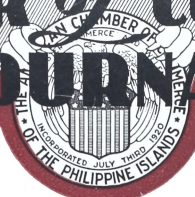
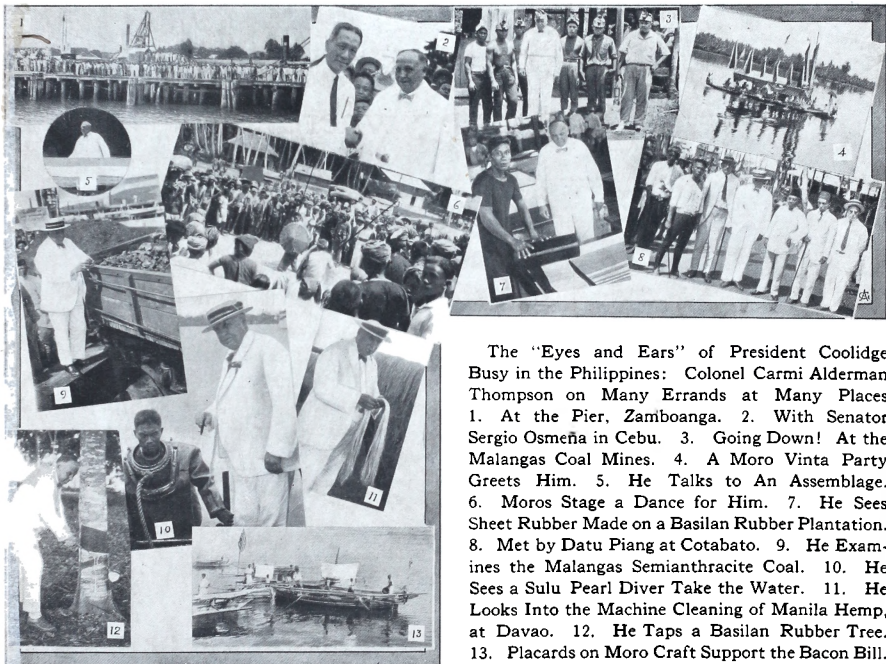


THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



Vol. 6 No. 10

October, 1926



The "Eyes and Ears" of President Coolidge Busy in the Philippines: Colonel Carmi Alderman Thompson on Many Errands at Many Places

1. At the Pier, Zamboanga.
2. With Senator Sergio Osmeña in Cebu.
3. Going Down! At the Malangas Coal Mines.
4. A Moro Vinta Party Greet Him.
5. He Talks to An Assemblage.
6. Moros Stage a Dance for Him.
7. He Sees Sheet Rubber Made on a Basilan Rubber Plantation.
8. Met by Datu Piang at Cotabato.
9. He Examines the Malangas Semianthracite Coal.
10. He Sees a Sulu Pearl Diver Take the Water.
11. He Looks Into the Machine Cleaning of Manila Hemp, at Davao.
12. He Taps a Basilan Rubber Tree.
13. Placards on Moro Craft Support the Bacon Bill.

In This Issue

America's Attitude on World Problems: Edward Price Bell

Colonel Thompson Goes Home with His Report

Editorials

Current Business Reviews and Other Papers of Commercial and General Interest: Fully Illustrated

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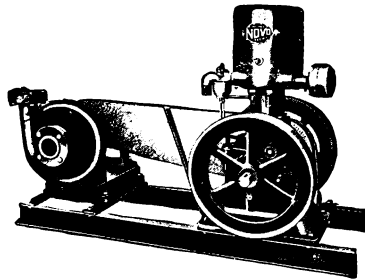
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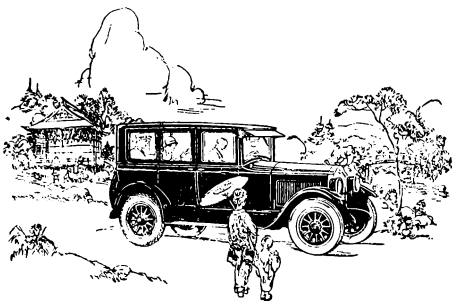


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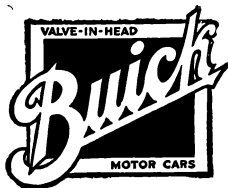
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CONTENTS FOR OCTOBER, 1926

VOLUME 6
NUMBER 10

	Page		Page
How Edwards Got Manila Hemp to Panama.....	5	REVIEWS OF SEPTEMBER BUSINESS:	
Colonel Thompson Goes Away with His Report.....	3	Copra and Its Products (By R. K. Zercher).....	16
Progress in Homesteading of Public Lands.....	2	Shipping (By H. M. Cavender).....	24
EDITORIALS (By Walter Robb):		Hemp (By L. L. Spellman).....	26
Slaying the Bank Bill.....	10	Tobacco (By P. A. Meyer).....	27
Edward Price Bell Unbosoms to England.....	11	Rice (By Percy A. Hill).....	27
Observations on Filipino Customary Laws (By Walter Robb).....	12	Sugar (By George H. Fairchild).....	27
Public Works Share of Revenues Dwindling.....	17	Lumber (By Florencio Tamesis).....	28
Oddities of Some Philippine Jungle Birds.....	18	Exchange (By Stanley Williams).....	29
The Alcohol Industry in the Philippines (By E. M. Gross).....	13	STATISTICAL REVIEW OF COMMERCE:	
Hayden, With Thompson, For Development.....	21	Imports and Exports from and to Atlantic and Pacific Ports by Nationality of Carrying Vessels. 30	
Americans in the Easy-Going Eastern Tropics (By Percy A. Hill).....	21	Principal Exports.....	31
More About Tarhata.....	20	Principal Imports.....	31
		Port Statistics.....	31
		Carrying Trade.....	31
		Foreign Trade by Countries.....	31

The American Chamber of Commerce is ready and willing at all times to furnish detailed information to any American Manufacturer, Importer, Exporter or other Americans who are interested in Philippine matters. Address all communications and requests for such information to the Secretary of the Chamber, No. 14 Calle Pipin, Manila, P. I.

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OCTOBER, 1926

How Edwards Got Manila Hemp to Panama

Successful Transplantation of Monopoly Fiber Plant

Editor's note.—Manila hemp has ceased very recently to be a Philippine farm monopoly; Japanese have transplanted it to Sumatra, where the plantations already yielding high grade fiber will furnish seed for extension of the industry, and the following extract from *The Official Record, U. S. Department of Agriculture*, tells of America's success in starting hemp in the Panama Canal Zone. *The Philippines will not soon take second place as a fiber region, but their planters must bestir themselves and modernize their methods to meet the new competition. In the Fiber Standardization Board, as now organized by law, grading is thoroughly attended to; the misgivings in markets abroad will no doubt soon give place to business confidence, as they should. For hemp planters to follow the example set them by sugar planters is the next essential step.*

A collection of approximately 1,400 select ed plants of six of the leading varieties of abaca, or "Manila hemp," has been brought by H. T. Edwards, Bureau of Plant Industry, from the Province of Davao, Philippine Islands, to the Canal Zone and planted there. This achievement is the successful culmination of two years' effort on the part of the department to establish these plants in tropical regions other than the Philippine Islands.

Abaca, or "Manila hemp," is the raw material from which Manila rope is manufactured. The entire world supply of abaca, with the exception of a few hundred bales, is obtained from the Philippine Islands. The production of abaca is one of the leading industries of the Philippines,

Produce and the exports of this fiber in 1924 were nearly 400,000,000 pounds. The annual consumption of abaca in the United States is about 175,000,000 pounds.

The present production of abaca is barely sufficient to meet the world demand for this fiber, and there is a tendency toward a decrease, rather than an increase. Many of the abaca growers are now planting coconuts in fields that were formerly in abaca, as coconuts require less labor than abaca and there is shortage of agricultural labor in the abaca provinces. Two different plant diseases that have appeared during recent years have either damaged or entirely destroyed the abaca crop on limited areas. It has been apparent, in view of these conditions, that an effort should be made to establish the abaca industry in tropical regions other than the Philippine Islands. Frequent attempts have been made in a number of different countries to grow abaca from seed, but the seedlings ordinarily do not come true to type and the results obtained from this work have been quite uniformly unsatisfactory.

In 1923 a small shipment of abaca plants was made from Manila to the Canal Zone, and in 1924 a second shipment was made Manila to Washington, D. C., but none of these plants survived the climatic changes and other hardships incident to the long journey.

During the early part of 1925, through the efforts of the office of traffic manager, arrangements were made for the routing of a freight steamer from the abaca-producing Province of Davao, in the southern part of the Philippines Islands, to the Canal

Zone. It was believed that with this direct transportation it would be possible to successfully ship growing abaca plants from the Philippine Islands to the American Tropics.

Having made these arrangements for direct transportation during the months of July and August, 1925, this collection was loaded on the S. S. *Ethan Allen* at Malita, Davao, and brought by Mr. Edwards to the Canal Zone, arriving at Balboa on October 3.

This collection of plants was obtained from five different plantations and includes the leading varieties of abaca in Davao Province. In order to determine the relative value of different kinds of propagating material, and also to ascertain the best methods of packing, the shipment included seed, buds, suckers, and rhizomes. The seed was shipped both in cold storage and packed in charcoal. Approximately 500 buds, suckers, and rhizomes were planted either in soil or sphagnum, about 100 suckers and rhizomes were packed in charcoal, and between 800 and 900 rhizomes were wrapped in paper and excelsior and shipped in crates.

Of the total shipment of 1,438 plants, including buds, suckers, and rhizomes, 1,052 plants, or 73.2 per cent, were alive, and 769 plants, or 53.5 per cent, were in good condition when the shipment arrived at its destination.

Some of the plants in this shipment have been planted temporarily at a quarantine station situated about 9 miles from the town of Bocas del Toro on Columbus Island, near the eastern coast of the Republic of Panama. The remainder has been placed in the Plant Introduction Gardens at Summit, Canal Zone.

With the possible exception of an occasional plant in greenhouse collections, these plants are believed to be the only abaca plants, other than seedlings, that are now growing in tropical America.

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Colonel Thompson Goes Away With His Report

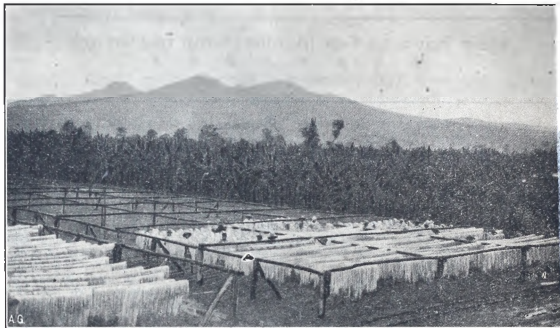
And What a Report It Is! Data, Data, and Data!

Colonel Carmi Alderman Thompson of Ohio has left the Philippines with a cryptical but cordial farewell statement to the press and his luggage jammed with the elements of his report to President Coolidge. His head may have been jammed with the same material. But no, this could not have been the case; for the elements of the report, constituting what is believed the most thorough survey ever made of the Philippine government, are quite largely the answers of various government bureaus to the Thompson questionnaires; and of course none of this mass of information in the rough could have been prepared for absorption by the presidential emissary prior to his departure.

He had therefore available for his farewell statement only his memory of a hundred banquets and receptions and a thousand banquet and platform speeches, together with hazy impressions of dozens of wee and rather unkempt tropical ports and narrow gauge railway and motorroad points; and recollections, still less clear, of countless interviews with formal and informal committees. He is a jovial man, yet he would hardly be capable of the bold jest at the expense of the Philippines of making a serious report to the President, and even recommendations, from his mere hurried observations while being whisked officially about "an archipelago which is one of the richest lands in the world, if not the richest," to use his own words.

It is in the replies to the questionnaires that he will find the verification for this assumption. They will be his report. He has the energy to go into them, and to assort and assemble their facts. Besides, he has no doubt been told to do so; or if not this, then he will have able assistance in Washington, so that all will be ready for the short session of Congress, for there remains hardly any doubt but that the questionnaires were prepared in the commerce department at Washington, un-

upon his arrival here, and when passed out to the bureaus they immediately engaged the whole attention of large sections of government technical personnel, until the final days of the Thompson sojourn in the islands. This was done while Thompson himself saw the beauty of the islands



MANILA HEMP ON THE STORIED SLOPES OF MOUNT APO, DAVAO. THOMPSON SAW HERE THAT HEMP MAY BE MACHINE CLEANED AND CULTIVATED IN PLANTATIONS.

and came to a realization of their virgin fertility; while he gradually came to observe that a militant cabal had the chief executive pocketed and was on an avowed political strike to enforce its well defined demands—always well expressed, often with plausible argument—for immediate, absolute and complete independence from the United States, and meantime for the Philippines undivided by the Bacon bill.

Of what Coolidge will do upon receipt of

the scene. Flags of the republic were everywhere. They were stuck up on fences and out of windows, from the boundary of the province clear into Kawit, and the official party proceeded from the boundary into Kawit between the ranks of the veterans lining the roadway on either side. Far out on the road, Thompson was met by an honorary committee of high officers of the Aguinaldo army, and with them he went into town and met Aguinaldo at the gates of his residence, amid a concourse of seven or eight thousand people. Upon arches over the road at frequent intervals, the Aguinaldo platform was set forth in plainly worded placards: friendliness to Americans and faith in America; pleas for independence in accordance with assurances of Consul Pratt, Commodore Dewey and McKinley; opposition to the Bacon bill to accord Mindanao separate administration.

And true to all this Aguinaldo himself spoke from a balcony of his new mansion house, with the great reception rooms filled with Filipino, foreign and American guests, the Americans and Filipinos—the most part veterans, Thompson himself among them.

Aguinaldo's remarks in his address to the 5000 veterans and other thousands patiently standing in a drizzling rain and listening eagerly, contemplated a change of local leadership or some other effect, a step toward a period of hearty cooperation in exploitation of the natural resources of the islands; and afterward... independence as a matter of course.

His remarks did not exclude international complications, to be overcome before the final goal should be reached, nor did it gather clearly from them that the less tangible ties between the Philippines and the United States were ever to be severed. The revolutionary leader stood precise where he stood when he returned to Manila from Hongkong after the Battle of M-



NO DOUBT ABOUT SILLIMAN'S POSITION: THOMPSON AT DUMAGUETE, GREETED BY MISSION STUDENTS.

der the surveillance of that master statistician, who once rationed a nation by schedule, the Hon. Herbert Hoover.

Thompson can hardly have had anything to do with the questionnaires: they bore the fingerprints of experts. They were ready

the report, Thompson averred he had hardly the least notion save his abiding confidence that the presidential action would be premised upon the welfare of the Filipino people.

It is not necessary, however, to make



NATIVE HEMP STRIPPING DEVICE: THOMPSON CLEANS SOME HEMP. POUND FOR POUND STRONGER THAN OTTO STEEL

nila Bay. He flayed severely noncooperation; he of course lamented General Wood's absence on account of the operation confining him to a hospital bed; he frankly took up the challenge that he is an Americanist, and argued this attitude as the only possible one by which independence might be eventually gained, to the assurance of which he several times referred.

The addresses by Americans commended and approved this attitude. One in particular, though not Thompson's, rebuked all contrary propaganda and warned it that it would lose ground among Americans in the United States. "Hold fast, hold fast to General Aguinaldo," said Admiral Sumner Kittelle, now commanding the 16th naval district of the United States, embracing the naval stations of Cavite and Olongapo.

Carmi Thompson went to Kawit

In a shower of rain;

He had his day and said his say,

And won't go there again.

With profound apologies, naturally, to the "eyes and ears" of a respected President; to an official emissary whom it were almost sacrilege to liken to the indiscreet doctor of Mothergoose memory. From all that Thompson said at Kawit, the following may be paraphrased:

He had found the people of the Philippines to be kind, conscientious, and hospitable perhaps to a fault. Wherever he had gone in the Philippines, *veteranos* had grouped themselves near the speaker's platform. This had pleased him; the only orator whose sophistries he had rebuked publicly was a young man who thought of the *veteranos* as men of a past day, old fogies, and he had told this young man that America always felt safest when her public affairs were in the hands of men who had sacrificed for her in war.

He said that without disparagement of other leaders, "Aguinaldo is the best known most respected and best liked Fili-

pino, in the United States." He had respected him even back in the days when he was soldiering against him. At Kawit he constantly addressed the *veteranos* and Aguinaldo as comrades. He had arrived in Manila July 9 believing he could render a just and unbiased report of Philippine conditions. This he still believed, "but the report will be tinged with the love and friendship I have come to feel for the Filipino people." Whatever might be done would be for their welfare. He had made, as he had been expected to make, an economic survey of the islands, but he was not among those who would exploit the Philippines, their mineral, timber and soil resources; he was not taking heed of political differences, but if he should be the humble means of directing the Filipino's own attention to exploitation of the islands' resources, for themselves and for the whole world, then his visit would not have been in vain.

He found the Filipinos sincere in their purpose (presumably their purpose of achieving independence), and he hoped the comrades would credit him too with sincerity and honesty when his report came back to the islands from Washington. He would always cherish cordial memories of the islands, especially of the *veteranos*; and the photograph of Aguinaldo he was to receive, would be framed and hung in his office where it would ever recall to him his mission to the Philippines.

Now it goes without saying, after all this, that together with his report Thompson will submit his opinion; in other words, he will make definite recommendations, for he has said he believes the islands are entitled to know what America's purpose as to the future is. It is also rather clear what his opinion will be, as it seems not at striking variance with Aguinaldo's own.

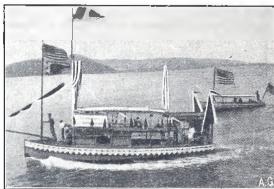
If the day at Kawit was, as is unquestionably true, the most significant in the entire itinerary, the day at Zamboanga was the most exciting. On the *Appo*, with Colonel Henry L. Simons as his guest, Wood had called at Zamboanga and made arrangements for the Moro and Christian delegations to line up in two parades and await Thompson, only the reception committee going to the pier and boarding the *Mindoro*. But instead of arriving at Zamboanga on the morning of August 25, the *Mindoro* did not make port until after noon, when the Christian parade had broken up, and its disbanded elements swarmed down to the pier without leaders or commanders, some twitting the now thoroughly hungry and impatient Moros as they passed their ranks.

This was dangerous business.

Actual conflict was averted by Thompson's refusal to go ashore until the pier was cleared, and by the timely action of Major Fletcher and Moro and Christian officials and leaders following his example. The *Appo*, having intercepted some quite vivid press dispatches depicting the incident, hurriedly returned to Zamboanga from Jolo, and Wood read the riot act to those whom it seemed had been derelict in adhering to the agreement. When he returned to Manila he ignored the press insinuations that he had dipped an oar into troubled waters and provoked greater turbulence.

The *Journal* gathers the actual facts from the *Mindanao Herald*, and will quote the following digressive paragraph because of its poignant interest:

"Happy in the thought that all unpleasantness and cause for friction had been wiped out, . . . General and Mrs. Wood, with their guests, spent several pleasant hours in the old 'General's Quarters', Quarters No. 7, Pettit Barracks, the Wood home of twenty years ago where, with their



OLD GLORY AND THE ROYAL SULU COLORS OFF JOLO

young children, probably the happiest years of their lives were enjoyed. Many old friends called and renewed their allegiance."

The data from the government bureaus that will constitute the informative and vital portion of Thompson's report was all furnished through the office of Governor General Wood. The belief is entertained that the short congressional session may give attention to Philippine matters. Members recently in Manila have said publicly that action should not be longer delayed. Congress meets December 6 and adjourns March 4.

Apprised through press accounts of what Aguinaldo had said at Kawit, Quezon, *de facto* dictator of the Philippines, took the floor in the senate meeting September 30 and in a two-hour address enunciated once more the policy of noncooperation for economic development with the aid of capital from the United States until the question of independence be settled. The following day he continued this criticism of Aguinaldo. He offered to submit the question to Aguinaldo's district in the senatorial elections of 1928, and if defeated to retire from politics, with unchanged views. He reit-



GALLERY SEATS AT A PARADE—YOUNG AMERICA, LISTEN: IT TAKES AGILITY TO DO THIS.

rated steadfast opposition to Governor General Wood in matters where power gained from the preceding chief executive might be lost by acquiescence. His vehemence regarding an attitude well known, being so often stated, will not probably be an influence inducing Congress to put consideration of the Philippines indefinitely aside. Thompson had, of course, the legislative independence memorial in his briefcase, but it was not alone.

Colonel Stimson, secretary of war under Taft and still a stalwart of his party in New York, confined his survey to three weeks, while Thompson, charged with greater responsibility, gave three months to the job. Aguinaldo was very pleasing to Stimson too, and their views about the governor general were in accord.



MRS. THOMPSON

After dodging about the islands during the time he had, Stimson issued a statement chastising the legislative attitude; a statement pointing to the Philippines' frowning neighbors, envious of the islands' resources; a statement therefore setting independence a

long, long way off, at a point where the population would be several times what it now is, and exploitation of resources commensurate with this growth; and finally, a statement advocating the independence of the office of the chief executive, which he thought should be strengthened by statute and by liberal financial provision for a staff of assistants and inspectors.

Quezon replied to Stimson, of course, as he later replied to Aguinaldo himself.

These many polemics may be diverting, but when the amused reader gets down to solid bedrock he finds little but artificial differences between the principal protagonists; and these, he must suppose, are for the sake of appeal to the electorate in the frequent elections in and about Manila. Both men are independence advocates, Aguinaldo assuming, however, that assurances already made are sufficient, and that a period of capital investment may be welcomed, and Quezon assuming that the assurances are insufficient, "and every American dollar invested in the Philippines (until very doubt as to the final grant of independence is removed) is a nail in the independence coffin."

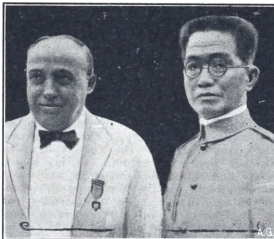
Then Aguinaldo counters with a statement of the American capital invested in Philippine bonds, \$161,000,000 and more, principally by enactments of the legislature. He doubts that Quezon's professed misgivings about capital are sincere; or if they are, his administration fails, for it has not kept capital out.

The depths of this political pool being by no means clear even to the most sophisticated residents of the Philippines, they may fall quite below the Thompson plumb line and leave that itinerant and involuntary observer completely nonplussed—quite in the dark as to what to say in Washington, and more than a little embarrassed by the duty of saying something absolutely definite.

So, perhaps, he left us. He is a very affable Ohioan, reticent of speech, and he

handed with no little finesse a situation often surcharged with unpleasant possibilities. If at any time there was the least straining of relations between Malacañang and himself, mutual good breeding prevented the least indication of it. At the Thompson farewell dinner, returning courtesies, the departing host proposed a toast to General Wood and wished for his speedy recovery; and among his guests were the staff officials who had been the convenient liaison personnel between Thompson traveling and about the islands for the President, and Wood, both traveling about for him and laboring in Manila.

Bon voyage. For the present at least, the Coolidge administration seems to have tied its ship to Aguinaldo's topline. Replying to the senate president, the veteran revolutionist quotes the Coolidge letter in answer to Speaker Roxas' memorial of two years ago embracing criticism of General Wood: "The Government of the United States has full confidence in the ability, good intentions, fairness and sincerity of the present Governor General. It is convinced that he has intended to act and has acted within the scope of his constitutional authority. Thus convinced, it is determined to sustain him, and its purpose will be to encourage and broadcast the most intelligent co-



TWO FRIENDS: THOMPSON AND AGUINALDO

operation of the Filipino people in this policy."

This purpose is gaining headway, there seems no doubt; from new and sometimes unsuspected native quarters come frequent attestations of support; but the administration is not Congress,—and indeed, in respect to territories, Congress is rather the administration,—and upon this gambler the senate president continues to toss the dice. He feels he is certain to win at home, and is not altogether certain to lose in America. Perfidious as the political atmosphere here, men seem to see beyond it to fairer days for the Philippines—as if it were the fleeting dark before the dawn of fixed policy toward the islands. However, they will await the Thompson report with ill concealed anxiety.

One thing certain to be in the report is a favorable estimate of the present economic condition of the people of the Philippines as contrasted with conditions elsewhere in the far east, particularly in China and Japan; and the fact that the islands are the one country in the east currently balancing its budget will be exploited, where all Democrats may see!

Well, if our budget is less stubborn than others that just seem never to come to balance, we have nevertheless for the political gambler something just as good. We have a perpetually flowing stream of investigations, official and unofficial, and the reports of these have the same effect upon our going ahead as if our peso had the modesty of the violet and the shrinking qualities of seersucker. Men pray less fervently for what may be the tenor of the Thompson spiel, than that it may be the last of all of them—the epilogue before the curtain shall be finally lowered over the awful farce of a great republic carrying on as a colonial power. The means have been suggested to Thompson of giving this territory the status it deserves. He has an opportunity, but the fact that he may miss it by the full length of Pennsylvania avenue will continue to make the business barometer in the Philippines as skittish as an outlaw mustang. Men will work up their projects, it is their habit, but even the inebriate lubrications of a second-rate newspaper scribe, to say nothing of vocal debauches in Congress, may scatter their stock purchasers and disperse their creditors like mist before the wind. With such conditions prevailing, the islands require no unstable budget to give their economies the heebiebies.

WOOD CONVALESCENT

Governor General Leonard Wood was 66 years old October 9. He received many well-wishes. Some two weeks ago he entered Sternberg General Hospital and underwent an operation from which he is still convalescing. As soon as he may be moved he plans going to Baguio for further recuperation and to visit with Minister and Mrs. John Van A. MacMurray, who came down from Peking the first of the month and are guests at Malacañang. Mrs. Wood has been living at the hospital in a room adjacent to General Wood's since he was taken there. Their daughter, Miss Louise Wood, left Manila for China October 4. It is presumed she will await her parents either in China or Japan and journey to America with them when Governor Wood decides to go on leave.

STAPLE IMPORTS: QUANTITIES

The Journal has compiled from the customs records a table showing relative quantities of certain staples imported into the Philippines during the first seven months of this year and last year:

Commodity	Jan.-July 1925: Kilos	Jan.-July 1924: Kilos	Increase or Decrease
Flour	28,200,445	26,719,519	1,480,926
Salmon	2,416,290	3,195,700	779,411
Sardines	4,163,829	4,955,700	791,871
Matches	819,067	661,571	157,496
Barbed wire	1,945,315	2,767,481	822,166

Cotton

Prints 18,779,072 11,541,362 7,237,710
(This item in pesos)

Progress in the Homesteading of Public Land

Validity of Patents: Question Before Supreme Court

Homesteading of the United States public domain in the various provinces of the Philippines goes on at a pace little realized. Rapid Settlement in Manila unless the records are checked up. Mindoro, with more than 10,000 applicants, has become a mecca for homesteaders from Batangas and the Ilocos provinces. The public lands of northern Mindanao, particularly of Misamis, are being occupied by Visayan immigrant families who plant coconuts and abaca. The movement has broadened since last year. In August this year the number of homestead applications received by the bureau of lands was 1755, and last year during the same month only 316, an increase of nearly 500 per cent for the month, and the areas claimed are 28,375.77 and 5057.20 hectares respectively, again an increase of more than 500 per cent.

In the same month 245 applications for free patents were received, and in August last year only 120. About these free patents there will be more to say hereafter. The outstanding impulse to acquire public land is visible in the record of applications of all classes, 2307 in August this year as compared with 499 in August last year, a proportion of nearly six to one. This high figure doesn't hold true for the period from January 1 to August 31 inclusive. Nevertheless, an increase is noted; for this year during the first eight months the applications of all classes for public domain were 9469 covering 204,453 hectares, and last year during the same period they numbered 8384 covering 107,210 hectares. In actual land entailed the increase was approximately double.

A forthcoming article in the *Journal* on customary laws of the Ilocanos will possibly throw considerable light on that people's participation in this homesteading movement. The change in the homestead law permitting the taking up of many different parcels by a single applicant may be a stimulus to legitimate homesteading, but may be something else besides—

The Dotted Swiss Homestead something to season a large potential plantation area by peppering it with petty homestead claims, and thus cook the proverbial goose of some companies organized for plantation enterprises.

No Federal officer looks after the United States public domain in the Philippines; administration is wholly left to the devices of the local government, which may not be entirely wise, but certainly is most generous confidence for Washington to repose in a distant and wayward territory. The net increase in applications for public land during the first eight months of this year compared to the same period of last year was 1085, as 2286 applications seem for one reason or another to have been rejected or cancelled. These rejected and cancelled applications covered 4872 hectares, leaving 97,242 as the net increase in hectareage covered by applications accepted.

A table courteously furnished by the bureau of lands enables a check to be made upon the partial and complete alienation of public domain in the Philippines from the date of organization of the bureau, July 26, 1904, to August 31 this year. During this period, applications of all classes numbered 178,387 and covered 2,984,247.5 hectares. But no less than 40,427 applications, covering 1,076,623 hectares were rejected, and 7265 covering 109,808

hectares were cancelled. The norm seems to be rejection or cancellation of one application in five. There are 77,446 applications pending action.

These 77,446 applications, of which 49,463 are homestead applications, and 19,901 are applications for free patents, cover an area of 1,262,802 hectares; and 100,000 **Anxiety of Homesteaders** hectares, it may be presumed, remain in anxiety about their claims, leases and purchases. During the 23 years the bureau has functioned, it has approved 32,165 applications for parcels of the public domain covering 474,565 hectares, about one hectare in six of the area actually applied for. Among rejected and cancelled applications were 33,928 for homesteads and 7618 for free patents upon homesteads proved up—for which, under ordinary circumstances of security, patents should have automatically issued from the government, which is seen to be frequently unable to keep faith with the pioneers.

The bureau and its pioneer patrons constantly deplore the state of the uncompleted cadastral survey. The borders are so turbulent with disputes over possession or ownership of lands; the only wonder is that they are not more turbulent and the quarrels more sanguinary.

Reverting to the question of free patents, a case now pending in the supreme court is up from Nueva Ecija and involves three lots in Cadastral record No. 270, Case No. 10. The land involved was adjudged to be public land. In 1916 patents were issued to three settlers; their interests have now passed to a third party; their patents, issued in 1916, presumably ripened into the equivalent of a Torrens title a year later, or in 1917, during which they appear to have remained in possession of the land, where they planted and harvested crops and made sundry improvements, without anyone's contesting their possession or the patents granted by the government. But last year a neighbor did file contest, on the ground that she had an old Spanish possessory title. This was ten years after the patents had been issued and nine years after they had been accepted as unassailable. The contestant won, too; the court of first instance in its decision in Nueva Ecija pronounced the patents void, so that the case reaches the supreme court upon appeal.

Patents Annulled The director of lands, requesting the attorney general to appear in the case as *amicus curiae*, thinks this:

"If within the period of one year after the patent is registered in the office of the register of deeds the adverse claimant does not seek to contest on the ground of fraud the right of the patentee, then he is forever barred from questioning the rights of the said patentee, as the title issued by virtue of the patent duly registered shall then have acquired all the characteristics that determine the finality and indefeasibility of a Torrens title."

He subscribes to a decision of the high court (De los Reyes vs. Razon, 59 Phil. Rep. 480) "that if the land to which the patent relates was not in fact public, but was the property of a third person, the rights of that person have not been divested or affected by the issuance of the title... provided that the one year period... has not yet elapsed," but he dissents "if the said period has already expired," and he thinks this rule applies even if the declaration of the land to be public land has been

by administrative decision of the executive branch of the government—upon which point he reasons thus:

"It is granted that no government official, no matter how high his political position may be, has the authority to divest valid outstanding private title by holding in an administrative decision that the land embraced within the homestead application is public, but once title is issued after due consideration of the rights involved in the case, even if administrative, the title shall be incontestable if the aggrieved party by her own laches allows to elapse the period of one year fixed in the statute without asserting his rights in the proper courts of justice. This must be so, otherwise the primordial purpose of the Torrens system, namely to quiet title to land forever, would be set at naught and merely illusory."

The director believes reasonable vigilance required from holders of private titles to land. This and the question as a whole are before the high court for decision. It is evident that

The Title Assurance Fund case is most important may the court be, in construing the homestead and registration acts, without gravely infringing upon the rights of private property? The lamentable situation due to incompleteness of the cadastral survey of the archipelago is at once apparent when one confronts this question. May the court sustain the director's opinion, and leave the holder of private title (if it can be established beyond doubt) the right to indemnity from the assurance fund in the insular treasury?

The balance in this assurance fund August 31 was P237,721.99, and in all the history of the operation of the Land Registration Act, only one claim had been allowed by the court and paid by the treasurer. However, another claim has now been allowed by the court, in a decision written by Associate Justice James A. Ostrand and not yet published in the *Official Gazette*.

Ostrand quotes Section 101 of the Land Registration Act in full, from which the following is taken:

"Any person who is wrongfully deprived of any land or of an interest therein, without negligence on his part, through the bringing of the same under the provisions of this Act or by the registration of any other person as the owner of such land, ... who by the provisions of this Act is barred or in any way precluded from bringing an action for the recovery of such land or interest therein or claim upon the same, may bring in any court of competent jurisdiction an action against the Treasurer of the Philippine Archipelago for the recovery of damages to be paid out of the assurance fund."

The assurance fund is created by Section 99 of the Land Registration Act: "one tenth of one per centum of the assessed value of the real estate on the basis of the last assessment for municipal taxation" payable at the time of registration of the land. In the case just decided by the high court, application had been made to have private land registered in the name of a woman and her minor daughter, and the certificate of title was erroneously issued in the name of the woman alone, who afterward alienated the land through mortgage to a man. After coming of age the girl sued the various parties liable, including the insular treasurer. The lower court absolved the treasurer (and another party) from the complaint and allowed judgment against the mother and the girl's stepfather. The high court reversed this decision in so far as it absolved the treasurer; whatever the amount of the damages, P25,000 (Continued on page 11)



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SLAYING THE BANK BILL

The *Journal* commends Senator Villanueva and his committee for reporting unfavorably the bill attacking banks not incorporated in the Philippines, but only licensed and doing business here as world banking institutions. The bill would have prohibited such banks from doing a deposit business, but the committee's report showed this to be unfair: the international banks, it seems, have, among the five of them, a capital investment in the islands of nearly P70,000,000; and they keep up their legal reserves; and they go in times of stress to the aid of local banks, for the selfish benefit of banking as a whole and the financial reputation of Manila. They are well managed, affiliated throughout the world, and are eminently secure repositories for money; so the committee is in favor of encouraging them, and getting more capital to work in the islands instead of less.

This is commendable. The bill was, of course, a sterile pullet destined for the axe anyway, but it is gratifying for the *coup de grace* to be given in the Legislature and immediately, instead of letting the forlorn creature batten upon oratory, to die finally at Malacañang. It is a notable instance of not passing the buck.

AMERICA TO BLAME

We are among those believing that most of the difficulties America encounters in the Philippines are of her own making. Among these must be reckoned the difficulties with the Legislature. Critics often lose sight of the fact that this body is compelled, by law of Congress, to meet each year for 100 working days, which is more than one working day in three; and that the members' salaries of \$6,000 annually bear the approval of an American chief executive and the tacit approval of Congress itself. Now the Legislature has a most difficult struggle with this absurdity. There can be no possible excuse for daily meetings during more than a third of the working year, for there is n't a thing to be done. If much were done, some of it would be odious and harmful. The leaders (as the record of comparatively few laws passed will show) try their best to do nothing—to loaf the time away harmlessly. They can't quite succeed, so they divert the bubbling energies of the restless members into the stream of executive criticism and contention.

Of course, no little bitterness gets into all this, and we censure and deplore it; but the fact remains that while it goes on, new and perhaps obnoxious legislation is not going on the statute books.

Yet it happens that every now and then, when the Legislature has apparently settled into innocuous desuetude, one Manila editor or another begins checking up and comes out with a glaring announcement that hardly any bills have reached the governor general. Though nothing could be more desirable, the paucity of bills passed is cited as a legislative dereliction; and just the opposite is usually the actual case.

The real fault is having the Legislature meet so often and for such prolonged sessions. Another fault is that of the exorbitant salaries. Let us compare with the States. Take Oklahoma for example, the *Journal* editor's State. While it was a territory it had a small legislature meeting every second year

for thirty days, the members receiving three dollars a day. Now that it is a wealthy State, the Legislature meets every second year for sixty days, the members receiving eight dollars a day. The maximum session they are allowed is one hundred days, but after sixty days they go on half pay, four dollars per. In other words, the public remains in power over them; and here in the Philippines, by America's own contriving, the Legislature is notoriously in power over the public.

But when it comes to placing the blame, whose fault is it? No one's but our own.

GREATER CONFIDENCE APPARENT

There seems to be an increased feeling of confidence that better times are ahead for the Philippines, and that money will flow this way. This confidence we believe well founded, for this reason: the news incident to the Thompson investigation has made the resources of the United States public domain in these islands familiar knowledge at home, the opportunities are known. Add to this the fact that America is burdened with idle money, the dollar cheaper than a good gold dollar ever was before. This money, for the good of that employed at home, must be employed abroad. Foreign government bonds no longer attract, at least they do not attract sufficiently, and the alternative is overseas-industrials, either domestic, such as Philippine industrials, or foreign, or both. The domestic industrial security is preferable, of course; the Philippines are the only large domestic territory left; they are ample, so the means will be found of putting money to work here. So long as development, the employment of new capital in new or expanded ventures, merely concerned the Philippines, there was not much hope; but now that it concerns America herself more than the islands, confidence and hope are warranted and worthwhile.

WORK VERSUS SCHOOL

Agripino Padilla, a tenant on Percy A. Hill's plantation at Muñoz, Nueva Ecija, harvested from his fields last year 571 cavans of palay. Seed palay was deducted and returned to Hill. The remainder of the crop was then equally divided between Hill and Padilla; and Padilla, selling his share, received P1285 for it. His rice fields brought him more than P100 a month for the whole year, but he had much time after threshing and when the next crop had been stuck in the paddies, to earn money on the side. Or if he preferred to loaf—hunt, fish, or what not—he could well afford the luxury of this personal freedom.

Hunting is good in his vicinity. For good fishing he might have to go farther. One year with another he should have at least two carabao to sell, unless he kept them so as to take on more land, in which case he would be risking the additional capital in expectation of more gain than the worth of the animals on the market. Either way, his income was not confined last year to the returns from the rice alone. A garden, some pigs and fowls minimized his living expense. He lives near the primary school.

Padilla produced rice valued at P2570, a fact to be borne in mind and compared with the view of the schoolmen (just expressed again in the yearly report of the director of education), that the schools fit youth for life—fit, that is, our peasant youth for solving their abiding problem, the getting of a livelihood. They in no way fit boys and girls for this when they take them beyond reading, writing and ciphering in other than the specialized rural school or the industrial urban school.

They in fact unfit them.

Padilla's crop, value P2570, was new wealth won from the soil by dignified and dignifying toil. But economically its measure is not P2570; this is what society gives for it as a matter of convenience. Its true worth is the labor for which it may be exchanged: production of it made employment of that much more labor possible. And unless this labor is forthcoming, Padilla's rice is not forthcoming. Compare, then, to ascertain whether the islands are profiting from the intermediate and high schools, the yearly earnings of their graduates with the yearly earnings of Padilla. Houseboys, messengers, petty clerks, lowly dependents lowly paid—how many years of menial indignity must each exchange for Padilla's one season's rice crop?

PROGRESS IN THE HOMESTEADING

(Continued from page 9)

with interest, cannot be collected from the stepfather and the mother's estate, must, upon determination of this fact to the satisfaction of the court of first instance of the province, be paid by the treasurer from the assurance fund upon the court's order.

The point may not have direct bearing upon the Nueva Ecija case, and yet it may; for, the high court tampers in no way with the certificate of title issued, which, if the year of grace has elapsed, is the point the Director of Lands has fixed in respect to title by homestead patent. The case is R. G. No. 24597. The court sat in banc.

ged, alert, ambitious patriotic, obstinate, parochial, who always goes down with his colours nailed to the mast, but who always goes down.

"He may have in him the raw stuff of greatness. His compatriots are sympathetically expectant, if not excessively optimistic. Borah is a considerable figure, but scarcely United States, and I should venture to counsel Britons and other distant observers not to magnify him, even when he knows just what he is driving at, as he does not seem to have known in his recent initiative relative to certain supposed claims of America against Britain arising out of the war.

"From old British friends I have had many letters revealing painful emotions due to Borah. These letters are not surprising, but really nothing has happened to show that Borah is unfriendly to Britain, and if he were he would have small promise of getting far with his animosity."

"He is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate?"

"Yes, by seniority."

"He is much in the news."

"Decidedly. But neither power nor wisdom is invariably conspicuous in the news."

"He is out for the Presidency?"

"I believe so. Most Americans are. But Borah as President, to entertain a more or less remote possibility, doubtless would be a very different man from Borah as vote-hunting politician.

"In one of my recent letters from England occurs this question: 'What is wrong with England from the American point of view to-day?' I would reply, having re-

Love Of regard to the sense of the writer, "Nothing." "Nothing" these years in England, perience over the length and breadth of the land and off the platform convinces me that the American people never before admired and loved England as they admire and love her to-day. To speak on any representative American platform since the General Strike of that magnificent fight that magnificent people for sanity in Government has been to bring the audience cheering to its feet.

"Some of us have grown grey fighting for British-American solidarity—and we have not fought in vain. Great Britain has her enemies in the United States, and she doubtless long will have them, for na-

Solidarity tionalistic resentments die hard, but the great body of American citizens is for the British peoples and their institutions up to the hilt. We want British-American solidarity in the Atlantic and in the Pacific and we want this solidarity to mean friendship and a square deal to every other people.

"There is one thing in the world greater than British-American solidarity, and just one, what the late Viscount Kato, of Japan, described in a talk with myself as a single human sodality. We want no so-called Nordic bloc nor a Latin bloc, nor opposing and potentially warlike blocs of colour. We want justice for all humanity, and the settled peace which can come only through such justice.

"That the Americans are against entanglements which entangle, there is no shadow of doubt. They are against any form of super-State. They are against all but inevitable encroachment upon the rights of the American States by their own Federal Government. What does this mean? It means that the American people intend to preserve their Home Rule, to preserve it not only against international centralisation, but just as far as practicable against domestic centralisation.

"International co-operation, so far as America is to have a part in it, must hold

Edward Price Bell Unbosoms To England

Dean of London Correspondents Talks of Pacific Problems

Editor's Note.—Ordinarily, as all readers have observed, the Journal publishes nothing but original matter; and when it digresses from this rule there is a paramount reason, for its chief object is to print informatively and intelligently respecting the Philippines. In this instance, the reprinting from the London Observer of that paper's interview with Mr. Edward Price Bell, London man for more than twenty years of the Chicago Daily News, the paramount reason is obvious in the text: Mr. Bell has returned to London after his trip to Manila and other points in the Far East with ideas upon oriental and world problems bound to have the utmost weight when he expresses them, as he does fearlessly and frequently. His oriental trip was in behalf of world peace; and in Manila his interviews were with Wood, Quezon and Osmeña, in Japan with Kato, Shidehara and Baneroff. The same problem still engrosses his attention. He writes "I'm enroute to France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany... world economies". Through his pen and his public speaking, Mr. Bell is a national and international power whose leadership guides many editors, and widely influences American opinion.

"I am very fond of the Japanese, and have every confidence that politically, socially, economically, and ethically they are moving in the right direction. I cannot escape the conclusion that if the Occident loses the friendship of those volcanically cradled islanders it will be the Occident's fault. China, to my mind, is the most moving and appealing potentiality on this earth—a great country and a great people staggering towards the path of a great destiny. There, too, the Occident can build friendship or enmity as it likes.

"The paramount interests of the Filipinos, as well as those of the Americans—those of the Orientals as well as those of the Occidentals—seem to me to require that the Stars and Stripes shall fly in the Philippines for a long time yet—how long, only the evolution of history can determine. The greatest work in the Pacific—indeed, in civilization—is the word equilibrium. In any form of listing there is danger. There is safety only in equilibrium; and America in the Philippines is a force for the equilibrium of the Pacific and of the world."

Mr. Bell then went on to discuss domestic concerns. He said:—

"To say the least of prohibition, its success is unproven. Our 'Drys' and 'Wets' are continually at And Drys each other, and their 'statisties' are fearful and wonderful. When they come together with their alleged facts and figures, one is reminded of two heavy freight trains meeting head-on at top speed. There is debris all over the adjacent countryside. My opinion is that prohibition, if not eternally repugnant to normal, self-reliant, freedom-loving humanity, is hopelessly premature.

"That some of the effects of alcohol are hideous no one will deny. But in America to-day it is not a question of alcohol or no alcohol; it is a question of abortive prohibition or temperance. Although prohibition doubtless has done great good in some ways, it also has worked disastrously in the spheres of morals, health and politics.

"As to war-debts, as I never have been able to believe that inter-allied war debts should be paid, so I never have been able to believe they could be paid. They strike me as a deplorable if not dangerous world nuisance. I think they could be wiped out with nothing but the attempt to all concerned, and it is an abiding faith with me that advanced economic intelligence finally will liquidate them. Who can imagine that in perhaps five or ten years from now anyone in a position of authority still will be so much in the dark as not to see that profitable international markets are to be preferred to the continuous passing of heavy credits across frontiers?"

"As to Europe's cry of Shylock at America, I think it were better hushed."

"It has been said we got rich out of the Great War. We did not. Like most other countries, we had the wild night of inflation—despite the rigorous taxation policy of our Treasury—and the bad morning of deflation. Our entire national machinery of production was thrown out of gear, and our industries passed through difficulties unprecedented in their history. Our farmers—60 per cent. of our people—are shaken to this day.

"Referring to American prosperity, it is true, if we except the agriculturists whose condition is only beginning to respond to the industrial boom, America is at the moment extraordinarily prosperous. But this is not war prosperity. It is not history-born. It is science-born. It is prosperity achieved by energy and intellect, advantaged by readily accessible raw materials and a wide, protected, high-consumption home market.

"Up-to-date American business directors will not look at the idea of low wages, for low wages spell business decline and threaten social instability. Capitalism in America is justifying itself by the only way possible—by universalising itself. Socialism fails. Why? Because it will not produce wealth. Of what avail is it to preach wealth diffusion while producing no wealth to diffuse?"

Discussing Senator Borah and British opinion, Mr. Bell said: "This favorite son of Idaho, a north-western State with a population about one-seventh that of the city of Chicago, appears to get more for his money when he steps on a foreign weighing machine than when he steps on one at home. Whatever his merits in American politics—and he is supposed to have some—Senator Borah is not addicted to felicitous international manners. If I might do so, with full respect, I should call him a rug-

involute the principle of national sovereignty and voluntarism. Am I suggesting, then, the irreconcilables of organization and no organization? I am suggesting free spiritual and intellectual co-operation. I am suggesting systematised corporate study of world problems. I am suggesting the specific disposition of specific matters by international agreement. Inter-

nationally, we must crawl before we walk, and walk before we run.

"I say the American people are heart and soul for seeking permanent world peace through steady, methodical, co-operative, non-constricted moral and mental pressure. Any machinery destructive of freedom of decision and action will spoil everything."

spouse may divorce be obtained. The middle ages presented nothing more revolting. But by customary law divorce may be quietly agreed upon between the families concerned. Incompatibility is recognized as a sufficient cause for legal separation. Property settlements are arranged, but imprisonment never thought of.

The probability of divorce is also minimized by native custom respecting marriage. Ninety years ago, Paul de la Gironiere, a French physician who lived twenty years in the islands and developed Jalajala plantation (now degenerating to wilderness once more), described the Tagalog peasant marriage custom which is still quite common:

"When once a young man has informed his father and mother that he has a predilection for a young Indian girl, his parents pay a visit to the young girl's parents upon some fine evening, and after some very

Observations on Filipino Customary Laws

First Paper: Laws the Tagalog Peasantry of Luzon
By WALTER ROBS

The extent to which customary law still prevails among the peasantry of the Philippines is interesting and valuable to note. Dr. H. Otley Beyer, the well known ethnologist, estimates that among Ilocanos nine disputes out of ten are settled out of court, by precedents established in customary law and decreed by the elders of the communities where the disputes arise. Many of the native customary laws, by which the people are really governing themselves, are superior to the statutes enacted as the law of the islands. The Dutch, farther south in Malaysia, long ago saw fit to establish courts of customary law, never thinking of imposing upon the peasantry any other. They have recently been compiling these laws, with a view to their codification for more convenient administration. In this task they asked the Philippines to assist by compiling the customary laws of this archipelago. A committee was appointed, only to do nothing, as is the easy habit here; so the Dutch stepped into this field too and actually compiled two volumes of our ancient native laws, many of which are still in force among the people by simple and voluntary practice.

Toward the printing of one of these volumes, the generosity of the senate president caused him to allot a small sum from a fund then at his personal disposal. That seems to have been the extent of official interest in ascertaining anything at all respecting the laws by which the large majority of Philippine people live.

If however the native culture were no longer to be despised, if the customary laws that are wholesome were embodied into a code of legal procedure—such laws, for instance, as preserve the respect of youth for age, and the community authority of venerable persons, and especially such laws as tend to sustain the native concept of the family—nothing at least would be lost. The gain, one is tempted to believe, would be incalculable. For it is more and more apparent, as our mere statutes are working, that every substantial tradition and custom of the people is set at naught—to the detriment of public welfare. Men of maturity, to say nothing of really venerable men, have practically retired from the field of public affairs. Callow youths, cultured in nothing less than in their racial history, have supplanted these elders to no public advantage whatever.

The violence of the change amounts almost to a revolution. The question is, and it is serious: Is the native character of the people sturdy enough to survive this violence without precipitating social chaos; and would the native character of any people be sufficiently sturdy to survive such violent and wholly exotic pressure? It may at least be doubted.

The customary laws often shine behind the statutes in comparison. Divorce laws are an example. The statute is barbaric; the customary law benevolent, considerate and enlightened. Under the statute, a

spouse to obtain divorce must put their mate in prison, by the public testimony of witnesses to the act of adultery, or by the accused's own shameful confession; and only from this disgraced and imprisoned



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ordinary that the mamma of the young man offers a plaster to the mamma of the young lady. Should the future mother-in-law accept, the young lover is admitted, and then his future mother-in-law is sure to go and spend the very same plaster in betel and cocoa wine. During the greater portion of the night, the whole company assembled upon the occasion chews betel, drinks cocoa wine, and discusses upon all other subjects but marriage. The young men never make their appearance till the plaster has been accepted, because in that case they look upon it as being the first and most essential step toward their marriage.

"On the next day the young man pays a visit to the mother, father and other relatives of his affianced bride. There he is received as one of the family; he sleeps there, he lodges there, takes part in all the labors, and most particularly in those labors depending upon the young maid's superintendence. He now undertakes a service or task that lasts, more or less, two, three, or four years, during which time he must look well to himself; for if anything be found out against him, he is discarded, and never more can pretend to the hand of her he would espouse. But it so frequently happens that if the two lovers grow impatient for the celebration of the marriage ceremony—for 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick'—some day or other the girl takes the young man by the hair, and presenting him to the curate of the village, tells him she has just run away with her lover, therefore they must be married. The wedding ceremony, then takes place without the consent of the parents. But were the young man to carry off the young girl, he would be severely punished, and she restored to her family.

"The Indian woman never brings a marriage portion with her. When she takes a husband unto herself she possesses nothing; the young man alone brings the portion, and this is why (at the second ceremony, the tain-bojol, which is made a family and neighborhood festival) the young girl's advocate speaks first. . . . At the ceremony which I honored with my presence the advocate of the young Indian girl thus began:

"A young man and a young girl were joined together in the holy bonds of wedlock; they possessed nothing—nay, they had not even a shelter. For several years the young woman was badly off. At last her misfortunes came to an end, and one day she found herself in a fine large cottage that was her own. She became the mother of a pretty little babe, a girl, and on the day of her confinement there appeared unto her an angel, who said to her:—*Bear in mind thy marriage, and the time of penury thou didst go through. The child that has just been born unto thee will I take under my protection. When she will have grown up and be a fine lass, give her but to him who will build her up a temple, where there will be ten columns, each composed of ten stones. If thou dost not execute these my orders thy daughter will be as miserable as thou hast been thyself.*"

"After this short speech the adverse advocate replied:—

Once upon a time there lived a queen, whose kingdom lay on the seaside. Amongst the laws of the realm there was one which she followed with the greatest rigor. Every ship arriving at her state harbor could, according to that law, cast anchor but at 100 fathoms deep, and he who violated the said law was put to death without pity or remorse. Now it came to pass one day that a brave captain of a ship was surprised by a dreadful tempest, and after many fruitless endeavors to save his



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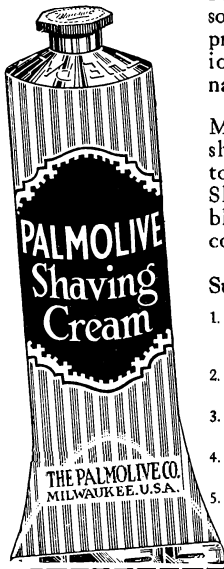
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vessel, he was obliged to put into the queen's harbor, and cast anchor there, although his cable was only 80 fathoms long, for he preferred death on the scaffold to the loss of his ship and crew. The enraged queen commanded him to her audit chamber. He obeyed, and throwing himself at her feet, told her that necessarily alone he could lead him to inflicting upon the laws, and that, having but 80 fathoms long, he could not possibly cast out 100, so he besought her most graciously to pardon him.

"And here ended his speech, but the other advocate took it up and thus went on:—The queen, moved to pity by the prayer of the suppliant captain, and his inability to cast his anchor 100 fathoms deep, instantly pardoned him, and well did she deserve.

"On hearing these last words, joy shown upon every countenance, and the musicians began playing on the guitar. The bride and bridegroom, who had been waiting in an adjoining chamber, now made their appearance. The young man took from off his neck his rosary, or string of beads, put it round the young girl's neck, and took back hers in lieu of the one he had given her. The night was spent in dancing and merriment, and the marriage ceremony—just as Christian-like as our own—was arranged to take place in a week."

It is necessary to abbreviate Gironire. The girl's mother had married poor and thereafter for some years endured unusual hardships. The temple asked for as a portion of the dowry, *bigay-caya*, or marriage gift, was a house; the ten columns composed of ten stones each meant 100 piasters. Silent about the temple in his rejoinder, the young man's advocate thus pledged that the house should be given, and in the allegory of the ship took—these speeches were also put in poetical fashion—he regretted that 100 piasters could not be given but pledged that 80 would be, to which the girl's mother and family agreed.

Such are among the admirable customs of Tagalog peasants of which the law takes no cognizance. The Philippine marriage law is an early military order, honest, well intentioned, but meddling with character, and traditions. Ministers hang out their shingles like straddling lawyers, and bind young people into romantic unions far less likely to be happy and enduring than those in which the native conventions arc observed.

Father San Antonio describes the ancient organization of Tagalog society:

The Filipinos had "their economic, military and political government, those being the branches derived from the trunk of prudence. Even the political government was not so simple among all of them, as they did not have architectonic rule. It was not monarchical for they did not have an absolute king; nor democratic, for those who governed a state or village were not many; but it was an aristocratic one, for there were many magnates among whom the entire government was divided." There were, in the *barangays*, or villages, three classes, nobles, freemen and serfs; and nobility, it seems also, was a rank that might be attained by dint of native virtues or acquisition of wealth—as in our own times Datu Piang, lord of Moro Cotabato, is a halfcaste Chinese sprung from the people, who has made for himself the position he commands.

The Spanish regime sacrificed much, and the American regime has sacrificed most of the assistance the true native aristocrat might render the state, the method in each case being the ignoring of customary law. Under America, indeed, the plebes are elbowing the pretorians quite out of things altogether, a veritable social revolution grips the country everywhere, while the

logical process of evolution is made impossible by the practical working out of unsuitable laws. It is true that the plebes, as yet, are not numerous in office. Neither are the native aristocrats. Men are in office who command the plebes' votes, and speaking generally of them as a group or class, they only have a partial heritage from the country and little sympathy or respect for its native institutions. The aristocrats to a degree, and the serfs or serfs quite completely, are at their mercy.

This condition prevails in face of the fact that proof is incontrovertible that the old communities well knew how to manage their affairs, and that the art is not yet lost. Government could easily be recast here in a way to induce the most respected and virtuous families to serve the state, in a way to enlist the abilities and prestige of the descendants of the old noble families and those who are ennobled by their own characters.

... the government law of wills is ... Perhaps ... lawyer, are ... instrument ... under this law time would prove flawless in court. The law is of course quite beyond the use of the peasants, who have their ancient laws that are superior to it; and these laws everyone understands, since they are traditionally fixed.

"As to the children and their succession and inheritance," says Father Colin, "if they are legitimate they inherited equally in the property of their parents. For lack of legitimate children the nearest relatives inherited. If there were illegitimate children, who had for example been had by free woman, they had their share in the inheritance, but not equally with the legitimate children, for the latter received two-thirds and the illegitimats one-third. But if there were no legitimate children then the illegitimate received all the inheritance.

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"We'll never be able to sell those people another Fairbanks-Morse," he said, "for the simple reason that *the ones they have won't wear out*. And as for that old 1919 engine—well, try and stop it!"



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The children of a slave woman who belonged to the man were given some part of the household effects, according to the will of the legitimate children. In addition the mother became free for the very reason that the master had had a child by her.

"Today the peasants make their wills much in accordance with this ancient law. The law permitted, custom still sanctions, some special gift to favorite children, particularly gifts of personal belongings. "As for legacies, it was sufficient to leave them openly, in writing or entrusted by word of mouth, in the presence of known persons." Here one sees the aristocracy had a civic duty to perform; they were the *known persons* who witnessed wills. It is current custom in the villages for fathers on their deathbeds to bequeath their property by saying it shall be divided as tradition decrees, and where there are an *inasasua* and natural children to be considered, to have these if possible at the bedside council, where, in the presence of known persons, their participation is agreed upon.

To seek to abort such an agreement would disturb the souls of the dead parent or near relative. It is not permitted under customary law, but the statute does not punish for a moral lapse of this sort, as the customary law certainly would. Under the statute a case involving a large property worth P500,000 has been pending in the courts for two years and is only recently decided. The legitimate wife of the owner had died years ago, without issue. He had since that time enjoyed the companionship of an *inasasua*, who bore him children. Upon his death his brothers and sisters laid claim to heirship, and resorted to the courts and highly paid lawyers to exclude the *inasasua* and her children. At last, it seems, the courts ruled against them, but had the well established customary law been followed there would have been no litigation, beyond possibly an informal hearing before the chosen elders. *Known persons* would have witnessed that there was an *inasasua*, whom, together with her children, the man had recognized.

"For God's sake, me and the people of that poor colony do not be so government-ish," Penn once exclaimed to his agent in America. The injunction would apply in the Philippines. It seems almost a demonstration of failure for America to carry on a government so aloof from the people and their understanding, as well as so often contrary to time-proved practices among them. If in desperation they must go into her formal courts, they go there ignorantly and are often pillaged almost openly. In their customary laws, too, there is redress for such breaches of confidence; but they usually dare not invoke the custom when swindled, because it is harsh and the police would be upon them.

Tagalog custom decerns implicit respect for parents and elders and for all superiors. Those to whom this deference is paid likewise have their obligations to those who pay it. No doubt exists that this custom is too rigid for modern times, in which the serf or slave of old time has become the peon, but modification need not take the form of incontinent uprooting and impatient contempt, so that society all but trembles at the violence of the change.

The rational means of modification of harsh practices is to place them in competition with what is better. In the Philippines it is surely evident that statutes and police are not the means: roads, industries, plantations managed with enlightenment, where wages are paid and the whole labor of a man remunerated, are the certain means of displacing feudalism without throwing society as a whole into the vortex of swift revolution. The customary laws

in respect to land tenantry are too severe; they are about the same as they were when seridom prevailed. Statutes do not change them; schools do not; but if a tenant may say, "Sir, I am going to town to sign up for Mindanao," that surely will give the master pause, for perhaps that family has been on the land longer than the master himself and it is traditional that it remain there.

The variations in tenantry laws are too comprehensive to be reviewed in a paper of this scope. They are most severe in the rice regions, where, happily, due wholly to the stimulus of the greater demand for rice, the tendency is to mitigate their meaner aspects. From a rice crop the seed is returned to the landlord and the remainder then divided equally between landlord and tenant. The tenant is indentured by a debt called *bugnos*, possibly 100 pesos, though perhaps no more than 25 or 50 pesos. This debt never enters into the settlements, save to be regularly recalled as the obligation holding the family upon

the land, to which, if they leave without paying the debt, they may be brought back by aid of the insular constables or the local police. During the period a crop is being planted, the tenant is rationed with rice by the landlord, and this rice he returns at harvest without payment of interest. Other advances of rice, money or credit, which are many during the period the crop is growing, bear heavy interest: *takalawan*, repayment in rice at an agreed price, a fraction of the real market value; *torikuan*, repayment at 50 per cent interest; or *takipan*, repayment at 100 per cent interest, though none of the debt has been running more than a few months at most.

"The owner exercises a power over the tenant that would be hard to define," says Percy A. Hill, the best authority upon tenantry in Nueva Ecija. "He is consulted upon all affairs of ways and means and even marriage, absence from the land, use of animals, extra day or night work. In petty lawsuits the tenant must obtain permission to participate; otherwise he pays

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for loss of time at an enormous rate... He exasperatingly celebrates every fiesta in the calendar, and without careful watching will lose in a month by carelessness the crop it took him six months to produce. Yet he cheerfully submits to working out debts which are sometimes held only by verbal promises, often over a period of years; and once out of debt he usually manages to fall in again before he realizes it. It is to the owners' advantage to secure and keep the tenants in a constant state of debt."

But it is no longer so easy to do so, at least in some sections. Fifteen years ago *takalanon* in southern Nueva Ecija was 75 centenos to one peso per *cavan* of palay, which had to be delivered to the owner's warehouse or even hauled to the marketing point. I am assured that it is now 2.50 pesos a *cavan*, or more than 50 per cent of the actual market value. No statute whatever is responsible for this gain by the peasants, and none could be. Customary laws, however severe, do not perforce inhibit economic progress in the Philippines, nor may statutes set them aside. Intermingling, as they do, moral authority with whatever else they pertain to, they might readily be made the very means of progress. It is the sharp laddies that dabble in statuemaking that throw all the monkey wrenches. These boys are American-made.

How satisfactorily everyone gets along when dealing with the people in accordance with custom. One embroidery factory in Manila always has among its contractors, goods to the value of many thousands of pesos; and the contractors themselves distribute these goods, on which the factory has stamped the design for the embroidery work, to scores of embroiderers. The factory has no formal contracts, it merely makes a memorandum of the goods taken by each contractor; and in the same way the contractors deal with the women work-

ing for them, or with subcontractors. The manager of the factory assures me that the losses do not exceed 25 pesos a year, and of course there are no suits at law. It is a matter of pride, rather a matter of pride of custom, upon the part of all concerned to observe these informal agreements in the most careful manner. No one with whom the factory deals is above the middle class, and the actual workers are of the peasantry.

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By R. K. ZERCHER
Copra Milling Corporation



Final figures for August show arrivals in Manila to be 407,000 bags of copra. Arrivals for September are reported as 420,000 bags or 34% in excess of the average for the past three years.

The opening price for rescacada copra in September was \$13.00 to \$13.25. The price advanced slightly up to the 10th of the month when a break in the oil market caused a gradual decline to \$12.75 to \$13.00 for rescacada up to the 18th of the month. At this time a sharp break in the oil market caused a sudden drop in prices to as much as \$1.00 per picul lower. The London market opened up at \$27/10/0 P.M.M. and registered a gradual decline during the month and closed \$2/0/0 weaker.

Stocks of copra in Manila are enormous and buying has been curtailed due to warehouses being full. The advance report on

the U. S. Cotton Crop estimates a million more bales than formerly reported as a consequence of which lower prices for copra may be expected.

Closing quotations were:—

London —\$25/12/6 F.M.M.
San Francisco—5-1/8 nominal
Manila { —\$10.50 Buen Corrientes
and
{ —\$11.75 Rescacada

The flurry in the price of coconut oil which commenced near the end of August continued into September and 9 cent oil was quoted up to the 10th of the month.

Buyers reduced their ideas to 83/4 cents and sellers held out for 8-7/8 cents but sales were made at 8-3/4 cents. After the 10th of the month a gradual decline set in and sales were made at 8-1/2 cents and 8-3/8 cents F.O.B. West Coast. A sharp decline on the 19th was registered and buyers ideas were reduced to 8 cents at which no sales were reported. Indications point to weaker market due to large stocks, also an increase in the estimate of the Cotton Crop.

Closing quotations were:—

San Francisco—8 cents F. O. B. tank cars
London —No quotation
Manila —37 centavos per kilo

Opening prices for September were 27/5/0 nominal with sellers holding off. Local sales were made at \$48.00 to \$50.00 per metric ton ex warehouse. The market has been very dull during the entire month. Stocks are large both in Hamburg and Manila.

Closing quotations were:—

Hamburg—\$6/12/6
Manila —\$45.00
Manila, October 5, 1920.

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Public Works Share of Revenues Dwindling

Last Year Only 73.77 Per Cent of Sum Given Schools

The whole expenditures of the insular government last year were, according to a special table courteously furnished to the Journal by the Insular Auditor, P\$2,770,967.17. In the same year the insular expenditure on public schools was P\$15,275,346.65, according to the report of the Director of Education, while the auditor's table shows the expenditure for public works including the operation of the bureau was P\$11,287,951, which is about 73.77 per cent of the sum given the schools, the latter being about a fourth of the actual tax revenue.

The public is not always made aware, in the official statements of bureaus, or those of the office of the governor general or the legislature, of the proportionate allotment of revenues to the various activities of the insular government. Although larger sums than formerly are now appropriated for public works or obtained by the sale of bonds, there is a proportionate decrease in money used for this purpose as compared with money used by the government for all other purposes. Public works are getting a smaller share, in other words, of the insular peso.

spreads the higher cost over a period of 30 years instead of confining it to one.

The year 1913 ushered in the new era, as it was called. The American majority was removed from the Philippine Commission immediately, and in 1916 the commission was succeeded by the senate and a complete popular legislature established that has only an unimportant appointive element in it. This year then, 1913, may be reckoned from fore and aft.

From 1901 to 1913 inclusive the whole expenditures of the insular government were P\$75,174,334 and the expenditures for public works alone were P\$7,235,987, or 20.32 per cent of the whole expenditures. From 1913 to 1925 inclusive the whole expenditures of the government were P\$19,507,593 and the expenditures for public

works alone were P\$14,747,483, or 14 per cent of the whole expenditures. The table also lends itself to other interesting comparisons. The commission and commission-assembly governments managed one year with another to put one peso out of every five into public works. The proportion fell last year to one peso in eight, approximately, and in 1923 was barely above one peso in ten. Far more is now spent within Manila than the commission and commission-assembly governments ever thought of allotting, though now the revenues are controlled by the provincial legislative majority; but it will be found upon investigation that many and perhaps most of these young legislators spend practically all their time in the capital, where they have homes and practice law, and that only occasionally, for brief intervals, do they burden themselves with visits to their districts. Some indeed maintain schools in Manila, or are faculty members in such schools; and one activity or another, if not several, readily explains their indifference to provincial demands for public improvements.

Year	Public Works Pesos	All Outlay Pesos	% for P.W.s
901	2,198,566	12,200,907	16.8
902	3,736,339	15,314,005	24.5
903	3,582,338	21,218,372	21.5
904	7,262,822	25,119,846	29.0
905	8,008,090	27,349,469	29.0
906	4,985,114	23,817,111	21.0
907	2,494,067	21,184,118	11.8
908	3,982,146	25,718,932	15.5
909	6,400,806	36,275,739	17.6
910	6,613,306	31,799,101	20.7
911	7,606,799	36,286,130	21.0
912	8,517,588	38,767,427	21.8
913	7,737,183	39,284,653	19.1
1913	July to December—		
	3,222,784	20,838,519	15.5
914	4,969,886	24,685,777	20.1
915	6,591,802	30,723,534	18.0
916	4,536,173	38,589,928	11.9
917	7,452,210	43,197,250	17.2
918	8,987,159	54,337,914	16.5
919	13,316,671	81,333,970	16.4
920	12,565,030	75,023,377	16.8
921	15,076,052	117,761,590	12.8
922	9,805,975	78,602,824	12.5
923	10,041,286	95,589,800	10.5
924	10,389,694	90,890,378	11.4
925	11,267,951	82,770,967	13.6

During the last five years, when the percentage of money expended upon public works has been lower than in any similar period since the civil government was organized, the tax upon gasoline for road building funds has been quadrupled and is 7½ cents gold per gallon. The merchants sales tax has been increased 50 per cent, though not to finance public works, but to finance public schools. Over a longer period the unit cost of public works has been increasing; so that, with a reduced portion of the revenues, far less, in addition, is to be had peso for peso than when appropriations were relatively higher and materials and wages much lower; but off-setting this to some extent, during the last five years the practice has been established of financing public works with public bonds, which

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Oddities of Some Philippine Jungle Birds

*** ** ** ** **

One That Makes Soup Stock: The Feathered Tailor

Among the birds of the Philippines are the most remarkable variations, the nests of some of them turning up regularly at ostentatious Chinese banquets in the soup. Bird-nest soup is a delicacy with the Chinese, and the Malays risk their lives to gather the nests, which are worth more than their weight in gold. To build the nests, the birds, a variety of swifts, exude a gelatinous substance from the salivary glands; and to protect the nests they attach them to steep cliffs. *Peñon de Coron*, between Culion, the leper island, and Busuanga, is a favorite repository; Guimaras and Siguior are others. To rob the birds of their nests the natives let themselves down the sides of the cliffs with long rattans, which may be found in the forests of the Philippines to the length of 600 feet. When the birds are too persistently robbed, they eke out the secretion with bits of moss and fine grass, from which fact arises the erroneous conjecture that their nests are really built of sea moss.

The mound builders have other plans for evading man's incessant depredations. They build mounds on sandy shores or in the soft earth of forests and deposit their eggs in them at a depth of three or four feet, the base of the mounds sometimes having a diameter of fifteen feet. The eggs are larger than hen eggs and very rich in yolk. Complete incubation occurs in the mounds; the younglings scratch their way to the surface and shift for themselves from the beginning. The natives prize the eggs as food, and resort to a cruel means of get-

ting them. They dig the top of the mound away and cover the base with boards. The parent birds cannot dig through these boards; they finally deposit the eggs on the boards, where their despoilers easily gather them up. Even if left on the boards, they would not hatch. The success of this scheme depends wholly upon the habit of pairs of mound builders of returning to the same nesting spot year after year.

Enormous hornbills are found in the Philippines. One grotesque variety is the *kalaw*, as the Filipinos name it. The male is very cantankerous with his spouse; he does not countenance modern ideas for a moment. He selects for her a hollow tree. Here, when she has laid her eggs, he walls her up, using a thick mortar of mud for the purpose and leaving only a small aperture through which he deigns to feed her while she is bringing their brood into the jungle world. He stands watch close by, and squawks to her the news of the day. His calls are regular, a harsh and awful racket in the silent forests; so that the native saying is that the kalaw calls off the hours of the day and is as good as a town clock.

On the sides of the cliffs of Balete pass, on the road penetrating the Cagayan valley, Igorots have dug a kind of roosting place of their own. These are bird traps of an ingenious sort. They are just big enough for a man to crouch within, over a candle or oil taper kept burning through the night. The lights decoy the birds, which fly swiftly into them and are bruised sufficiently to

be easily captured by the Igorot on watch. Bats are no doubt included in a night's takings. The traps, apparently all aflame, give the cliffs a weird aspect at night.

It is well known, of course, that bats of many varieties are so numerous in the Philippines as to constitute a nuisance only mitigated by the enormous guano deposits in the caves they haunt by day, which material furnishes an excellent phosphoric ingredient for chemical fertilizer. The limestone cliffs of Montalban gorge, the end of a beautiful drive from Manila, are, one might almost say, impregnated with bat caves. The noisome and pilfering inhabitants of these caves fly out of them at sunset in myriads that fairly blacken the sky. Hawks await these twilight forays of midnight foragers, and swoop down and take a luscious supper.

Of birds of prey in the Philippines there are no less than 45 species, 22 of which are peculiar to the islands. They vary in size from a tiny falcon the size of a sparrow to the huge harpy eagle that feeds upon monkeys and catches them in its sure talons as they leap from tree to tree. Specimens are very difficult to take. Many birds of the Philippines are brilliantly colored, but few are good songsters; to share the brooding silence of the jungle seems a part of their *protective coloring*. Jungle life is prolific beyond ordinary description. The devices of the birds to perpetuate their kind among all their cunning enemies including man, are often most resourceful. "Tailor birds, of which there are nine species, stitch the living leaves of a tree branch together to form their nests. They pierce the leaf edges with their beaks and use a spider web for thread, which they pass back and forth through the holes. Their nests thus made are living green sacs still attached to the tree, and almost perfectly concealed.



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The Alcohol Industry in the Philippines

Native Beverages: Progress in the Licensed Trade

By E. M. GROSS, CHEMIST



From the earliest times the people of the Philippines have been moderately addicted to the use of intoxicating beverages, and we find throughout the history of the Spanish occupation references to its influences.

A document dated 1571 from Mirandaola to the king of

Spain reports, that the natives "have wines of many kinds: brandy, made from palm-wine, obtained from the coconut palm, and from the wild nipa palm *pitadillo*, which are the wines made from rice, and *borona*, and other wines made from sugar cane." In 1762, Governor Simon de Anda ordered the governor of Guagua, to forbid the sale of nipa-wines and destroy all found in the taverns. In 1837, Blanco writes of the injurious effects of the native wines. Monopolies of the distilled spirits industries were common under the Spanish rule. The art of distillation seems to have been taught the natives by the Chinese, and the method that of potstills, a crude process followed to this day by illicit stills. "In 1862, the alcohol monopoly was done away with. Two years later, the trade and manufacture of all kinds of alcohol was decalared free."

Several large modern distillery plants were established by Spaniards and alcohol was distilled mainly from nipa and coconut palm sap. Rectification of the crude spirit was carried to a fairly efficient point.

The American authorities found the following intoxicating beverages in general use throughout the islands upon their arrival in 1898:

Tuba: made from the sap of the various palm threes, coconut, nipa buri palm, and cabo negro.

Busi: made from cane juice.

Tapuy: made from rice.

In the Visayas group, Tayabas and Laguna provinces, tuba predominated; to this beverage the people add *cascotele* the bark of *camachili*, to overcome the strongly cathartic effects of the palm juice.

Busi was being manufactured in the sugar producing regions, while *tapuy* was in vogue amongst the mountain tribes, where no other prime material was available but rice. Incidentally we might mention that *tapuy* is the most economical intoxicant in the world, where lasting effect for little expenditure is sought for, as a glass of it drunk at night, followed by a glass of water in the morning, will keep the partaker of it drunk for a week, so for the thrifty it can't be beaten.

In and around Manila were located the modern stills. They produced rectified Alcohol from which were manufactured imitations of European beverages, mostly: *Tinto* (claret wine) *guburo* (gin), *anisado* (Spanish *Anis Cordón*; the sweetening, however, was mostly saccharine instead of sugar). Practically all of the alcohol was produced from nipa sap, and some from coconut sap. The industry was flourishing and increased year by year. In 1910 about 68 recognized distilleries were in operation the islands, along with many illicit stills.

In 1920, the establishment of modern sugar mills and their production of large quantities of molasses called the attention of the various distillers to this more economical prime material for alcohol production. The art was new and difficulties arose as to the rapid fermentation of the

molasses; about three to four days were required to complete the change from invert-sugar into alcohol; the process often miscarried and acid fermentation resulted, or at best the alcohol yield was small. The services of the chemists from the bureau of science were called upon. They, along with private chemists, finally perfected a formula whereby favorable results were obtained. The process at present consists in mixing molasses with water until the mixture resulting is seven degrees *Brix*. To 20,000 liters of such a mixture, 18 to 20 liters of commercial sulphuric acid is added, the whole thoroughly stirred, and then about 15 to 20 kilos of ammonium sulphate are scattered over the mixture, which is



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then let stand. Fermentation commences in about 12 hours and is complete in about 24 to 36 hours. Maximum results have, so far, been obtained from this procedure. Some distilleries make such new mixtures with each batch; others practice inoculation by adding ten per cent of a ferment in full action to a new mixture.

The latter process has economy on its side.

The general result is five gallons of spirit from an equal quantity of molasses; with efficient operation the cost of a gallon of 94 per cent spirit is about P0.17.

After all of the available alcohol is recovered by distillation, some of the distilleries continue the distilling process at a higher temperature and recover the fusel oil left in the lees. This material finds a very important use as a solvent for cellulose and is in great demand in varnish and celluloid factories. The rest of the liquor is at present thrown away, locally; but in Europe the distillation process is continued and the nitrogen present is recovered in the form of an ammonia, later used as a base for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate, in great demand as a fertilizer.

Approximately 75 per cent of the alcohol produced is consumed locally as beverages; 25 per cent is exported, at present to China, or made into denatured alcohol and fuel alcohol. The latter is mixed according to the Foster process and consists of a mixture composed of 20 parts sulphuric ether, 80 parts rectified alcohol (96%), 5 parts kerosene oil and 1/2 part aniline oil or pyridine. The object of the aniline or pyridine

is to neutralize the acetic acids and aldehydes formed on explosion of the fuel, to prevent pitting of the engine pistons and cylinders. As a tractor fuel and for stationary, internal combustion engines, this fuel has given fair satisfaction. As a fuel for automobiles it still leaves a great deal to be desired. The gasoline alchemist's dream is still to come, as far as alcohol for a motive fuel is concerned.

Internal revenue statistics may be of interest, so we copy them:

	1923	1924	1925
	Proof Liters	Proof Liters	Proof Liters
Taxpaid	8,932,246	10,363,984	12,202,372
Export	1,667,102	1,797,048	2,770,333
Sold to U. S. Army and Navy	91,793	111,568	171,934
Denatured Alcohol	912,260	1,387,564	1,164,412
Motive Power Al- cohol	2,323,606	3,097,456	3,662,798
Fusel Oil Recovered	2,224	23,529	9,227
Total	13,829,231	16,721,639	19,971,076

Increase	3,249,437
Percent of Increase	19.43

Distilled Spirit Removed for Domestic Consumption as Beverages

	1923	1924	1925
	Proof Liters	Proof Liters	Proof Liters
Domestic Manufac- ture	8,932,246	10,363,984	12,202,372
Imported	861,708	346,138	402,561
Total	9,294,014	10,650,122	12,604,933
Increase	1,356,108	1,954,811	
Per cent	18.35		
Per capita	0.90	1.06	

Raw material used: Liters

Nipa sap	36,327,704	18,199,014	15,616,514
Coco sap	6,332,576	6,648,522	7,673,192
Molasses	12,917,647	21,443,946	38,261,160
Cane Sugar	2,366,782	929,471	771
Grain	4,577	3,331	6,240

NOTE:—A proof liter of alcohol is a mixture containing 50% of absolute alcohol and 50% of water.

MORE ABOUT TARHATA

More news from Jolo since the September *Journal* was published contains curious details on the conduct of Princess Tarhata Kiram, who was a student in the University of Chicago at the time Mrs. Carmen Aguinaldo Melencio, daughter of General Emilio Aguinaldo, was there. Tarhata returned to Manila a very modern girl, with bebbed hair and liberal ideas. But it was very dull resuming life in Jolo: there were no sorority dances, no moonlit lake yachting trips, no motoring parties of young people. Yet there were the tribe and tribal traditions. These, it seems, have claimed Tarhata. She no longer bobs her hair; she has acquired again a taste for bluff; and, displacing a fourth wife, she lives with Datu Tahlil, third member of the Jolo provincial board. This relationship she is maintaining is contrary to Moro law, limiting legitimate wives to four, for the fourth wife, it is said, had not been divorced nor obtained divorce when the relationship began; and even yet there has been no decree of divorce.

Thus the daughter of the East, doffing western culture, has returned to the East with a vengeance. She suffers more or less ostracism because of her quaint conduct. An elder niece of Sultan Hamid Hamilul Kiram remains his favorite. She is Putri Dayang-Dayang Kiram, much older than Tarhata, comfortably stout and uneducated. She occupies the town residence of the sultan. Princess Radda Kiram, formerly a student in the Philippine Women's College in Manila and also older than Tarhata, has returned to her people in

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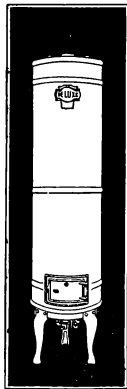
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Jolo and contracted a legitimate Moro union with a noble there. Princess Emma Kiram, fourth niece of the sultan, is in Jolo too, making her home with her mother. She is reported heart whole and fancy free; at least she is still unmarried. She formerly attended the Philippine Normal

School and later the Philippine Women's College. Sultan Kiram has no children from any of his numerous wives. He is nearly 60 years old and when he dies there may be a pretty contest for the throne, enjoying, as it does, retainers or subsidies from the British and American governments.

Hayden, With Thompson, For Development

Michigan Professor Gives Views About Mindanao



The correspondent with the Thompson mission in the islands from July 9 to October 4 who will probably have the most influence in determining whatever opinion upon government the report of Colonel Thompson may contain, is Dr. Ralston Hayden, of the University of

Michigan, who represented the Christian Science Monitor. Dr. Hayden made an independent study of Mindanao, and the following (from the *Mindanao Herald* of September 18) was verified for the *Journal* by him as substantially his views:

"Mindanao is the greatest land of opportunity under the American flag. This is the outstanding impression that I have received during several weeks of observation of the island. Some Filipino Greeley should make the cry, 'Go south, young man, go south,' a slogan through every province in the Visayas and Luzon. No other people in the world possesses the opportunity for national expansion and personal enrichment which Mindanao affords the Filipinos. The island offers them quicker, greater and more certain returns for the investment of money and labor than the richest parts of the great American West ever gave to settlers from the East.

"Residence in it entails less of hardship and of separation from kith and kin than does that in any other frontier country in history.

"It is the section of the Philippines whose greatness and wealth lie in the future. Furthermore, it seems to me the part of the archipelago in the development of which Americans and Filipinos should best be able to collaborate to their mutual advantage. Already there is going on a very rapid development participated in by both peoples, much more rapid than I had expected.

"One of the most striking aspects, to my mind, is the large number of American planters who have made good, many of them on the proverbial shoestring. The beautiful plantations of rubber, coconuts and hemp, carved from the wilderness by pioneers with little more capital than their own perseverance and brawn, and in spite of all hindrances, are proof positive of what Americans can and will do here under favorable conditions and with adequate financial backing.

"In such mutual effort lies the best solution of the political as well as the economic problems of the country. That the island of Mindanao will develop rapidly, one way or another, however, is almost certain. The world needs what it can produce and will not long be denied what these rich lands owe it."

Americans in the Easy-Going Eastern Tropics

Reflections on a False Territorial Policy in the East

By PERCY A. HILL

In the Philippines one day is just like another; due to lack of real seasonal changes. Years jumble themselves together until it is difficult to distinguish between them. It must have been the same during the long centuries when the people

dreamed away their existence under the benevolent rule of the friars. In the early days of our occupation Americans often affected surprise when a native did not know the year he was born in, or his age, but this was of course before they themselves had

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As a matter of fact, most men do not mark time by almanacs. They remember when someone died who was dear to them, the year of the big typhoon or when money was scarce and supplies dear. Days and months are significant for what they bring and not for the fortunes attached to them. In the Philippines it is easy to lose track of time, as one day is like to another, all mere waves beating on the shores of time. Americans, domiciled here for any length of time, whose interests show a fair chance of continuity, become in a measure satisfied with their lot if they are of pioneering stock. As in the western states where the covered wagon has long since been way crossed to the iron-horse and the Ford, here also have Americans blazed a way on the western advance.

The struggle for existence is less marked here than in more rigorous climes, and though they are fully aware of world progress, it is viewed in a more or less detached manner. In time the American adapted, to his environs to the extent that he experiences a sense of oppression when he returns to countries in which the populations are engaged in the old, old struggle of successfully putting the clock 24 hours behind them. But he also realizes the old truth that whether in lands of comparative ease or in those that hasten, all men journey to their logical end. In the Philippines this verse is more than a trite saying:

"Earth has no cure for the tease unrest,
The hurrying haste of Fate,
Like the soothing balm
Of the tropic palm
And the land where things can wait."

Certainly life in the Philippines has its compensations as well as its drawbacks. The conception of the East means more than the mere word. Nor is it a tradition emphasized until it has become a fact.

"To eat of the lotus," said the ancient Egyptians. "The peace of the gods," say the Chinese, and we perforce, with Kipling, call it the "urge of the East." From this obsession, only those are exempt who from their very first day in the orient find that their impulses register dissent. But to the many this call is something inherited, perhaps from that far-off day, when our Aryan ancestors were dwellers in the high plateaus of an ancient East. As Kipling well remarks, nobody can hustle the East, which is a truth best known east of Suez and west of the 180th meridian. Then there is the call of the East, *Boy!* bringing a mulchacho of indeterminate age, bearing a cooling drink, a luxury not enjoyed by all mankind today, whether free or still in bondage.

As a rule the American in the Philippines is a millionaire, that is, he is a millionaire in time. There is more time for recreation, for introspection; or more time for laziness, if you prefer it expressed that way. And the genus homo is as lazy as he dare be in more climes than the Philippines.

Not but that great results have been and are still forthcoming in every line of human endeavour. A mere cursory glance will show you this. But all has been accomplished in a manner allowing people to live normal lives and enjoy a fair bit of the days as they fly. Nobody but a G. O. G. optimist would put *rush* on a letter in the Philippines. There is not the feverish hurry downtown to see how far ahead the other fellow has got; not as much selfishness, and there is more humanity than where organized effort takes these things out of our hands, under the idea that life

and living can be standardized like a modern machine factory. The American in the Philippines has time to shake your hand, listen to your tale of woe; and he can laugh naturally, unafraid that a stereotyped job will slip away from him because of his acting human. This is most emphatically not so in those congested communities of the world dominated by smoking mill-stacks, clanging trolleys and the middle street—forever reminding one he shall live by the sweat of his brow.

In the early days of our occupation of the Philippines the virile men who represented America in the far east were a hard-bitten lot. They were certainly neither weak nor effeminate. The charm of a new land where there were no Ten Commandments had an appeal to men not only of the fighting and pioneering strain but to others of gentler rearing. The adventurer or the soldier who had left home or the army to take up the White Man's burden as they saw it, were not only in love with the life, but the land itself cast its glamor over them. Swaying palm-trees, forested mountains in primeval shell, waves on coral strands, were lures they could not withstand. They had a love for the care-free life that, while it offered them nothing but discomfort and danger, yet seemed to them the happiest of existences. The islands were our last frontier, our last Far West. The early Americans here took little heed of scorching suns or wild typhoons; they drank strong liquor like water; but what splendid vitality upheld them in the savage law of survival. Restless, strong, generous, insistent on their rights, scornful of mollycoddles, they struggled along the thorny path absolutely refusing to be models for school teachers or teary sentimentalists.

In the decade before the Great War, Americans in the Philippines paid less attention to wages and a great deal to service. They believed they were, and so they were, too, crusaders of Uncle Sam in the loftiest sense; hence it was not how much they received, but what they achieved, that they most valued. They were vital, painstaking and conscientious—as is the way of pioneers: a band of friendly spirits on the last frontier, dispensing hospitality and hearty goodwill to all, including the stranger within their gates. They accomplished, and passed on; and many of them rest peacefully in graves where the jungle again claims the land.

One of the greatest drawbacks the Philippines received was the dictum of no trespassing: the Philippines for Filipinos, voiced by a governor of the islands who now freely confesses that his sentimentality was more highly developed than his sense of justice. This altruistic dictum is really one of the reasons that the waste places of the islands still remain a waste to this day, a liability instead of an asset. It stifled effort and initiative. It held back capital and progress. It was content to see the native remain lazy and thriftless, rather

than see him take his place in the economic struggle, which all peoples have passed through that are worth their salt. It also gave them heroes where none existed, it educated youth to shine instead of to serve, and the present inchoate status of the Philippines can be charged to it in consequence.

In the Dutch Indies today are more than 60,000 white men who have built up and are maintaining an economic prosperity that is a credit to them and an everlasting benefit to the millions under their benevolent sway. Here we could have done the same, had not this money-wrench been thrown into the wheels of progress. We were cursed with the altruistic complex, and the infantile complex has followed as night follows day. But for that one unfortunate speech, we would have more progress, more wealth and a happier people here today. It was tampering with an economic law in the name of democracy, for the tasks would have been cheerfully assumed by the men on the ground but for the limitations imposed upon them.

This faux pas was only equalled by the acts of another governor, who was only nominally an American.

Many of the old-timers went away; some have passed over the Great Divide; others have settled down in far-off towns on the edge of civilization, where they remain pioneers today in spite of dicta. An exodus took place on the change of administration in 1913, and the Great War took others. Still there are a few thousand left who believe in American ideals and Americans individually and who hold high the banner of freedom. Their conception of this is infinitely more nearly correct than that of men 10,000 miles away and 10,000 moons removed from the picture—the actualities. Their conception of freedom remains the same today as that enunciated a century and a half ago, the protection of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and they remain unappalled at the mouthings of the few who would like to dominate the many, all in the sacred name of freedom, a fact of which they are daily convinced.

After all is said and done it is blood that counts, more than brains; the fighting and pioneering instinct, and not the cold dictates of policy, that endure. We cannot breed out of ourselves the attributes of the Adam that abides with us. The glory of American achievement rests on the fact that they were American, with something of all our virtues and virtues. The old-timers' conception of freedom means just that: their conception of liberty does not mean license; they have a quarter of a century of experience to base their wisdom upon, and they are the exponents of an Americanism that clings to the old truths, a free individuality and its expression, a pioneering instinct that constructs and does not destroy, and a square deal for others, whether they like it or not.

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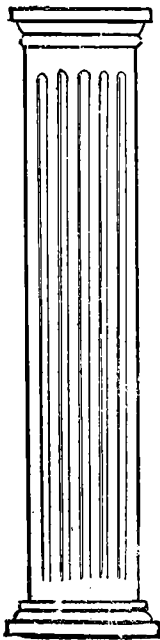
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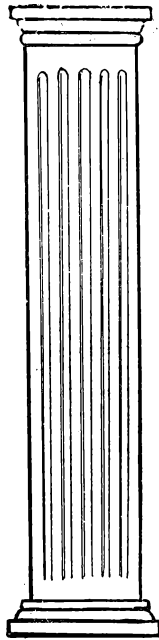
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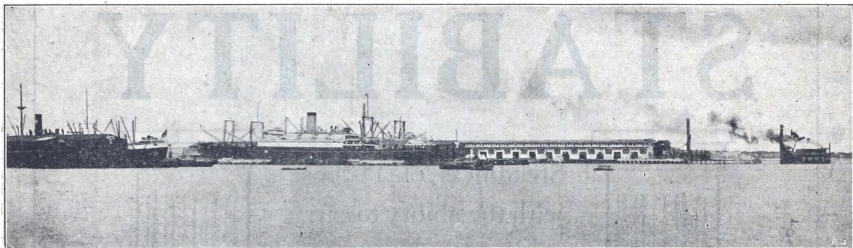
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SHIPPING NOTES



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, Dollar Steamship Line



During September there was more space available at Philippine ports to ports thruout the world than possibly has been on the berth and in want of but without cargo es during any month in the past ten years. Tonnage increases on every hand while there is

but a slight annual increase in the exportation of cargoes from the archipelago. Inward cargoes were heavy into the port of Manila. Outports of entry received more cargo direct from the outside. There is a noticeable gradual increase in the direct

importation to outports of entry. Manila is gradually losing the transshipment feature as she has done in the case of much export cargo.

Available figures as to outward passengers show that during September a total of 1104 people left the islands by regular lines. No figures are yet available giving the total passengers entering during the same period. Of those departing we find them distributed as follows: (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage) to Hongkong 116—128; Shanghai 14—5; Japan 8—2; Honolulu 2—589; Pacific coast 68—155; Singapore 9—0; Europe 8—0 and 1 cabin passenger to New York.

Filipino emigration during September to Honolulu and to the Pacific coast, included in the foregoing paragraph, amounted to Honolulu 589 as compared with 307 in August and to the Pacific coast 155 as compared with 252 in August.

The combination of the American Far East and the Pacific-Australian lines in a

single service known as the American-Australian Oriental Line is completed. The new line, owned by the United States Shipping Board, is under the operating management of Swayne & Hoyt. The management in the Far East is directly under the control of Swayne & Hoyt with the firm of L. Everett, Inc. acting as Executive Head of the Oriental agencies. The main office is at Shanghai; at Manila the firm is presented by Mr. G. P. Bradford with offices in the Pacific Building. A new schedule of operation has been announced, operations are divided in three interlocking routes, the first from Pacific Coast ports

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G. P. Bradford, agent in the Philippine for Swayne and Hoyt, left Manila September 26 on board the s.s. *Beaumont* for southern ports. He expects to be away from Manila three weeks.

Neil Macleod left Manila for Shanghai October 4 on board the s.s. *President Jackson*. Mr. Macleod is manager of the shipping department of Smith, Bell & Co., general agents in the Philippines for Alfred Holt's interests, and it is understood he proceeds to Shanghai to attend the annual get-together Holt representatives stage in the Orient.

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Carl Seitz, oriental manager of the Oregon Oriental Line, after spending more than a month in the Philippines, returned to his headquarters at Shanghai about the s.s. *President Taft*, sailed September 22.

J. G. Megirt arrived in Manila September 5 aboard the s.s. *President Pierre*, to take up duties with the Dollar and Admiral lines as claim agent, relieving Mr. Wells, transferred. Mr. Megirt, formerly a commissioned officer in the Army Transport Service, left that service only recently to join the Dollars.

Shipping row and the whole of Manila was violently jarred on September 16 when telegraphic advices announced the untimely deaths of Lester "Ham" Hamilton and Jack Plummer.

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REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPELLMAN
Macleod & Company



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of September with statistics up to and including September 27th, 1926.

U. S. GRADES: The first of the month found the U. S. market fairly firm with the exporting houses of

fering in New York on the basis of J 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, I 15¢ and F 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. There was a fair amount of hemp sold during the first week and prices advanced from $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ on the various grades. By the 10th the demand was apparently fully supplied and prices commenced to ease off. By the 15th sellers were offering on a dull market at J 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, I 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ and F 16¢, these prices showing a decline of from $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. For the balance of the month business was slack and the market closed with shippers offering on the basis of J 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, I 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ and F 16¢. During the entire month the trend had been downward and the loss averaging about $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢ a lb. on the various grades. A fair amount of hemp was sold the early part of the month and the buyers continued to take Housemarks and special grades so it is believed that the sales ran about average.

On the first of the month Manila shippers were buying on the basis of F $\frac{14}{16}$ ¢, F 38.—, G 26.—, H 17.—, I 35.50, J 28.—, S1 37.—, S2 34.50, S3 28.—. There appeared to be a real scarcity of F, E and

grades above and exceptionally high prices were paid for these grades separately. The demand for all hemp was strong and prices continued to advance until about the 10th of the month when purchases were made on the basis of D $\frac{14}{16}$ ¢, E 45.—, F 40.—, G 25.4, H 17.—, I 26.—, J 28.—, S1 39.—, S2 35.—, S3 28.—. There was no fixed price and quotations varied from $\frac{10}{50}$ to $\frac{11}{1}$ — for the different grades according to the parcels. The demand, however, was for the high-grade hemp. By the 11th prices had started downward and by the 15th there were practically no buyers in the market. By the 20th prices had dropped to the basis of E $\frac{14}{16}$ ¢, F 33.4, G 25.—, H 16.4, I 34.4, J 27.4, S1 37.4, S2 33.4, S3 27.4. From then on to the end of the month very little hemp changed hands and the market closed with shippers indicating nominal prices on the basis of F $\frac{13}{17}$ ¢, to 38.—, I 33.— and J 26.— to 26.4. None of the shipping houses appeared to be at all anxious to buy. On the other hand the dealers had disposed of all their September hemp and a good many of them had nothing to arrive before the middle of October so there was no pressure to sell.

U. K. GRADES: The first of the month found the U. K. and Continental market fairly steady with shippers offering on the basis of J2 $\frac{14}{16}$ ¢, K $\frac{13}{17}$ ¢, L1 $\frac{13}{16}$ ¢, L2 $\frac{13}{16}$ ¢, M1 $\frac{13}{16}$ ¢, and M2 $\frac{12}{16}$ ¢. The second week found the market lifeless with prices tending downwards. The shippers reduced their prices about 10/ a ton on the average. By the middle of the month the market seemed to be slightly better but prices were unchanged. The London speculators offered to sell at reduced prices but the shippers refused to follow. The last half of the month the market remained fairly steady and a reasonable quantity of hemp changed hands. The market

closed fairly firm with average quotations showing about 10/- loss during the month. Sellers were offering on the basis of J2 $\frac{14}{16}$ ¢, K $\frac{13}{17}$ ¢, L1 $\frac{13}{16}$ ¢, L2 $\frac{13}{16}$ ¢, M1 $\frac{13}{16}$ ¢, M2 $\frac{13}{16}$ ¢. There were buyers of the better grades at 10/- less than quotations but there was apparently no market at all for M1 and M2.

The Manila buyers on the first were paying on the basis of J2 $\frac{12}{16}$ ¢, K 17.25 L1 17.25, L2 16.25, M1 15.50, M2 14.50. These prices held fairly steady until about the 10th when there was a decline of from 10.50 to $\frac{11}{1}$ — a picul. The market here closed with neither buyers nor sellers anxious to operate, with nominal prices on the basis of J2 $\frac{12}{16}$ ¢, K 16.25, L1 16.25, L2 15.25 M1 14.25, M2 13.25.

FREIGHT RATES: Freight rates are unchanged.

STATISTICS: We give below the figures for the period extending from August 31 to September 27.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales
Stocks on January 1st	153,181	131,228
Receipts to Sept. 27th	958,879	909,720
Stocks on Sept. 27th.	157,691	156,531

	Shipments	
	To Sept. 27, 1926 Bales	To Sept. 28, 1925 Bales
To—		
United Kingdom ..	192,658	273,519
Continent of Europe	132,194	94,355
Atlantic U. S.	256,816	211,987
U. S. via Pacific ..	126,426	116,549
Japan	177,072	126,753
Elsewhere & Local.	66,203	56,254
Total	951,369	879,417

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TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.



RAW LEAF: No important developments in the local market can be reported for September. Buying, in limited quantities, in a few Ysabela districts, has been started toward the latter part of the month by some of the local factories. Local dealers have

already received parcels of the new Cagayan and Ysabela crops but so far no important transactions resulted. The export business is very quiet, only one fair sized consignment to France being noticeable. Shipments abroad during September are as follows:

Leaf Tobacco and Scraps
Kilos

Australia	481
China	3,207
France	574,080
Holland	105,895
Hongkong	4,140
Indochina	53
United States	43,011

730,867

CIGARS: September shipments to the United States show a decrease of nearly 40% over the corresponding 1925 figure, a result of the cigar-makers' strike, which was terminated only on September 27. The laborers returned at the old wages with the understanding that committees of manufacturers and cigarmakers, to be appointed, would work out a reduced schedule of wages, to become effective after November 6. Comparative figures for the trade with the United States are as follows:

Cigars

September 1926	13,758,438
August 1926	13,579,849
September 1925	21,812,973

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

of Munoz Nueva Ecija, Director, Rice Producers' Association.



Prices for palay have taken a slight downward trend at a time when they ordinarily increase. Rice as a consequence has also decreased in price in the consuming centers and ranges from

₱9.40 to 9.70 per sack according to grade. The reason given is that stocks held for the European market remain uncalled for in Indo-Asia, hence a small decrease in price accelerates trade. The present outlook for the Philippine crop is good, but weather conditions, as always, will predominate the full or partly filled breadbasket. The new irrigation systems will of course insure the crop returns based on moisture properly distributed but planters in the areas affected have not as yet got into the game of selecting a seed that will give greater returns-which after all will be based on the actual ability to deliver the water as per contract.

The field for chemical fertilizers for the rice producer is opening up, but sales of these will be based on the old economic law of returns in proportion to costs. Advance by trial and error will rule for some years until a fertilizer is evolved that will satisfy both Philippine soil conditions and the pockets of the producers, all of which will connote an advance for our basic industry.

In reference to this we might say the Philippines are handicapped by freight conditions except when the fertilizers are shipped in their more concentrated form and mixed by capable chemists who are familiar with Philippine conditions. Their universal use will of course increase yields, which after all is the vital need of the rice industry.

A bumper crop of rice will of course

result in a lowering of price and all other industries will benefit by this factor. Again in some cases areas will be abandoned to grow export crops which promise to render greater returns. A rise in the price of the cereal would again cause these to be planted to rice, and so it goes. Not only do we need stability in the political future but we also need stability along agricultural lines well, all of which is no doubt due at a not very distant day.

SEPTEMBER SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET: The New York spot market during the month of September has ruled steady and firm with prices on the upward trend. The market opened at the beginning of the month with sales of Cubas at a price of 2 1/2¢ c. & f. equivalent

to 4.27¢ landed terms, duty paid, for Philippine centrifugals. This price was maintained throughout the first week. Towards the second week the market took an upward trend and substantial quantities of Cubas were sold on the basis of 2 1/2¢ c. & f. or 4.40¢ landed terms, duty paid, for centrifugals. The market continued strong and steady with advancing prices toward the latter half of the month and Cubas were sold at prices ranging from 2 1/2¢ c. & f. to 2-25/32¢ c. & f. Toward the close of the month prices again advanced to 2 3/4¢ c. & f. for Cubas, equivalent to 4.65¢ landed terms, duty paid, for Philippine centrifugals, the highest price obtained for sugar since April of last year.

Stocks in the U. K., U. S., Cuba and five principal continental countries at the end of September were 1,940,000 tons as compared with 1,550,000 tons at this time last year and 810,000 tons in 1924. It is to be noted from these figures that there has been a decrease of visible supplies of 1,010,000 tons from those of the previous month as compared with a decrease of

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640,000 tons for the same month in 1925 and 850,000 tons in 1924. This may account for the decided improvement in the market for the month under review, as it is apparent that the surplus of visible stocks is disappearing at a satisfactory rate.

It is believed in some quarters that the world's invisible supplies are undoubtedly below normal, and that in spite of the apparently large visible supplies, the total world's supplies, visible and invisible, are not much larger than those of previous years.

Quotations for futures on the New York exchange have steadily advanced during the month. These follow:

	High	Low	Latest
December	2.90	2.59	2.80
January	2.91	2.63	2.90
March	2.83	2.60	2.83
July	2.98	2.91	2.98
September	3.06	2.99	3.06

Sales of Philippine centrifugals, near arrivals and alofts, were made at prices ranging from 4.30¢ to 4.65¢ landed terms.

The market for refined has shown marked improvement, latest quotations ranging from 5.90¢ to 6.00¢ as compared with those of the previous month ranging from 5.60¢ to 5.70¢.

LOCAL MARKET: The local market for centrifugals has been quiet for the first half of the month, but steadied toward its close. Transactions of centrifugals were made at prices ranging from P11.00 to P11.25 per picul.

The market for muscovados has been quite active during the month, prices paid for No. 1 ranging from 6.50¢ to 7.50¢, with 25¢ down per grade.

Shipments of Philippine sugar to various

countries from January 1 to September 22, 1926, are as follows in metric tons:

	U. S. Pacific	U. S. Atlantic	China & Japan	Total
Centrifugal	45,056	244,012		289,068
Muscovados	62,045	62,045
Refined	1,645	..	139	1,784
	46,701	244,012	62,184	352,987

Negros in general reports favorable weather prevailing during the month, with plenty of sunshine and seasonable rains at intervals; in some localities, however, there has not been sufficient rain. With a continuation of favorable weather hope is expressed for another bumper crop on that island. In view of the expected large crop this coming season, milling will commence earlier this year than has been case in previous years. Some of the large centrals will begin grinding in October.

Luzon also has had favorable weather, and it is expected a good crop will be harvested this season, although it may not be as large in certain districts as that harvested in the previous year.

Work on the new mills is being pushed. The Bataan Sugar Company announced that their central at Balanga, Bataan, will be completed by next December, while the Central Luzon Milling Company which is erecting a central at Bamban, Tarlac, reported that their mill will begin grinding next January.

The Philippine Sugar Association had a very successful convention during the week of September 6 to 10. About 150 sugar men from the different sugar districts of the Islands attended. Many important problems affecting the sugar industry were discussed, and means of solving them recommended. Among the resolutions passed by the convention were:

(1) Urging the conversion of La Granja in Negros into an experiment station for the Philippine Sugar Association.

(2) Requesting the legislature to renew the charter of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, provided 60 per cent of its capital be devoted to agricultural loans.

(3) Asking the legislature to lift the ban on importation of foreign carabaos.

(4) Providing for the study of sugar cane varieties giving the greatest yields.

(5) Providing for the continuation of the soil survey work of the sugar centrals.

(6) Creating a committee to study the means of raising the food nutrition of laborers in the sugar plantations in order to produce greater efficiency.

(7) Providing for the study of improving the general health and sanitation of the sugar planters.

(8) Creating a committee to study the most practical plan of accounting for the centrals.

(9) Providing for the holding of a contest among certified public accountants to

LUMBER REVIEW FOR AUGUST

By FLORENCIO TAMESIS
Acting Director, Bureau of Forestry



The activities of the sawmill operators during the month of August were practically the same as those reported in the month of July. In other words, the slackening of the lumbering activities due to the rainy weather is still manifest. But it can be seen from the following figures that the production and movement of lumber for this month are considerably greater than those of the

corresponding period last year. For instance the mill production reported from 33 mills for the month of August amount to 15,917,770 board feet; lumber shipment, 16,432,927 board feet; lumber inventory, 31,441,791 board feet as compared with 13,921,620 board feet, 14,066,293 board feet, and 37,229,298 board feet, respectively, for the corresponding month in 1925.

The corresponding figures for the month of July of this year are as follows: mill production, 12,392,269 board feet; lumber shipment, 16,894,075 board feet; and lumber inventory, 32,030,829 board feet. These figures indicate, as has been stated above, that the activities of the sawmills for the month of July were practically the same as those of August.

The value of our lumber export for August is about P20,000 less than that of July, but about P162,000 greater than that of August of last year. The exact figures of our export for August of this year and August of last year are shown by the following table:

TIMBER AND LUMBER EXPORT

Destination	1926 August		1925 August	
	Board Feet	Value	Board Feet	Value
United States	2,922,208	P263,226	1,803,272	P172,984
Japan	2,024,176	76,506	1,043,464	22,810
Australia	676,280	67,423	524,488	27,954
Great Britain	288,320	16,407	53,000	5,273
Netherlands	49,184	4,270	12,720	1,100
China	43,672	3,652	13,922	1,836
Italy	3,392	100		
Canada			10,600	900
Egypt			636,424	34,008
Other British			30,104	3,003
East Indies				
Total	6,007,232	P431,582	4,128,064	P269,878

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The Board of Trustees of the Philippine Sugar Association have again re-elected **Dr. Rafael R. Alunan** to head the association during the year 1926-27. The officers of the association for this term are the same as for the previous year and are as follows:

- Rafael R. Alunan, President.
- V. von Kauffman, First Vice-President.
- L. Weinzheimer, Second Vice-President.
- Damian de Urmeneta, Third Vice-President.

Trustees
 R. Renton Hind, Fourth Vice-President.
 Geo. H. Fairchild, Secretary-Treasurer.
 Paredes, Buencamino & Yulo, Counsel.
 Henry Hunter Bayne & Co., Auditors.

Agents
 F. von Kauffman, for La Carlota Sugar Central; L. Weinzheimer, for Pampanga Sugar Mills and Calamba Sugar Estate; V. H. Babbitt, for Hawaiian-Philippine S. Co.; Jorge L. Araneta, for Ma-a-o Sugar Central Co.; Jose M. Yusay, for Binalabanan Estate, Inc.; Nicolas A. Lizares, for Talisay-Silay Milling Co.; Rafael R. Alunan, for Bacolod-Murcia Milling Co.; Damian de Urmeneta, for Central Azucarera de Bais; Gil Montilla, for Isabela Sugar Co., Inc.; G. G. Gordon, for Mindoro Sugar Co.; Tirso Lizarraga, for Kabankalan Sugar Co.; R. Renton Hind, for Luzon Sugar Co. and Bataan Sugar Co.; Filomeno O. Gana, for Ca-Ba-Lag Planters' Association; John Dumas, for Factors, Administrators, Planters, and Fabrication Sections.

gradually dropped away to 27 11/16 spot 27 13/16 forward on the 23rd. A sharp drop carried it to 27 1/4, 37% on the 24th and 25th. The quotation was 27, 27 1/4 on the 27th and 28th and further sharp drops carried it to 26 7/16, 26 9/16 on the 29th and 26 1/2 spot 26 1/4 forward on the 30th. New York silver which closed at 62 1/4 on the 31st gradually dropped away during the month to a low of 56 1/2 on September 30.

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

Paris	16.20
Madrid	155
Singapore	114 1/2
Japan	98 3/4
Hongkong	101 1/4
Shanghai	76 1/4
India	134 1/4
Java	122 1/4

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REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By **STANLEY WILLIAMS**
Manager, International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York were quoted nominally on August 31 at 1 1/2 premium with occasional sellers for important amounts at 3/4 premium and the market was practically unchanged on this basis throughout the month of September, until the

28th, when rates were dropped to a nominal 3/4 premium with possible sellers at 1/4 premium.

Forward rates were on the easy and quoted at approximately 1/4 per month down to the end of December. Some fair lots of export exchange were settled, however, for deliveries ranging from November to February at well above those levels. Sterling cables were quoted at 2/0 1/2 on August 31 and the market was unchanged at that level until September 22, when there were possible sellers at 2/0 9/16, and the market remained unchanged on that basis during the rest of the month, closing on the 30th at a nominal 2/0 1/2 with possible sellers at 2/0 9/16.

Sterling 3 m/s credit bills were unchanged at 2/1 3/16 and 3 m/s D/P bills at 2/1 5/16 throughout the month.

The New York London cross rate which closed on August 31 at 485 1/4 touched a high during the month of September of 485 13/16 on the 4th and a low of 485 3/16 on the 27th, closing steady at 485 1/4 on September 30.

London bar silver closed at 28 3/4 spot 28 1/4 forward on August 31. It touched a high of 28 11/16 spot 28 13/16 forward on the 1st and 2nd of September and then

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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	Total
American monthly	August, 1926	3,958,394	3,000,000	10,209	7,022,133	1,223,107	6,599,436
	August, 1925	4,821,884	5,719,443	29,937	10,562,264	2,880,519	8,783,486
	Av. for 1925	3,530,944	3,832,136	13,112	7,315,334	3,722,980	4,978,968
British monthly	August, 1926	3,751,698	285,916		4,036,954	3,131,234	4,150
	August, 1925	3,784,963	433,000	5,312	4,222,245	3,508,647	17,590
	Av. for 1925	3,195,551	414,975	3,028	3,613,551	3,391,165	424,958
Japanese monthly	August, 1926	93,057	3,777		97,431	1,734,833	1,734,835
	August, 1925		4,640		3,940	871,457	871,457
	Av. for 1925	813	12,736	3	13,571	1,644,318	1,644,318
Swedish monthly	August, 1926						686,993
	August, 1925					83	652,213
	Av. for 1925						652,213
Norwegian monthly	August, 1926					821,276	821,276
	August, 1925						
	Av. for 1925					891,259	891,259
Finnish monthly	August, 1926						1,106,245
	August, 1925						92,187
	Av. for 1925						92,187
Philippine monthly	August, 1926			41	41		
	August, 1925			57	57		
	Av. for 1925			32	32		
German monthly	August, 1926						
	August, 1925						
	Av. for 1925						
Spanish monthly	August, 1926						
	August, 1925						
	Av. for 1925			317	317		
Dutch monthly	August, 1926						
	August, 1925						
	Av. for 1925						
Mail monthly	August, 1926	390,528			390,528		831,785
	August, 1925	324,558			324,558		834,402
	Av. for 1925	431,626			431,626		1,051,586
Total monthly	August, 1926	7,803,199	4,340,881	10,269	12,154,349	6,910,450	6,212,264
	August, 1925	8,605,787	6,190,641	26,310	14,812,768	8,375,868	5,502,952
	Av. for 1925	3,774,705	4,851,182	16,547	10,602,767	9,667,945	7,090,989

Note: Monthly average is for 12 months previous to August 1926.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Table with columns: Commodities, August, 1926, August, 1925, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to August, 1926. Rows include Sugar, Hemp, Cotton, Lard, etc.

Note: All quantities are in kilograms except where otherwise indicated.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Table with columns: Articles, August, 1926, August, 1925, and Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1926. Rows include Cotton, Wheat, Machinery, etc.

CARRYING TRADE.

Table with columns: Nationality of Vessels, August, 1926, August, 1925, and Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1926. Rows include American, British, Japanese, etc.

EXPORTS.

Table with columns: Nationality of Vessels, August, 1926, August, 1925, and Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1926. Rows include American, British, German, etc.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table with columns: Countries, August, 1926, August, 1925, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to August, 1926. Rows include United Kingdom, Japan, China, etc.

PORT STATISTICS.

Table with columns: Ports, August, 1926, August, 1925, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to August, 1926. Rows include Manila,ebu, Cebu, etc.

Table with columns: Countries, August, 1926, August, 1925, and Monthly average for 12 months previous to August, 1926. Rows include United States, Japan, etc.

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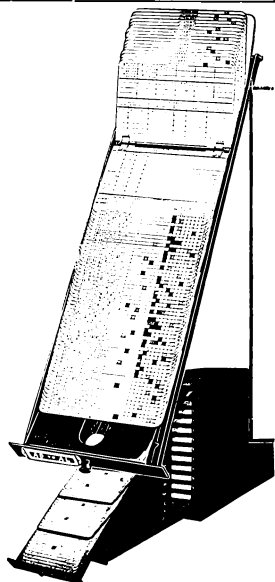
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