,265	0.6	218,938	1.1			
Cars and Carriages Except Autos	147,288	0.6	324,947	1.8	115,309	0.5			
Automobile Tires	329,973	1.3	370,237	2.0	228,292	1.2			
Fruits and Nuts	155,814	0.7	154,685	0.9	183,565	0.9			
Woolen Goods	157,340	0.7	122,517	0.7	161,393	0.8			
Leather Goods	117,106	0.5	141,315	0.8	218,405	1.1			
Shoes and Other Footwear	136,899	0.6	99,374	0.5	160,031	0.8			
Coffee	104,939	0.5	141,270	0.8	124,112	0.7			
Breadstuffs, Except Wheat Flour	371,555	1.6	179,404	1.0	162,795	0.8			
Eggs	75,524	0.3	80,363	0.4	134,249	0.7			
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods	98,922	0.4	133,060	0.7	133,952	0.7			
Lucifer Matches	165,772	0.7	112,352	0.6	149,029	0.7			
Cacao Manufacturers, Except Candy	79,900	0.3	83,917	0.5	122,073	0.7			
Glasses and Glassware	121,958	0.5	137,058	0.8	139,936	0.8			
Paints, Pigments, Varnish, etc.	134,141	0.6	110,333	0.6	127,997	0.7			
Oil or Separately listed	109,595	0.5	66,200	0.3	109,975	0.6			
China Ware	92,849	0.4	84,819	0.5	114,727	0.6			
China Ware (Value)	135,440	0.6	160,461	0.9	126,694	0.7			
Diamond and Other Precious Stone Unset	75,933	0.3	97,716	0.5	25,343	0.2			
Woolen Blanket, Reed, Rattan	91,917	0.4	76,865	0.4	94,802	0.5			
India Rubber Goods	425,565	1.8	74,104	0.4	102,241	0.6			
Books	109,973	0.5	111,921	0.6	119,347	0.6			
Matches	67,482	0.3	41,228	0.2	74,628	0.4			
Cattle and Carabos	131,703	0.6	26,700	0.1	36,993	0.2			
Meat	30,005	0.1	17,906	0.1	27,677	0.1			
Cement	94,404	0.4	21,930	0.1	59,168	0.3			
Sugar and Molasses	30,887	0.1	54,862	0.3	37,247	0.2			
Aluminum Filings	41,523	0.2	11,532	0.1	34,254	0.2			
All Other Imports	1,726,096	7.5	1,347,824	7.1	1,658,537	7.8			
Total	\$ 23,036,994	100.0	\$ 18,191,202	100.0	\$ 19,189,611	100.0			

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Ports	October, 1926			October, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months previous to October, 1926		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	Manila	\$ 31,370,432	75.0	\$ 27,676,890	74.3	\$ 29,485,898	70.7		
Iloilo	6,245,749	15.2	2,162,659	5.9	4,971,030	11.8			
Zamboanga	541,245	1.6	1,280,330	3.4	892,591	2.1			
Davao	866,122	2.4	82,800	0.2	779,248	1.8			
Legaspi	1,109,300	2.9			195,991	0.5			
Total	\$ 41,915,222	100.0	\$ 36,463,291	100.0	\$ 41,814,801	100.0			

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessels	October, 1926			October, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months ending with October, 1926		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	American	\$ 10,643,482	46.2	\$ 9,571,607	52.6	\$ 9,646,660	50.7		
British	7,820,523	33.6	6,201,242	34.8	5,904,504	31.0			
Japanese	1,057,746	4.6	728,756	4.0	1,064,509	5.5			
Dutch	1,244,217	5.4	762,841	4.2	775,388	4.0			
German	972,357	4.2	4,482,214	24.8	2,671,101	14.2			
Norwegian	315,835	1.3	686,748	3.8	278,530	1.5			
Philippine	85,739	0.4	555,015	3.0	331,233	1.7			
Spanish	181,036	0.8	137,798	0.8	182,820	0.9			
French	215,876	0.9	114,669	0.6	30,305	0.2			
Chinese	375,378	1.6	166,012	0.9	19,915	0.1			
Swedish									
Finnish									
Italian									
Danish									
Portuguese									
By Freight	\$ 22,542,456	91.0	\$ 17,773,002	97.7	\$ 18,734,239	97.6			
By Mail	424,538	1.8	217,360	1.3	455,372	2.4			
Total	\$ 23,036,994	100.0	\$ 18,191,202	100.0	\$ 19,189,611	100.0			

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	October, 1926			October, 1925			Monthly average for 12 months previous to October, 1926		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	American	\$ 8,124,568	42.9	\$ 7,831,352	42.9	\$ 7,014,194	44.5		
British	5,433,109	28.8	4,573,804	25.0	6,179,004	37.1			
Japanese	1,130,039	6.0	1,494,940	8.2	2,060,396	12.7			
Swedish	1,344,210	7.4	1,344,210	7.4	871,213	5.3			
German	1,300,592	6.9	793,489	4.3	658,431	4.0			
Norwegian	1,119,353	5.9	1,119,353	5.9	1,118,439	6.7			
Spanish	159,929	0.9	159,929	0.9	255,103	1.6			
Dutch	105,029	0.6	161,003	0.9	200,227	1.2			
Philippine	83,466	0.5	42,758	0.2	191,794	1.2			
Chinese									
Swedish									
Finnish									
Italian									
Danish									
Portuguese									
By Freight	\$ 17,296,066	91.6	\$ 16,684,392	91.3	\$ 21,044,803	93.2			
By Mail	1,282,162	8.4	587,697	8.7	1,608,513	8.8			
Total	\$ 18,878,228	100.0	\$ 18,272,089	100.0	\$ 22,653,316	100.0			

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BAGUIO NIGHT SPECIAL TRAINS

Operation of the regular Weekly Night Trains has been resumed Friday, December 3rd, to return Sunday night of each week until further notice.

NORTH BOUND TRAIN

Leaves Tutuban Station, Friday at 11:00 P. M.
Arrives Damortis Station, Saturday at 5:41 A. M.

SOUTH BOUND TRAIN

Leaves Damortis Station, Sunday at 10:29 P. M.
Arrives Tutuban Station, Monday at 5:10 A. M.

All Baguio Night Trains include spacious, modern sleeping and Buffet cars with bathrooms and all conveniences of de Luxe travel. These trains will also carry ordinary First and Third class coaches and baggage car.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR NIGHT TRAINS

On account of the Holidays, the northbound train for Christmas week will leave Manila on Thursday, December 23rd, instead of December 24th, and for the New Year trip, the northbound train will leave Manila on Wednesday, December 29th, instead of December 31st, to return on Sunday, January 2nd.

Dining Service on the Baguio Night Special Trains is operated by the MANILA HOTEL COMPANY.

R A T E S

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Manila to Baguio, one way	P17.60	P 8.55
10 days: Manila to Baguio, Round Trip	—	11.84
60 days: Manila to Baguio, Round Trip	27.60	12.94
Manila to Damortis, one way	11.10	5.55
10 days: Manila to Damortis, Round Trip	15.54	8.88
60 days: Manila to Damortis, Round Trip	16.04	9.13
60 days: Manila to Bauang Sur, Round Trip	18.21	10.37
Sleeper berth, each way	5.00	

Express rates on automobile from Manila to Damortis when owner is holder of one or more 1st class tickets:

One automobile	P51.94
Two automobiles to one owner holding two or more first class tickets	95.22
One automobile, Manila to Damortis and return within 60 days	71.71

Transportation between Damortis and Baguio is a direct connection by the Benguet Auto Line constituting a regular and comfortable service at established rates and is provided for in all through tickets sold by the Manila Railroad Company.

For North bound trip Sleeping Car reservation should be made and tickets purchased at Tutuban Station, or American Express Company, Inc., Plaza Moraga, and for South Bound trip at Benguet Auto Line Office, Baguio.

Write for copy of new Folder containing complete Time Tables and information concerning important points reached by Railroad.

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