MANILA PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER of COMMERCE JOURNAL

Vol. 7, No. 8 August, 1927

Occupation Day Number

Cover Pictures Commemorative of the *Days of the Empire*

RESTING ON THE FIELD.

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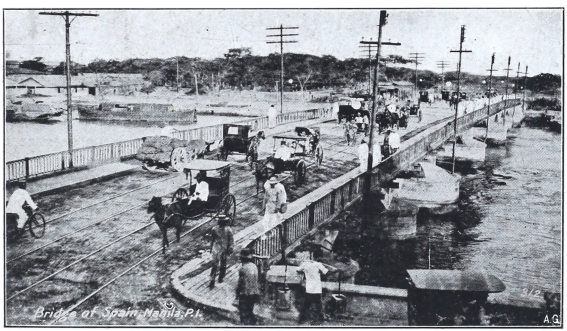
Let Us Reason Together
Growing Sumatra Tobacco at Sarunayan, Cotabato
Pre-Naval Conference Pessimism
About Homesickness and Home Buying
Guadalupe: Great Mission Trail Series
Manila Sunsets: Description and Picture
Cost of the Philippines

With a Gripping True Story of the Provinces by Percy A. Hill:
At the End of the Trail



"The Bridge of Spain Will Groan with Pain when the 20th Goes to Battle!"

The August *Journal* Contains the Usual Commercial Reviews by Leading Authorities, Supplemented by Accurate Statistics.

The
American Chamber of Commerce Journal
PUBLISHED MONTHLY
BY
THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
(Member, Chamber of Commerce of the United States)
ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER MAY 25, 1921, AT THE POST OFFICE AT MANILA, P. I.
LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION—P4.00 PER YEAR. FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION—$3.00, U. S. CURRENCY, PER YEAR. SINGLE COPIES—35 CENTAVOS
WALTER ROBB, *Editor* MRS. FLORA OFTEDAHL, *Advertising*

MANILA P. I. | VOLUME VII NUMBER 8

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THE AMERICAN CHAMBER of COMMERCE JOURNAL

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LET US REASON TOGETHER

The United States acquired the Philippines 29 years ago and the political status of the islands in relation to the United States, while clearly defined in the Treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain, has since been confused by political obfuscations, legal enactments, gratuitous statements indulged in by officials palpably in behalf of their parties at home, and by the series of decisions in the so-called "Insular Cases" which make the Constitution of the United States apply to the Philippines not *per se*, as it should, but only as the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States deems it ought to apply; so that it does not even yet apply in its entirety, and under the sovereignty of the people of the United States, and under their flag, even Americans in this territory, to say nothing of the millions of civilized native inhabitants and the foreigners for whose rights the United States is responsible by treaty obligation, are here deprived of obvious constitutional rights.

The situation is satisfactory to none; there is a public administration in the Philippines, but it may be termed a government chiefly by courtesy. It is whimsical, divided in its counsels, and highly dictatorial. It is notoriously centralized and paternal. Why is it whimsical? Because it lacks a foundation, the only one possible being the Constitution. Why is it divided in counsel? Because, as it is constituted, practically it is inevitable that the executive should pull one way while the legislature pulls the other; and the courts, for want of the plain guidance of the Constitution, intervene from time to time, when called upon to do so, merely to rule—certainly hardly to decide—as to which authority is right in particular instances. Yes, this provision of the Constitution is applicable. No, that provision of the Constitution will not apply. And why will it not apply? Behold! By the mere fiat of the court!

Upon its organization seven years ago, the American chamber of commerce undertook the job of clearing up the status of the Philippines, which, left in the nebulous uncertain state that all politicians like to see all public questions enmeshed in, was clearly detrimental to Philippine progress. The chamber resolved in favor of the territorial status, and the Constitution was anticipated in this resolution. From that ground it began to fight the long battle. In time it advised committee chairman in both houses of Congress, the islands being under discussion, that Congress had no authority, under the Constitution, to withdraw from the Philippines the sovereignty of the people of the United States.

There was a little publicity, but the idea was a novel one, so the unthinking forthwith rejected it. However, the seed was sown and the harvest was assured. Now, in the August *Review of Reviews*, a symposium of congressional opinion is published, and Senator Copeland, Democrat of New York, among others, comes out with a frank acknowledgment that the power is really lacking in Congress. In Manila Senator Bingham, Republican of Connecticut, takes the same attitude. Congress is commencing to be less cocksure of its erstwhile unquestioned position, that of course it might lop off a great territory at will; many individual members now feel that it has no such power; and, therefore, more than all other forces together, the chamber of commerce has contributed to the political stabilization of the Philippines under the Stars and Stripes.

THE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS: *The leaders of the Philippine people in Legislature assembled maintain that Congress has pledged the American people to the withdrawal of Sovereignty, and*

WHEREAS: *The late Justice Day, of the United States Supreme Court, Chairman of the Paris Treaty commission in a speech before the Michigan Bar Association, May 23rd, 1900, stated that "If Territory be ceded by Treaty the acquisition is confirmed, ceded territory becomes part of the nation to which it is annexed," and since Congress is without power under the Constitution to alienate Sovereignty without a mandate from the people, in whom Sovereignty is vested, and*

WHEREAS: *Other equally eminent constitutional authorities are of the same opinion as to the power of Congress to alienate Sovereignty without a mandate from the States,*

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, *by the American Chamber of Commerce that Congress request the Legislatures of the States of the Union for a mandate as to whether or not Sovereignty should be withdrawn from the Philippines in accordance with the alleged promise in the Preamble to the Jones Bill, and that this Resolution be submitted to the Chairman of the Pan-Pacific Conference, Honolulu, as the Chamber's solution of the Philippine Problem.*

On July 19, square with its policy of welcoming the freest discussion, the chamber of commerce, through action of its directors assembled in regular weekly meeting, adopted the resolution which appears on this page and sent it by cable to Washington and the Pan-Pacific Conference meeting in Honolulu. The press correspondents supplemented this distribution, so that the resolution was published throughout the United States on the same day it was drafted and approved in Manila. The discussion is well launched where it ought to be, in the United States. Decision involves retention or the free relinquishment of 63 million acres of undeveloped United States public domain.

But though there is much opinion, now, supporting the chamber of commerce, many lawyers here and in the United States hold otherwise and say that the power to withdraw sovereignty over the Philippines may be legally exercised by Congress, the chamber of commerce holding, on the contrary, that to do this Congress must have a mandate from the people—that the power must be granted in a constitutional amendment.

Let us reason about this for a moment. Even granting, for argument's sake, that those who disagree with the chamber of commerce are technically right, what would happen, in point of fact, if Congress essayed to exercise its alleged power? And, if it does have the power, would it ever dare, in the light of its previous experience, to exercise it? These questions may be answered by reference to what did happen when the Senate of the United States approved the Clarke amendment to the Jones Law (the islands' present organic act, dating from 1916), which would have withdrawn American sovereignty over the Philippines in 1923.

William E. Borah was among the senators who voted for the Clarke amendment, and he was so astonished at the nation-wide rebuke the Senate received that he changed his position altogether and voted, two years later, against the Jones Law itself, even minus the amendment. The House of Representatives escaped the obloquy heaped upon the Senate, because it rejected the Clarke amendment.

"I made it my business," said Borah, "to

gather as accurately as I could the view of the leading newspapers of the United States with reference to our future policy concerning the Philippines; and regardless of party or party affiliations upon the part of the press, it was almost wholly in favor of keeping the Philippine Islands permanently. What I rise to do now is to impress upon the Filipino people the lesson which I gathered, and that they should adjust themselves to the fact that they are a part of the United States and are to remain so permanently. * * * I only wanted to suggest to these people in the Philippines that they take off their bonnets and take out their knitting and sit down and be comfortable. They are not on a visit. They are here to stay. I wanted to suggest to them contentment and ease; I wanted to ask them to address themselves henceforth, not to the subject of independence, but to the matter of fitting themselves to become an integral part of a great republic."

Now Borah, whether men always like him or not, is an authority on the Constitution; and whether he found Congress estopped specifically by that instrument or not, he did find it estopped by the very spirit of the document and the principle by which it was conceived. He found Congress estopped *by overwhelming public opinion*, and every man who follows him will have the same experience. The thing cannot be done in a corner, and therefore it cannot be done at all; for as soon as men step out into the open to do it, as they must, the instantly aroused public opinion of the nation will intervene to prevent them. Above the law, whatever men may argue that it is, is the will of the sovereign people of the United States. In this seventh anniversary number of the *Journal* it is therefore desired to say that the duty confronting all public men in the Philippines and all members of Congress, together with the President, is that of ascertaining the best way of fitting the islands into their niche as "an integral part of the United States." For that is what they are by decree of public opinion, the highest force in the land. If it was sufficient in 1914 to abash the Senate, and it was, it is no less able now to enforce its unquestioned will.

There is in this whole question both the law *and the facts*. The lawyers may bandy back and forth their various interpretations of the law, but the facts are beyond them. The facts are in the hands of a jury of nearly 120 million people, and this jury has already cast its ballots. The question is settled, and what is seen now, as in the symposium of congressional opinion in the *Review of Reviews*, is the political parties adjusting their respective positions to the people's decision—already made and recorded.

The "Paddy Tao" and His Rice Crop

In spite of increased importations of flour, rice will always be the principal food of Filipinos, as it is of all orientals. In the Philippines, about 5–1/2 million people are directly dependent upon rice production for their living; the average area cultivated per capita is a third of a hectare, about 0.83 acres. Rice matures late in the calendar year and harvesting laps over into the succeeding year. The 1926–1927 crop was exceptionally good, the largest ever produced in the islands, estimates being 54,500,000 cavans of 96 pounds, or 1,700,000 tons of clean rice from 1,800,000 hectares, or 4,446,000 acres.

The value of the crop is placed at P188,000,000, the highest of any Philippine farm crop.

However, the cash yield per capita is still very low, about P34 or $17. We have figures on the average yield per hectare from 1920 to 1925, which was 24.51 cavans; though in the central plain of Luzon the yield is much higher and approaches that of Indoasia. The yield in Nueva Ecija rarely falls below an average of 40 cavans per hectare. Conversion of these figures into bushels and acres will give the reader in the United States an accurate idea of rice production in the Philippines.

Merchandizing rice in the Philippines is practically controlled by Chinese. They control importing, storing and milling, and retailing too to a great extent—as they do widely throughout the orient, being able to organize effectively in order to do so. Their average gains in the rice trade vary from 12 to 14 per cent, which is not an exorbitant profit, 12 per cent being the legal rate of interest.

In the great rice valley of Luzon, good rice lands sell around P600 to P800 the hectare, but P1,000 has been asked and paid this year. (The peso is fifty cents, four bits, half a dollar.)

Being a domesticated water-grass, rice does best in fields where water is abundant either from the rains or from artificial irrigation. It is a crop that lends itself to intensive cultivation. Density of oriental populations is in direct ratio to rice supply. Japan exports this year yields averaging 52 cavans per hectare. Philippine yields are still too low; excepting irrigation projects the cost of which is repayable over a long period by annual installments covering principal, interest and maintenance, the industry has received little aid from the government to whose support it so largely contributes. The agencies that ought to help are not unwilling, they are unable to grasp the problems of the producer; hence he works out his salvation quite generally independent of them. The report of Colonel Carmi Alderman Thompson to President Coolidge last year, recommended establishment of United States agricultural stations in the Philippines. The situation respecting the rice industry here may have been one of the reasons.

Importing rice to supplement the limited domestic supply has been the rule for the past quarter of a century, and has the effect of stabilizing the price to a great extent. A protective tariff of P3 per 100 kilos of clean rice provides revenue for the government; and under other circumstances the industry would not be profitable. The Indoasian rice, produced by the coolie system under optimum climatic and soil conditions, would come into free competition with rice grown by Filipinos with their higher standard of living, which they naturally desire to maintain and elevate.

In the rice industry, credits are granted on a limited scale by the Chinese who control the commercial end of it. Freight rates into Manila are still high; the spread of prices interprovincially is a problem still requiring solution.

Generally speaking, earnings on invested capital do not exceed the legal rate of interest on money. Rice is grown by the millions for their daily necessities. Climatic limitations and the law of diminishing returns and the recurrent low-price periods tend to reduce the level of profits. More than 40 provinces in the islands, out of a total of 49, produce rice; but four of them grow nearly half of the annual crop. Sprouted in seedbeds and transplanted by hand, as rice is, the industry flourishes best in regions of congested population. The landlord usually pays the cost of transplanting and the tenant that of harvesting, the cost of planting ranging from P9 to P14 the hectare. With the exception of the separator, the small rice-huller and the motor truck, there has been no modern machinery introduced profitably to take the place of hand labor. Separator owners charge from 7% to 8% of the crop for thrashing it out. Trucking charges average 7/8 centavo per 100 pounds per kilometer. Independable rainfall calls for irrigation, which is merely a farm of crop insurance against the greatest enemy of rice—drought.

Less than 1/8 of Philippine rice lands are provided with permanent irrigation systems, hence the low average yields.

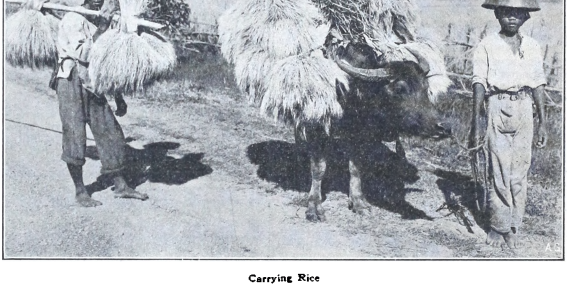
Growing rice is commonly believed to be a primitive type of farming. As a matter of fact, it is quite complicated. Over wide areas in the Philippines the double-crop system is unprofitable on account of the climate; on account of this factor, projects to produce rice on a large scale by growing two crops a year on the same land will fail.

The main agricultural motive power in the Philippines is, and will be, the carabao—suited to work in partly submerged fields and adaptable to the intensive methods of cultivation followed in the orient.

The milling value of rice varies greatly. In Burma, the leading rice exporting country, a run of 70% of the rough rice, palay, is milled into clean rice; in Indochina and Siam, from 68% to 69%. In the Philippines, only from 63% to 65%. This is due to adoption of selected varieties in Burma and Indochina and Siam. With some 1,200 different varieties of rice in the Philippines, a high milling-loss results, calculated to be P4,000,000 the year. This has a material influence upon net yields. But our domestic rice is the most wholesome. The imported rices are subjected to high milling, which removes the gluten and cuticle containing the most nutritious parts of the grain. Relied upon as a regular diet, such rice tends to provoke beriberi; it is wanting in essential vitamins. In 100 pounds of highly milled rice, there is 0.4 pounds of fats. In 100 pounds of rice polish, there is 7.2 pounds of fats. Much of the flavor is in the fats, the imported polished rices are obviously deficient in savor.

Extension of irrigation, attention to seed selection and adoption of superior milling varieties, and fertilization of fields impoverished by constant cropping without returning the elements to the soil, are the means by which our rice crop can be augmented. It is necessary to reach a basis of production that will give the owners more return from the crops than the ordinary rate of legal interest.

—*Percy A. Hill.*



Carrying Rice

Hunting in the Philippine Islands Where to Go and Why Not

By J. L. Myers

The editor wants 1304 words to fill the space on this sheet. Did he want me to write this for the old timers who read the JOURNAL? Did he suppose I should presume to use 1304 words to tell, say, Floyd and Waterous and Ernie Thompson, who all take five times as many snipe as I do, where to go to get more? No; I could write it for visitors.

Just a butt left. The first of next month the closed season on snipe opens and we will all head for our old favorite grounds—and find a half a dozen guns there ahead of us.

Fifteen years ago snipe shooting was good in Santa Ana, Harrison Park and the Wack Wack Golf Course. Ten years ago it was good in Quingua, Muntinlupa and Pasig. Five years ago it was good in Santo Tomás and Calauan but shooting to the east was finished.

The last few seasons have seen most of the shooting done along the southeast shore of Laguna de Bay from Bay to Fame, on the flats at the foot of Mount Banahao and also along the other side of Banahao in Candelaria, Tiaong and Sariaya. To the north Mexico and Guagua were favored.

Take the map and figure for yourself where there will be good snipe grounds during the next five years.

To those who are content with a reasonable bag, that is, who do not care to make a point of bringing in the largest possible string of birds, there will be spots near Manila for many years where a mess of snipe can be taken. They are simply the old grounds mentioned first but now ignored by the high powered sports.

It is not difficult to find the feeding grounds. Just doll up in hunting togs of any kind whatsoever, and travel slowly along the main roads where you have heard that some one has had luck and the small boys will flag your car with promises of "Many snipes, Sir!" Usually two boys follow each gun; one to carry shells and canteen and the other to pick up birds.

The picture showing the group of mighty hunters each with half a hundred snipe or more was taken years ago, maybe ten, and I hope our critics will realize that in those days there were so many snipe that there was no possible danger of scarcity; and anyway, they don't breed here.

In the way of fishing we have all the varieties of tropical sea fish that are found illustrated in the dictionary. The sea fish seem to be unconfined by natural barriers except temperature. Manila bay, especially in the passes around Corregidor, supplies fish for fleets of fishing boats both Japanese and Philippine. These fish for market are taken with nets which leaves very few for the hook and line fisherman.

There are many other very good localities further away. Ragay gulf and Mompog pass are good. Possibly the best of all is Malampaya sound in Palawan. In the far south Flecha point, where the picture was taken, is very good, and the many reefs of the Tawitawi group furnish most of the dried fish for Manila.

It is unfortunate that most of these grounds are so far from the cities that fairly large boats are needed to get there and these large boats are, of course, unsuitable for trolling over coral reefs where the fish are caught. It is a rich man's game, but a good one.

Hunting, on the other hand, is not expensive. All the more remote mountainous regions furnish sport with the rifle. The deer season is open from December to April and there is no closed season on pigs.

The best territory on Luzon is now up the Cagayan valley. The rest house in Balite pass is headquarters for many hunting parties. Dogs are necessary, but each barrio in the vicinity can supply a few and the steward of the rest house will cheerfully accommodate his guests.

Further up the valley, in Isabela, Cagayan and the Mountain province, there are plenty of wild carabao. The wild carabao are the same as domestic carabao but very alert and wary and difficult to stalk.

They usually keep to low swampy flats with plenty of brushy cover and coarse grass. Patches of high *talahib* are favored, and continual use will form tunnels through the grass as devious and intricate as a labyrinth. The carabao make for these hiding places when disturbed or wounded and extreme care should be used in following them there.

The carabao when cornered frequently turns the tables, the hunter becoming the hunted and the place the carabao selects to make his stand leaves all the advantage with him. A Springfield or Krag rifle with heavy, full patched bullets is the smallest rifle that should be used on carabao, and it is seldom that they can be stopped with less than a magazine full of cartridges.

Deer are much easier to hunt. Usually each barrio in the foothills has its group of hunters who hunt with dogs and nets. The nets are cumbersome, many deer, especially the wise old bucks, escape, and the hunters welcome the addition of a good rifle to the party. If you are a fairly good shot and can take advantage of the shots presented the hunters will usually be contented with a fifty-fifty split of the game and invite you to come back.

The north side of Laguna de Bay, the hills east of Sibul springs, are very accessible, but the best shooting is up the north road in the carabao country.

Pigs are hunted in the same way as deer and are more numerous because they are seldom taken with artificial lights. A fine tusker is counted as a great prize by any sportsman.

Mindoro furnishes another game animal, the tamarao, only inhabiting that island, though there is said to be a similar smaller animal on an island near Sumatra. The tamarao seems to be much like the carabao but about one-third as large with horns pointing more directly to the rear. He ranges over all kinds of country from the river beds to the tops of the highest hills

(Concluded on page 28)

A.G.

Money Cost of Philippines to United States

Frederick Chamberlain in "The Philippine Problem"—1913

In any comprehensive study of our future policy toward the Philippines, we can hardly avoid computing what they are costing us. Concerning this, most widely differing statements have been made, apparently, however, not because of any real difficulty in reaching substantial accord, but for the reason that the various computers have had an interest in making the figures large or small to support certain preconceived positions. The injection of the Philippine problem into politics has been mainly responsible for this situation, and as an illustration we may take a recent Congressional report which estimates that it is costing us annually twenty-six million dollars to maintain our armed forces in the Islands. This enormous total is easily reached by multiplying the mean number of soldiers out there by fifteen hundred dollars, upon the basis that "It is estimated that it costs the government fifteen hundred dollars annually to maintain each soldier in the foreign service."

The surprising thing about such an assertion is that the total is made so small. A much larger amount could just as well have been predicated upon that phrase "It is estimated."

The facts are substantially as follows:

For the last ten years, we have averaged 5097 men in the Philippine Scouts, whose 4971 enlisted men are all Filipinos, paid $7.50 per month, just half of what our American troops receive. In a special report to the President, dated January 23, 1908, Secretary of War Taft stated that the Department reckoned five hundred dollars as the cost in toto to the United States for each man in the Scouts. The pay roll of this organization for 1911 was $1,019,562. The report of the commissary-general of the army puts the cost of the Philippine daily ration at $.2456. This means half a million dollars for the Scouts' rations for the year 1911. There are also the various allowances for clothing, marksmanship, travel, certificates of merit, etc., which, estimated at two hundred dollars per man of the total force of 5097, adds a round million to the previous million and a half dollars, giving us two and a half million dollars as the cost of the Scouts to the United States for the year. Mr. Taft reckoned at the rate of $250 per man, a total of $2,548,500, substantially the same figure.

Turning to the cost of our regulars, officers and men, 13,501 of whom we have kept out there upon the average for the past ten years, Mr. Taft says in the same report that the expense of their transportation and maintenance, over what these items would be had the troops remained in America, he estimates as $250 per man, which amounts to but $3,375,250 per annum. This figure appears to be too small, as the following details will demonstrate.

The appropriation by Congress in 1911 for extra pay for officers and men of the army because in foreign service was $1,196,000. Two thirds of the force thus engaged was in the Philippines. We may therefore roughly consider that these last used a similar proportion of the appropriation, or eight hundred thousand dollars.

The average cost for these ten years for the army transport service between the various Philippine Islands was eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars per annum. To this should be added the cost of troop transportation across the Pacific and back; and if the Philippines be charged with $2,198,000, which is two-thirds of the average annual cost for the ten years in question, of all our ocean transports, it is a maximum estimate. The cost of cabling to and from the army in the Islands has averaged forty-four thousand dollars per annum for the decade. It costs two cents per diem more for the Philippine ration than for the ration in the United States, or $92,994 a year for the 12,739 enlisted men we have averaged yearly since 1902. We have averaged, for the same period, to spend one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars each year for coast and geodetic survey work in the Archipelago. To this should be added, as an outside figure, an annual depreciation of ten per cent of the original cost of the fortifications and accessories thereto, and of the barracks and quarters erected in the Islands prior to August 20, 1912, their combined figures, according to the War Department, amounting to $15,327,753. The fortifications cost $4,494,305, and the barracks and quarters, $10,833,448. The figure for depreciation and upkeep is $1,532,775. If all these items are added they total $5,731,769. Allowances to the extent of some three hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars for officers' quarters (computed at thirty-six dollars per month, for three rooms, for each of the 761 officers) and forty thousand dollars, to the same number, for fuel and light, should be added. The total is now increased to $6,099,769, and adding the two and a half million dollars that the Scouts cost us, as admitted by Mr. Taft, whose interest it is to make the figure as low as possible, we have the annual average cost of the Philippines to us for the past ten years as $8,599,769. If we allow fifteen per cent approximately a quarter of a million dollars for extras and good measure, the gross is ten million dollars. This is certainly an outside estimate.

There are other figures that should be remembered. For example, we spent one hundred and sixty-nine million dollars upon our forces in the Islands from June 30, 1898, to July 1, 1902.* Then we voted three million dollars to the natives, when their carabaos were killed by the rinderpest in 1902–1903. Congress also donated three hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars to aid the Insular Government in completing its census. If to these figures we add a hundred million dollars for the total running expenses, as just computed above, for the last ten years, and $15,327,753 as the cost of the fortifications, barracks, and quarters, the total cost of the Islands to us up to June 30, 1912, is two hundred and eighty-seven million dollars.

If anybody thinks that if we did not have the Islands we should reduce our army by discharging therefrom the regulars we keep in the Philippines, he may increase the ten million dollars and the two hundred and eighty-seven million dollars by the proper figure. But it is rather idle to assume anything of that character. Whether the army would or would not be reduced is entirely in the keeping of Congress alone. The weight of the evidence is that the American people will not now favor any reduction of our army. Certainly, irrespective of the Philippines, our foreign affairs are growing more and more delicate, especially to the south of us and in China. The Spanish War taught us the foolhardiness of too small a regular force, and the lessons of that conflict are not yet dim.

As for the additional naval expense which may be thought to have been undertaken by reason of the possession of the Islands, that is negligible, for it is evident that we keep no greater naval force in the Far East than we should anyhow. For many years we have maintained the Pacific Fleet, and everybody now realizes that it must probably be increased to the size of that in the Atlantic, for it will be but a short time, as the history of nations computes time, when our western coast will be as important from a national point of view as is the eastern seabord today.

There are, too, important credits that we must give to this account. Upon at least two occasions we have put men very promptly into China because we had them in Manila. Each was a most critical period. It may entertain some people to try to put into figures just how many dollars we saved by having regiments on the China coast within fifty hours of these particular outbreaks instead of after thirty days, the usual time consumed in transporting troops across the Pacific, assuming that we have them at the port of departure. Inability upon our part to have done our full share in the two instances referred to might very easily have swung the balance of power in the Far East farther away from us and toward the nations whose troops were on the ground. We have maintained the "Open Door" in China because we have had, upon every occasion when it seemed about to be closed, first, as much of a force there as anybody else, and, second, our occupation of the Philippines gave us substantial reason for asserting a commanding attitude in anything affecting that region. If one try to estimate what this dominating position be worth in money to America, he will soon find himself figuring in the hundreds of millions.

Then there is the money value of knowing how to handle troops in the tropical zone, and of having an efficient transport service, instead of having to make one, as had to be done in 1898. At that time we wasted large sums because we lacked this knowledge; we killed hundreds of men by disease.

GENERAL SLADEN AND STAFF

Sitting from Left to Right:—Colonel Fred T. Austin, Major G. H. Paine, Major H. G. Fitz, Colonel Guy V. Henry, Major General Fred W. Sladen (present Commanding General, Philippine Department), Major J. K. Bales, Major E. N. Hardy, Lt. Col. W. L. Patterson, Lt. Col. H. C. Smith.
Standing from Left to Right:—Major Wm. B. Duty, Lt. Col. Frank J. Griffin, Colonel E. E. Dean, Colonel E. A. Hickman, Lt. Col. H. C. Jewett, Lt. Col. G. L. Wall, Major A. Gibson.

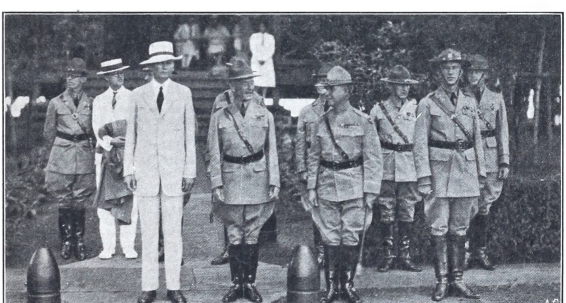
*Congressional Record, February 25, 1908; speech of J. L. Slayden, pp. 2532, *et seq.*

Disallowing these offsets, at the very most the Islands have cost us ten million dollars per annum for the last decade: but for that sum, our achievements in these distant lands have cost the United States nothing. They have all been liquidated from funds of the Insular Government.

Philippine Trade with the United States by Years

	Imports	Per cent of total imports	Exports	Per cent of total exports	Total Trade	Per cent of total trade
1899	₱ 2,706,172	7	₱ 7,870,510	26	₱ 10,576,682	16
1900	4,306,396	9	5,921,702	13	10,228,098	11
1901	7,068,510	12	9,092,584	18	16,161,094	15
1902	8,306,348	12	22,951,896	40	31,258,244	25
1903	7,674,200	11	26,142,852	40	33,817,052	25
1904	10,197,640	17	23,309,936	40	33,507,576	28
1905	11,179,892	19	29,680,814	44	40,860,706	32
1906	8,955,772	17	23,738,578	36	32,694,350	27
1907	10,135,076	17	20,658,774	31	30,793,850	24
1908	10,203,672	17	20,901,510	32	31,105,182	25
1909	12,890,662	21	29,453,026	42	42,343,688	32
1910	40,137,084	40	34,483,450	42	74,620,534	41
1911	38,313,974	40	39,845,254	44	78,159,228	42
1912	48,618,020	39	45,764,014	41	94,382,034	40
1913	53,352,522	50	32,868,036	34	86,220,558	42
1914	48,022,802	49	48,855,420	50	96,878,222	50
1915	52,762,138	53	47,306,422	44	100,068,560	48
1916	45,725,346	50	71,296,265	51	117,021,611	51
1917	75,241,295	57	126,468,717	66	201,710,012	62
1918	117,649,222	60	178,293,837	66	295,943,059	63
1919	150,982,829	64	113,305,384	50	264,288,213	57
1920	184,579,556	62	210,432,525	70	395,012,081	66
1921	148,260,030	64	100,713,586	57	248,973,616	61
1922	95,476,651	60	128,223,201	67	223,699,852	63
1923	100,705,070	57	170,094,046	70	270,799,116	65
1924	120,797,206	56	194,627,805	72	315,425,011	65
1925	138,595,166	58	218,089,883	73	356,685,049	66
1926	143,151,236	60	200,006,430	73	343,151,666	67

Bingham Inspects America's Army Posts In Islands



Senator Hiram Bingham (in whites) beside General Sladen at Fort Wm. McKinley, and General Johnson Hagood, commanding the Philippine Division, at General Sladen's left.

Senator Hiram Bingham paid a visit of three weeks to the Philippines and managed to see something of seven islands and 17 provinces, utilizing his complete command of Spanish and talking to men in private and public life without the intervention of interpreters. He inspected all the military posts, was surprised and displeased to see two flags flying in front of all school houses, and doubted that loyalty to America was being inculcated in the mind of youth, while stating that he believed being for independence was disloyalty. Aside from this slant, his more cogent opinion was that though the government was in pretty deep on the sugar-central loans, the properties are good and are under business management, so that there is a good prospect of their being able to pay out without loss to the government. He therefore was not in favor of selling them at a loss. He paid General Wood a number of high tributes while he was in the islands, and said that if Wood's campaign had not been managed "not wisely but too well" in 1920 he would have been President of the United States. He declared that Wood's stand for preparedness for the World War saved the lives of thousands of American soldiers in Europe, and that the country, still idolizing him, resented even yet his not being sent to Europe in command of a division. He plainly indicated that he would favor amendments to the organic act of the Philippines to obviate the possibility of a stalemate in public administration here through disagreement between the chief executive and the legislature.

POPULAR MEETING PLACE

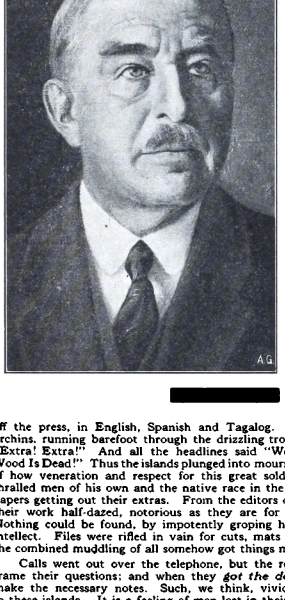
Many meetings are now regularly held at the chamber of commerce, which in its new quarters has a large airy hall, a well equipped kitchen and facilities for catering to downtown meetings. On August 5 Theobald Diehl gave a supper for members of his lodge; on August 12 comes the annual banquet of Stotsenburg Camp, where about 200 always gather; on August 13 the Veterans hold a reunion in commemoration of Occupation Day. The convention of the American Legion was held August 6.

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER of COMMERCE JOURNAL

Vol. VII August
No. 8 1927

EDITORIAL OFFICES
American Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 1638 TELEPHONE 1156

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD: 1860-1927



As the forms were being closed for this issue of the *Journal*, word flashed over the Pacific by cable that Major General Leonard Wood, Governor General of the Philippine Islands, had died in Peter Brent Brigham Hospital, Boston, after an operation for skull-bone tumor which first appeared in 1906, was then operated by Dr. Cushing, and had recurred, having been originally induced by the injury General Wood received in his office in Havana, Cuba, in 1902, when, standing to greet a visitor, his head struck a heavy brass knob of a chandelier. News of his death spread over Manila like a pall. Newspapers hurried extra editions off the press, in English, Spanish and Tagalog. Soon the little brown urchins, running barefoot through the drizzling tropical rain, were crying "Extra! Extra!" And all the headlines said "Wood Is Dead! General Wood Is Dead!" Thus the islands plunged into mourning. It was significant of how veneration and respect for this great soldier-statesman held enthralled men of his own and the native race in the Philippines, to see the papers getting out their extras. From the editors down, they went about their work half-dazed, notorious as they are for stoicism in all things. Nothing could be found, by impotently groping hands ill guided by the intellect. Files were rifled in vain for cuts, mats and biographies—until the combined muddling of all somehow got things moderately right.

Calls went out over the telephone, but the reporters could scarcely frame their questions; and when they *got the dope* they could hardly make the necessary notes. Such, we think, vividly mirrors the feeling in these islands. It is a feeling of men lost in their way; a feeling as of a ship at sea in a baleful storm, its captain and master mariner stricken dead, his sure hand limp at the helm and the rudder powerless against the menacing waves.

It is not, however, a feeling that would overwhelm General Wood himself, whose death evokes it.

"The man of firm and noble soul
No factious clamors can control."

General Wood, under such circumstances—and we have all observed him harried by the most poignant pain—would go ahead with the day's work, as we too must go ahead. It was a part of his greatness, if not the larger part, to put self aside and the public welfare, the immediate obligation to mankind, to the fore.

As a community we are too moved, too borne along on the strong wings of grief, to see the object of it in his true place in history; time will make the assignment, and all we know is that it will be a most eminent one. The duties, meantime, of the living press upon us all. They are the duties of carrying on.

Yet we may briefly capitulate. About a year ago, General Wood being in the southern islands and unable to address the constabulary graduating class in Baguio, the duty fell to Governor Early, who, in his eulogy of Wood, dwelt on the triumph over yellow fever in southern America and the western tropics, made possible by Wood's courage alone. It was necessary to innoculate men with the disease, and against a tirade of press abuse Wood called for volunteers from his soldiers. One death was the sacrifice, and the job for humanity was done. In the Philippines, Wood tackled the scourge of leprosy, *that feedeth upon the blood*, the Bible tells us. And did he spare himself? First of all he marshalled public opinion and resources here and abroad, he made of abandoned Culion a haven of comfort and hope for the suffering, and he visited them as often as he could, to cheer them under the rigors of the cure. When he saw them, he took them by the hand and made them feel, as much as his inspiring presence could, that they were men among men. Inexorably too, as in the yellow fever instance, he asked them for their children, born clean, to be taken away from Culion and kept from contamination. His bounden humanity, then, governed by scientific judgment, sets him apart as a world benefactor.

Now let us narrow the viewpoint, in a sense; let us speak of the Philippines generally. General Wood compelled every one, here and in America and throughout the world, to look upon the Philippine problem as but one phase of the general problem America confronts in the Far East. We have all seen the turn of press discussion: we all remember what Edward Price Bell got him to say in his interview for Bell's book, *World Chancelleries*. And only now we have all been reading thoughtful discussions of the Philippines in this light by capable young Filipinos themselves. This momentary reflection brings us to the question of General Wood's successor, the policy that is to follow upon his. Whoever the man may be, that policy cannot be materially modified without imposing perils upon the nation that General Wood's career as Governor General served effectively to put aside.

With this comment, woefully stilted and inadequate, we perforce leave him in the patient hands of time and the gracious memory of mankind, for whom he made himself a gallant sacrifice.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS

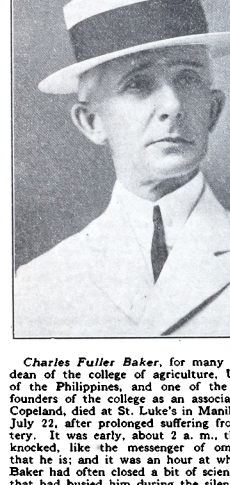
On May 1, 1898, Dewey closed successfully with the Spanish royal fleet in Manila, and on August 13 of that year the American land forces, supported by the fleet, occupied Manila. It was the day after the protocol of peace was signed, and the advent of the third American community established in the Philippines, the first with their flag and their own sovereignty. In honor of Occupation Day and Month the *Journal* struts some two-color stuff in this issue, pictures of a sunset over Manila bay and the ruins of Guadalupe. We are still under the war department; no other territory was ever there so long; but we can celebrate anyway. Better days are surely ahead, and times are good right now, taking one thing with another. We have a beautiful archipelago; resourceful too, with a grateful soil and climate.

We say the third American community. The first was very early, for Father Zuñiga speaks of *Bostoneses* here in 1805, as if they were a good many and quite influential in the commercial field. This community was wiped out, like the other foreign communities, by the Binondo mobs of 1820. Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera says in his history of the Philippines contributed to the Philippine Census of 1903 that no foreigner escaped. This is not quite exact, because Paul de la Gironière, a French ship's doctor, did escape and lived to write *Twenty Years in the Philippine Islands* and develop a first rate coffee plantation at Jala-Jala on Laguna de Bay. His ship had brought the cholera from Indochina; it was the people's first experience with Asiatic cholera, unknown in the islands up to that time, and the fatal rumor was spread among the ignorant that the foreigners had poisoned the wells. During two days, murderous fanaticism was uncontrolled. (There are still places in the islands where such rumors are readily believed, but they are fewer with every passing year.)

More Americans took the places of the mob victims. They established the second community that flourished through two generations but at last died away before the competition of the British, who had banks and ships behind them while the Americans belonged to a nation that was busy building up its west and neglectful, for the period, of its interests beyond the seas. The men of this second community were all Yankees, like the first, sea-traders and hard-bitten; but they grew old and died, while their sons, educated in the homeland, remained there to make their careers. One family alone remained, the Russells; and J. J. Russell, an active member of the chamber of commerce, is a direct descendant of the founder of Russell and Sturgis, for many years sharing honors in Manila only with another American firm, Peele, Hubbell and Company, as the leading commercial house in the islands.

The third time's the charm. This third American community of ours will no doubt perpetuate itself. Yet the *Journal* believes that more attention, speaking generally, might be given to the matter of bringing younger men up in the established houses and making their interest a personal one. Americans are certainly capable of going ahead, but sometimes they lunge forward somewhat blindly.

Dean Baker Turns in His Thesis: Professor Cook, "Old Fogy", Writes "30"



Charles Fuller Baker, for many years the dean of the college of agriculture, University of the Philippines, and one of the principal founders of the college as an associate of Dr. Copeland, died at St. Luke's in Manila Friday, July 22, after prolonged suffering from dysentery. It was early, about 2 a. m., that death knocked, like the messenger of omnipotence that he is; and it was an hour at which Dean Baker had often closed a bit of scientific work that had busied him during the silent watches when he could work the better because others either revelled or slumbered. His thesis, therefore, was done, *Thirty Years in Tropical Agricultural Science in Behalf of Mankind and the Extension of Civilization*. When death whisked away with it to the faculty that bestows time's sheepskins and scholarship honors, Dean Baker lay down to rest. He never had much of a body, just some skin, and a bone-rack over which hung some very sensitive and very lean muscles, and aside from this a pair of gentle, humorous and jaunty blue eyes, straight-gazing and wonderfully penetrating. His nerves, of a restive impetuous energy, and his brilliant mind had forced this makeshift for physical adequacy to undertake too much—since there was really so much to do. Recently, it is true, he had asked and had been granted sabbatical leave, and he even resigned and was preparing to leave the Philippines and take a research post at Honolulu. But the prospect of leisure came too late, and what could he have done with leisure?—only more intensive work.

Dean Baker's was a personal sacrifice to the welfare of the Philippines, but his sympathies were as broad as the universe which was his unremitting study. Aside from the college with its elevated standards and reliable faculty, and aside from his writings, he left priceless entomological and botanical collections. He lived frugally, that he might aid worthy students and mitigate as much as he could the misery in which friends of his in the field of science in Europe have lived since the World War. They helped him too. There was not enough money for the plant and insect research work here; he sent specimens to friends abroad, so that the college had the benefit of their continual reports. The work in sugar technology, too, was founded and for a long time carried on without an appropriation. So it was all round, tackling what should obviously be done, and doing the impossible.

"His religion was of the spiritual and vital sort," they said at his funeral; it was the creedless faith of that increasing tribe of men throughout the world whom heaven loves because they love their fellow-man. Lo, their names lead all the rest. Dean Baker was a friend of the *Journal*, as he was friendly to everything and everybody from which or from whom he found good was to come. Several times each week, until his fatal illness prevented, the mails brought letters from him filled with clippings and quotations from contemporary sources—all valuable to the *Journal*'s work. Such was his thoughtfulness for others, such his intuitive appreciation; and now he sleeps beneath the campus at Los Baños where he toiled his life away, while all that he did lives on. There were services at the college and at Union Church in Manila, and the pulpit and floral tributes were appropriate. He was born in Michigan in 1872; his bachelor's degree in science was from the University of Michigan and his master's from Stanford. He is survived by two brothers, Hugh and Ray Stannard, the latter being the well known writer, whose home is at Amherst, Massachussetts. His career in science began in the Michigan college of agriculture in 1891 with a post as a laboratory assistant, and included posts in the United States as well as many abroad—in Cuba, South America and the Straits Settlements. He had been dean of the college of agriculture here and professor of tropical agriculture since 1919. He also held numerous subsidiary posts here, such as that of technical assistant to the director of agriculture and that of associate editor of the *Journal of Science*. For the college of agriculture he had repeatedly tried to overcome baseless political objections and obtain extension of the agricultural college aid acts to the Philippines. Many have been praising him, but surely nothing could make the ruined clay more resigned to its imminent dissolution than for partisanship to be laid aside and this great boon secured for the college.

Profesor Ebenezer Cook, for 23 years the head of Cook's Music School here, died at the Philippine General Hospital, Wednesday afternoon, July 27, unable to recover, because of his advanced age, from the operation his physicians had to undertake in relief of his kidney trouble July 19. Had he lived until August 14 he would have been 85 years old; he was born at Bergen, New York, August 14, 1842. Since coming to Manila 23 years ago, he had contributed regularly to the newspaper press of the city under his nom de plume, *Old Fogy*, there being many Americans in the islands now who cannot recall a Monday issue of the *Manila Daily Bulletin* in which his weekly philosophical comment on current events did not appear. For these quaint essays he often jotted down paragraphs while his music students practiced, without failing to note their mistakes.

Let there be no long eulogy, for everyone knew him as a dignified, kindly, venerable man and a good neighbor. In 1861, when he was 19, he enlisted as a musician in the 8th artillery, 2nd army corps, New York volunteers, serving throughout the Civil War; and from this background of experience he drew many of his illustrations. He went west after the war and settled in Portland, where he had a well patronized music conservatory. He gradually acquired a competence by ventures in real estate, but there was a slump in values during the early 90's, while his fortune was also affected by his impaired health. In 1895, therefore, he removed to Honolulu with his family, in search of a milder climate. His first wife was then living and their daughter, May, was still at home. She studied with her father until she was 21 years old, and gave promise of a brilliant career as a concert pianist. She then went to Berlin, where she was acclaimed a noted concert player by the critics; after enjoying a concert tour in Germany she went to England and scored a similar triumph. Under contract for a second continental tour, she returned to America for a round of the homeland cities, contracted acute pneumonia at Pinehurst and died within a week of the day she took her bed. This was in 1901.

She was her father's only child; he never ceased to grieve for her, and it was many years before he could bring himself to mention her name. Her mother had died in Honolulu in 1898. In 1901 a woman whom Professor Cook had known in Portland as his pupil Agatha, in piano, voice and pipe-organ, visited Honolulu. The old acquaintanceship was renewed and in 1902 they were married. Two years later they came to Manila, where they have lived ever since, conducting their music school on calle Nebraska and passing through their classes many young men and women who have gained enviable places as musicians in the local field and abroad. Some write back that they are earning their way through college with their music, and others have good places as music teachers.

All this time *Old Fogy* wrote, taking any subject that pleased him and saying what he wished. He used a pencil, latterly a very broad one, for at last his sight failed and it became necessary for Mrs. Cook to copy-read all his manuscripts before they went to the paper. From 1920 he has published in the *Bulletin;* prior to that time he contributed to the *Times* and the *Cablenews-American*. On national fête days and Memorial Day there was usually a poem, and some of these occasional verses were of genuine merit.

Old Fogy was intensely patriotic. He was a familiar platform figure at Memorial Day and Independence Day exercises, recently as an honored guest but earlier as an active committee member. Held in universal veneration, he was an honorary member of the American chamber of commerce, regularly attended its meetings, where he had a seat at the round table. Over questions of morality and personal rectitude he could grow righteously indignant. Aroused by the atmosphere pervading the early period of the Harrison administration, he lampooned it vigorously in his *Comedy of Errors*, a paraphrase of Shakespeare's play into which he put men whom the public gleefully recognized under the torture of his remorseless pen. This satire, published in a good edition, was perhaps his best single piece of literary work. Copies are now rare, the *Journal* editor is glad to have had his from the hand of *Old Fogy* himself.

As he wrote, so also he composed. His masses have been sung at the Catholic Cathedral in the walled city, where Mrs. Cook was the organist for many years. He composed three masses with the full orchestration, and the orchestration was rendered by the Constabulary orchestra under his personal direction.

Mrs. Cook, who continues the music school, is a Catholic; he himself was not, nor was he a Protestant; he lived like Bryant said it was well to live, and at last lay down as if upon his nightly bed. Hymnals published in America 40 to 50 years ago contain a number of his anthems and responses.

He is gone, and only one Civil War veteran, William Thomas, remains in this outpost community. Both were in the Independence Day parade this year; and after the parade they sat in the reviewing stand and enjoyed the inspiring program. Cook was an honorary member of Lawton-Egbert Camp No. 1, V.A.P. Funeral services were held at the Army mortuary, Malecon drive, Friday afternoon, July 29, under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans. The body was cremated, and the ashes were interred in the Veterans' plot in Cementerio del Norte. A talented man, upright citizen, excellent comrade and neighbor. Taps.

"Why Buy a Home? We May Not Be Here Long"

By WALTER ROBB

This little review is titled with a dubiety that has no doubt been the greatest single source of the individual mere marking of time in the Philippines of all that might be readily called to mind: "Why buy a home? We may not be here long." By extension, of course, why associate one's self with a joint stock company developing a plantation, since one may not remain here long; so that this second common default of prudence must be attributed to the first. Month after month the rent falls due and is paid; the bills of a casual, uncharted life pile up and are paid; and meantime the city keeps growing, the demand for Philippine plantation products keeps increasing, and no advantage is taken of these circumstances by many American families in Manila—as well as other families, too, with less reason—because, in the case of the American families, things are so uncertain, they may soon go *home*.

But they don't go home after all. Manila comes to be their home, while in that same Manila, or nearby it, they have no home. They merely have a place to continue camping in, on which they continue to pay rent.

Yet from the very inception of the American régime, home-buying on easy terms has been possible. And why should it ever have been doubted, just because a politician said so—Taft, with his Philippines-for-the-Filipinos doctrine—that under the American flag a city with all the splendid advantages of Manila would not be a first rate place in which to acquire real estate holdings? On Taft avenue alone, how many families might have acquired a competence from buying early and holding for a few years.

The term *Manila* is extended to the suburbs, it is not confined to the districts embraced in the charter of the metropolis at present; for Manila is bound to broaden, for one thing, while the building of streets and highways brings the suburbs into the purview of the main city town.

Now when the American occupation occurred, August 13, 1898, Pasay was an hacienda belonging to the Augustinians. Negotiations for these estates began, and Pasay passed into the hands of Warner, Barnes and Company, who organized the Pasay Real Estate Company. Dividing their holdings into residence sites, they began selling them off on the easy-payment plan. They no doubt made money, but the prices charged were insignificant when compared with the present value of the land. They made few if any improvements, built few thoroughfares; and yet their enterprise was a big step forward from Spanish times, when lands were kept in large tracts on which ground rents were charged for little plots on which to build huts and shelters.

Pasay has a long period of development still ahead of it, but it is now a town of many beautiful, comfortable and *valuable* homes which the owners could turn into cash at great profit over what the cost has been. The credit, too, if need arose to resort to it, of every one of these home-owners, is far above that of the renter; acquiring a home and settling down to contentment with one's neighbors takes a family out of the casual category and places it in the *substantial* list. There is more than the property difference; formerly the cases of neediness among Americans came regularly to my attention, and I believe nearly all of them were renters: the most distressed were, certainly; when jobs were gone, all was gone.

After Pasay came the Jones subdivision of a large tract in west Paco, in the neighborhood of calles Colorado and California and Pennsylvania avenue. This began selling at P2 the square meter. The period must have been about 1903–04. P. D. Carman, then an American youth of Manila, now one of the city's wideawake real estate men, sat down four years ago, and figured what would have been made on just 5,000 meters of this land, had it merely been bought and held. After deducting for taxes and money at 10 per cent, the net was P62,000.

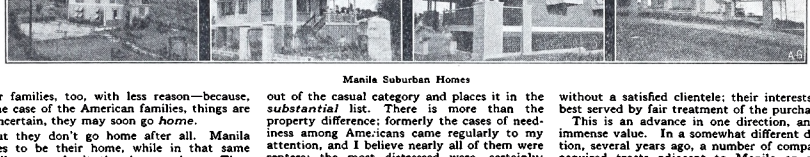
In 1907 or thereabouts, the district south of calle Herran from Paco to calle Dakota could have been had at 25 centavos the square meter. Today an average price of P12 the meter would perhaps be the market. Many Americans, including the writer, live in that district between Ermita and Malate. Most of them, including the writer (though he does own a home site elsewhere), are renting. The increase shown in an available list of real estate values in Manila districts developed prior to 1912, was, between 1912 and 1922, 34.4 per cent annually.

But while Americans as a whole community have let many obvious realty opportunities slip by them, and might well resolve now to be more on the alert in the future, it is eminently Americans and American initiative that have brought the means of owning his own home to the Filipino of the salary and wage class. In this field right now, two companies, one American, are selling off tracts on the easy-payment plan to workmen whose monthly installments are but little if any more than they formerly paid in ground rents for the places where they camped in thatch huts. These old ground-rent schemes were a kind of monopoly; they were therefore the convenient means of usury; they are still a stain upon the town's good character.

Instead of a tinder coop in which his family is likely to be incinerated while he is away at work, the Manila laborer today, if drawing anything more than a living wage, can have a comfortable house of strong materials, decently fitted out and standing upon well drained land, at installments he is able to meet; and if misfortune overtakes him, his equity remains to him. The companies, of course, cannot thrive without a satisfied clientele; their interests are best served by fair treatment of the purchasers.

This is an advance in one direction, and of immense value. In a somewhat different direction, several years ago, a number of companies acquired tracts adjacent to Manila on main thoroughfares and, when subdividing them into lots, improved them with roads, avenues, bridges, water mains and light and telephone lines. The San Juan Heights company was, it is believed, the first of these companies to develop tracts to be sold in lots on the installment plan. It was, however, soon followed by a number of others. There are possibly variations in the methods of these several companies, but they all resort to a common principle. In these companies a moderate number of Americans and a great number of Filipinos are buying their own homes in districts where transportation into Manila is reliable and the surroundings pleasant and healthful.

Some of these tracts are parts of old friar estates, as in the case of Pasay, and some of them, like San Juan del Monte and San Francisco del Monte, were selected by the friars precisely because of their topography. They lie well up on the hills, have adequate natural drainage and salubrious air. Lots of any size may be had, on many ample sites splendid suburban homes surrounded with ample lawns and English or old-world gardens are already seen. But these are not what most appeal to me today, viewing, as I am, in retrospect, the passage of 29 years. What most appeals are the many new homes of families of moderate means, even



Manila Suburban Homes

meager means—where the wife must work as well as the husband.

Here is the country's new middle class, here rests the hope, here indeed are the very stones of the foundation of future times. For P3,000 a real estate company builds a house of two bedrooms, a sala, diningroom, bath, kitchen and porch, with electric lights and water installed. By one plan (and they all come to the same end), the first payment on such a property is P161.38; and thereafter the payments are P42.25 a month for 120 months. The lot is had at payments of P15 a month and upward, according to location and size.

In the Philippines this is all something new under the sun. Nor is it confined to Manila, it is being duplicated at half a dozen points elsewhere in the islands, in the port cities chiefly, of course, and I suspect that its possibilities both for buyers and sellers have but barely been tapped. There seems no reason why it ought not extend, within a reasonably short space of time, to every thriving provincial capital and even to the leading interisland ports —to all places, in short, where there prevail conditions, as in Manila, that are bound to maintain an increasing population actively employed.

"Why buy a home? We may not be here long." This insipid nostalgia has been the undoing of far too many American families. Why *not* buy a home? And if circumstances or better fortune call one away, have the money, safely invested in the new home, for the expenses of the moving and settling down in another community.

It is hard to foretell just how, where, or when the next war will break out. With an experience of centuries in world domination, Great Britain wisely arms and prepares even against her best friends. That war may come through conceding independence to the Philippines. It may be precipitated over some event in China. It may come as the climax to a long-drawn-out and bitter controversy over the war debts. The European barrage against 'Uncle Shylock' early this year is only the opening shots of a bombardment that will grow in intensity as the years roll by. America's foreign investments, largely in Europe, already exceed the eleven-billion mark. At the rate foreign loans are being absorbed in the American market, another ten years will see twenty-five billions of American money invested abroad. Financial experts prophesy that by 1950 the total will reach over fifty billions. Long before that time, other nations will combine against her. War will come, if not in Europe, in the Pacific. England is preparing.—From *Living Age*.

George Bronson Rea's Naval Conference Pessimism

The Philippines stand as a buffer between Japan and the British possessions in India, Malay, and the Pacific: a guaranty that so long as they remain under American protection their neutrality must be respected. Independence without the power to preserve neutrality is a perilous position. Should the United States withdraw her guaranty by conceding independence to the Filipinos, the strategic situation in the Pacific would at once become loaded with dynamite, far more dangerous to world peace than the squabbles of Europe. The Philippines are the keys to world empire. If possession of these keys ever passes out of the hands of the United States, they will be taken over and retained by some other Power who will know how to use them for its own profit.

The future of the Philippines is uncertain. Great Britain cannot afford to take chances. Neither can Japan contemplate with unconcern any further extension of European influence in Far Eastern waters. Within easy steaming distance of Mindanao and the Sulu Group—or any one of the thousand Philippine islands suitable as submarine bases—lies the Rubber Empire of the world, a source of unlimited wealth upon which Great Britain is now drawing and will continue to draw to pay her war debts to the United States. Eliminating the bogey of an Asiatic menace to Australia or India, these immensely rich possessions must be adequately protected against any possible contingency.

Has it ever occurred to thinking Americans that the hypothetical enemy who might conceivably covet possession of Britain's Malayan Rubber Empire is their own country? Might not the Singapore Base be directed against the United States? It is well to remember that notwithstanding the platitudinous bunk about Anglo-American friendship, and 'Hands across the Sea,' the British place no implicit trust in friendship. Britain retains her naval bases at Halifax, at Esquimalt; she has Jamaica, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, St. Kitts, Antigua, Belize, and other strategic footholds in the heart of the American Mediterranean. Her financiers have even wrangled a concession out of the Panaman Government which gives them extraordinary rights in a vast territory contiguous to the Canal Zone, a situation pregnant with such complications, to offset which the American Government has been compelled in self-defense to negotiate a hard and fast treaty of alliance with Panama which automatically brings her in on our side in the event of hostilities between ourselves and any other Power. America takes no chances in the Caribbean.

Leaving Halifax and Esquimalt out of the picture, not one of Britain's colonial possessions in America has any great economic value. Does any American believe that the British Government would hand over to the United States any of these islands as a part payment of its war debt to this country? Suggest it officially, if we want to know exactly what Britain thinks about these strategic keys to the American coast. The only possible enemy they could be employed against is the United States. As in the Caribbean, so in the Western Pacific.

Growing Sumatra Tobacco at Sarunayan, Cotabato

By "SUNSET" COX

If the truth were known it is probable that the Dutch tobacco growers of Sumatra are much more worried over the reports of Sumatra wrapper tobacco being successfully grown in the Cotabato valley than the Davao hemp planters are about abaca being grown in Sumatra. Judging from late reports from the government tobacco experimental station at Sarunayan, Cotabato, the Dutch tobacco men have something real to worry about. It is seven years since the first experimental station was started at Pikit, and three years since it was transferred from Pikit to Sarunayan, down the Rio Grande river from Pikit half-way to Cotabato, the port and provincial capital. In these few years it has been proved that beyond question Sumatra wrapper equally as good as that grown on the island of that name can be grown in this section of the Philippines, down in southern Mindanao. The tobacco from there recently marketed in Manila proves it. More than 1000 kilos brought top prices and had the buyers asking for more.

The present crop, now well toward the harvesting stage, also proves it. It is against the laws of the Dutch government for seed of the Sumatra leaf tobacco to be taken from the country. Nevertheless about half a pound of the precious seed was brought to Manila in 1921. It was worth its weight in gold. Just at that time the tobacco station near Pikit was under way and a thimbleful, no more, was sent down there. It was planted carefully and tended and nursed and sheltered until harvest-time came, then curing time, and fermenting time. Then they knew. They had it.

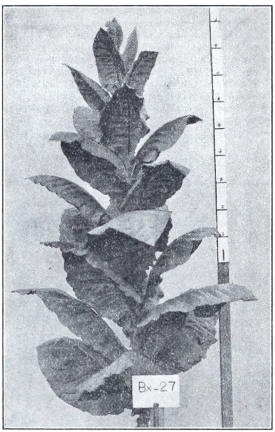
They had been experimenting with Sumatra from Florida the previous year, it had turned out well. Now they knew that the genuine Sumatra could be raised in the Philippines. Several years of experimenting by the tobacco experts followed, and it was decided that the land down near Sarunayan was better adapted to the purpose. This land is rich, loamy mould identical with that of Sumatra. It is back some six kilometers from the Cotabato river (the Rio Grande), and high enough to be safe from the floods.

Three years ago a small appropriation was accordingly made available, and Mariano Gutierrez, one of the tobacco experts of the bureau of agriculture, was detailed to establish a new station there. It was a hard job. The site was distant from the river, there was only a cart trail to it and that was almost impassable during rains. Labor was scarce. In record time, however, tobacco planting started.

The third crop has now been harvested, with the result already mentioned. It is proved that the Philippines can raise its own Sumatra leaf, although the Cagayan valley has never been able to do so, a new era has begun for the tobacco grower of these islands.

The Tabacalera Company (Cia General de Tabacos de Filipinas) has been greatly interested in the work being done in Cotabato with the Sumatra leaf, especially after having tried its cultivation on their own Isabela and Cagayan plantations. After it was proved conclusively at Sarunayan, the Tabacalera company sent Mr. J. E. Hasselman, their tobacco expert, to Cotabato to observe the work being done there and report upon it. His report stated that he was satisfied that Sumatra wrapper tobacco equal to that raised in Sumatra was now being grown at the Cotabato experimental station, and that he saw no reason why it could not be grown upon a large scale. It is therefore possible that the Tabacalera company will take active steps to develop the industry in that province.

Mariano Manas, chief of the division of plant industry of the bureau of agriculture, is greatly interested in the Cotabato work of his division and is aiding Superintendent Gutierrez in every way possible. He has recommended that the appropriation for the station be increased materially, in order that this important industry may be given every possible chance to demonstrate itself. Another shipment of Sumatra leaf is expected soon from Sarunayan; this is also expected to bring top prices.



"Sumatra" in the P. I.

At the time of the visit of the Colonel Carmi Thompson party to Cotabato he was given a half-dozen hands of the Sumatra tobacco from Sarunayan. It was immediately taken over by the Colonel's secretary, who hails from Kentucky originally and is a judge of good tobaccos. He was amazed and pleased, stating that it was the finest he had ever seen. He asked for, and was given, full information concerning it.

This station at Sarunayan is two kilometers from the colonist center of Bual, where hundreds of Ilocano homeseekers have settled and taken up homesteads. They are all accustomed to the growing of tobacco, men and women alike. Thus the labor question is an easy one. Gutierrez is an Ilocano himself. He is the bureau's expert in tobacco.

Comfortable houses now are provided for the superintendent and his assistants; the laborers are well taken care of, and the homes of the colonists nearby are well-built and comfortable. The road from Lumupog, on the river, to Bual, is now under construction. It passes through the reservation. Launches and steamers on the Rio Grande river are numerous, hence the tobacco station employes get their mail and supplies fairly regularly.

Datu Dilangalan of Bual, the most influential Moro chief in this section, is progressive and very friendly. His men, a thousand of them, are building a part of the Lumupog-Bual road. The advantage of the road is obvious. At times it has cost the datu a peso a cavan just to transport palay from Bual to Lumupog, nine kilometers, by sledge. The datu spends much time at the station watching the Sumatra growing, he and his son Mantil, a graduate of the Philippine Normal School. They can see what this may mean to the Moros some time, this new tobacco which brings such a fancy price.

Planted first in seed beds that are carefully covered, it then is set out in prepared ground, a little hole having been made for each plant, at equal distances. When it flowers especial care is needed, the pollenization is effected by hand and each flower is protected by a paper or muslin sack to prevent strange or improper pollenization from other plants.

Beautiful tobacco, this Sumatra grown in Cotabato. Three meters high when mature, with some of the broad drooping leaves 48 inches long and 24 inches wide. A good cutter can make wrappers for twelve cigars from one leaf. When cured it is a delicate golden brown, soft and satiny in texture, the ribs and veins small and scarcely noticeable; that is one of the characteristics of the Sumatra leaf. The last sold in Manila brought a little more than P4.50 a kilo. No wonder that these Ilocano farmers are happy, in their own provinces they get only a fraction of this price for tobacco.

Scientific tobacco growing calls for constant experimentation, therefore Gutierrez has experiments under way at all times. He has genuine Havana tobacco growing, but finds it improved by crossing it with Sumatra. The Florida Sumatra is also improved by mixing in a strain of true Sumatra, it makes a hardier plant, good for both wrapper and filler.

There are now three pure Sumatra strains at Sarunayan, one pure Florida-Sumatra strain, and five hybrid strains evolved by crossing the pure plants in various ways. All bring top market prices and are highly praised by the tobacco experts of the bureau of internal revenue and the largest cigar companies of Manila. Seeds

and seedlings of these plants are supplied gratis to the colonists and Moros in the district thereabouts, all of whom are now engaged in planting their own crops of the improved tobacco. This is the first year that the station has had sufficient seed and seedlings for free distribution.

The curing sheds, and there are many of them, are all built according to the latest approved plans. The employes who look out for the curing and packing are all experienced men, and many of them have homesteads where they will soon be growing tobacco for the market themselves. They have, of course, written back to their cousins to come down to Cotabato and preempt homesteads too.

As those who have visited the Ilocano provinces of La Union, Cagayan and Isabela are aware, the women there do much of the work, not only in the tobacco fields, but in stripping and grading and selecting. The wives and daughters of the Ilocano colonists are doing the same in the Cotabato tobacco district; they make good wages at this while their brothers and husbands are building up their new farms.

Not only tobacco, but other useful plants and crops are being experimented with at Sarunayan—coffee and cacao, for example. They do well, especially Robusta coffee, and seeds of that are being distributed in the neighborhood. New varieties of corn and sugar cane, also, and garden vegetables; but the tobacco is the real money crop. Considerable effort, however, is being made to cultivate the chalamoogra tree, from which is obtained the oil used for the relief or cure of leprosy. Trees obtained from India as seedlings are doing very well indeed.

The annual allowance for this Sarunayan farm is only P8000, out of which comes the salary of the superintendent and his assistant, so they have to do the best they can with the balance. Therefore practically everything is homemade. The wagons, the harrows, the wheelbarrows even, besides a dozen little clever contrivances invented for the proper planting of tobacco seeds and seedlings, things to make the work easy and exact. Several of them seem clever and useful enough to be patented.

Of all the colonies in Mindanao this colony near Bual seems the most prosperous, with the best future in prospect. It borders on the Pikit colony, which is included in this statement, but with the difference that at Pikit the colonists are grouped together closer, making almost a Filipino settlement, while here at Sarunayan Moros and Christians live and work side by side on the very best of terms. Datu Dilangalan himself is partly responsible for this, and in part the colonists themselves.

From a little hill near the Constabulary station at Camp Ward, near Bual, one can look off northeast toward the Bukidnon boundary over a broad expanse of beautiful land, well watered but almost as level as a floor—all just exactly the same kind of land that is being cultivated and settled here at Sarunayan—and all virgin soil awaiting the homeseeker, the homesteader. It is wonderful land, only needing to be scratched to bring forth its riches, land for thousands of the land-hungry people of the north. A road will tap that rich valley just as soon as people begin to settle there, an extension of the Lumupog-Bual road already spoken of. Then the way will be open for the cultivation of Sumatra wrapper in ample quantities.

Scores of Christian Filipinos who have come to Mindanao in government positions have seen the future of this Bual district and have taken up homesteads, resigning from their positions as soon as their homesteads are well underway. Dr. Villafuerte, the president of the sanitary district of Pikit, is a homesteader; so is Ernio Coriño, of the auditor's office. Dozens of others, formerly with only a monthly salary, now have Mother Nature as their cashier.

Business men, Filipinos, are coming in also. In the little town of Bual the first stores have just started and are doing a good business. Many of the owners are both traders and homesteaders, for their business must be mostly bartering as yet, exchanging goods for farm products, tobacco and palay.

It was in connection with one of these stores that an interesting fact was observed. While riding along the cart road a dozen or so carts with a supply of goods, seemingly for a general store, were passed. Moros nearby had loaned their carts for this purpose, without pay. The Moros, it was said, gladly loan the Christian colonists carabaos and other work animals for months at a time, so they can get their homesteads started quicker.

Datu Dilangalan uses two Fordsons to cultivate his great rice fields, and is planning to put the first *P. U.* trucks on the new road when it is opened for traffic. He is also a delightful host, even overlooking some of the teachings of the Koran. The Ilocanos brought down with them from the north the art of making *basi*, the Ilocano beverage which cheers, and almost the first thing they planted was sugar cane for this purpose. Moros are learning to like basi.

Dr. J. W. Strong, the rubber planter of Basilan, recently returned from a trip to Sumatra. Everywhere he went on that journey he was asked, seriously, "Is it a fact that they are growing Sumatra wrapper tobacco in Mindanao, and if they are where did they get the seed?" It will be a great day for Cotabato when the first big cargo of Sumatra tobacco is shipped to the United States, and Americans learn that the wrappers of their cigars were grown in an American territory.

THE TREND OF PRICES

Reflecting the prospects for smaller crops, agricultural prices have shown important advances, thus narrowing the unfavorable spread which has existed between agricultural and non-agricultural commodities. While the results to the farmer are uncertain, by reason of the smaller yields, the movement is significant as perhaps reflecting the turning point in agricultural prices. For the first time since 1924 agricultural commodities have become an attractive speculation for the rise, and to some

extent at least the increases reflect a real gain in agricultural purchasing power. That the state of unbalance between agriculture and industry would sooner or later be rectified has been inevitable. Moved by the disparity of return, capital and labor that could be spared from the farms have been gradually turning away from agriculture and into industry, which means that fundamental factors have been slowly shaping themselves for an improvement in agriculture, apart from price changes in which the weather has been a factor.

Largely because of the rise in farm products, which has offset declines in other commodities, the price indexes give evidence of a stability that is somewhat misleading. Apart from the rise in the grains and cotton there is no evidence that the gradual downward trend of prices has been checked. In fact a number of important commodities have shown further declines. Included among these are copper, lead, rubber, silk, coffee, and pig iron, while steel prices are none too firmly established at the present levels, which are below those of a year ago.

Whether or not the coal strike will eventually become a factor in prices remains to be seen, but the first three months of the lay-off have caused no disturbance in the trade.

—*National City Bank: Current Report.*

The End of the Trail

By PERCY A. HILL

It happened twenty years ago, in Nueva Ecija, when that province was still in the making. True, it had been lopped off the province of Pampanga a century before by a royal governor who baptized it with the name of his native province in distant Spain. But excepting a nucleus of old towns in the southern part and a fringe of ancient settlements along the rugged coast of the Pacific, Nueva Ecija twenty years ago was to all intents and purposes a new country. It was a succession of *cogonales* and forested creeks in the northern part, a paradise of the deer and wild-boar hunter. Where towns had been built, life was little more than a change of seasons, seed-time and harvest. The struggle for existence was never keen, fever and epidemics kept the population stationary.

News was a month old when it came, which was not too often; the elders of the towns and villages had not yet been taught a new way of sucking eggs by the younger generation supplied with imperfect knowledge from school-books. Theirs was a simple life, for they did not then possess the statistical leader who now, in a kind of feudal magnanimity, refers to them as *my people*. But their latent curiosity was insatiable, given the least morsel to gnaw upon.

A stranger coming into one of those towns over the sun-burnt trails was instantly the object of this curiosity. A few moments after his arrival, if he were at all communicative—and indeed it was difficult to be otherwise unless accompanied by a retinue of servants, themselves animated newspapers—his errand, reasons or motive, right or wrong, would quickly become the property of all the inhabitants. They all had a wonderful capacity for absorbing news, after the manner of the ancient Greeks. Gossip, however, has run its ceaseless course. Most of the rude forefathers, the *matandas*, now rest peacefully in the campo santos; a change, inevitable, has come in with the new generation addicted to book-learning, stump-speaking and flamboyant neckwear.

Nowadays the people of Nueva Ecija pay little attention to the stranger within their gates; such is civilization, take it or leave it. But twenty years ago things were different, and when a swarthy, close-knit *Americano* rode into a certain pueblo one day, with a pack-pony of supplies, the curious were on tiptoe with anxiety. The stranger, indifferent to the emotions he had raised, dismounted leisurely and sought out the *presidente*. This factotum hastily donned his official coat, grasped his cane, badge of his office, and, still slipperless, presented himself before the new arrival. Courtesies were exchanged, and the two presently repaired to the *presidente's* house. Proffered liquid refreshment, the stranger mixed himself a drink that would now put crimps in the Constitution, and gulped the beverage down with audible appreciation. His worthy host explained his thirst by the torrid and dusty trail he had traveled. Talk began after the inner man had been further satisfied with the usual visitor's meal of chicken and rice.

The stranger, puffing a postprandial *Londres*, told the *presidente* he was about to become a resident of the town; he was, he said, to take charge of a deserted plantation at Irurutong, a vast tract of virgin land that paid taxes to the government but remained immaculately virgin of gain to its absentee owners.

The plantation lay in a valley between cordilleras of lofty mountains. It comprised both hill and dale and bore to the uninitiated all the outward signs of an agricultural paradise. The stranger presently made his abode in one of the thatched huts on the place; but he also, so to speak, maintained a town house, in order to be in more convenient proximity to the Chinese *tiendas* stocking the native firewaters, *ginebra* and *vino*. His breakfast, it came to be known, was often a Kentucky breakfast—a loaf of bread and a bottle of hard liquor. The bread he was wont to share or give whole to masterless dogs, that ignored his bibulous failing and appreciated his liberality. They met his advances with frank waggings; their confidence was more easily gained than that of the townspeople.

These townspeople held somewhat aloof, not yet having found out who the stranger was, or what. Some opined he was a doctor, seeing him sample many bottles; and others, that he was a Protestant preacher, a *burubut-sabon*, which literally is soap-suds, from his copious and expressive oratory. But still others thought that he was a miner, looking for the fugitive mother lode. On one of my occasional visits to the town, indeed, the justice of the peace confided to me in a confidential whisper that he had found a *mina de tanso*, which would be a brass mine! He desired me to go in with him in preempting this discovery before the handsome stranger should find it himself.

Gradually we came to know the stranger, his hopes and failings, vices and virtues. We took his name to be an adopted one. "My moniker is B——," he said, and as B——we accepted him. Ordinarily he was a man of even temper, but under stress of emotion he displayed a lurid and unexpurgated vocabulary which could best be interpreted by a series of exclamation points and dashes.

This eloquent flow was once provoked when he was mounting a balky horse. A lady who chanced to overhear the stranger's remarks hurled anger back at him and condemned him in terms almost as robust as his own; then she noised her opinion abroad. However, we did not pay much attention to her anathemas, for we knew there are exceptions to every rule. Furthermore, she was not popular with us. She was one of those women who think all men are vile, being born so; she desired to put pants on the Venus de Milo and clothe the statuary of fountains. Many old-timers no doubt still remember her, and chuckle over her crusading prochivities.

B——was, as I have intimated, a handsome rake, with a heavy dark mustache and x-ray eyes. He not only talked well, but betrayed an excellent education by quoting scraps of Latin and other dead languages. He dearly loved an argument, if it related to doctrinal theory. But his rare lapses into autobiography disclosed nothing whatever about his home or his people, the few good books he possessed had all their flyleaves removed. We opined that these missing leaves had borne his real name, and in the manner of the border we concluded that what that name was was none of our business.

His duties as *encargado* of the plantation were not onerous. But he lived on there, in the cogon-thatched hut hard by the spider-legged *camarines* for the rice, beds of which were the deep mud wallows loved by the slate-skinned carabao. Things looked as if B——had met with misfortune on life's way and did not think further struggle was worthwhile. After a certain age, no matter what the cataclysmic experience, there is no real change in the soul of man.

He had a whimsical theory that life was a journey, a path down which the soul trod, a trail that had its beginning and end; and one could make it joyfully or not, as his cosmos taught him and his digestion dictated. A wife and family made, he contended, slow going; foot-free one traveled the faster to his predestined goal. But fast or slow, happy or sad, one did come at last to the point where all journeys ended. He was also optimistic about his wild

(*Continued on page 22*)

Manila Sunsets: Native Philippine Psychology

By WALTER ROBB

Originally published in "Seaports of the Far East"

The sunset over Manila bay is often of a peculiar and indescribable beauty. Phenomena of the most celestial magnificence, accompanying the setting of the sun, are common here; but occasionally the loveliness of the whole scene is transcendent. First, a gossamer transparency pervades the atmosphere—argent tinted, of a diaphanous lustre, like the silvered silken arras of a majestic theater, into the perfection of which have gone the munificence of the gods and the glutton sensuality of demigods. The city, with all its suburbs round the shore, is, it seems, brought together in an audience of half a million souls, to view the tableau that shall presently unfold in the western heavens. This illusion, of a great concourse of nature worshipers, is enhanced immeasurably by the glower of clouds over the eastern mountains. Surely a skilled attendant is there, dimming the amphitheater and focusing an Ormuzdian effulgence where the attention and devotion of the worshipers are already drawn, and now await with avid expectancy what can no longer be delayed.

The vesper hour. It is the moment for the overture. Deep, distant thunder, rolling through the green caverns of the eternal hills, reverberates in the rhythmic and sonorous periods, as of a solemn march or processional.

The theme of the music itself is traced by nearer sounds: a thousand romping children on the Luneta, the splash of the tide on the boulevard wall, from which careen, with shouts and banter, the brown athletic bodies of many youths, diving into the ripples and shadows of the bay. Motors purr along the drive slowly, and finally pull up at the curb anywhere, that even the gay and the courted may pay momentary homage to divine and superior beauty.

A married harlot is there, with her paramour. Young rascals trail the slow-strolling footsteps of convent girls—white blouses, jet braids, red ribbons and jaunty blue skirts—guarded by the convent mothers to whom, it almost seems, the foster-maternity is an ostentation. Clerics with the lads, in black, high-buttoned cassocks, bow esthetic acquaintanceship. The gaze even of old men leaning upon canes, roves anon to the chatter of little groups of *mestiza* maidens, those matchless exquisites of mixed consanguinous heritage, none of whom, naturally enough, lacks gallant cavaliers.

The lush of life, of matehood and the renewal of life, touch the awakened senses like a fragrance from urns sacred to rife paganism. The choral of mellow sound arises from the hearts of thoroughly mundane creatures, whose god is the god of famine and harvest, of storm and haven—on the seagirt isles and the sea itself—the god of fair hopes, foul despair, regnant passion.

The sunset presently will depict the moods of the people. The pellucid atmosphere, strangely, almost supernaturally, has the effect of bringing things closer by leagues and leagues. Mariveles seems not distant at all. The wireless towers of Cavite, on historic old Sangley Point, are apparently stalking right out across the bay, like huge and grotesquely animated skeletons. Even the low campaniles of Cavite churches appear in distinct gray outline: a few times, through a few centuries, the glow and glamor of an unusual eventide have thus shown over them. Decaying marine rubbish, the wraiths of old ships, can be faintly discerned along the shore of the point; but the gibberish of coolie crews, working at galleon hulks under the lash, is silent in history—along with the babble of mandarin merchants, bartering Asiatic wares for Mexican and Peruvian silver.

Southward, as if in the midst of Pasay village, so near it seems, looms Mount Banahaw. One half expects to make out the legends on its rocky mantle, or to surprise woods creatures indulging evening carousal in its forests.

Imperceptibly the breeze over the waters freshens. The curtains, cumulus portents, draw aside. The sunset comes. The tableau is the state appearance of the god of gods, *Bathala*. The festal colors are all those of divine royalty—with red for fire, the fiercest element, the vengeance upon man of every god to which he ever raised a temple or bowed his bewildered mind. The clouds are, of course, in sables, bewailing a supremacy they must acknowledge in the passing Prince of Light. Rays like fairy's wands reach out to touch them and bestow a generous monarch's greetings. Their sables are soon silvered over; and then they are adorned in gold, to share vicariously the pomp and glory of their royal master.

If ever the hosts of heaven sang, surely they do so now. The sea, too, joins the hosanna. The god of gods tosses her a purple robe, which she wears in all becomingness. Where the imperial color is lacking, for want of shadow upon green, there hang long, shimmering jade pendants, half concealing modesty, half revealing strumpetry in the wanton creature.

Omnipotence, the servility of all lesser things, is the plain *motif* of the tableau. The largesse of the journeying sun, retiring with whom he will beyond the portals of silken purple and gold, is almost contemptuous. The amenities of a public occasion are, however, complied with, though but disdainfully. Impatiently the royal purse-strings are loosened, that coins of gold may shower upon the worshipers, not innocent of avarice and envy.

"Disperse ye!" Such seems the gesture of the sun setting over Manila bay. "Disperse ye, men of earth, creatures of a day. If I would, I might tell tonight how many will be cuddled in their graves tomorrow. All will be there soon. Whilst the sea, my sweet mistress, and the mountains, where even demigods dwell forever, and the primal forests, with dignity enough of their own never to bow really low before the hosts of heaven—these are all the true peers and companions of my eternal age, eternal youth. Disperse ye!"

Darkness comes quickly, when the sun goes; it is docile and obedient to the fierce mood of light.

Such is the setting of the sun over Manila bay. At the mouth of the bay the Mariveles headland rises to a grand height. Clouds gather round its summit. The phenomena of grandeur and magnificence come from the reflected and refracted light of the noblest orb of the firmament, receding into the purple depths of the China sea. Filipinos swear by *Langit*, the sky. They do well. They swear by *Bathala*, god of light, the sire and senior of the universe. They do well. Their souls are one with Nature, amid whose most superb and perpetual beauties they dwell in simple acceptance of whatever fate an inscrutable will vouchsafes them. They do well.

"Thy will, O God, thy will, not mine, be done!" By such submissiveness to the divine, the flesh resigns itself to what the day or the night has in store. If it be pleasure, it is pursued; if its bouquet is enjoyable, no curse bursts forth against its dregs. If it be sorrow, have not many sorrowed? And who are the humble, to rail against that which, though it mortify the flesh, surely exalteth the soul?

Filipinos never had to learn Christianity, nor have they learned it. Its teachers despised them because they were pagans, and reviled them in many *relations* sent to Rome; but the precepts of its founder they knew from the beginning, and He himself must have had these principles of moral conduct from some shrine of philosophy in the East not far from the region of *their* own origin. His preachments are a part of them, and no mere cloak to wear in public; and what the West will never learn, though it memorize assiduously and send forth many missionaries, they, of the East, will never forget; since with them it is not something learned, but something breathed and lived. They render unto Caesar, they revel at Cana, they weep in Gethsemane. They have it from their ancient creed, not the new, that the soul may cast down the rock of the sepulchre.

The world does not understand the Filipino; it is not quite aware of just what sort of man he is, or may become. Four centuries ago crusaders defamed him as an infidel, and pronounced him savage and *backward*. He was, too, but just as the crusaders' own near ancestors were, not much earlier in history. Extraneous influences elevated them; the same influences did not touch him, so it is not his fault that he remained rather lower in the scale, and he need not be ashamed of it. When the crusaders' ancestors were living in mud huts, the Filipino's ancestors were dwelling under thatch. How the one people, the people of Europe, went on from mud huts to stone mansions and vaulted cathedrals, while the Filipino continued living in his humble thatch cottage and knew no altars but the natural ones of the forest and the mountain cavern—this is the truth left out of the biased and inept histories. Better said, perhaps, it is written plainly in history, but that quaint book seems to be inscribed in unintelligible hieroglyphics for the many who delight in sheer repetition of its pages in the classroom.

The West advanced, but it did not leap forward by lifting itself by its own bootstraps. If this fact were but recognized, the Filipino, who did not advance much, would feel himself less inferior, and the world would have a less disdainful regard for him. It is therefore clearly to the advantage of America, his tutor in modern life, to learn something of him, and of the reasons for his being what he is. (He is, of course, spoken of here as a mass of people: the limited higher social levels, remarkably influenced by universal culture, are not referred to in this study.) Briefly, then, he did not conquer Greece, nor take Greek slaves into his households to inculcate in him Hellenic culture. He did not trade with the Phoenicians, so he kept an alphabet of his own instead of adopting theirs. He did not domicile Saracen hordes in his country, so he did not borrow their arts, including medicine and astronomy. Merchant Jews did not swarm over his islands, where trade would not have been profitable, so he never had the benefit of their large fortunes in cash, and their invention of international exchange bills, for the carrying out of great enterprises. He never went crusading against the Turk, to bring back the learning and the comforts and luxuries of the Levant as booty. Vicariously he now suffers the stigma of African slavery, of which he was always in ignorance; the lingering blur of this in men's minds still, to a degree, affects him too. Time will wear it out, but only time can do so.

Over in China and India was much learning, but the adjacent Philippines were only sparsely settled islands, with the vacant Pacific beyond—inviting no commerce. Learning flowed westward, through the routes of trade, which were also the routes of war. Now, at last, the routes of trade have reached and tapped the Philippines. There is far less war, far more commerce and international accord; and the latent wealth of Philippine soil is being touched into gold. The stimulus of that big ocean commerce which finds its principal outlet through Manila port, is awakening the Filipino from the sleep of centuries of quiet and sodden isolation. The government, protecting commerce, takes toll of it and pours this constant stream of taxes into education and divers public benefits and improvements. Social changes occur. The East is fatalistic. The Philippines partake of that fatalism. The impatient, nonmeditative and *practical* West beats upon this fatalism. It is not wholly mordant, gradually it undergoes modification. If it may only be permitted to suffer—this is the native Indian inheritance—then come what will, and welcome.

The mortifications of this mundane life are despised in the heart of eastern peoples who remain a peasantry of unlettered mystics, tribes and backward, until commerce breaks the spiritual bonds.

In the Philippines the modern forces are at work, quite busily, one would say, certainly impatient of the cloying past. And the reason these forces are at work so industriously * * * the United States. When America trades with the Far East, she sails her ships westward; time's game, as to the Philippines, was to wait until America spread from ocean to ocean and built a thousand cities full of factories with insatiable appetite for raw tropical supplies.

But time has never changed the sunsets. They remain exquisite etchings of his magic brush; and Manila, enigmatic, hybrid, paradoxical, ancient, medieval, a modern of moderns—this all in one character distinctive only of herself—Manila remains one of the most fascinating seaports of the world, America's metropolis in the East that has the Spanish-mission past that so many *neo-Yankee* regions share. The Spaniards, with their remarkable genius for place names, vulgarly called the Philippines *las islas del poniente*, the sunset isles, because the galleons and caravels sailed into the sunset to reach them from Mexico; and because of the unrivaled beauty of the sunsets the name ought to last—the Philippines, sunset land.

Guadalupe: Philippine Monastery Older Than Jamestown

* * *

Great Mission Trail Series: Second Paper on Augustinians

Before going on to the Jesuits and the friar orders that followed the Augustinians to the Philippines, it is desired to devote a little space to the first permanent mission structure built in the islands, which the authorities seem to agree was the Augustinian sanctuary of *Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe*. The sanctuary, built in 1601, was demolished by Wheaton's Flying Brigade, March 13, 1899, supported by fire from the *mosquito fleet* in the river. This fleet was made of light-draft boats acquired in the victory over Spain and designed for coast and river patrol purposes. Wheaton's brigade was organized "to clear the enemy from the country to the Pasig and to strike him wherever found," and the sanctuary had been utilized as an enemy stronghold and rendezvous. The Augustinians were, of course, later reimbursed for the damage to their property, undertaken solely as a necessary act of war.

The JOURNAL is fortunate in being able to reproduce an engraving from a photograph taken by the authors of *Campaigning in the Philippines*, showing Guadalupe prior to the bombardment. It is typical of the Philippines, forever hiding their light under a bushel, that the noble ruins are now enclosed by a high barbwire fence, tagged with no-trespassing notices, instead of being, as they ought to be, open and advertised to the public. It should be the business of a caretaker to see that vandals do not pen-knife their immortal names on the historic walls, but such is not the case. However, in visiting the place do not be dismayed by either the fence or the warnings to keep out. Go in; a watchman wanders up, explain the purpose of your

ruins dominate the near Fort Wm. y. The road leads e right of the river the fort, a little beyond San Pedro nd if you go out by they will let you at the Guadalupe station ad you will have an interesting stroll through the village, hich straggles up the hill. Workmen employed in Ma- la live here, building their houses and paying ground rent to the *administración*. Such, in times gone by, was one of the sources of regular revenue to the friar missions, but it is said that the income from the Guadalupe estate never exceeded ₱1,000 the year, for which reason the original purpose to use it as a theological seminary could not be carried out.

But to the reader of today, the sanctuary had even a better use made of it, as will be seen immediately.

Under the guidance of a courteous young friar of the present Augustinian community in Manila, the writer has often rummaged in the dusty shelves of the shadowy basement of the monastery in the old walled city of Manila—seeking stray volumes about the Philippines. On one such excursion he picked up a paper-back: *Viajes por Filipinas, de Manila a Tayabas*, by Juan Alvarez Guerra, who made Philippine collections for world expositions in Europe and was at one time governor of Camarines Norte. He wrote about his Philippine travels in the 1870's. Going to Tayabas by river boat (for there were no roads straight through, as now), he noted the following about Guadalupe:

"The sanctuary of Guadalupe was the first Philippine temple in which brick and stone were employed for the walls. It was constructed by an Augustinian friar, a relative of the immortal Herrera, to whom the world is indebted for the Monastery of the Escorial. He who directed the Guadalupe sanctuary later gave his genius wider rein in the magnificent works of St. Augustine's in Manila, truly a laurel leaf in the illustrious name of Herrera."

There it was, in a dark corner of a moldy shelf careening in rickety fashion from pillar to pillar of a foundation arch of St. Augustine's, that this old and saffron copy of *Guerra* was found. Touch the pages and they crinkle to pieces. Unfortunately a rather priceless commentary on later Spanish times in the islands was printed on very inferior stock; yet JOURNAL readers are assured of further quotations from this rare and excellent authority—especially on rural customs.

Fray Juan de Medina, O.S.A., wrote of Guadalupe early in the 17th century.

"It is," he said, "the most frequented house of devotion in the islands, both by Spaniards and by natives." A recent authority adds, "The father provincial of the Augustinians, representing his order, took under his charge the support, education and teaching of abandoned and orphan children. They transferred the children to the lower part of the convent at Guadalupe, which was spacious and well ventilated. There they opened workshops of sculpture and ceramics, painting and modeling, and there they remained until 1892, when the schools, workshops and children were transferred to the buildings constructed for that purpose in the village of Malabon."

Fray Buzeta's *diccionario* came out in 1851, giving still another glimpse of Guadalupe.

"The Augustinians always have at Guadalupe a prior, who is usually a priest superannuated in the mission work. The elevation of the place is notable; it is reached by the ascent of hundreds of steps hewn from the rock. It dominates the whole province of Tondo (now Rizal) and is one of the most picturesque places in the islands. The health and spaciousness of the sanctuary, together with the character of the instruction given by the prior, bring many persons there for convalescence, and youths to pursue their studies.

"It is also notable for the famous Fiesta of St. Nicholas of Tolentino. On this saint's day, September 10, the infidel Chinese, established (in business) in Manila, hold a celebration at Guadalupe. It is very significant to a thoughtful man, who knows how to appreciate and value the customs of peoples, to see, on this day, those infidel votaries of the sanctuary arriving in their gayly decorated boats from Manila, whence they attract the entire city. They fetch along the military band and make a thousand preparations for the festivities. They form a gala procession at the river and elaborately manifest their veneration for their patron saint."

Buzeta doubted their sincerity; he deplored the fact that their gaming, during three days and nights, and their carousals, polluted their ostensible devotions. San Nicolas district in Manila, notoriously a Chinese quarter, is named for their patron saint. Early in the Christianization of the Philippines, some Chinese, voyaging in a sampan about to capsize in a typhoon, appealed to St. Nicholas to save them, at the same time pledging him their future fealty. So the bargain was struck. Nor was this the only miracle in their benefit. Washings of the Pasig along its western bank in Santa Ana, up the river from the parish church, have recently uncovered relics of an old Chinese burial ground. It was here that their village of San Nicolas existed, and here the celebrated *peña* stood—a crocodile turned into stone at the saint's command. The reptile had pursued a Chinese who was crossing the river at that point. Finding himself about to be devoured, the celestial

appealed to the saint, who cursed the reptile, with results as stated.

From this the fame of the saint's image, then in the village chapel, grew amazingly; and the account of what ensued shows a very human side of the friar's character.

The receipts from the annual fiesta in the saint's honor were very lucrative, and were equally claimed, says Fray Zuñiga, writing about 1805, by the parishes of San Pedro Macati and Guadalupe. The archbishop of Manila settled the matter by ordering the image taken up to the sanctuary, where it should henceforth

Guadalupe Before Its Destruction

be worshiped, and that the chapel be torn down, the village abandoned and the houses either removed or destroyed.

Such grave matters, one perceives, were then held to be within the sole power of the spiritual administration to dispose of; the secular authorities were not consulted, nor did they interfere.

Times are changing. More than the secular authorities, the people themselves would now be consulted about the abandonment of a village. Their complaints would have merit in the courts; at the least it would be necessary to reimburse all losses incurred by the government's order. But it was long ago when San Nicolas on the Pasig was destroyed, back indeed in the days when even Protestant bishops in England had, and exercised, the power of hanging. In a quite striking way, Guadalupe links the past with the present: there was absolute power, but the industrial school for orphans was maintained.

"The printing plant," says Fray Medina, "was bought by the voluntary donation of some religious (friars) through economies practiced in the missions by dint of privations and a life of poverty and mortification. * * * Fray Francisco Mercado, who took his vows in Manila in 1611, gave generous sums to the province from his own funds, showing special favor to the convents of Guadalupe and Bantay." Another Augustinian (to whom the example of charity is set by St. Augustine himself, who gave the poor the bed on which he died) gave the sanctuary all he had, $1,000 Mex.

The image of Our Lady that was in the sanctuary chapel was a celebrated replica of the one in Guadalupe, Mexico, and the miracles attributed to it were innumerable. It was, of course, more famous than the image of St. Nicholas of Tolentino, but both were in the chapel when the revolution of 1896–1898 drove the friars from the provincial missions into Manila or into prison, according to their luck. It is said, even, that the image of Our Lady was still in the chapel when the American troops shelled and burned the place, and that it remained undamaged. Nothing is definitely known of what eventually became of this image and that of St. Nicholas, but the Augustinians believe the image of Our Lady of Guadalupe was taken away by devoted Filipinos, who probably have preserved it as an object of veneration, and that in the same spirit the image of St. Nicholas of Tolentino was taken away by devout Chinese.

Quaint legends abound in all regions of the islands. Now that we are in the vicinity, have you heard of the sinful but beautiful creature of merry 17th century days in Manila, Doña Jeronima, the sybarite? No doubt this fabled wanton was a royal governor's favorite. No doubt, too, boatmen on the river can still point out the cave named after her. Her sumptuous home, where much wickedness took place nightly, stood on an eminence on the opposite bank of the river from Guadalupe, in the outskirts of the town of Pasig. In those days, as well as much later, wealthy Spaniards and highcastes had country places on the river. Such a place was Doña Jeronima's. Being the woman she was, she of course coveted a luxurious bath: she had workmen hew one out of the live rock at the base of the cliff, and turn the river through it. Down to this Roman pool she had stone steps cut. Doña Jeronima lived her gay day and journeyed on to face the penalty. The river washed endlessly at the hewn rock, giving it in time the appearance of the mouth of a cave instead of a courtesan's bathing place. Legend at last connected it with the gigantic caves of San Mateo, and awful tales were told of it as the lair of both highwaymen and evil spirits. Doña Jeronima splashes along its slippery caverns, falling on the slimy stones, rising and walking again; and ringing her hands and moaning with remorse for her dissolute life.

An old wives' tale, to curb youth's too brazen propensities—the prototype of modern sermons on vice.—*W. R.*

THE END OF THE TRAIL—*Continued*

corner of Nueva Ecija. In vain we told him that the man who hopes to make a fortune overnight is the type of man who hopes he can win consistently, overlooking the fact that nobody wins all the time, not even the man engaged in honest endeavor—with money in hand.

There are things, too, that even money cannot buy: hardships, lessons in experience, the devotion of friends, self-control and the task well done. There is, of course, the pursuit of happiness, but the actual wealth of life comes to but few. Some are happy only when working 18 hours a day; others can loaf through life and enjoy it; others hold to the middle of the road. The main thing is to get a kick out of life, not merely to live as if life were a sodden duty. The end remains the same for all, but achievement counts in the last analysis. One might say that B——was a soldier of fortune.

"O dark dividing sea and alien plain,
Life was cheap—therefore he sold it;
Gold was good, he could not hold it—
And now perhaps he knows his loss or gain!"

He of course had no flair for life in the *bundoks*, though his urge was toward the primitive. He would discuss frequently the idea of establishing a trading post to barter with the woolly-haired Negritos, aborigines who foraged for a wild livelihood on the mountain border of the plantation overlooking the Pacific. Time and again, when I rode into the dusty decayed town, he welcomed me as a long-lost brother. Only men who have dwelt alone in the far-off places know just what these random visits with men of his own breed meant to B——. The city dweller is ignorant of the frontiers, anyway; he has a world of companionship all the time. But B——had not. Five or six times during a year, some one who spoke his language and hailed from the home-country would ride up to his shack, and stop a while to exchange ideas with him. These were red-letter days with him, irrespective of how the calendar printed them. Sundays and fiesta days he was likely to forget altogether, but not visitor-days.

Once I ran across him musing on the banks of the river, el Rio Coronel, of which I told him the history. During the early part of the last century, when the decrepit town was temporarily the provincial capital, a colonel of Spanish infantry had paid it a visit of inspection. Coming down to the ford when the river was in full flood, he would not heed the native ferryman who cautioned him to wait until the flood subsided. He spurred his mount into the stream, intending to swim across. Half-way to the opposite bank, both he and his horse were struck broadside by a huge tree floating on the crest of the torrent. Knocked unconscious, he tumbled into the stream, where he was grabbed hold of and borne away ahead of the floating tree. He had been seized by a crocodile, one of those 20-foot saurians that infest the inland waters of the Philippines and are most active during freshets, seeking their prey in troubled waters—wherein they show much wisdom.

But this particular crocodile, gigantic as he was, could not make a single gulp of the burly colonel; he had to measure his prospective feast by the axiom that the container must be larger than the thing contained, and instinct drove him to pilot his burden along to some convenient sandbar downstream where he might enjoy a meal in leisure. The colonel, who had regained consciousness in the cool waters, was in no position to argue the question with the crocodile, which swam diagonally cross-stream with him. Now the colonel confronted a precarious situation; he and the crocodile were nearing a sandy islet amidstream, where his end would be swift and sanguinary; turning, therefore, as well as he could, since the animal clamped its jaws the tighter at his least movement, he reached over vigorously at last and with quick and dexterous thrusts gouged the saurian's eyes out.

With violent lashings the reptile freed him, and grasping the trailing grasses on the bank he pulled himself to safety from the creature's tail. He was a man of direct action, and evidently a bear for punishment. The current beyond the islet remained to be crossed, and the colonel plunged into it. Another crocodile seized him before he had swum ten meters, held him submerged by deflating and sinking below the surface, drowned this unfortunate but intrepid official of His Majesty the King, and devoured him afterward. So it came about a century ago that the river got its name of the Rio Coronel, which it retains.

By the time this tale had been told, it was time to repair to the shack for a drink and further disquisition on the trading-post project.

When B——at last lost his job—the owners, without rhyme or reason, having expected results from a single man that could only have been effected by a series of favorable factors of which supervision was but one—he came back from Manila to open his trading post, bartering with the Negritos for resins, rattan, beeswax and other such materials. How many white-men have tried this since the days of Salcedo, only to encounter misfortune, and death from jungle fever and loneliness? For each success, how many uncounted failures? B——'s supplies included a five-gallon can of *vino*, for himself. Approaching the divide, his carriers all deserted him; harvest was near at hand and the yellowing rice, irresistible to the native peasant, beckoned the men to the fields. B——, at wit's end, threw up a grass shelter over his supplies and made his rendezvous with death right there on the trail.

It was indeed the end of the trail for him. He camped by the can of *vino*, and the consumption of this *ad libitum* had its result. To his final gargantuan attack his stalwart body at last succumbed. One servant had stood by faithfully, and as the shadows gathered B——sent this boy to the *presidente* with a request for aid and an appeal to any American who might be in town to come to his relief.

I happened to be riding through the town when this message came. The least I could do, of course, was to go to B——. Another American joined me. The way through the barren plantation ran past grassy ravines opened up by the seasonal floods racing to join the brimming river and rejoicing in such aboriginal names as *Dupunga*, *Buğnaan*, and *Arağoog*. But that morning there was no rain, the sky was a cerulean blue flecked with a few fleecy clouds drifting in from the Pacific. The thick jungle along the trail was a haven of forest warblers and droning insect life. The day wore on, but greater haste was impossible; nature herself, it seemed, shared the East's passive resistance. As the sunset flooded radiantly, but fleetingly, over the slopes of Mount Mingan, we topped the divide and began the descent into the valley and the search for the sick man in his grass shelter. We found him at last, and greeted him with a jovial outburst; but it needed no doctor to tell that we could do little good. B——was about to depart upon his last hike, into those eternal wilds from which no tales come back from the adventurers.

Of course we concealed our misgivings, confining ourselves to cheerful comment on the future of commerce in the province. I am afraid the projected trading post grew miraculously into a great emporium of commerce, and its founder into like reputation and affluence.

He was, however, too far gone to eat anything, and we had neglected to bring anything along to drink. The boy hashed up a kind of evening meal, and we two comforters ate alone. After this doleful meal B——became as communicative as ever he was—with nothing to say as to who he really was or where he came from. At intervals he would lapse into incoherent mutterings. Then he would expound some obscure point of religious dogma, to all of which we agreed. My *compañero*, who never believed in allowing anything to depress him, now hummed a tune popular in Manila at the time. B——took it up. In those early days I habitually carried music with me in the form of the worthy but ill-esteemed harmonica. At this juncture I essayed to blow a few tunes on the handy instrument. B——responded to this immediately. As a favor he asked me to play his favorite songs.

So on the night air in the gloomy vale behind

Mount Banay-Banay, rose the strains of *Break the News to Mother, The Blue and the Gray,* and *The Girl I Left in Sunny Tennessee.* B——requesting it, I played these songs over and over again, while the jaded wanderer beat time with a quavering finger. Midnight came and passed. I was still blowing, with sore lips, on that wheezy mouth-organ. The impromptu concert seemed to soothe him with thoughts of other times and the homeland. His *boy* and our guides and carriers had long since gone to sleep, leaving the situation to us alone. Suddenly the wanderer sat erect, interrupting a repeated rendition of *Break the News to Mother.* He stretched his arms before him, his face lighted up with a wonderful recognition.

"Oh, Mother! Poor Mother!" he whispered.

For a moment he appeared to listen to a voice.

"Wait, Mother! I am coming!" he repeated, two or three times, and with these words and a glorified smile on his ashen lips he sank back dead.

Dead. Dead in the jungle of Nueva Ecija.

We had known there was no hope, but the end had come quickly, just like that. Maybe his vision of heaven was realized.

Quien sabe?

Whoever he was, he took the secret with him; nothing in his effects told any story of his past. We composed the poor body as well as we could, and kept it company by the fitful fire until the gray dawn streaked the bosom of the Pacific. When the sun flashed into splendor once more, and the woods crickets began their interminable drone, we dug a grave and buried him, placing only a bungled cross at his head. Under this, no doubt, he lies as quietly as if his passing had been marked by an admiring and mourning nation. He had found peace in a land where there were no doctrinal quarrels. A short distance from his grave in the jungle, surges rolling in from the Pacific chant a common requiem for all, and him as well, who sleep within their sound. It is an anthem that has never ceased since the world began.

"And they who husbanded the golden grain,
And they who flung it to the winds like rain,
Alike to no such aureate earth are turned
As, buried once, men want dug up again."

Since this incident occurred, Nueva Ecija has become the islands' leading rice-producing province, through immigration of many thrifty Tabalosan folk from the north, and Hill has become a successful rice planter as well as an authority on the industry in the Philippines and a writer of quaint tales for which the demand extends from Manila to New York.—Ed.

Dr. Youngberg's 1926 Agricultural Report

Bureau of Agriculture

Comparatively speaking the year under review was a successful one but less profitable: for while there was an increase of 2% in the total area planted to the leading crops their total value declined .3%, because of the great reduction in sugar cane production, the area planted thereto and the prices commanded.

Weather conditions in 1926 were better than in 1925. There were periods of heavy rains and floods alternating with dry periods, but the losses from this source were only 2 per cent of the total area planted in 1926 against 5% in 1925. Plant pests and diseases decreased too, during 1926, the damage done to the crops having been only 1% of the total area planted in 1926 as against 2% the year before.

Palay again broke the record this year. The largest crop ever raised before was that for 1925, which was 45,652,600 cavans. The area planted during 1926 was 1,756,960 hectares and the production 47,780,000 cavans, valued at ₱204,051,110. The corresponding figures for 1925 were 1,725,500 hectares, 45,652,600 cavans and ₱192,179,270, or an increase of 2.5 and 6% respectively. This increase was partly because of a larger area planted and partly because of better weather conditions, the selection of better seeds and in general better methods of farming. Average yield per hectare—27.19 cavans; average price per cavan—₱4.30 for 1926, against 26.46 cavans and ₱4.20, respectively, for 1925.

Rough Rice

Adverse weather conditions reduced this crop 3% in area, 23% in the production of sugar, 1% in that of panochas and 28% in the value of all sugar cane products, as compared with the preceding year. Area planted for 1926—231,840 hectares; yield—8,195,370 piculs of sugar, 516,020 piculs of panocha, 4,298,790 liters of basi and 5,935,540 liters of molasses, with a total value of ₱81,137,140.

Sugar Cane

The coconut crop is steadily increasing every year and in 1926 there were 2,270,930 new trees planted, bringing the total number planted up to 9,908,700, or an increase of 2%. Of this number over 59 per cent or 54,650,400 are in bearing as against 53,165,880 in 1925. The average yield of nuts per tree during 1926 was 30, the same as in 1925, but the many new trees that came into bearing increased the crop of nuts 3%, making a total of 1,627,379,000. The yield of tuba was greater during the year by 13% not only because tuba was collected from more trees but also because there was more per tree, the production being 99,001,800 liters in 1926 as against 87,252,200 in 1925.

Coconuts

Of fresh nuts 34% were sold, the increase being principally on account of the comparatively new industry of making desiccated coconut. Fresh nuts sold during the year for both the desiccated coconut industry and home consumption—148,759,000 against 110,678,000 in 1925. Increase in copra—1% or 5,780,700 piculs as against 5,726,800 piculs in 1925. The local manufacture of coconut oil, however, was reduced by 10% or 1,787,810 in 1926 as compared with 1,993,450 in 1925.

All five coconut products as well as the nuts commanded higher prices in 1926 than the year before; nuts—₱4.00 per 100, copra—₱11.28 per picul, coconut oil—₱.47 per liter, and tuba—₱.09 per liter during 1926, as against ₱3.00, ₱10.47, ₱.43 and ₱.08 respectively during 1925. Aggregate value of all products of the coconut ₱81,369,270 in 1926 as against ₱71,847,980 in 1925, an increase of 13%. Ilocos Norte, Isabela, Rizal and Tarlac, the provinces which formerly had the smallest number of trees planted are the ones that registered the highest increase—from 16 to 32%.

Corn

Both the area planted to abaca and the production increased, but prices were lower. At the end of the year 1926, there were 492,050 hectares planted to abaca which yielded 3,036,150 piculs as against 477,110 hectares and 2,853,570 piculs in 1925, an increase of 3 and 6% respectively. Price per picul—₱21.93 in 1926 and ₱22.53 for 1925. But while production in 1925 was seven piculs the average per hectare, eight piculs, thus increasing the total value 3%.

Abaca

Davao, Misamis and Lanao had the largest increase in total area planted, 10 to 13%—while for Cavite, Marinduque and Tayabas the area decreased from 22 to 30%.

Hectares 533,570 were planted to corn yielding 7,899,730 cavans which sold for ₱37,370,200. In 1925 there were 522,380 hectares, 7,606,110 cavans and ₱30,767,250, or 2.4 and 21%, respectively, less. The considerable increase in the value of this production was due to a substantial rise in the average price which was ₱4 per cavan in 1925 and ₱4.70 in 1926. Batanes, Sulu, Zambales, Tarlac, Palawan, Rizal, Cotabato and Albay had decreases in the area planted of from 16 to 47%, while Davao, Camarines Norte, Nueva Vizcaya, Agusan and Marinduque had similar increases as compared with 1925. Cebu, Oriental Negros, Leyte, Isabela and Cagayan also registered increases during 1926, their combined area planted being 4% more than in the preceding year.

Corn

This crop also recorded increases both in the area planted and in the production which were 4 and 8%, respectively, though its total value was a trifle less than that for the preceding year because of a drop of nearly ₱1.00 per quintal. Area planted in 1926—74,790 hectares; yield—988,110 quintals; value—₱11,943,460, as against 71,630 hectares, 910,810 quintals and ₱11,891,590 for 1925. Average price—₱12.09 per quintal in 1926, and ₱13.05 for 1926. Average yield per hectare was the same in both years.

Tobacco

The production of this fiber decreased 6% in 1926 as compared with 1925, and in the value of the whole crop 5%, only 427,850 piculs being harvested in 1926, against 456,000 piculs the year before. Value—₱5,682,530. The area planted is steadily increasing every year, however, that for 1926 being 33,350 hectares as against 31,100 in 1925, or an increase of 7%. Average price during 1926—₱12.64; for 1925—₱12.46 per picul.

Maguey

These two minor crops also increased in area planted but production of cacao decreased 3%. At the end of the agricultural year 1926, there were 2,000,000 cacao trees and 2,515,600 coffee as against 2,000,300 and 2,335,600 respectively in 1925. Production of cacao—1,082,700 kilos in 1926 and 1,111,900 in 1925 and of coffee 1,207,300 kilos in 1926 and 1,178,200 kilos in 1925. Values—₱1,119,400 for cacao and ₱836,700 for coffee during 1926 as against ₱1,189,100 and ₱836,300 respectively during 1925. Prices during 1925 and 1926 were ₱1.07 and ₱1.03 per kilo of cacao and ₱.71 and ₱.69 per kilo of coffee respectively.

Coffee and Cacao

Because of the impossibility of completing the compilation of the data for the year 1926 in the short period elapsing between the end of the year and the date fixed for presenting this report, the figures for animals given here are for the year ending December 31, 1925. Increases in number were registered for all animals during the year 1926 in spite of the fact that for some kinds there were decreases in the rate of birth and for others increases in the rate of mortality. The birth rate for carabaos, hogs, goats and sheep increased 2.1%, 3.5, 3.6 and 1.3 respectively, while that for cattle and horses fell 2.6 and 3.9 respectively.

Livestock

With the exception of hogs and goats there was an improvement as to diseases, the rate of mortality declining .5% for carabao, .8% for cattle, .6% for horses and .3% for sheep, but it increased by .3% for hogs and .8% for goats. Meat consumption increased by 1.2% for carabao and decreased for cattle 1.7%, for horses 1%, for hogs .2%, for goats .4% and for sheep .5%.

The total expenditures for 1926 were P1,397,659.41 as against P1,394,164.72 for the previous year, an increase of P3,494.69. The total income was P274,251.46 as against P386,771.47, a decrease of P112,520.01. The total net cost of running the Bureau during the year 1926 was P1,123,407.95 as against P1,007,393.25 or an increase of P116,014.70. The total expenditure per capita was P.1154 while of the preceding year it was P.1176. The total net expenditure per capita, that is, deducting the income, was P.09277. For 1925 it was P.085.

Expenditures and Income

Clearing a Philippine Plantation

THE EFFECT OF GOLD MOVEMENTS

So long as gold was continuing to flow to our shores and our fund of credit was being constantly replenished in this way, the expansion in bank credit could go on without taxing the market's resources. Recently, however, the gold movement has been against us by a substantial amount. On May 12 the Federal reserve banks reported the earmarking of a large sum of gold for a foreign correspondent, generally understood to be the Bank of France. This sum, though unannounced officially, was indicated in Treasury figures to be approximately $90,000,000. Later, during the week of June 22, a decrease from $62,233,000 to $40,333,000 shown in the Federal reserve statement in the item "gold held abroad" indicated the further disposal of approximately $22,000,000 additional gold, presumably also to the Bank of France. Both of these movements, involving in all about $112,000,000, though conducted in such a way as to avoid disturbance in the money market here, are equivalent to gold exports and indicate that the tide of the gold movement has recently been against us.

—*National City Bank: Current Report.*

The Ancient Cause of An Eternal Squabble

By VICTORIA ESTRADA

NOTE.—This remarkable fable was prepared for publication in the June issue of the JOURNAL, *from which the exigencies of space compelled its omission until the present issue. It is from the ethnographic collection of Dr. H. Otley Beyer, head of the department of anthropology and ethnology, University of the Philippines, College of Liberal Arts. By Dr. Beyer's patient work in anthropology and allied sciences the Philippines past is being accurately reconstructed, a boon which is destined to prove invaluable to the islands and to the world. For much other material occasionally published, as well as informed counsel, the* JOURNAL *is indebted to Dr. Beyer. Grateful acknowledgment is hereby made.—ED.*

Long, long ago, when the lower animals were not yet deprived of their faculty of speech, an antipathy existed between the men and the dogs. The dogs organized a society for the purpose of protecting themselves against the aggressive attitude and harsh treatment men visited upon them. They held their meeting in a forest, where they elected officers and discussed all matters that pertained to their general welfare. Several dogs complained of the ill treatment they had received from their masters. The dogs wishing to put an end to such cruelties, the grievances were duly weighed and the chairman appointed a committee to investigate matters.

The committee decided that a resolution should be sent to the king of men for redress of the dogs' grievances, and the meeting passed the resolution unanimously.

After the petition had been signed by all the dogs, decision had to be made as to who should take the document to the king. An old dog who commanded universal respect was selected for this ambassadorial duty. Choice fell upon him for two reasons. Having no teeth, he could easily be distinguished from other dogs, and the petition, carried in his mouth, would not be torn.

Early next morning the ambassador dog left the forest meeting to go to the city of men, the capital where the king resided. He had gone a long way when he chanced to pass a house where the singing and laughing told him a jovial festival was in progress. He suspected a wedding, and of course a feast. So he decided to rest a while at the house and to steal a chance to appease his hunger.

With the scroll still in his mouth he climbed up the stairs, but he encountered a cat on the landing.

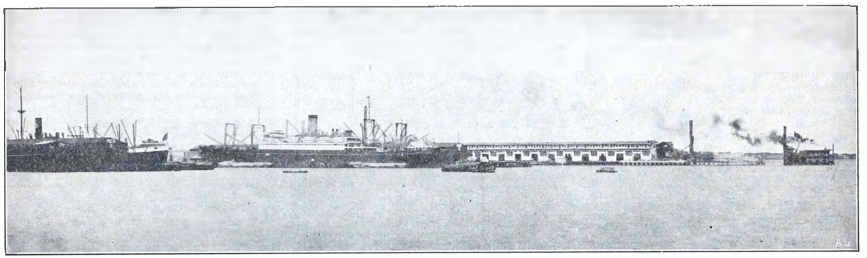
He requested this cat to keep the scroll for him while he sought something to eat. Now the cat was mistress of the house, she was very busy attending to all her guests. She took the petition, however, but having no time to tuck it away in her bedroom cheat she hid it away in the attic until she should be more at leisure. Then the incident slipped her memory.

In the afternoon, just before sunset, the dog came to the cat and asked for the scroll he had given her to keep for him. Then the cat remembered. She climbed hurriedly up to the attic, but found only some bits of paper scattered about. She turned them about in her paws and found that they were the precious petition. While she was standing perplexed before the little heap of torn paper, she saw a mouse dart stealthily across the attic floor. She at once concluded that it was the mouse who had done the mischief. She tried to pounce upon the truant, but he got through a hole in the boards and was safe.

There was nothing for the cat to do but to return empty-handed to where the dog awaited her. She slowly descended from the attic, the dog asked her where the petition was, and she made a clean breast of everything. Whereupon the dog, who after all was but a casual guest in the house, and quite uninvited, grew angry; and he and the cat began to quarrel. The dog insisted the cat should return the petition to him; again and again the cat explained what had happened and that the sneaking mouse, not she, was to blame for everything.

Meanwhile the dogs were all waiting in the forest. Days, weeks and years passed, but their ambassador did not return. He was afraid to return, without having presented his petition nor obtained an answer from the king of mankind, so at last he had committed suicide—despairing of a solution to his predicament. But the dogs believed, indeed they still believe to this day, that their ambassador was a traitor. So that when two dogs meet they show their teeth, they are still looking for the dog whom they sent with the petition to the king of men; and the innocent, of course, wish to prove their loyalty to the tribe. The dog and cat are forever quarreling, about the petition, and the cat hates the mouse, the real cause of all this trouble and the never-ending feud.

SHIPPING NOTES



SHIPPING REVIEW
By H. M. CAVENDER
General Agent, The Robert Dollar Company

The condition of the freight market in the Philippines during the period since our last report carried with it the feeling of stability and firmness. In all directions, particularly so to United Kingdom and Continental ports, the market quite readily absorbed the better part of the normal tonnage on the berth. This is interesting when placed in contrast with the anticipated position during the coming period. Owners fully expect August to be very slack and during the past several weeks have been seeking cargo from other Far Eastern ports for tonnage normally employed with Philippine exports. Owners hold out for only light cargoes until November. Two seasonal sugar fixtures were reported at $7.50 per 2240 lbs. N. W. D. The quantity involved amounted to about 65,000 tons for shipment from Iloilo to U. S. North Atlantic Ports. There were no changes in rates of freight of any significance, rates remaining firm.

Passenger travel, unlike the movement of freight, fell off appreciably. This was to be expected as each year there is a noticeable decline during the months July to November inclusive. Steerage travel is particularly affected during that period owing to heavy rains which make it difficult to reach Manila and the need of labor in the provinces to carry through the planting season.

During July a total of 2447 passengers, all classes, are reported to have departed from the Philippines (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage): To China and Japan 278–460; to Honolulu 14–1180; to Pacific coast 113–335; to Singapore 36–0; to Europe and miscellaneous ports 31–0. Filipino emigration during the month to Honolulu increased materially, while the movement to the Pacific coast decreased considerably. The comparison shows: Honolulu, June 734—July 1180; Pacific coast, June 789—July 335.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of June, 1927: To China and Japan ports 10,240 tons, with a total of 41 sailings, of which 5,677 tons were carried in American bottoms with 15 sailings; to Pacific coast for Local Delivery 22,605 tons with 11 sailings, of which 22,562 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Pacific Coast for Transhipment 2,313 tons with 10 sailings, of which 2,229 tons were carried in American bottoms with 9 sailings; to Atlantic Coast, 61,998 tons with 16 sailings, of which 24,954 tons were carried in American bottoms with 5 sailings; to European ports, 13,376 tons with 15 sailings, of which 168 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports, 537 tons with 4 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none, or a Grant Total of 111,069 tons with 97 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 55,590 tons with 41 sailings.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress for the purchase by private interests of forty freighters belonging to the Shipping Board, not including fourteen which are laid up, of which latter five are in Lake Union at Seattle. The forty include eight vessels operated by the Admiral Oriental Line and twenty-two operated by Swayne & Hoyt, all out of the Sound. The other ten are operated by the Columbia Pacific Shipping Company out of Portland, Ore.

As far as is known there are no Sound negotiators. The Columbia Pacific is considered as a possible purchaser and the Fleischhaker interests of San Francisco as the other. Coast buyers, however, want permission to operate to points not now on the Shipping Board list and to eliminate those restrictions which would force them to continue calls at various ports now made by these ships. The Shipping Board desires to have this restriction extend for the next ten years to come, but a strong minority thinks a five year guarantee in this respect sufficient. The tonnage considered is upward of 375,000.

Very often the United States Shipping Board and the Merchant Fleet Corporation (formerly the Emergency Fleet Corporation) are confused in our dealings with Government ships. The United States Shipping Board was created by the Shipping Act of 1916, the preamble of which was as follows:

"An Act to establish a United States Shipping Board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and naval reserve and a merchant marine, to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries".

The members of the board are appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the United States Senate, for a term of six years. The Shipping Board is charged with regulatory supervision of the maritime shipping activities of the United States, both governmentally and privately owned and operated. The board is empowered by the Shipping Act to create such corporations and agencies as it may deem necessary properly to perform the functions and duties assigned to it by law.

The Emergency Fleet Corporation was created by the United States Shipping Board under the provision of Section 11, Shipping Act of 1916. The name of this corporation was changed to the *Merchant Fleet Corporation* in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1928. The corporation is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. The Board of Trustees is composed of the President, Vice President, and five other officials of the Corporation.

The Merchant Fleet Corporation acts for and on behalf of the United States Shipping Board as an active agency in the operation of ships and development and maintenance of trade routes, to meet the requirements and to aid in the growth of the commerce of the United States and its Territories.

From the foregoing explanations it is plain that The United States Shipping Board is a regulatory body, while The Merchant Fleet Corporation is an active agency operating ships owned by the United States Government.

From statistics prepared by the Statistical Division, Merchant Fleet Corporation, released March 1, 1927, we learn that the total value of United States exports to Japan during the fiscal year 1926 was $254,500,000; to China $121,400,000; to the Dutch East Indies and Straits Settlements $26,000,000 and *to the Philippine Islands $64,000,000;* while imports to the United States from these same regions were, from China $164,200,000, Japan $405,600,000, from Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies $555,000,000 and *from the Philippine Islands $109,000,000.* The important part in Far Eastern trade with the United States played by the Philippine Islands is most apparent from the reflection of these figures.

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Senator Villanueva, personally affected by the recent strikes in the Bais, Oriental Negros, sugar district, is trying to have the constabulary probed on grounds of exceeding its authority.

SHIPPING PERSONALS

R. J. Tozer, who succeeded E. E. Nelson as assistant general passenger agent of the Northern Pacific at Seattle, took up his new duties the first of June. Mr. Tozer formerly was Northern Pacific General Agent in the Far East.

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J. W. Huck, until recently general agent for the Great Northern Railway in the Far East, with headquarters at Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Huck, arrived in the Philippines the early part of July. It is understood Mr. and Mrs. Huck intend to make their residence in Manila.

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E. C. Bogle, assistant comptroller for The Robert Dollar Company in the Orient, with headquarters at Shanghai, arrived in Manila July 7 aboard the S S *President Lincoln* and spent three weeks here on business for his company. Mr. Bogle sailed July 29 aboard the S S *President Madison* for Hongkong, where he will spend two weeks before proceeding on to Shanghai.

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Williamstown Institute has been discussing the Philippines, the round-table discussions being led by Ralston Hayden of the University of Michigan. A number of absurd plans of public administration for the islands have been proposed, none worth mentioning seriously.

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Two articles on the Philippines appear in the August number of the *Review of Reviews.* Walter Wilgus writes one, Vicente Villamin the other.

REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By T. H. SMITH

Vice-President and General Manager,

Macleod & Company

This report covers the markets for Manila Hemp for the month of July with statistics up to and including August 1st, 1927.

U. S. Grades: At the opening of the month shipping houses were offering moderately in New York D, 17–1/2 cents; E, 16–5/8 cents; F, 16 cents; G, 10 cents; H, 9–1/2 cents; I, 14–1/4 cents; J1, 11–1/2 cents; S1, 15–7/8 cents; S2, 13–3/4 cents; S3, 12 cents; market being fairly steady but business being only of a retail character. Sellers became more reserved in their offerings towards the middle of July with asking prices basis F, 16–1/4 cents; I, 14–3/8 cents; J1, 11–1/2 cents. The reserve of sellers quickly brought buyers into the market and the last week of the month has reflected a firm market in the U. S. although there has not been much activity. At the close shipping houses were offering a fair quantity of hemp basis F, 16–7/16 cents; I, 14–5/8 cents; J1, 11–7/8 cents without finding buyers.

The local market for U. S. grades has ruled steady to firm throughout the month, arrivals being readily absorbed by export houses as they came in. Early July there were buyers E, ₱39; F, ₱37.4; G, ₱22; H, ₱21; I, ₱32.4; J1, ₱25.6; S1, ₱36.4; S2, ₱31.4; S3, ₱26. Scarcity of offerings and competition in buying by export houses advanced prices gradually by mid July to E, ₱39.4; F, ₱38; G, ₱22; H, ₱21; I, ₱33.2; J1, ₱26.4; S1, ₱37.4; S2, ₱32.4; S3, ₱26.4. During the last two weeks of July market showed a further steady appreciation in values on steady buying by practically all the houses. At the close there were general buyers E, ₱40.4; F, ₱39; G, ₱22.2; H, ₱21.2; I, ₱34; J1, ₱27; S1, ₱38; S2, ₱33.4; S3, ₱27.

U. K. Grades: London market opened on the dull side with an unsettled market owing to "Bear" operations in the more distant positions, values for July–Sept. shipment being about J2, £43.10; K, £42.10; L1, £41.10; L2, £40.10; M1, £40; M2, £37.10 with distant positions at £1 per ton discount. Market at mid July ruled steady without much activity. The latter part of the month a firmer market developed in U. K., there being buyers at the close J2, £44; K, £43; L1, £41.10; L2, £41; M1, £41; M2, £37.10 Aug.–Sept. shipment.

Local market for U.K. grades has been firm throughout the month being fairly well supported by Japanese demand in addition to the support experienced from European sources. At the opening of July values in Manila were J2, ₱21.2; K, ₱20.4; L1, ₱19.6; L2, ₱18.6; M1, ₱18.2; M2, ₱17.4; DL, ₱16.4; DM, ₱13; Mid July parcels were changing hands at J2, ₱21.4; K, ₱20.6; L1, ₱20.2; L2, ₱19.6; M1, ₱19.2; M2, ₱17.4; DL, ₱17; DM, ₱14 for early delivery. On scarcity of arrivals market advanced still further until at the close of July business was passing J2, ₱21.4; K, ₱21; L1, ₱20.2 to ₱20.4; L2, ₱19.4 to ₱19.6; M1, ₱19.2 to ₱19.4; M2, ₱17.4 to ₱18 for early delivery.

Single grades have changed hands throughout the month at substantial premiums over prices paid for parcels.

High grade hemp of approved quality continues scarce.

Freight Rates: Freight Rates remain without change.

Statistics: We give below figures for the period extending from July 5th to August 1st, 1927, in bales:

	1927	*1926*
Stocks on January 1st.....	112,382	153,181
Receipts to Aug. 1st.....	742,106	772,974
Stocks on Aug. 1st.....	138,552	191,492

Shipments

	To Aug. 1, 1927 Bales	*To Aug. 2, 1926 Bales*
To the—		
United Kingdom.....	194,979	150,292
Continent of Europe...	78,363	102,046
Atlantic U. S.....	152,895	200,402
U. S. via Pacific.....	77,182	92,060
Japan.....	150,793	135,931
Elsewhere and Local....	61,724	53,932
	715,936	734,663

HUNTING IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—WHERE TO GO AND WHY NOT

(Concluded from page 7)

and is best stalked at daylight or dusk. In the open hills a high powered field glass would be very useful to locate them on the hill sides. They are best hunted on the east side of Mindoro as that side is grassy while the east side is quite well covered with timber and second growth.

The open season on tamarao corresponds with that on deer and not more than one may be taken by one person annually.

Heads and hides which are worth mounting require more care in the tropics than in colder countries. They should be thoroughly fleshed. The skulls may be fleshed by leaving them in water for three or four days. The hides should be well salted and sprinkled with alum. Arsenic soap rubbed into the tender places is well worthwhile. Hoofs may be treated with formaline by soaking them in the solution a few hours. There are taxidermists in Manila who do very creditable work.

Our duck shooting now is largely a disappointment. There are usually great rafts of blue bills on Laguna de Bay, but shooting from motorboats has made them so wary that they will not decoy even in the early part of the season. We hope to correct this before the next season.

A caution or two may be in order for visitors. First, don't omit your mosquito bar from your baggage; and second, don't fail to use it. Slight wounds are frequently infected and should be treated every night. Carry *Iodex* and keep it handy. Boil your drinking water to avoid dysentery. And last but not least, treat your native hunters at least as well as you would treat your dogs at home and they will return your kindness many fold.

THE SITUATION IN COTTON GOODS

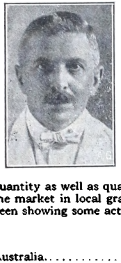
The cotton goods industry continues its demonstration of a remarkable comeback. A year ago this industry was in the depths of discouragement, with several years of poor business behind, and apparently little to look forward to in the immediate future. Then came the drop in raw cotton which proved to be the spark that has given it renewed life. With raw cotton down to 12 cents a pound, as compared with 20 to 25 cents before last year's big crop, merchants everywhere began to regain confidence both in the raw material and in cotton goods, and to replenish stocks which had been allowed to run down to the minimum. As cotton has crept upward in price this Spring, confidence has grown, and hand-to-mouth buying of cotton goods has given way in many instances to forward ordering, and many mills are now well sold ahead for the first time in years.

This decided recovery of activity is strikingly shown in the statistics of the industry. Consumption of raw cotton by domestic mills has reached record breaking levels, exceeding the totals of a year previous in every month since July, 1926, while for the cotton year to date the total shows an increase of 495,342 bales. The figures on spindle activity have shown over-time operations in every month since November, 1926, and at the end of May were at the rate of 109 per cent of single shift capacity, compared with 88.9 per cent on the corresponding date of 1926.

—*National City Bank: Current Report.*

TOBACCO REVIEW

By P. A. MEYER
Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.



Raw Leaf: The reduction in exports is due to decreased shipments to Spain and the temporary elimination of France as a buyer. Larger orders have been placed by Japan, part of which being destined for transhipment to Korea. Judging from present indications, the Cagayan and Isabela crops appear to be inferior to last year's in quantity as well as quality. In view of this fact the market in local grades of previous crops has been showing some activity.

	Leaf Tobacco and Scrap. *Kilos.*
Australia	1,442
China	12,630
Germany	11,489
Holland	25,116
Hongkong	55,526
Japan and Korea	422,020
Spain	875,196
Straits Settlements	7,517
United States	78,877
	1,489,813

Cigars: Shipments to the United States during July show some improvement, though still behind the figure for the corresponding period of 1926. Due to the enforcement of considerably increased duty and tax rates, originally scheduled to become effective August 1st, now extended to September 1st, exports to Shanghai were greatly increased during July.

The enactment of the exorbitant tax rates will seriously endanger the future development of the Manila cigar business with Shanghai. So far the protests of the Consular Body and Commercial Associations have availed nothing.

Comparative figures for the cigar trade with the United States are as follows: July 1927, 14,664,998; June 1927, 9,318,910; July 1926, 14,727,808.

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER
Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation

COPRA

Excepting spots, the local market for copra has been uninteresting during the month of July. Early in the month, there was considerable bullish sentiment demonstrated by some of the local mills, and as a result a fair volume of trading in Bodega Resecada Copra passed at P13.625 for forward delivery. There was nothing in foreign markets to justify the improvement at Manila, and any optimism felt as to a possible upward movement in copra undoubtedly comes from comparatively small supplies of copra in the provinces of Laguna and Tayabas. While this latter condition is bound to have its effect on the Manila market up to possibly November-December this year, at the same time we caution against a bullish copra perspective, for all other local sources of supply are being well maintained with the possible exception of Mindanao. The same applies to South Sea Island production, and as far as we are able to learn, stocks of copra as well as supplies of competing oil seeds are more than sufficient for consumers' requirements. Total Manila arrivals for the month of July were 262,097 bags, which was approximately 48,000 bags less than July, 1926. Notwithstanding, total arrivals for the first seven months of 1927 were 1,630,749 bags as compared with 1,434,843 bags for the same period of 1926, showing an increase of 195,906 bags. Both the London and U. S. markets have eased gradually during the month and on the date of this report are quoted:

San Francisco, Buyers 5 cents; Sellers, 5-1/16 cents to 5-1/8 cents.

London-Cebu, £25/15; F.M.M., £25/5.

Manila, Buen Corriente, P11.50; Resecada, P12.75 to P13.00.

COCONUT OIL

The West Coast U. S. market for this item for the month of July was entirely a buyer's market, fluctuating between 8-1/8 cents and 8-1/4 cents f.o.b. tank cars for the entire month. At these figures practically all of the business was done by U. S. mills, the East Coast market of the United States moving between 8-3/8 cents and 8-1/2 cents c.i.f. affording a better outlet for Philippine Crushers. With the still heavy surplus of cottonseed oil and normal supply of other competing fats and oils there seems little possibility of improved prices for sometime to come. Our latest advices show all markets dull at the following quotations:

San Francisco, 8-1/8 cents f.o.b. tank cars; New York, 8-3/8 cents c.i.f.; London, £28 nominal; Manila, P.36-1/2 to P.37 per kilo.

COPRA CAKE

Quite a fair amount of trading in this item was recorded for July almost entirely for Hamburg. During the early days of the month sales were made at £8 and with strong buying pressure, the market advanced to a recorded high of £8/10 from which it has now reacted to £8/5 and was so quoted on July 31st. Local mills continue to be well sold up and materially lower prices at Manila are not expected for the time being. Latest cables:

San Francisco, $32.00 nominal; Hamburg, £8/5; Manila, Buyers, P55.00 to P56.00; Sellers, P56.00 to P58.00.

Manila, P. I., August 5, 1927.

REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN

San Juan Heights Addition

The total January-July inclusive for 1926 was P8,052,132, whereas the total this year to date is only P6,757,365. (Note: figures in these reports are in even pesos, 50 centavos or over being entered as one peso and less than 50 centavos ignored.)

Sales City of Manila

	June 1927	July 1927
Sta. Cruz	P 108,907	P 136,468
Malate	52,725	319,318
Paco	27,776	44,397
Sampaloc	315,666	85,741
Ermita	100,569	84,300
Tondo	66,082	104,094
Sta. Ana	130,600	24,390
San Nicolas	13,001	12,500
Binondo	185,000	
Quiapo	35,535	79,080
Intramuros		10
San Miguel		
Pandacan	3,010	
Sta. Mesa	6,250	4,100
	P 894,398	P 1,045,121

The smallest July business since 1923

1919	1,103,369
1920	882,695
1921	480,105
1922	1,029,019
1923	717,859
1924	975,450
1925	1,635,527
1926	1,843,930
1927	894,398

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL

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

Prices remain about the same with little likelihood of increase. Palay at terminal points averaging P3.45 with rice at consuming centers at P7.80 per cavan and sack respectively. The total estimated 1926-1927 crop is approximately 2,135,000 tons of clean rice, the largest crop ever harvested in the islands.

Rice from the United States raised by extensive machine methods is flowing into Japan which imports 4,000,000 lbs. from California. This is grown by the use of machinery, and California has a lower general average yield than the Philippines. It can be continued only so long as land is cheap, but where congested oriental centers obtain with land producing intensively it is not so much a matter of cost as it is of actual conditions. Japanese duties of one yen per picul have been lifted, as subsistence needs are vital to that country in spite of their reported highest average yield in the world per hectare. Approximately 40% of the Japanese product is mixed with the imported article to give it more palatable qualities. The California crop is 126 million lbs. of paddy from 62,000 hectares, or approximately 21 cavans to the hectare. Three times this amount is produced by hand labor where circumscribed land conditions prevail.

It is also worthy of note that the recent upheaval in China has called for increased importations estimated for the last nine months at 13,143,186 piculs. Hankow alone increased its importations from 221,233 to 1,811,925 piculs. Unstable conditions show adverse trade balances.

It is not expected that there will be any appreciable advance in Philippine rice prices as before mentioned. The coming crop has been somewhat retarded by lack of sufficient moisture for planting. This no doubt will be remedied during the next thirty days.

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER

Traffic Manager, Manila Railroad Company

The following commodities were received in Manila June 26 to July 25, 1927, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad:

	1927 July	June
Rice, cavans	275,750	282,000
Sugar, piculs	18,816	10,752
Tobacco, bales	37,300	13,400
Copra, piculs	120,500	88,512
Coconuts	1,022,000	2,595,600
Lumber, B.F.	523,800	421,200
Desiccated coconuts, cases	12,382	26,268

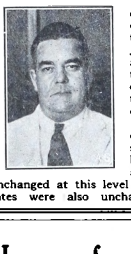
THE SITUATION IN GERMANY

In the second half of 1926 industrial conditions in Germany made pronounced recovery from the depression which had set in about the middle of 1925. The stimulus given to the German coal industry by the British coal strike was a factor, but the increasing supplies of new capital from foreign loans and German savings were more important, for they stimulated enterprise, diminished unemployment and improved the condition of the industries. Apparently the so-called "rationalization" of industry, by which is meant reorganization and consolidation upon a more economical basis, has accomplished substantial results. It is certain that German business passed through a drastic experience in 1925-6, from which it emerged in a higher state of efficiency. By January, 1927, industry was in practically full swing, and down to this time the signs are that the year 1927 will make a very satisfactory record.

—*National City Bank: Current Report.*

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By STANLEY WILLIAMS
Manager International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York were quoted at 1% premium to 1-1/8% premium on June 30th with buyers at 3/4% premium and the market was unchanged on this basis throughout the month of July.

Sterling cables were quoted at 2/0-7/16 sellers and 2/0-9/16 buyers on June 30th and the market was unchanged at this level throughout July. Bill rates were also unchanged throughout the month at 2/1-1/16 for three months sight credit bills and 2/1-3/16 for three months sight documents against payment bills.

The New York London crossrate closed on June 30th at 485-5/8, which rate also obtained on July 1st, 2nd and 5th and proved to be the high rate for the month. The low rate for July was 485-3/8 on the 23rd and this market closed on July 30th at 485-9/16.

London Bar Silver closed at 26-1/16 spot and forward on June 30th and the market remained fairly steady throughout July with a low rate of 25-13/16 spot and forward on July 7th and a high rate of 26-1/4 spot and forward on July 20th. The closing rate on July 30th was 26-1/16 spot and forward.

New York Bar Silver closed at 56-1 2 on June 30th, touched a low of 56 on July 7th and a high of 56-3/4 on July 19th, 20th, 23rd, 25th and 30th, the latter being the closing business day of the month.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted nominally at the close on July 30th as follows: Paris, 12.25; Madrid, 173-3/4; Singapore, 114-1/4; Japan, 95-5/8; Shanghai, 79-1/2; Hongkong, 99-3/8; India, 136; Java, 122-1/2.

JULY SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD

New York Market (Spot): The depression in the American sugar market reported in the previous month continued during the period under review. The effect of the announcement at the beginning of the month by Licht, the eminent statistician, that there was a further increase of 2-1/2 per cent in the European beet crop, was manifested in the weakness of the market during the first week, with spot quotations for Cubas at 2-3/4 cents c. and f., equivalent to 4.52 cents l. t. for Philippine centrifugals.

The American sugar market became steadier at the close of the first week, evidently as a result of the heavy buying of Cubas to the extent of 50,000 tons by European purchasers and, on the 8th, small sales were made at 2-13/16 cents c. and f. (4.59 cents l. t.), while on the 11th, sales for present shipments of Cubas were effected at 2-7/8 cents c. and f. (4.65 cents l. t.), being the peak for the month. Thereafter, on account of the pressure to sell by holders, the market became easier and at the close of the second week there were sellers but no buyers at 2-25/32 cents c. and f. (4.55 cents l. t.).

With the poor demand for refined, prices further declined to 2-3/4 cents c. and f. (4.52 cents l. t.) during the third week and to 2-11/16 cents c. and f. (4.46 cents l. t.) during the last week. At the close of the month under review the American sugar market showed better tone, sales of Cubas for present shipment having been made to refiners at 2-3/4 cents c. and f. (4.52 cents l. t.). This improvement is apparently caused by the rumors of restrictions of the new Cuban crop.

It would seem from the foregoing that the American sugar market has become very sensitive, with the "Bears" having the upper hand, notwithstanding the continuous improvement in the statistical position. The present visible stocks are 3,064,000 tons as compared with 3,623,000 tons at the same time in 1926, or a decrease of 559,000 tons. Stocks in the Atlantic Coast are 215,000 tons against 317,617 tons for the same period in 1926, or a decrease of 102,617 tons: in Cuba the stocks are 1,030,000 tons compared with 1,218,299 tons in 1926, or a decrease of 188,299 tons.

Since it appears that the main reason for the present market depression is the fear for a large European beet crop, it would be interesting to note the following opinion of an eminent authority in New York on this factor:

"There is just one 'Bearish' feature in the whole sugar situation. As one of our friends expressed it, 'The European crop may be 1,500,000 tons more than last year.' If so, Europe would produce a crop of approximately 8,400,000 tons. As Licht changes his acreage figures so frequently, it is necessary to revise the calculation of the sugar per hectare yield of the different European countries just as frequently. According to his latest figures, the crop of 1926-1927 turned out as follows:

"Hectares	2,120,415
"Sugar—Tons	6,898,000
"Tons per Ha	3.25

"It might be interesting to take the minimum and maximum yields per hectare of the different European countries and apply them to Licht's latest acreage figures:

	1922 to 1926 Minimum Yield	1922 to 1926 Maximum Yield
"1927-1928 estimated Ha	2,420,000	
"Tons per Hectare	2.62	3.41
"Tons—Sugar	6,331,080	8,252,020

"If every country in Europe had in 1927 the maximum yield of sugar per hectare, as shown by the outturn of the crops of 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926, the crop would be 8,252,000 tons, or 1,354,000 tons more than last year. Assuming that Licht's acreage figures are approximately correct, this would be a virtual impossibility, because perfect crop conditions never prevail throughout all of Europe, at least they never have yet. In 1921, when most of the European countries had very poor yields, Holland and Belgium made respectively 5.04 tons of sugar per hectare, and 5.39. That Europe may make a million tons more than last year is a possibility.

"If every country in Europe has as bad a crop as the worst in the last five years, the European crop would be 6,331,080 tons. A crop as small as this is just as highly improbable as a crop of 8,252,000 tons.

"The average yield per hectare of the 1926-1927 crop was 3.25 tons per hectare, which is just about the average yield for the five preceding crops. If we take the figure of 3.25 tons per hectare, which is the average from 1921 to 1926, we get a crop of 7,805,000 tons, or an increase of 906,000 tons over that of last year."

(Futures): Quotations on the New York Exchange during the month of July have fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
July	2.77	2.56	2.68
September	2.83	2.66	2.70
December	2.91	2.71	2.80
January	2.83	2.71	2.77
March	2.75	2.65	2.72
May	2.84	2.72	2.80
July, 1928	2.90	2.81	2.88

(Philippine Sales): During July, sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast, afloats, near arrivals and for future deliveries, amounted to 28,900 tons at prices ranging from 4.46 cents to 4.58 cents landed terms. There were also re-sales by operators during the month, amounting to 18,000 tons at prices between 4.46 cents and 4.52 cents landed terms.

Local Market: The local market for centrifugals was quiet during the month under review with insignificant transactions except a parcel of 250 tons bought by the local refinery on the 15th at ₱11.25 per picul.

With improved demand from North China, the local market for muscovados, after being quiet for the first three weeks, became firm at the close of the month and the Chinese were keen buyers on the basis of ₱7.80 per picul for No. 1, but holders refused to sell at prices below ₱8.00 per picul on the basis of No. 1.

Philippine Crop Prospects: The continuous rains in the month of May and the heavy downpours in the middle part of July have retarded the growth of the cane in some districts. On the middle west coast of Negros, the damage to cane resulting from the rains was estimated at 10 per cent. There was improvement, however, in the weather during the latter part of July with sufficient sunshine, and since the cane seems to have better resistance to heavy rains at short intervals than to continuous rains for a long period, a crop of last year's proportions may yet be harvested next fall, on the assumption that normal weather will prevail from now on until harvest time.

Shipments of sugar since January 1, 1927, to July 23, 1927, are as follows:

	(Metric Tons of 2204 lbs.) U. S. Atlantic	U. S. Pacific	China and Japan	Total
Centrifugals	328,091	46,212	——	374,303
Muscovados	——	43	23,719	23,762
Refined	——	1,273	——	1,273
	328,091	47,528	23,719	399,338

Java Market: This market during the month of July was quiet and dull in sympathy with the American sugar market. The latest advices received gave the following quotations for Superiors:

Spot-Aug.-Sept.	Gs. 15-5/8 = ₱8.27	per P. I.
October	Gs. 15-7/8 = 8.40	picul
November	Gs. 16 = 8.47	f.o.b.

Although regularly distributed, the rainfall for June was abnormally high, being 534 m.m. compared with the average of 83 m.m. for several years. The rains have, however, benefited the standing cane although they have obstructed to some extent the harvesting campaign.

The fourth estimate released on June 30, 1927, placed the present crop at 2,021,600 long tons as compared with the first estimate of 1,960,069 long tons.

Java sugar shipment for June amounted to 221,406 long tons, making the total sugar shipments of 581,320 long tons for the first six months of the year.

STATISTICAL REVIEW

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

Nationality of Vessels	Period	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Total	Atlantic	Pacific	Total
American Monthly	June, 1927	3,297,795	4,012,965	15,314	7,326,074	5,622,416	4,439,632	10,062,048
	June, 1926	4,632,969	3,747,104	37,944	8,418,017	2,924,302	7,795,733	10,720,035
	Average for June, 1927	3,376,324	4,072,990	50,677	7,499,991	5,143,875	5,227,080	10,370,954
British Monthly	June, 1927	3,872,865	562,488	15,703	3,401,056	6,177,932	151,876	6,329,808
	June, 1926	3,482,419	299,757	2,511	3,784,687	3,129,260	208,955	3,338,215
	Average for June, 1927	3,467,538	355,588	8,452	3,826,578	3,732,604	358,429	4,090,691
Japanese Monthly	June, 1927			45	45	2,158,446		2,156,446
	June, 1926			500	500	1,822,086		1,822,086
	Average for June, 1927	8,271	1,029	1,720	11,020	2,143,473	252,247	2,395,720
Swedish Monthly	June, 1927							
	June, 1926							
	Average for June, 1927						387,957	387,957
Norwegian Monthly	June, 1927							
	June, 1926					410,332	885,194	1,295,526
	Average for June, 1927			1,865	1,865	591,551		591,551
Panaman Monthly	June, 1927							
	June, 1926							
	Average for June, 1927					820		820
Philippine Monthly	June, 1927			196	196			
	June, 1926							
	Average for June, 1927			19	19			
German Monthly	June, 1927			4,901	4,901		217,119	217,119
	June, 1926							
	Average for June, 1927			42	42	13		13
Spanish Monthly	June, 1927							
	June, 1926							
	Average for June, 1927							
Dutch Monthly	June, 1927			577	577			
	June, 1926							
	Average for June, 1927			16	16			
Mail Monthly	June, 1927		486,209		486,209		493,004	493,004
	June, 1926		322,117		322,117		887,053	887,652
	Average for June, 1927		392,377		392,377		728,482	728,482
Total Monthly	June, 1927	6,120,660	5,061,663	36,736	11,219,058	13,956,794	5,301,631	19,258,425
	June, 1926	8,115,388	4,368,978	40,955	12,725,321	8,285,980	9,777,534	18,063,514
	Average for June, 1927	6,847,122	4,847,122	63,827	11,732,767	11,708,689	2,825,423	14,504,111

Note: Monthly average is for 12 months previous to June, 1927.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	June, 1927			June, 1926			Monthly average for 12 months previous to June, 1927		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
Sugar	50,312,878	₱ 9,079,098	36.1	30,638,655	₱ 4,649,939	19.4	39,980,326	₱ 7,181,467	28.6
Hemp	14,064,700	5,667,611	22.5	13,479,203	5,029,276	21.0	12,774,573	5,163,977	20.5
Coconut Oil	9,122,751	3,119,273	12.3	10,669,053	4,386,039	18.3	21,655,738	4,190,814	16.7
Copra	17,281,052	3,290,091	13.0	21,584,234	4,869,719	20.3	17,949,850	3,598,437	14.3
Cigars (Number)	11,892,182	535,554	1.9	22,129,778	999,184	4.2	18,827,078	848,401	3.3
Embroidery		525,319	1.9		986,068	4.1		803,773	3.2
Maguey	1,317,120	297,311	1.1	1,048,057	272,536	1.1	1,547,039	372,424	1.4
Leaf Tobacco	1,482,456	499,266	1.9	639,363	203,982	0.8	1,168,813	483,564	1.9
Desiccated and Shredded Coconut	1,189,323	446,731	1.7	1,132,278	436,027	1.8	1,146,392	431,539	1.7
Mats (Number)	49,754	240,435	0.9	50,924	132,972	0.5	58,694	190,423	0.7
Lumber (Cubic Meter)	11,449	427,276	1.6	14,135	510,981	2.1	11,468	404,578	1.6
Copra Meal	5,118,550	281,435	1.0	4,332,461	221,366	0.9	6,850,554	349,628	1.3
Cordage	353,080	204,123	0.7	373,078	229,876	1.0	417,230	235,956	0.9
Knotted Hemp	51,745	196,266	0.7	65,943	231,885	1.0	57,935	205,252	0.8
Pearl Buttons (Gross)	58,852	56,057	0.2	92,829	87,386	0.3	72,084	73,897	0.2
Canton (low grade cordage fiber)	568,252	136,252	0.5	345,978	65,109	0.3	95,164	94,081	0.3
All Other Products		448,562	1.7		552,147	2.3		459,253	1.8
Total Domestic Products		₱25,450,460	99.7		₱23,866,492	99.5		₱25,087,466	99.1
United States Products		83,309	0.3		95,342	0.4		88,760	0.8
Foreign Products		12,059			20,797	0.1		19,746	0.1
Grand Total		₱25,545,828	100.0		₱23,982,631	100.0		₱25,200,972	100.0

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	June, 1927		June, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending June, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Cotton Clothe	₱ 2,738,396	13.8	₱ 3,618,357	17.8	₱ 3,036,127	15.1
Other Cotton Goods	1,415,068	7.2	1,121,933	5.3	1,102,921	5.5
Iron and Steel, Except Machinery	1,563,222	7.9	1,364,331	6.5	1,523,262	7.6
Rice	118,702	0.7	535,136	2.3	649,501	3.2
Wheat Flour	949,063	5.8	799,544	3.7	840,381	4.2
Machinery and Parts of	793,491	4.1	482,446	2.1	742,505	3.7
Dairy Products	602,955	3.1	613,218	2.7	495,299	2.5
Gasoline	526,442	2.7	643,264	2.9	607,331	3.1
Silk Goods	763,478	3.9	527,872	2.3	585,155	3.0
Automobiles	679,610	3.5	636,982	2.8	561,258	2.8
Vegetable Fiber Goods	264,989	1.4	265,757	1.0	382,740	2.0
Meat Products	356,538	1.9	440,757	1.9	443,341	2.3
Illuminating Oil	171,936	1.0	1,511,457	7.2	435,215	2.2
Fish and Fish Products	215,256	1.2	259,481	1.0	437,167	2.2
Crude Oil	117,440	0.7	313,955	1.2	197,414	1.0
Coal	649,878	3.3	209,763	0.7	401,997	2.1
Chemicals, Dyes, Drugs, Etc	366,009	1.9	338,003	1.4	258,892	1.3
Fertilizer	58,531	0.4	29,710		207,001	1.1
Vegetables	224,226	1.2	286,340	1.2	307,402	1.6
Paper Goods, Except Books	408,527	2.1	354,940	1.4	368,843	1.9
Tobacco and Manufactures of	458,922	2.4	378,542	1.6	345,414	1.8
Electrical Machinery	404,797	2.1	362,208	1.5	361,924	1.8
Books and Other Printed Matters	302,312	1.6	295,631	1.1	229,118	1.2
Cars and Carriages, Except Autos	64,346	0.4	52,735		67,588	0.4
Automobile Tires	420,880	2.2	176,349	0.4	232,926	1.2
Fruits and Nuts	162,327	0.8	128,476	0.3	177,088	0.9
Woolen Goods	143,869	0.7	143,582	0.4	144,005	0.8
Leather Goods	162,467	0.8	231,084	0.8	208,589	1.1
Shoes and Other Footwear	89,793	0.4	236,605	0.9	180,187	0.9
Coffee	143,691	0.7	81,804	0.1	148,652	0.8
Breadstuffs, Except Wheat Flour	173,874	0.9	108,898	0.2	213,171	1.1
Eggs	172,207	0.9	150,619	0.4	156,995	0.8
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods	145,126	0.7	143,708	0.4	115,752	0.6
Lubricating Oil	128,935	0.6	76,626	0.1	30,248	0.2
Cacao Manufactures, Except Candy	157,678	0.8	111,184	0.2	99,544	0.5
Glass and Glassware	181,695	0.9	165,896	0.5	139,906	0.7
Paints, Pigments, Varnish, Etc	134,731	0.7	108,487	0.2	139,427	0.7
Oils not Separately listed	116,617	0.6	166,448	0.5	126,342	0.7
Earthen Stones & Chinaware	159,717	0.8	117,999	0.2	112,320	0.6
Automobile Accessories	136,780	0.7	90,872	0.1	130,960	0.7
Diamond and Other Precious Stones Unset	176,746	0.9	60,267		56,708	0.3
Wood, Bamboo, Reed, Rattan	75,317	0.4	119,573	0.3	85,662	0.5
India Rubber Goods	109,918	0.5	112,048	0.2	142,764	0.8
Soap	213,735	0.6	110,501	0.2	145,140	0.8
Matches	138,109	0.7	63,371	0.1	73,236	0.4
Cattle and Carabaos	55,813	0.3			80,436	0.4
Explosives	16,897		51,006		42,275	0.3
Cement	167,635	0.8	148,061	0.5	64,255	0.3
Sugar and Molasses	48,238	0.2	41,415		40,601	0.2
Motion Picture Films	36,786	0.2	42,907		30,576	0.2
All Other Imports	1,580,570	7.9	4,788,003	23.7	1,900,864	9.2
Total	₱19,466,085	100.0	₱19,913,251	100.0	₱19,674,425	100.0

PORT STATISTICS
TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Ports	June, 1927		June, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months previous to June, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
Manila	₱27,969,832	62.2	₱28,507,716	64.9	₱30,315,370	67.5
Iloilo	8,661,797	19.2	5,731,489	13.1	6,304,157	14.1
Cebu	5,370,516	11.9	6,820,233	15.6	6,108,179	13.6
Zamboanga	604,393	1.3	1,325,089	3.0	517,157	1.2
Jolo	72,695	0.2	223,027	0.5	116,136	0.3
Davao	1,023,613	2.3	1,075,151	2.4	932,845	2.1
Legaspi	1,309,067	2.9	213,177	0.5	551,399	1.2
Total	₱45,011,913	100.0	₱43,895,882	100.0	₱44,845,233	100.0

CARRYING TRADE
IMPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	June, 1927		June, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending June, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	₱ 9,611,819	48.4	₱10,663,986	53.4	₱ 9,907,685	51.8
British	5,396,975	27.3	5,815,701	29.5	5,599,720	31.2
Japanese	1,406,837	7.4	1,200,556	6.1	1,025,135	5.0
Dutch	820,584	4.5	407,300	2.1	786,131	3.8
German	1,133,449	6.0	748,120	3.7	798,715	4.1
Norwegian	98,704	0.7	111,718	0.6	236,519	0.9
Philippine	96,288	0.7	113,772	0.6	160,806	0.6
Spanish	217,908	1.3	198,333	1.0	171,323	0.8
French					23,873	
Chinese	1,686				110,644	0.3
Swedish			3,400		14,385	
Danish					13,435	
Portuguese					485	
Belgian					6,030	
By Freight	₱18,784,250	96.3	₱19,272,886	96.6	₱19,199,653	97.9
By Mail	681,835	3.7	640,365	3.4	474,772	2.1
Total	₱19,466,085	100.0	₱19,913,251	100.0	₱19,674,425	100.0

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessels	June, 1927		June, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months ending June, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
American	₱11,755,033	46.7	₱12,253,356	51.0	₱11,991,041	47.8
British	9,877,856	39.1	6,087,769	25.3	7,345,428	29.2
Japanese	2,380,710	9.3	2,216,094	9.2	2,720,598	10.3
Swedish					28,573	
German	621,800	2.2	817,173	3.4	934,079	3.6
Norwegian	214,764	0.6	1,295,526	5.4	554,216	2.1
Spanish			84,928	0.3	157,415	0.6
Dutch	159,266	0.4	173,384	0.7	188,068	0.7
Philippine	16,469		161,954	0.6	137,616	0.5
Chinese	17,568				4,557	
French					34	
Argentine					13	
Belgian					43	
Panaman					820	
By Freight	₱25,043,468	98.3	₱23,090,184	95.9	₱23,894,855	94.8
By Mail	502,360	1.7	892,447	4.1	1,314,449	5.2
Total	₱25,548,828	100.0	₱23,982,631	100.0	₱25,200,972	100.0

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	June, 1927		June, 1926		Monthly average for 12 months previous to June, 1927	
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%
United States	₱30,600,327	68.1	₱30,991,208	70.5	₱30,895,610	68.8
United Kingdom	2,654,277	6.0	1,733,196	3.9	2,070,013	4.7
Japan	3,947,564	8.9	3,555,018	8.1	2,907,321	6.5
China	1,505,948	3.2	1,795,744	4.1	1,544,737	3.4
French East Indies	143,807	0.3	524,208	1.2	683,252	1.5
Germany	893,830	2.0	1,218,758	2.8	1,171,061	2.6
Spain	1,103,822	2.4	700,809	1.6	874,953	2.0
Australia	512,405	1.1	607,216	1.4	624,423	1.4
British East Indies	462,893	1.0	543,351	1.2	582,293	1.3
Dutch East Indies	570,830	1.3	309,912	0.7	440,665	1.0
France	493,320	1.1	368,189	0.8	692,944	1.5
Netherlands	299,397	0.7	169,355	0.4	388,741	0.9
Italy	343,527	0.8	344,613	0.8	446,593	1.0
Hongkong	225,175	0.5	317,368	0.7	280,590	0.6
Belgium	432,271	0.9	182,464	0.4	311,170	0.7
Switzerland	269,651	0.6	182,021	0.4	132,416	0.3
Japanese-China	164,962	0.5	107,264	0.2	145,895	0.3
Siam	14,121		29,081	0.1	41,766	0.1
Sweden	42,047	0.1	11,105		28,021	0.1
Canada	56,225	0.1	42,888	0.1	65,066	0.2
Norway	48,420	0.1	33,733	0.1	26,569	0.1
Austria	13,283		21,828		14,090	
Denmark	11,509		30,010	0.1	20,110	
Other Countries	202,202	0.5	76,407	0.2	456,642	1.0
Total	₱45,011,913	100.0	₱43,895,882	100.0	₱44,845,233	100.0

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