

MANILA

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER of COMMERCE JOURNAL

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Free Press Photo

Leonard Wood and Henry L. Stimson at Malacañang Palace: August 1926:
See Story on Governor Stimson in This Issue

In This Issue:

New Provisions for Agricultural and Vocational Schools: The Law and the Appropriations

The Question Concerning Stimson

Do Our Negritos Date Back to the World's Golden Age?

Ruth Elder's Ultimatum to Hubby: How You Gonna Keep 'em?

Chaliapin, Opera Star, Gets a Moscow Divorce

More Franciscan Mission Churches in Luzon Parishes: The Story of the Obando Images

The Month in Sports: Alcott Hands one to Churchill

How Sweden Gets Along Without Foreign Wars:
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The Price of a Hat: By Percy A Hill: 18th Century Manila

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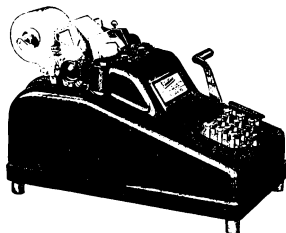
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JANUARY, 1928

Vol. VIII, No. 1

BY THESE SIGNS CONQUER

The Bank of the Philippine Islands, established in 1851 and the Orient's oldest bank, has declared a dividend of 4% out of its net profits during 1927 of upward of a million pesos. Its stock, par 200, is in demand at 150, and it begins operations under its new charter with the best prospects since 1923, the year of its last previous dividend.

The Philippine National Bank has made a net profit upward of P4,000,000 and is away ahead of the law in the retirement of its notes. One of its sugar centrals is out of the hole entirely, San Fernando, while Binalbagan has turned a profit of about P1,120,000. Cotterman continues as chairman of the Binalbagan directors, and John Dumas keeps on as manager. All the centrals are grinding away at a great rate, while Francis Cooper, an American sugar planter with the national view of how things should be done, has run away with the prize, P10,000, for the heaviest yields per hectare in the Victoria district.

The world has to have Philippine hemp. Competition may revolutionize the industry, but it won't destroy it.

The world has to have Philippine copra, too. This fat that grows in nuts instead of on cattle shanks and hog bellies finds a well nigh insatiable market, quite naturally.

Cebu is booming.

Iloilo is booming.

First and last the government is distributing this year some 30 millions in public works, many of them more or less useful. If an experienced engineer will step up now and say what the wage portion of this will be, may be 15 millions?, it will help some. Anyway it will be a lot, and wages are spent.

We talked about savings increases, as noted by the bank deposits, last month. Like Shakespeare, we scorn to repeat.

Newspaper editorials? Good? Bad? Indifferent? See our brand new department! In it we republish the best editorial from each of the four papers published in English (sic), and select

the best among the best. Salutory, maybe, let's wait and see. The winner gets five pesos of our money.

Don Juan Posadas hasn't revealed as yet how much the *rentas internas* bilked the public out of last year, but it must have been a lot, since the treasury surplus is about double the expectation. How delightful the prospect of paying taxes again, such a pleasant harbinger of the season—the hot season.

But taxpayers don't have to come through for a deficit. On the other hand, as *Zeinie* used always to say, . . .

A Manila editor, Roy Bennett of the *Bulletin*, has even taken a trip—in the Philippines. Now *that's* enterprising. It's a precedent, too. Imagine a Manila editor actually traveling into the provinces. Extraordinary, eh what?

Then that man Minton—darn him, he's an ad. man, so we have to be polite in his case—is giving Mindanao and Sulu the once-over in behalf of himself, some a social-article prospects (Hey, Minton! We'll take one!), and the non-Christian tribes bureau. We'll bet he's reforming, coming back to the good old inkwell (Underwood, Remington, or what have you), scissors and paste-pot. "A tang I had to write," Browning makes a character say, and that's what hit Minton.

Times? Or *Times*, perhaps? We can't prophesy about the *Times*. Even Jake Rosenblatt wouldn't do that. But about just common times this year, they're going to be good, thank you—good to excellent.

Look at what Horace Pond told Rotarians the other day, and even Stanley Williams—a hardened downeast Yankee banker: Maine, mind you, and Bowdoin College. When *Tiny* feels that way about it, well—it's just so, that's all.

Some way and somehow, and at last, our cigars are to be advertised—can you beat it?—in the United States and elsewhere. There are P300,000 for this business and a canny committee is in charge.

Zamboanga is prosperous. The *Mindanao Herald* is double its former size, more than double its former excellence, and John Hackett is pleased as Punch over present and future prospects.

Baguio is prosperous, on gold and tourists and vacationers. The torrents of the mountain streams are being harnessed for power, the mining payroll and general outlay approach a million a month. In any other part of the world the recent notorious gold strikes in the Benguet region would cause a rush to the mining country, which would be staked quickly from Atamok creek to Aparri. There's gold in them hills, mister, ain't no doubt of it. The Balatok machinery is arriving, they've got a vein as long as a railroad that runs \$70 to \$80 to the ton. The deeper you dig in the Benguet mines, any of them, the richer ore you get, just as Hoover's geologist said would happen. This year gold exports will mount to sixth place, possibly fifth, among insular exports.

HENRY MUSSER DIES

Henry Musser, well known American, who was in Manila some time prior to the occupation, died at St. Luke's hospital December 27, aged 76. An account of his life will appear in the *February Journal*. Funeral services were under the auspices of the Elks, he was a life member at Leadville, Colorado.

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One Universal Question Regarding Stimson

The public of the Philippines is naturally curious as to the methods Colonel Henry L. Stimson of New York, soon to be inaugurated the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, may choose to adopt for the purpose of carrying on. This curiosity arises from three sources: (1) his sponsorship, which failed, of the parliamentary system for New York at the time of the preparation of her new constitution, (2) the tail-end of his recent article in *Foreign Affairs*, and (3) provisions in the insular organic act making the plan legally possible here. It will be remembered, of course, that Rafael Palma was, under the old *fascismo*, secretary of the interior and a senator at the same time, and that the insular statutes still contain all the acts respecting the Council of State as well as the Board of Control; that the council shrunk back into a mere cabinet only by the resignation of its members, and that the board now functions in a single member, the governor general, not having been legally made up, but that the governor general does exercise the duties conferred upon the board, which functions in him.

All opinions on this subject are idle, Governor Stimson has not said what he would do. The *Journal* quotes here, for reference only, the germane portion of his *Foreign Affairs* article, together with an extract from Newton D. Baker's famous letter to Harrison, appraising the organic act, which is germane to the same subject.—ED.

"It would be a complete misapprehension of the Philippine situation to think that we can soon appoint or permit the Filipinos to elect a Filipino Governor-General. So long as a connection remains between us and them, the Governor-General's office should be the channel by which our views and our influence and help can be transmitted to our wards in that far-distant region.

"Today it is the work of the office of the Governor-General which stands between the material welfare of the Islands and that racial tendency towards backsliding which produced disaster ten years ago. The present Governor, a man of indefatigable energy, by his veto checks the development of unwise general policies at Manila, but by means of constant visits extends a fatherly guiding influence to the uttermost Islands of the Archipelago. Until the Filipinos have created a live and critical public opinion; until they become general readers of a public spirited press; until their men and women of leisure organize themselves into active charity associations, prison-aid associations and school boards to watch and criticize the functions of government; in the other words, until the Malay population of these Islands develop those basic foundations of self-government which we have developed during the past six or eight hundred years, either this vistorial American power must continue or progress in the Philippines cease.

"This, however, does not mean that we must retain in our hands all executive power, or keep the Filipinos from the exercise of the vital and educational function of administration. Even today the heads of the Executive Departments are all Filipinos, though appointed by the Governor-General with the consent of the Senate, and removable by him. Today, in the absence of any system of responsible party government with clear cut party issues represented by distinct alignment in the Legislature, these department heads are the mere individual selections of the Governor-General and perform their work solely in responsibility to him. But with



Governor General Henry L. Stimson: Yale (and Harvard *Law*), New York lawyer, "Securo" for a while under Taft, Wood's friend for twenty years, Coolidge's recent envoy to Nicaragua.

the development of responsible majority and opposition parties in the Legislature such department heads could be selected by the Governor from the dominant party as shown by the general election and could be held to party responsibility in their conduct of administration. In that way responsible cabinet government could

be gradually evolved, including, in time, representation of the cabinet on the floor of the houses. When that is accomplished, the work of administration would be carried on by executive heads of Departments politically responsible to the dominant majority of the Legislature, but performing their work not only under the scrutiny of the opposition party but also under the constant inspection of an American Governor who possesses the ultimate power (not to be used, however, except in case of serious dereliction) of removal. Furthermore, the development of political responsibility would thus be subject to control; it need not be carried to the point of subjecting cabinet tenure to casual fluctuating majorities in the houses; nominations made in accordance with the result of one general election may normally carry over to the next election. Fickle tenure may thus be avoided, yet a hitherto unknown sense of party responsibility may be introduced."

—Stimson in *Foreign Affairs*.

WHAT MCINTYRE SAID FOR BAKER

"The influence of the Governor-General with the legislature under this act should be far greater than it has been in the past, due to his participation in legislation; first, by the comprehensive veto power; second, by preparing a budget; third, by appointment of members of the legislature; fourth, by the possible provision that heads of executive departments shall have seats and voices in the legislature. It is hoped that the Philippine legislature will provide for this. It is thought that the inclusion of men of the class that would be appointed heads of executive departments would materially strengthen the legislature and the executive. If, however, the legislature should fail so to provide and you should deem it necessary or advisable that heads of executive departments should be in the legislature, it is entirely within your power under the act so to have it by selecting good men from the legislature to be heads of executive departments and by appointing, among the two senators and nine representatives to be appointed by you, the heads of executive departments to be members of the legislature. . . . The department feels that this is a great improvement on our form of government and, if you are of that opinion, you will have the opportunity of being the first to inaugurate it under the American government."

The Baker letter, obviously written by General McIntyre, was dated in Washington, August 18, 1916, and Wilson approved the organic act August 29, 1916. Wood described the resulting experiment as "a ghastly fizzle".

Persuaded by the *Journal*, of which he has been an appreciative reader all along, Walter K. Perrett has returned to the islands from Siam to engage in some plantation enterprise, preferring this field to Siam. He has been living in Bangkok.

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More Franciscan Mission Churches in Luzon Parishes

Sixth Paper: Great Mission Trail Series: Around Manila

Last month's paper on the Franciscan churches ended with Mecaauyan. This one begins with Bocaue, in the same province, Bulacan, and continues through Bulacan into other provinces.

Bocaue. Separated from Mecaauyan in 1606, with Fray Pedro de los Santos as the first priest. The Bocaue springs were formerly celebrated for the excellence of their waters. Date of the church not given. Its patron is San Martin Obispo, and the chapel is under the patronage of San Pedro Alcantara.

Polo. Separated from Mecaauyan in 1623, the name signifying *isla* being given because the district is isolated by the estuary flowing through it. Fray José Valencia built the church in 1632, and Fray Vicente de la Puebla made extensive repairs, painted the church and improved it so much in 1852 that it has little or nothing to envy in the best churches of the islands. There is also an *ermita* dedicated to Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception and another dedicated to San Roque.

San José. Separated from Mecaauyan in 1751, under the ministry of Fray Esteban Gadea. The church, dedicated to St. Joseph the Patriarch, was built in the first years of the 19th century but was destroyed in the fire of 1822 which burned the town down, and was later rebuilt with the aid of the parish and funds solicited by the Franciscans.

Obando. Formerly Catangalán, a barrio of Polo, erected in 1753 into the town of Obando by D. José Francisco de Obando, Marques de Obando, governor and captain-general of the Philippines, by his decree of May 14, 1753, giving the town his name. The church is dedicated to San Pascual Bailon and for building it the people were exempted from the tribute during two years. Commencing May 17 and lasting three days, one of the most celebrated fiestas is held at this church among all to be seen in the islands, and as it is but a short railway or motor trip from Manila there is no reason for any Manilañ to fail of seeing it. The first day is begun with high mass and earnest preaching, but the second is joyfully devoted to the "miraculous image of the Conception of Our Lady, under the title of the Virgen of the Sarambao, which comes of its having been found by some fishermen in the bay of Manila, according to a document authorized by the registrar, Diego Pascual, in 1764. In this document it is stated that on Tuesday, June 19, 1763, two brothers, Juan and Julian de la Cruz, fishermen, threw their net in the place called Hiligdoón, and upon drawing it in, discovered, to their great admiration, the said image, which they joyfully carried into the town and later to this church, where it is venerated." Women who would bare their husbands children worship through this image at the time of the annual fiesta, when there are dancing, music and general rejoicing. The

third day is given to the Virgin Santa Clara de Asis, "whose very ancient image, placed in a small *ermita* pertaining to the pueblo of Mecaauyan until 1623, became thereafter the property of Polo, and ultimately that of Obando, remaining however in the *ermita* until the Obando church, where it now rests, was built. In difficult parturitions the image is taken down and laid upon the patient, proof that there have been experienced and are experienced salubrious effects."

Santa Maria de Pandi. Separated from Bocaue in 1792. Fray Francisco Javier began the church and Fray Tomas Marti completed it. It is dedicated to Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception. "There is a beautiful road leading to the pueblo of Bocaue, built in the year 1851 under Fray Antonio Roman and Fray José Miralles; and a horseshoe road to the pueblo of Angat, in which, over a small river, is a magnificent stone bridge built in 1845 with P800 donated by Fray José Balaguer, another donation from the Dominican in charge of Pandi hacienda, and the remainder from the pueblo." This brief note indicates how so many of the old roads of the islands, rebuilt in many cases into the present new roads, came into existence; they were the work of the friars.

Marilao. Separated from Mecaauyan in 1796. Marilao spring waters are bottled and



St. Paul's (Augustinian) Church, Walled City, before an earthquake in the 1870's destroyed the bell-tower on the left. A rare photo.

Here one beholds simple faith and Franciscan devotion that the modern world does not share, and the intelligent reader is unhappily able to trace a parallel between Franciscan instruction in the Philippines and that in California among the western Indians. Neither in the Philippines nor in California were they able to keep pace with time, a fact constituting one of the most poignant of human tragedies, since they were so earnest, so desirous of beneficent results from their benevolent labors.

erated and sold in Manila, being very popular among the poor. The church is dedicated to the archangel San Miguel. The Franciscans had difficulty in building this stone church at the beginning of the last century, the people showing little interest "notwithstanding continuous exhortations."

Other towns of Bulacan were not under the Franciscans. Fray Felix de la Huerta (an account of whose life the *Journal* hopes to publish in the fullness of time) goes next into

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"LOOK FOR THE BLUE TIN"

northern Nueva Ecija, and then farther north, with his sketches of the missions.

Pantabangan. "The only information found in the records of the Franciscans is that this mission was founded in 1701 by the Augustinians, who administered it until September 1, 1759, at which time it passed to our charge. Fray Andrés de San Miguel becoming our first minister there. . . . The church, dedicated to San Andrés Apostol, is of stone and brick, constructed during the period 1837 to 1841 under the indefatigable Fray Benito de la Pila," who, the chronicler goes on to say, was hard put to it for funds, as anyone would find himself today who tried to visit Puncan, Caranglan, or Pantabangan. (Readers with a gift for writing are advised that in this neighborhood are the abundant materials for a book.)

Umingan. Formerly Langolango, a *visita* of Tayug, until attached to Lupao in 1832 by Archbishop Fray José Seguí, and later, in 1843, made into an independent pueblo with Fray José Miralles as its first parish priest. The village of Langolango was thereupon transferred to the new site of Umingan. Miralles built a bamboo church, but his successor, Fray Castor Perez, built the present edifice in 1851, dedicating it to Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception.

Rosales. "In 1827 a *principal*, D. Nicolas Ibañez, of San Nicolas, then pertaining to Pangasinan, established himself with his servants and herds at this site, giving it the name of Balungao from a nearby mountain, on which he followed him, and as his dependents founded the

village, which in 1840 was attached to the pueblo of Lupao. In 1843, Balungao was separated from Lupao and attached to the new pueblo of Umingan then being organized, and in 1853 it was detached from Umingan and made into a new pueblo called Rosales, in honor of the senior assessor general of the government, D. Antonio Rosales Liberal, Fray Juan Bautista Martinez being assigned as curate. . . . The church, under the advocacy of San Antonio de Padua, is a miserable temporary *camarin* (storehouse, or granary), of bamboo and nipa, since as a new town the place wants even the most necessary buildings."

San Quintin. Formed of the districts of Langolango, Lagasin, and Baligayan into a pueblo in 1863. At the time Huerta wrote, 1863, time had not elapsed in which to build a church, the usual *convento*, and *casa tribunal*. These structures now to be seen in San Quintin are therefore recent.

Next month the *Journal* will follow the Franciscans into Laguna, and tell the story of the hanging bridge of Mahayahay, which throws a flood of light upon the public works the friars built throughout the islands. It is hoped that interest increases as the old mission routes are traveled again in our humble pages. It has been a pleasure to learn from several travelers that the chroniclers already published have been a helpful guide during motor excursions into the northern provinces. Then, too, by learning what the friars actually did, a better estimate of it—of their successes, of their failures—can be made, and history better understood.

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Do Our Negritos Date Back to World's Golden Age?

From the viewpoint of the anthropologist the little Negritos of our Philippine mountains are one of the world's most important peoples. Some of the rationalists of England are saying that they probably date from the fabled golden age in the history of mankind, like the Veddas of Ceylon and the Puncans of Borneo; and a few are prepared to make a real scientific and reliable statement that it really did exist prior to the advent of agriculture, the evolution of laws respecting property in land, and the ensuing struggle for the possession of land.

When the agricultural period came, society fell apart into classes which in time hardened into castes or estates. When some chap had successfully led his companion yokels in the defense of their boundaries, the attacks of the neighboring tribes had been so persistent that the campaign was prolonged and a degree of professional skill developed among some of the defenders, while a just pride of leadership shaped the ambition of the leader; and thereafter he continued to lead, which was easier than returning to the muckpot, and he kept around him a retinue of his armed men and established the first standing army. That's the way estates, aristocracy, and the disbanded yokels returned to the land. The priestcraft would then be needed to teach social order and contentment, read the auspices and evolve moral regulations; and out of the necessity for them they would come. In their most primitive character we still observe them in many tribes of the Philippines; they are the elders who exorcise evil spirits and placate the wrath of heaven or command its mercy through their savage incantations and ritual sacrifices.

But to their belligerent world the Negrito has not moved on; instead, he has moved to the mountains. When he came to the Philippines he was a lowlander. He knew nothing about navigation, however; he came here long ago by way of the land bridges then existing. After him came the Indonesians, who were warlike, and had good priests and notions of property; and the Indonesians drove the Negrito into the highlands—following him there when the Malay invasions occurred.

Just as he left the lowlands, the Negrito is found in the highlands today. If he has a spear, it is a borrowed one, for his native weapons are the bow and arrow. He respects property in chattel, he does not steal his brother's bow; but he has no fixed abode and resorts but little

to the sown field. He has never made a boat, never learned even to swim, and will go around the headwaters of a shallow stream rather than wade across it. He harters for rice, salt and flamboyant muslins, exchanging for them wax, honey and resins, rattans and the like products of the mountain forests. His alleged deprecations upon lowland settlements are of an extremely dubious character, more probably the reprisals undertaken to return to his family members who have been stolen or enticed away.

He is not aggressive, has no thought of wars of conquest, and only desires to be let alone in his habitat, where he has learned to keep his wants simple and to supply them from the marts of nature. The social unit among Negritos is the family, there is no tribal organization strictly speaking, but elders enjoy the respect and obedience of the young because through them the traditions are passed on and they are wise in the lore of nature. Negritos are monogamous, the wife quite on a level with the husband, and the best authorities remark a genuine affection among the members of Negrito families.

It is a constant vexation, and marriages are of course natural romantic affairs with the obvious laws of continuity observed. If the sacred laws of a Negrito's home has been violated, the wronged husband takes one bow shot at the offender. True, it is usually curtains for the offender, but if it does not prove fatal no further revenge is sought and the man with the unfortunate aim moves away to leave the adulterers in peace. There is no feud, no further aftermath. The ranging arrow is never poisoned; but the Negrito knows how to poison his arrow points, and resorts to such arrows to bring down the fleeing deer which would otherwise escape him. The dog is his only domestic animal, which he uses in the chase. He is fond of fish, which he shoots from the stream bank, accurately calculating the deflection of light in the water. His bow is made of *palma brava*. Very strong men have been astonished at their inability to flex a bow which the Negrito flexes with apparent ease.

According to researchers recently made by Belgian priests endeavoring to establish missions among the Negritos, these people are free from the benighted superstitions afflicting other peoples of the Philippines. To the Negrito the thunder's roll and the lightning's flash are but natural phenomena, as are the coming and going of life among mankind and animals, as well as



These Negritos are in borrowed finery. (See text)

plants: In other words, the Negrito has no conception of ghosts and resorts to no gods, good or evil. He propitiates no spirits of any kind; he does not say that his god is a jealous god who will have no other gods before him, for that kind of faith would at once take him out of character, convert him into an aggressor and make him a conqueror; and the resulting conflicts would summarily destroy him. But he has no chronicles, even his spoken vocabulary is extremely stunted, and therefore it isn't known definitely whether he brought a god to the mountains with him or no. It is probable that he didn't; if he did, he abandoned him as excess baggage.

"What becomes of the good man when he dies?" was asked of an old Negrito.

"He is buried."

"What becomes of the bad man?"

"He too is buried."

But it was hard for the Negrito to comprehend what was meant by good and bad; he had no

criticism by which to judge, having no estates, all men were alike, with the same duties, and it was unheard-of that they should flich each other's bows and arrows or plunder one another's game. In other words, the Negroito still remains on the thither side of agriculture, say nothing of the industrial age. Negroitos wander, seeking game and forest products. Making camp, they build a fire and bed down in the ashes; they also build simple shelters of sticks and grasses. Children are nude, elders wear breechclouts. It is a proof of the Negroito's freedom from superstition to say that his clouts, when he has not traded for them in the low lands, are contrived from the bark of the *baletre* tree, which he knows how to cure and make soft and pliable. The *baletre* is well known to be an object of

terror to other peoples, it begins as a vine and ends by choking out the parent tree and forming a repelling and grotesque object in nature. In the minds of the Negroito's neighbors it is the abode of malevolent spooks who must be propitiated before one dare pass it on the lonesome trail, but to the Negroito it is only the source of his apparel, and he hacks off large segments of its bark without once saying by *your leave*. So, far, then, is he back in the long and turbid history of mankind that he is born to live his cycle and pass into the shallow graves made for the Negroito dead without a question as to what it is all about and without the slightest misgiving. He feasts when game is plenty, and famishes when it is scarce; but he asks no god to supply it, and feels his native ingenuity sufficient

to cope with the exigencies of nature. Is he a survivor from the *golden age*? Did such an age exist? The scientists must wrestle it out, at present the question divides them. Whatever the outcome, the fact remains that the Philippines today are an immense laboratory for the anthropologist, equipped with living specimens in plentiful numbers, and every age of the world may be studied in the most accurate detail. But as roads invade the natural isolation of the many tribes and peoples, the circumstances surrounding their lives will tend to be modified by intercommunication, and the time therefore to make the study is the present.

How Sweden Gets Along Without Foreign Wars

From John Gunther: Chicago Daily News

The first of John Gunther's articles on Sweden was published in the October *Journal*. This is the second, which deals with Sweden's foreign policy and throws light on the fact that Sweden has not had a war since 1814.—Ed.

There is a fine and honorable thing to be said about Sweden, and that is that it has had no war since 1814. This is a unique record. No other country in the world can match it.

Another thing to be said, and depending on the reader's political philosophy, it may or it may not link up with the foregoing. It is that Sweden (again uniquely) has no alliance of any kind with any other country.

"We collaborate with other countries in all ways—socially and economically and commercially—but not politically," a high official of the foreign office said to me.

This is not to say that Sweden has no treaties. It has plenty of them. It has an interesting arrangement for conciliation with the other Scandinavian and Baltic countries, it has several treaties with the United States, it has a trade agreement with Russia—but alliances, no. The Swedes stand alone.

The Russian question just now is the chief interest in Swedish foreign policy, as it is in all of Scandinavia. Communism in Sweden itself is very much on the decline; it is not so in Russia.

Relations with Russia Delicate
There are two other communist debacles in the riksdag, and probably more than 10,000 communists in all the country. Sweden is not good soil for bolshevism. Wages are high, and paternalistic legislation, which appealed the radicals without going far enough to spur them further, and satisfied every one else, has kept Sweden comparatively free of the red bogey, which settles so darkly over her neighbors, Norway and Finland. But as far as external affairs go, there Sweden is interested in Russia—highly.

She has a difficult part to play. Her investments in Russia are considerable. Her fear of Russian aggression is also considerable. After all, Stockholm and Leningrad are adjacent Baltic ports. Somehow Sweden must tread a delicate course, must keep good economic relations with Russia and yet refrain from too overt political friendship.

Not that Sweden fears any direct attack by Russia. That is considered hardly conceivable here. In the case of a general Russian war it is officially assured Sweden would be strictly neutral, as she was in 1914. But she does fear peril to her market in Russia from the Baltic disturbance, and perhaps political peril also.

The terms of the trade agreement (signed in March, 1924) give Sweden and Russia reciprocal commercial rights in the Baltic, outlying also conditions whereon Swedish business has entered the soviet. Swedish exports to Russia amounted to 43,803,000 kroner (about \$10,180,000) in 1924. Imports from Russia were less than one-tenth of this sum, 4,150,000 kroner. Swedish industry has large interests in Russia also, notably a big cream separator firm and the Swedish General Electric company.

In all commercial arrangements arising from the agreement, and in the general bulk of business, the Russians have never varied seriously

from the original terms. There is no clause in the agreement regarding propaganda. Indeed, Russian propaganda in Sweden is slight. The communist party linked up with the third international in 1919 and there is a communist paper published in Stockholm, but any actual disturbances are rare.

As to the rest of Swedish foreign policy, there is not much of it. I searched around the foreign office for days, trying to find an issue. There are none. The budget allowance for the foreign office last *Lacking* year was only 5,843,000 kroner (about \$1,460,000), far and away the lowest of all the government departments. Education, for instance, cost 129,588,000 kroner in 1925, and defense 147,795,000 kroner.

The last issue was the dispute over the Åland islands, sovereignty over which the League of Nations assigned to Finland. Sweden has stood loyally by that decision.

Sweden had socialist ministries, mostly under the premiership of the late Dr. Branting, from March till October, 1920, from October, 1921, to April, 1923, and from October, 1924, until very recently, and none of them paid much attention to foreign policy. The then foreign minister, Osten Unden, did, however, initiate a series of conciliation treaties.

Now Sweden has a treaty—but not an alliance—with every Scandinavian and Baltic power. On March 5, 1924, Sweden invited delegates from Norway, Finland, and

Leads in Denmark to negotiate a draft *Outlawing War* for setting up a permanent arbitration council for compulsory arbitration of all differences not previously settled by diplomatic action or through the Hague court. On June 27, six bilateral conventions based on this draft were signed. In addition, in January, 1925, Sweden signed a further direct agreement with Norway making all differences of any kind subject to arbitration. Meanwhile conciliation agreements were signed with Estonia (May, 1925), Latvia (March, 1925), and Lithuania (June, 1925). Thus, with Sweden as leader, all the Scandinavian states have among themselves taken the first real step in the world to outlaw war, and the Baltic states, with certain qualifications, have joined them.

Sweden has two treaties with the United States, one of conciliation signed in 1914, one of arbitration signed in 1924.

Co-operation between the Scandinavian states for a united foreign policy was begun by King Gustav V of Sweden at a meeting of the three Scandinavian kings in Malmo in 1914. Meetings of foreign ministers followed from time to time, but there have been no joint formal ones since August, 1920, in Copenhagen. At that time there was much talk of a definite "Scandinavian alliance," but the idea is now regarded here as dead.

Sweden didn't want it. No alliances—in the Swedish equation—equals no wars.

Stockholm's many unique features will be the subject of the next article in this series, appearing in an early number.

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EDITORIAL OFFICES

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HENRY L. STIMSON: GOVERNOR GENERAL

In his sixty-first year Colonel Henry L. Stimson of New York has been appointed governor general of the Philippines. That was Wood's age when he was appointed in 1921. Stimson was nominated for the office December 13 and confirmed December 17, he believes with no dissenting voice; and opinion in the islands promptly accepted the president's choice, Governor Gilmore commending it as an excellent one and being ready to relieve himself of the acting governor's job and resume his post as vice-governor and member of the cabinet. Gilmore has carried on well during the interregnum, he will have written his name high among the islands' chief executives at the end of the ten months or so he shall have been acting when his successor arrives in Manila and is inaugurated.

Governor Stimson is a very eminent man. In that fact, and in its respect and admiration for the president and confidence in his judgment, is found the source of Manila's ready approval of the appointment.

Naturally, for little is known of what Stimson will do, what he may do. When the Kiess bills were up in the lower house a month ago, he wasn't prepared to offer aid, he wanted to come to Manila first and familiarize himself with the facts. But now things have taken another tack, bills introduced in the senate by Willis of Ohio and in the house by Kiess, propose to use independently of the legislature for executive purposes only \$125,000 of the \$600,000 (more or less) annual internal revenue from Philippines products, chiefly cigars, sold in the United States. Unless there has been bad faith, and we don't believe there has, these bills will probably pass if congress gets around to consideration of them; and Chairman Kiess, according to the *Associated Press* of January 6, has indicated that Stimson now favors them. The legislature will probably not lobby against them, the field has been cleared for action. Wood and Carmi Thompson, who did not agree on everything, agreed on this, that by this means the position of the governor general should be strengthened; and Thompson ascertained that to \$125,000 a year there would be no serious objection. Willis now takes the initial steps, and Thompson seems to be gaining his point.

At time of going to press, Stimson was delaying his departure from the United States for the purpose of returning to Washington and appearing before the joint insular committee. It may be that he too has reached the definite conclusion that the action is advisable for the better administration of Federal and local laws applying in this territory. If so it will be a great help, for action, except as it may be affected by a jam in congress, would seem wholly to depend upon his attitude. It has been recommended by Coolidge.

Colonel Stimson is eminent and honest, and the governorship means nothing to him financially but a considerable sacrifice. It will pay him only \$18,000 a year, unless the new legislation goes through, and his law practice in New York is said to have been bringing him \$50,000. He is Yale A. B. '88, Harvard A. M. '89, and Harvard law '90. He was admitted to the bar in 1891. From December '17 to August '18 he served with the A. E. F. in France, and in August '18 he was made colonel of the 31st Field Artillery. He is high in the counsels of his party, his appointment to Manila at this time may have significance because of this fact: if any drafting is done in the next presidential convention, he is likely material for the draft, and to have been on missions to Nicaragua and Manila would detract nothing from the publicity of the campaign. In New York, too, his friends must have aspirations for him, even if he has none. Again, he is available for the supreme bench, or as ambassador to the court of St. James. It might be advantageous to have a man of his parts in Mala-

cañang quite aside from the regular job of governing, when matters affecting the islands are considered in Washington, for his views would have much weight in congress and with the president.

But he is not being sent to Manila for that reason, he hasn't agreed to come here for that. Nor was anything pressing here, and therefore we must look somewhere else for the real explanation of the islands' good fortune. And we shall find it in the approaching presidential election.

The Republicans have a policy respecting the Philippines. They don't want it upset. Wood's administration was under a good deal of Democratic fire. Stimson, who spent five weeks with Wood in the summer of 1926, has ably defended his old-time friend's administration and is now coming out to the islands to continue it to the close—and we guess not much beyond that—of the Coolidge administration. If a remote possibility comes to pass and the Democrats get the Whitehouse, if they seek to turn things upside down Stimson will be relied upon to have enough knowledge of the situation and enough prestige with the American public to temper the purpose of the Democrats, if not to dissuade them altogether from repeating their earlier errors here. (The *Journal* isn't partisan, of course; it says errors because most Democrats here reckon them as such.

Then there's another angle, pointing toward a Republican victory. Most impartial prophets predict this. Still, nothing is certain in election but the votes. From the viewpoint of the Philippines the vital point is that policy is solidifying, attaining a degree of consistency.

STOCK DIVIDENDS NOT INCOME

In the decision in the case of Warner, Barnes and Company vs. The Internal Revenue Collector the supreme court has ruled void the provisions of the income tax law (2833) that consider stock dividends as taxable income to the amount of earnings or profits distributed. The government must return taxes paid by the plaintiff company on a distribution of stock made by the Central Azucarera de La Carlota. Justice E. Finley Johnson wrote the decision, one only from his division of the court. Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña and Justices Ignacio Villamor and Norberto Romualdez concur, while Justice George A. Malcolm concurs in a separate opinion which says in part: "It is of public knowledge that this case and a companion case have been repeatedly argued and considered *in banc*, (and) that the court has been deadlocked on them for years. . . . Aside from settling the two cases submitted, it (the Johnson decision) will have no effect on possible pending or future controversies. What will have to be done now, will be to commence another suit, secure a judgment in the Court of First Instance, elevate the record here, and, Mr. Justice Villamor no longer being disqualified, obtain an authoritative decision *in banc*, and then take the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States for final determination."

Anyway, two cases are disposed of in accordance with a long line of Johnsonian rulings respecting stock dividends, and progress is made toward a binding decision on this specific point. The chamber of commerce has printed copies of the Johnson decision, together with Malcolm's separate opinion, for anyone who wants them. Johnson simply holds that stock dividends are not subject to income tax because they are not income, they are evidence of increased capital holdings of the parties who receive them, from which income may or may not be derived, depending upon the fortune of the company. If and when dividends are paid on them, these dividends are income and taxable under the law. But Johnson sets forth the theory at length, and makes capital reading. We think of a company that began with \$400,000 and issued stock dividends until its present capital is \$1,200,000. It has retained in its control as capital utilized in the business \$800,000 of its actual earnings that might, if it had cared to get more capital by other means, have been alienated from its ownership and control by means of dividends in cash distributed on the original stock. These dividends would have been income to the stockholders, while the stock dividends are accretions to their capital holdings. The company is prospering, and taxable income is deriving from both the original stock and the stock dividends. But the earnings represented by the stock dividends were converted into capital and utilized for enlarging plant capacity.

AS IT SHOULD BE

The *Tribune* reports H. G. Keith of North Borneo in Manila to employ additional university men in Borneo's growing industries. That's good, that's returns on the university investment: foresters, engineers and other technical men are wanted. Unskilled Filipinos also migrate to Borneo, finding there lands and work. If the cadastral surveys were finished here, our thinly settled provinces could invite immigrants. They might do this now, but they seem not to think of it or desire it, so Borneo, like Hawaii, becomes an easement.

Four Best Manila Newspaper December Editorials

A University Selection: Also the Best Among the Four

A REGRETTABLE OVERSIGHT (Bulletin: December 28)

During the absence of the intrepid Ben Wright, the insular auditor's office has faced an admittedly difficult problem. It seems that jewelry entering the Philippines is subject to duty. In the case at bar, a jewel did enter but the duty has remained unpaid.

A well known senator, it is said, imported the diamond, and the question thus resolves itself into which well known senator.

The Hon. Juan B. Alegre, who is both a senator and well known, wrote recently to the Bulletin to point out that he was not the one. As far as we can remember, nobody said he was, and the public remains at a loss as to why Mr. Alegre should have taken up the cudgels in his own behalf before he had been accused. There are plenty of senators in whose bright lexicon the word "duty" does not appear.

After profound thought, the only reason we can see is that the senate list is alphabetically arranged, and Mr. Alegre, with his characteristic impetuosity, did not read it through to determine which of his colleagues might be, more logically, the culprit. Having got as far as "A," he neglected to look at the B's, C's, D's, and so on.

It is regrettable that he was not named Zimbalist. Then this little contretemps need never have arisen.

—Best among the four.

HIGHER MORALITY (Times: December 4)

Higher morality is one of the prerequisites of success. This is true of individuals but particularly of nations. History records the downfall of great soldiers and empires as a result of the moral breakdown coming closely in the wake of conquests and victories. Moral decadence is chiefly responsible for the crumbling of "the splendor that was Rome and the glory that was Greece."

The Filipino people, by and large, are moral and law-abiding and God-fearing. But they need a higher morality if they ever wish to succeed. Just now there is a tendency of looseness and laxity. Men who have been convicted by their own acts or by public opinion, men known to have been guilty of shifty and transactions, are allowed to cut a figure in the community and its activities, to pose as leaders of thought, or politics or some other human enterprise when they should be lackeys, heroes when they should be helots, idols when they should be mere icons.

When things like this happen in any country it is time to pause and ponder. The Filipino people, especially their youth, should wake up from their lethargy and with scrutiny look into the kind of men who would preach to them, who would lead them or shape their acts and their very thought. They should extricate themselves from this mental slavery, beware of the ignis fatuus, and decide to think for themselves rather than let others do the thinking for them.

THE QUEZON SPEECH IN CHICAGO (Tribune: December 3)

The Chicago speech of Senate President Quezon is not in the reiteration of an old plea, nor the phrasing of an old ideal for its possible effects on political developments in these Islands. When the recognized leader of our people says that only freedom will satisfy the Filipinos, the declaration has a familiar ring to it, but to us, a people in subjugation, the hope of the whole nation that motivates every pronouncement for our emancipation, gives to the stand of President Quezon still the significance of a national demand.

There has been no recession in the attitude either of our people or of our leaders on the question of independence. There has been no unanimity only in the methods leading to the realization of the ideal. What President Que-

zon said in Chicago, to the very last and insignificant detail, the Filipinos, to a man, would say, and say them in all sincerity and even in flaming demand of their just due. If it be asserted that the immediate future holds no prospect of an immediate settlement of the Philippine problem as we would have it finally decided, if it be concluded that the independence movement has turned the corner to become a tepid theme for the hollow tirades of leaders discouraged by nearly a generation of fruitless campaign, the situation, thus desperately painted to our nationals, need not undermine their faith in themselves and in their leaders. America and Americans know only too well that there is no substitute for the independence movement except the actuality of independence.

President Quezon's offer of naval and coaling stations and preferential trade relations, is proof of the willingness of our people to approach the question of their independence as a question involving also the interest of the American people. Our leaders are willing, and our people support them in their concession, to recognize America's right to protect her welfare, as it might be affected by the severance of political ties between the two countries.

If, despite this practical demonstration of our desire to concede ground, so that at last the Philippine problem be resolved to illustrate the unique case of "a nation owning a colony and deliberately setting it free," the failure to effect final settlement of the issue, should be attributed

UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES College of Liberal Arts MANILA Department of English

January 7, 1928

Mr. Walter Robb,
Editor, Chamber of Commerce
Journal,
American Chamber of Commerce,
Manila, P. I.

Dear Mr. Robb:

I am transmitting herewith the editorials selected by the English Department Committee of the University of the Philippines as the best for the month of December. The selections are as follows:

Bulletin, December 28, "A Regrettable Oversight," selected by Prof. Vicente M. Hilario.

Times, December 4, "Higher Morality," selected by Professor Cristino Janias.

Tribune, December 3, "The Quezon Speech in Chicago," selected by Mr. Jesus Valenzuela.

Herald, December 17, "Pretense and Hypocrisy," selected by Mr. Marcial Lichauro.

The undersigned and the members above named have selected, as the best of the four, the editorial in the Bulletin of December 28, "A Regrettable Oversight."

In making selections, each member of the committee has judged according to his own standards of what an editorial should be: there has been no attempt to agree upon rules or principles of selection. The selections, therefore, represent merely the personal preferences of the judges.

Assuring you of our pleasure in co-operating with you in this feature of the Journal, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. P. SHANNON,
Head.

not to our leaders, but to the leaders of America.

President Quezon gives emphasis to a human phase of the problem, and the Tribune agrees with him, that, in refusing to let our people choose their own leader, America has placed an indictment against us, which we shall always resent. We have gone through experiences such as have made other peoples fully the masters of their own affairs. The limitations to our selection of who among us should guide our own government, impose a moral punishment at the same time that they withhold a political right. This we resent, not in hate of American rule, but in protest of our self-respect.

Our people make their protest of President Quezon that, although the definite policy of the United States government in these Islands since the first day of occupancy during the McKinley administration is to grant the Filipinos their independence, "we are no nearer to the execution of that announced policy than when it was first enunciated."

PRETENSE AND HYPOCRISY

(Herald: December 17)

With the appointment of Colonel Stimson as Governor General of the Philippines, the New York Evening World cannot discern the slightest change in American policy in the Islands. It says, "We own the Islands and their people, having bought them, and we intend to keep them as long as it pays any portion of the cost for us to do so. That is our policy, stripped of all pretense and hypocrisy." We want to felicitate the New York Evening World for its frankness in expressing what it believes to be the mind of the American people with regard to the Philippines and the Filipinos. We will not discuss the question whether this country and its people are a mere chattel or a common ordinary piece of property of the United States. What concerns us is that the United States intend to do with this Far Eastern "property." If there has been so much misunderstanding in the past between the Washington administration and the Filipinos, it is precisely because of that "pretense and hypocrisy" on the part of the Washington administration in dealing with the Filipinos. Should it come out openly and squarely in an official way, and lay down a definite policy "stripped of all pretense and hypocrisy," as the New York Evening World has done, the Philippine question would be settled now, the Filipinos' will to the contrary notwithstanding. After all, the New York publication is right when it avers that this country and the Filipinos are the property of the United States. The human rights which we vociferously claim to be ours and which we invoke, in protesting against any reaffirmation that we are the property of another nation, are either granted by a physically superior power or won.

As long as the United States refuses to say with finality whether the Philippines will ever become independent or not, the best colonial administrator that America can ever produce will never solve the Philippine problem. And the problem is—the Filipinos want independence, but America refuses to grant it. The gradual concession of autonomy offers nothing but temporary relief. Seeing the advancement of the free and independent nations of the earth, the Filipinos cannot and will not lie supine and be left by the roadside in the race toward human progress. Every concession of autonomy serves to whet their desire to work out their destiny as a people. It may satisfy them for a while, but the while to attain the goal will react with greater vigor; for it is the experience of all peoples of the world, that are conscious of their own capacity and potential resources, that the greater the degree of freedom, the faster and greater their national progress. The Harrison régime, so much combatted by Filipino detractors, is a case in point. With all the relative defects of that administration attendant upon all changes and readjustments, the Filipinos have progressed in all aspects of national life, in the art of self-rule, in economic ventures in prosperity. No nation has ever grown to full stature when reared under unsettled conditions, suspicion or pretense. The country is prepared to hear the truth, as we have indicated in one of our previous utterances. What does America intend to do about this—its Far Eastern "property?"

The Month in Sports: Soup to Nuts

By CARROLL D. ALCOTT



The business of directing the affairs of boxers is a poor one at its best for the rank and file of so-called managers who infest the gymnasiums and the stadiums. For every boxing mentor in the United States who is handling the affairs of a champion there are a thousand little fellows who are following the

same racket with little or no success. Their social status is about that of a mendicant. As a matter of fact most of them are beggars; begging the promoters for fights and the sporting editors for space in the papers.

This type of manager usually has little to offer, but in spite of his seemingly futile efforts he hangs on hoping that some day he may uncover a champion or a contender who will provide him with a meal ticket for the rest of his life. Jack Kearns, Billy Gibson and Eddie Kane are among the select few who have been lucky in the past two decades by producing real boxing attractions.

Eddie Kane was a street and bar-room singer in Sioux City up to the time he started handling the affairs of Mike and Tom Gibbons. Billy Gibson was an unknown until chance brought him in contact with Benny Leonard, the greatest drawing card ever produced in the lightweight division. Jack Kearns was a drifter who greeted a living by various diversions until a ray of luck handed him a contract with Jack Dempsey's name signed to it. Kearns is still managing a champion in the person of Mickey Walker. Gibson has produced another big money getter in the person of Gene Tunney while Eddie Kane has Sammy Mandell, lightweight champion of the world, under his wing, although Eddie's earnings with the Gibbons are said to have silted from his hands like sand.

There is still another type of manager, viz., the fellow who keeps a large stable of bruisers and fights them often for any price within reason that he can get. This chap prospers and is usually a good business man. He believes in the old adage of quick turnovers and small profits. Where a champion gets \$15,000 to a cool million for a battler his bruisers command prices ranging from \$200 to \$5,000 and, if a lucky break comes his way, he sometimes produces a boy who can command fifteen or twenty grand. A champion, excluding the heavyweight division, usually fights three or four times a year. The business man manager books his men three or four times in a month and in the long run he comes out ahead of the game in financial returns. This method, however, has its bad effects. The fighting life of boxers who fight week in and week out is cut short three or four years and the manager of this class seldom, if ever, produces a champion.

Frank Churchill, erstwhile Manilan and for whom these paragraphs are principally intended, belongs to the latter class of managers. He has handled one champion, the late Pancho Villa, and, if he continues to employ his present method, he will likely never manage another.

Pete Sarmiento, Johnny Hill and Clever Sencio were of championship material. Sarmiento is back home after three or four years of constant fighting in the United States, and with only a few more months of lucrative boxing ahead of him. Ordinarily, he should have two or three years of boxing ahead, but his old time form is gone. The speed with which he tossed punches and his sensational legwork that made him famous and earned Churchill and him more than \$300,000, have vanished, as was attested in his bout last month with Kid Johnson.

Johnson, who is little more than a ham bruiser with nothing to recommend him but a terrific

good purse, fights often but will probably never attain the much coveted crown of the feather sector.

Fernandez, considered by Manilians the greatest championship prospect who has been developed in these islands since the death of Villa, is going the way of Sarmiento. Clever



MANILA EAGLES: ALL-AMERICAN

Standing from left to right: Poole, catcher; L. Harkins, pitcher; Crosby, catcher; Doyle, 1st base;

Woolfe, center field; Scott, pitcher.

Front row from left to right: Stevenson, pitcher; J. Harkins, shortstop; Frazer, left field; Beale, center field;

Thayer, right field; "Buddy" Barnes, mascot; Robinson, 2nd base and manager; Brantigan, coach;

Mayhall, pitcher; McCutcheon, catcher.

punch, was unable to faze the former Meralco conductor with his punches, but in spite of his lack of ring knowledge and his extreme awkwardness, he was able to outbox little Pedro. Of course, he outweighed Sarmiento by seven or eight pounds, but that handicap never bothered Pete's boxing during his heyday.

Hill is still fighting in America and meeting with only average success. He commands a

Sencio is dead. He died in the ring, figuratively speaking, the victim of Bud Taylor's killing punches.

Nursed along gradually Fernandez should become a champion. He won't, however, unless Churchill changes his present tactics and takes matters a bit easy. He won't. Instead of matching him against boys of his own class for the time being and giving the youth

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good standing" of the
younger set



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**Comparative Statement of Advertising
Carried by the Five Leading Manila
Dailies for the Month of
December, 1927**

Newspaper	Language	Lines
1. BULLETIN--Morning	English	471,394
2. Next paper--Evening	Spanish	354,788
3. Next paper--Morning	English	303,562
4. Next paper--Evening	English	294,168
5. Next paper--Morning	English	276,654

The BULLETIN carried:

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- 55% more than the Next
- 60% more than the Next
- 70% more than the Next

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to go for more business*

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a chance to become acclimated, he has rushed him in against such phantoms as Bell, Petrone and Canzoneri, only to get him beaten. Bud Taylor, who has two ring killings to his credit, will be next for Fernandez if his Manila mentor, Santo Tomas Cortez, is to be believed. Cortez, like Churchill, is afflicted with the money mania so the combination is apparently perfect.

Fernandez is bound to be a money-maker during the next two or three years; always a contender commanding fair purses, fighting often but always just out of reach of the title. He may win the crown, if Bud Taylor, the present titleholder, is slipping, as some believe, but the chances are against him as far as his keeping it is concerned, with such men as Petrone, Bell and Canzoneri in the ring.

Boxing in Manila last month was headlined by the Sarmiento and Johnson fight, Christmas Eve, which ended in Johnson's winning on a foul in the sixth round. The last bout of the month between Harry Wills and Irineo Flores, ended in the same way, Flores losing in the fifth round after delivering a number of low blows. There was nothing sensational about the latter bout, but the Christmas attraction started strong and gave signs of holding out until the end of the prescribed twelve rounds. It would have, had not Sarmiento's right not started working low.

A clash in Manila boxing interests promises a number of sterling cards during the coming month. A. W. Yearsley's new Lerma Park Bowl will be dedicated to boxing on the evening of February 4, with a bout between Kid Johnson and Pedro Campo. The latter will drop his lightweight title into the ring for Johnson to punch at.

At the same identical moment, Pete Sarmiento will attempt to regain his old bantam crown when he crawls through the ropes at the Olympic Stadium and squares off with Little Moro, flyweight champion and a claimant for the bantam crown. Stewart Tait is tossing the now vacant bantamweight throne into the ring with them.



With two big fights on tap for the same evening, both houses will probably be much smaller than they would if the bouts were separately staged. It will be an interesting experiment to watch and may bear fruitful results. During the past decade or so, several have attempted to compete with the downtown arena, but none have succeeded. The central location of the Stadium is a decided asset to Tait and it will probably survive many more efforts to compete with it.

The owner of the new out-of-town bowl, however, is to be admired for his courage. If he succeeds in continuing to secure good talent,

the Lerma Bowl can be expected to grow popular, for a time at least.

The outstanding feature of the Manila sport calendar in December was the sudden rise of the Eagles. All-American baseball team in the Philippine Baseball League, from an aggregation of erring players to a sterling combination. Bobby Robinson has now banded together one of the best All-American nines that has made its appearance in Manila since the early days of the game in the Philippines. After taking a bad start, the Eagles have come back to play a game that smacks strongly of the majors.

It took Robinson's men a long time to iron out all of the kinks and break into the win column, but their last two starts have ended in victories over the two strongest teams in the league, Meralco and Cavite. Good baseball was the only thing that won for them.

The Cavite-Eagles game of Monday, January 2, was the best exhibition of baseball turned in on the Nozaleda lot this year. The session went the innings, three longer than the prescribed distance. Three bunched hits in the last of the closing canto won the battle.

Mayhall pitched a spectacular game. He has done this since the start of the season, but weak support in the opening games furnished him with little opportunity to chalk up a real victory. Now that his team support has bolstered up the tender spots, "Nig" can be expected to win the majority of his games from now on.

Mayhall is still only a youngster in baseball years. He started his career on the diamond in the Philippines four years ago and he rates a berth on any Pacific League team right now. Another year in the local loop and he should be ready for a shot at Class B baseball and from there, who knows.

The Fort McKinley Scouts have come to the front along with the Eagles, thanks to the aid of a good pitching staff, newly recruited. A few weak spots in the infield still exist, although it's nothing to worry about. The army entry makes up for all fielding deficits with its heavy hitting power. The team is leading the league

(Continued on page 23)



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Ruth Elder Washed Hubby's Dishes For Last Time

How You Gonna Keep 'Em After They've Flown Away?

By WILLIAM H. FORT*



RUTH ELDER

New York, Nov. 11.—Ruth Elder, the pretty young flyer who took off bravely from Curtis field six weeks ago in an attempt to be the first girl to fly across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, came home today aboard the *Aquitania* with her pilot, George Haldeman.

It wasn't an especially big reception that awaited her, but that was not the fault of the New York officials who did everything possible

"Poor Ruth! After she landed she only got \$25,000 from the *Daily Mirror* for her story of the Atlantic flight that topped at the Azores, but which was daring and heroic for all that, and only \$20,000 for twenty days in vaudeville; and then she only had left the possibilities of a book, the lecture platform, and the movies! One sees more dish-washing looming just ahead of her, but it's headed straight away from the little southern rose. For Fort's story on her arrival in New York the *Journal* is indebted to the *Chicago Daily News*. Well, look what day it was; and didn't the war make the world safe for democracy?—Ed.

to make her feel like a returning heroine. Grover Whalen, Mayor Walker's official welcoming proxy, went down the bay to meet her aboard the city's welcoming tug *Macom* and presented her with a large bouquet of American beauties in behalf of the mayor, and the police band was on hand to toot cheerful melodies as the tug made a landing at pier A and several harbor craft, adding the sound of their whistles to the blare of the *Macom's* siren, gave all the appearance of a boisterously noisy welcome.

Only a scattered few lined the sidewalks of Battery park as the *Macom* steamed up to the pier, but the tooting whistles brought out the crowds and as the official **Whistles Bring** automobiles started up town **Out Crowds** Broadway's noontime throngs filled the streets, confetti and ticker tape rained down and the little aviatrix, rolling along in an open machine with Mr. Whalen by her side, was perfectly content.

She was escorted first to the St. Regis hotel and later to city hall, where Mayor Walker welcomed her and Capt. George Haldeman to the city, complimented them on their bravery and presented them with official scrolls commemorating their flight.

Miss Elder's two sisters, Mrs. James H. Glass and Mrs. Marion Helling, her aunt, Mrs. Susan Odom, and her husband, Lyle Womack, were aboard the *Macom* to greet her. Womack, who arrived from Panama last week to be here when his wife returned, announced on the way down the bay that he would do his best to persuade her to give up flying and return with him. But Ruth quickly put an end to this idea. She went to the pilot house where her husband was awaiting her, kissed him hurriedly and then went to the cabin below to be interviewed.

"I am going to keep right on flying," she said. "No one can keep me from it."

"But," reporters insisted, "your husband has said that he came up here especially to persuade you to **Insists on** **Flying Career** go back with him and quit flying altogether. What are your plans for the future?"

She shook her head shyly. "Get something to do. A job washing dishes or something, I guess."

"Well, how about going down and washing dishes for your husband?"

"I have washed dishes for him," she replied with a slight smile.

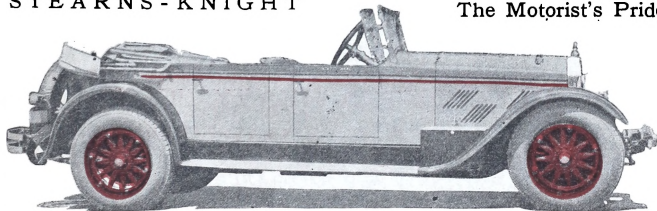
"Then you aren't going back with him and give up flying?" She shook her head silently three or four times and then said, "No one could make me do that."



Sarah Henderson Hay of Anniston, Ala., Ruth Elder's home town, official "greeter."

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She has no contracts, Miss Elder said, and has made no plans for the future except that she is sure she is going to continue to fly.

"I don't know whether I will go into the movies or not. I really don't think I have any talent for motion pictures," she said.

Miss Elder was dressed in a Paris gown and she laughingly complied with the request of a reporter "to describe it to him."

"What do you want to know?" she asked, smiling up at him.

"What's it all about?" he replied. "Did it come from Paris, and what is it made of?"

"It's jersey," she exclaimed patiently. "And I got it in Paris. It's black and it's called an ensemble."

Capt. Haldeman sat beside her during the interview, content to allow her to do most of the talking, but chiming in now and then when a technical explanation was required which she was unable to give. Mrs. Haldeman also was on the Macom to greet her husband. They are to celebrate their eighth wedding anniversary Sunday, Haldeman said.

Outside of the city hall reception, the flyers will have the day to themselves. Tonight they are to be the guests of Flo Ziegfeld attending the Ziegfeld follies. Sunday night Miss Elder is to be the guest of honor at a dinner of the National Woman's party and Monday she and Capt. Haldeman are to have luncheon in Washington with President and Mrs. Coolidge.

New York, Nov. 11.—(A. P.)—The only cloud in the sky of Lyle Womack, husband of Ruth Elder, was that Mrs. Susan Odum, his wife's aunt, refused to speak to him, he told *The Associated Press* while on the way down New York harbor to welcome his flying wife back home.

It was reported several days ago that Womack and his aunt were not as friendly as aunt and nephew might be, but Womack today said that he thought it would all blow over soon.

"I guess it's the old, old trouble—too much in-law," he said.

The Price of a Hat

By PERCY A. HILL

Manila in the year 1726 was not a prosperous place, in fact it was the reverse. Of course the regular revenues were collected and disbursed by a favoured few who were quite willing to divide if pressure was skillfully used, for stealing the King's pesos was both a delightful and profitable occupation. Only a few years before a gang of thieves in high places had succeeded in removing a governor by assassination who had indicated that they should put back in the Treasury at least nine-tenths of what they had thoughtlessly taken. Furthermore they were never punished for either one or the other dereliction, for the old gray city and its society was—in one word—corrupt.

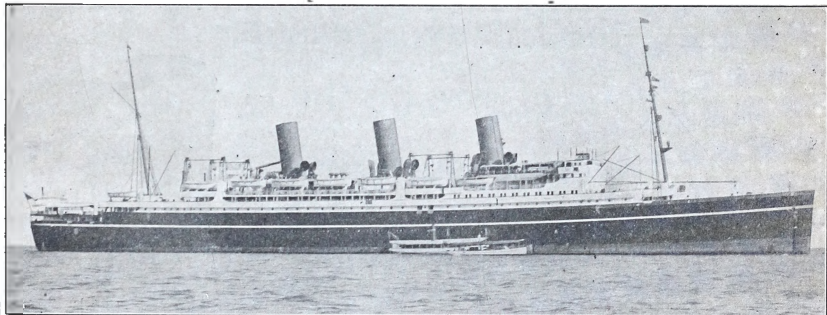
As Manila was the centre of the Isles of Philip so the Plaza Mayor was the centre of Manila. In the cathedral the Church was represented, in the Governor's palace the civil, and in the citadel the military. The commercial was relegated to the Consulado and the Plaza de Almacenes and jealously guarded by a close corporation of the three factors named above. Those in office enjoyed a salary and those in favour, a fortune, but the major portion of the citizens had sunk into an apathy that meant mere existence. As a result there was a plethora of restless spirits and parasites whose exploits kept the city from utter stagnation. These lived by their wits and did fairly well at their trade, for people who have neither wits nor means do not prosper in this world no matter where they dwell.

The social elements of Manila at that time were complex, that is, the ones who are concerned in this story. If the upper-world were haughty and officious, the middle-world dull and stodgy, the under-world combined all the

traits of the century just passed and the one to come. They were crusaders of a moribund society. They had to live if others had to die for it; for the sleepy provost guards were not in the habit of challenging them unnecessarily—their pay of two pesos a month and a uniform being insufficient to take any pride of place. Iron chains linked up at the end of certain streets at sunset were a custom which was not discontinued till a much later date, in spite of the gates being closed at the sound of the evening gun. This was done to prevent armed disturbances and the escape of thieves. The population of the walled city has always been constant for some three hundred years. Its complexion has changed, it is true, but not its building area.

Officials, citizens and ne'er-do-wells were all clad in all the sumptuousness of the period that not even the gloomy monarchs of semi-monastic Spain could banish by decree. The long embroidered coats, with huge pockets and collars the small clothes, great funnel-boots, the rapier and sword and the hat of *tres-picos*, or three cornered head-piece, were then the fashion, as by those who could steal it. Manila was nothing if not religious but this did not prevent young sparks and even older ones from playing the gallant, for life was not all composed of prayer and penance under the priests. They might even pursue the female in her disguise, mantilla with protestations and promises, that is if she was not accompanied by a servant or *duenna*. Even they were not safe after dark an hour when all respectable citizens and their families were safe behind their grilled window and bolted doors, for the provost guard, as we have explained, rarely troubled to investigate an uproar, wisely waiting till it had died down

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steamer						
"Emp. Russia"	Mar. 3	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
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Like all cities, Manila had its beggars, but not of the pernicious variety report to the contrary notwithstanding. During those times they were looked after by the Church and even to this day a vast number of the genteel poor, sick and afflicted live on the alms of the convents and *curas* of Manila. Many were kept by a dole from the Archbishop himself, and on more than one occasion it is recorded that the prelates died with just enough for a decent burial, the balance having been given to the poor. It must not be thought that just because charity is now an organized social entity with periodical drives that it did not exist through the centuries, nor does it mean that the subjects were less deserving than now.

The inns were ostensibly under the saintly protection of San Mateo, St. Mathew, the publican and sinner, and liquid refreshment was available at all hours. They were the haunt of the libertine, the battered wreck and the youth just embarking on life's voyage; the underpaid soldier, the visiting mariner and those of the black robe of the Law whose ways were crooked. In these halting places gathered the sons of loot and *compradores* of *mala-fe* who disposed of their goods—at a price. Then there were the goldsmiths' shops, not that the walled city possessed any of these cunning workers in gold and silver, but it was a good name for a shop where loans could be gotten on heirlooms or jewels at a proportionate gain to the owner.

In that part of the walled city lying near the Royal Foundry and near the walls lived most of the native and mixed population, much more thickly populated than it is today, and domiciled in warrens of houses that have long since gone the way of earthquakes. Here dwelt the furtive ones who lived by their cunning; the captain without either finances or soldiers, with no hope except war and no revenue except rapine.

The cut-purse who cleverly snipped off the pocketbooks of the day, separating the stolid citizen or the marketing housewife from their wealth by a swift cut of the *cuchillo*, the underpaid *escribientes* and runners for the

courts. And here dwelt their women-folk, those who had run away from a husband, or with one. The married ladies, unshod, ungirt and ample, their daughters slim and supple, with mysterious eyes, who shrank from the gaze of a stranger, but who, like fascinated birds, were nevertheless drawn more quickly to the man than to those of their own race, which is the way of the world and the law of contraries.

Here also stalked death and mutilation following the swift urge of jealousy or revenge. And the native women do sometimes fight for love or its twin sister jealousy. They can be swift as the snake and as merciless as the hawk. Sighting the object of their ire, hands are raised instinctively to their ears to pluck out their earrings deliberately before sternly engaging with the rival who has stolen the affections of lover or husband. Just as there is no treasure without seekers, no creed without its followers, so there is no beauty without admirers. In the district alluded to there was a tavern or *posada*, the rendezvous of the restless and needy characters produced by the period. At all hours of the night and sometimes in the day they could be seen entering its low portals, swaggering if the affair had been fortunate, and listless if it had been otherwise. Several gangs, or as they were called *tropas*, used it as their special headquarters, and access was to be had at all hours after dark by four knocks in sequence known only to the initiated. It bore no name except that of its owner, but it was a well-known and popular resort in spite of its lack of a title.

The *posada* was kept by the widow Medana, a stout lady with a roguish eye—a purveyor of rest, refreshment and wines, and a personage of the vicinity. Indeed it was hinted that she was nobody's widow and as for that she had never been anybody's wife. But her stew, her roast capon, her wines and *aguardiente* were above reproach and too much virtue cannot be expected under one roof. The inside of the *posada* was given over to rough benches, a long table and stools. A few hogsheads that had made the Pacific traverse destined for other

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and Children's
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PHILIPPINE CURIOS

hands stood in a row near the wall and made convenient eating tables, over which hung a heavy vinous odor. Behind these was a shelf upon which were ranged pewter pots, coarse glasses and drinking utensils, while from above a highly glazed image of San Roque, the saint whose powers cure sickness, gazed benignly on the scene below.

Below the holy image was a scroll upon which was laboriously inscribed in Latin the following appeal: "Holy San Roque, give us thy aid against the shaking fever."

"First Day, Tremble, shiver and burn,
"Second Day, Shiver and quake in turn,
"Third Day, Go, and never return.
"Ora pro nobis."

San Roque is a popular saint to this day all over the archipelago. Doubtless cures were effected owing to the sincere faith of the believers just as the science called Christian cures those

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of will-power and determination. The back part of the hostelry was given over to a smoky *cocina* over whose fire swung an immense pot, which was always slowly simmering with a stew amongst whose mixture could be recognized fish, pork, vegetables, garlic and rice, for the cauldrons of that day were made as large as possible so as to cook enough at one heat. This *cocina* was presided over by a pig-tailed Chinaman from Macao who was skilled in the culinary art desired by its varied patrons. The stew itself was portioned into rough plates called *cagayanes*, the ladle itself being so heavy that it could easily stun a bull or a bully if properly wielded. It was served to the guests who had the required number of *tomines* and *granos*, with three pieces of coarse bread, one for a sop, one to eat and the other to wipe the spoon with.

Needless to say there were few scraps. The service of the tavern was performed by a stocky, perspiring Tagalog, who gave the plates the required polish with a napkin and very often

mopped his beaded brow with the same useful cloth. However, the patrons of the *posada* were not very exacting and thoroughly familiar with the customs of the country. Most of them being hollow to the knees, as the saying is, had come to eat and not to criticize and we must admit that of the three functions necessary to life that of eating is the most important. At the moment of which we write the *posada* was full of patrons and chief amongst the wine sippers was Captain Pelagio de Oviedo.

Captain Pelagio had left Spain, a land of high plateaus and arid wind-swept vineyards, while still young. In the course of a few years he had acquired a hardy frame, a command of the sword, a varied experience, a suit of finery and its concomitant—an empty pocket. Captain Pelagio (shortened in Castilian to Pelayo, the national hero) wore a military coat ornamented with a shoulder-knot that had once been crimson, but wind and weather had faded this to a dull orange. A long sword hung to a cross-belt ganged ceaselessly about the calves of his legs and a pair of spurs adorned his funnel boots although it had been many a day since he owned a horse. His swagger and curling mustaches bespoke the soldier of fortune who sold his horse and blood, to whom glory was nothing and whose pay was small but provided him with a precarious living. We have his type with us today who do not carry sword or dagger but manage to wrest a living from their fellows. Thus, we see, human nature does not change much.

His hat was a barometer of his finances. If it was set well back and was well brushed and the plume curling, they were opulent; if he wore it with a straight brim, funds were about to end, but if he drew it down over the eyes and the plume looked ruffled or bedraggled it might be confidently known that the knight of chance had not a *tomine* in his pocket. He had his customs and foibles, and was worthy of trust only when he swore by the finger-bones of Saint Peter. "By all other swearing he did deceive freely." His chief lieutenant was Cristomo, a well-known character, three-quarters Spanish and noted for his Caruso qualities.

This rogue had a good voice and an ear for church music, for he had been a *monaguillo* in his youth. This music he practised with great vociferation. He would begin by chanting the prayers, the canons sung at matins, then the Credo as in High Mass, and passing on to vespers sang them through, not forgetting the *Magnificat*. While others indulged in ribald songs or crooned the interminable Moorish romances to which others might beat time with a convenient wine-pot, Cristomo, under the influence of Bacchus, would burst into an anthem, effectively putting a damper on all competing noise. From him, Captain Pelayo drew his knowledge of church ritual and custom, although he in the parlance of the day "hated the Mass like the Devil hates holy water", which after all did not prevent him from fearing the spiritual powers, as he himself carried a charm of *dapdap* seeds concealed in a scapular and warranted to protect the wearer from both provosts and poisons.

Another of the brotherhood whose greatest concern was the worship of Ceres and Bacchus, or as we should say, Bread and Wine, always threw his empty wine-bottles at the servants, aptly remarking that a body without a soul was only fit for perdition, thus showing he also had served in a convent in his youth. This member was called La Trinidad. He had not received this name at the baptismal font but had acquired it vicariously. He had been a sergeant in the Regiment of the King, but finding the pay insufficient to quench a thirst, absented himself so long that his true name had been erased from the roster long before. Furthermore he had had a quarrel with the paymaster. Out of the five pesos a month allowed him, some three had been withheld by the custodian of the funds, telling the *sarjento* of the honour he must feel in loaning money to his Majesty the King of Spain. La Trinidad disagreed with him and left the service. He attached himself to Pelayo, who was a much better if not as steady a paymaster.

La Trinidad was given to an inordinate worship of wine and was prone to religious argument

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as well which at times bordered on the skeptic. His confessor, the blue-jawed Fray Bruno, had striven in vain to check this tendency. One day when La Trinidad was in funds he met the worthy friar who himself was not averse to a glass of wine but who was more bent on saving this lamb who promised to become a lost sheep. Invited into an unsavoury posada, they continued an argument on the merits of persons who could be three. The patrons were silent but interested and listened in, in the hopes of acquiring holiness from the proximity of Fray Bruno. The honest monk struggled to elucidate the idea of the Trinity to the irreligious toper but the latter shook his head at each futile attempt to instruct him. On the table was a jar of water, some sour claret, and a half emptied bottle of Jerez. Fray Bruno took a decanter and poured in all contents of the three. Throwing out his arm in a gesture of triumph he said "Here is the proof before your eyes, tres en uno, three in one." The argument was irresistible. From that day on the worshipper of wine became an even more fervent worshipper of the Trinity proved with such mathematical exactness. Hence his name La Trinidad bestowed upon him by his companions.

Another and a recent addition to the *tropa* of Captain Pelayo was Don Gabriel, not that he was entitled to the don, which had been bestowed upon him by the frequenters of the *posada*. His history was short and to the point. He had been a member of the city guard, the officer of which had sent him to play the spy, owing to his knowledge of Castilian and various dialects. This detail was not to his relish, and in addition as a suspicious character, a spy did not look the part. He was both slender and sober and even Caesar a thousand years before distrusted this people who did not drink. Most certainly to play the part amongst rustlers, soldiers and adventurers he was handicapped from the start, and he was, quite naturally, unable to discover anything of value to the police. In addition he was extremely touchy and a slight quarrel with his superior who held him in contempt instead of point downward in giving him an order, resulted in a duel in which his superior was killed, a military crime.

The consequences being serious, Gabriel had deserted, another serious military crime. Confessing all to Captain Pelayo, who was however aware of it, he was allowed to join the *tropa* of the *caballeros* of fortune.

Such were a few of the characters of the hostelry of the widow Medina. Nor was the conversation less edifying round the battered tables. Some discussed the stratagems of depriving others of their wealth, others the games of hazard then in vogue, and still others devoted their talk to the interesting subject of women.

In the far corner of the *posada*, however, on a certain day, were two worthies whom we may introduce as a *tropa* in themselves, a close corporation cemented for the moment by poverty. One was a tall man, the other a shorter and stouter one of those who coveted yet shrank from gratification if it were to cost him a pang.

He was named Gaspar and known as an expert cloak-snatcher, a trade that has not yet fallen into disrepute regarding the loss of umbrellas and hats. This peculiar class of thieves flourished in Manila during the eighteenth century and were men who pilfered or stole outright the costly habiliments of the period.

And some of these were not to be despised. They might well represent the value of the wearer's estate. The snatchers were in collusion with the tailors who turned, dyed and re-made the garments and were not unbenefited thereby, and who were not uncommon in the walled city, then the mirror of fashion for the islands. Anyway Gaspar made money at his trade.

The other member, who gazed hungrily at a patron devouring a *cagayan* of stew with violent smackings, was of a different type; his name was Juan, corrupted into Juacho, and in common with many he had come from the provinces to seek his fortune in the metropolis. In these days perhaps he would have been a politician, but at that period there were no vacancies in that profession. There is an old saying that "the chicken bred in the provinces comes to Manila

to be eaten." He was new to the game of living by his wits, and had no flair for the cloak-snatching activities of Gaspar, but had a most decided one for wearing the finery that his companion lived upon. Another passion possessed in common was that of gaming, inherited from a long line of ancestors who believed a man was justified in borrowing a peso in hopes of recovering the one lost over the dice. Juacho had borrowed this sum of Gaspar, won a handful of money, paid his debt back, and lost all he had to the cloak-snatcher. He was cleaned out completely and felt for the moment both hungry and desolate.

However, there was another feeling that quite occupied him. He was in debt to Gaspar for a hat, and he had been nagged for an hour to pay up. This hat was the crown of his finery, and was of *tres-picos* with a red rosette, the edges trimmed with silver braid long tarnished. Gaspar had come by it very expeditiously. Walking over the Bridge of Spain, he had accidentally knocked it from the wearer's head into the

waters of the muddy Pesig, and later recovered it as his legitimate property and sold it to Juacho for three *tomines*. The last was a perfectly honest deal, but no money had passed into the hand of the greedy Gaspar, who proceeded to collect it by the native expedient of constant nagging, or have Juacho return his head-gear. There was then a deadlock, for Juacho became sullen and stubborn as the other increased his importunity. It was a case as the Spaniard says of "Pedro dances as well as Juan, and Juan dances as well as Pedro" (being six of one and half-a-dozen of the other).

The coins of the colony had varied from the *toson* of 1880 to the *doblo* of a century later. The *reals* and *ducats* of Spain had been current for a while but currency at that time was divided into *pesos*, *tomines* and *granos*. The *tomine* was worth about twelve cents, a sum not to be despised when a *peso* was a more important coin than today. (Few people know that the dollar sign is of Spanish origin, representing the pillars of Hercules.) Anyway Gaspar was of

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Bigas..... 11:40	SUR..... 9:33	Manila to Baguio, one way..... P17.10	P 8.55
Malolos..... 11:59	Aringay..... 9:48	20 days, Manila to Baguio, round trip.....	11.84
San Fernando..... 12:46	Agoo..... 10:30	90 days, Manila to Baguio, round trip.....	26.00 12.94
Dau..... 1:23	DAMORTIS..... 11:02	Manila to Damortis, one way.....	11.10 5.55
Tarlac..... 2:30	San Fabian..... 11:24	20 days, Manila to Damortis, round trip.....	15.54 8.88
Paniqui..... 3:14	Dagupan..... 1:06	90 days, Manila to Damortis, round trip.....	16.04 9.13
Dagupan..... 4:48	Paniqui..... 1:44	90 days, Manila to Baung Sur, round trip.....	18.21 10.37
San Fabian..... 5:18	Perico..... 2:47	Sleeper berth, each way, round trip.....	5.00
DAMORTIS..... 6:05	Dau..... 3:47		
Agoo..... 6:23	San Fernando..... 3:34		
Aringay..... 6:47	Malolos..... 4:13		
B A U A N G	Bigas..... 4:30		
SUR..... A 7:07	MANILA..... A 5:10		

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the disposition that refused to be cheated and intended to get back either his hat or the three *romines*; Juanchito on the other hand resented the doubting of his honour or ability to pay. As a consequence there was bad blood between the two citizens, about the price of a hat.

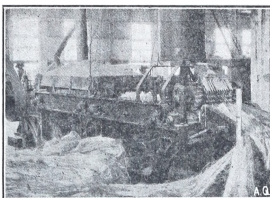
The next day Juanchito had to tighten his *faja* in lieu of a meal, but he set out to meet one. Cocking his three-cornered hat over one eye, brushing off his tattered smock, he swaggered past the lanky Gaspar regaling himself with a pair of eggs, and took the road out of the city towards the suburbs of Malate, literally seeking what he might devour. At a discreet distance followed Gaspar, one eye on his hat and his thoughts on the recovery of his *romines*. Juanchito, finding the inner man loudly calling for *almuerzo*, was fortunate in getting a meal on credit of a *buxom fiendera*, but the incident only proved to the cloak-snatcher that he had plenty of money but refused to pay. His evening meal was simple, for with the ready hospitality of the Malay, a householder invited him and he lost no time accepting. He had just finished and was about to light the post-prandial cigarette when Gaspar appeared and demanded his hat or his pay. A few bitter words and a struggle ensued for the three-cornered hat, to the great consternation of the host and his family.

Juanchito, who did not desire to lose his head-piece on account of the protection it afforded and the pomp it conferred, took to his heels, followed by the pounding Gaspar. At that time there was, at a short distance from Malate and attached to the parish, a *visita*, or stone chapel, in which the people of the *barrio* heard an occasional mass and used as a temporary place of worship. It lay in the shade of palm and camachile trees, the door of course always open, and it contained an elaborate but flimsy altar, upon which stood the image of San Isidro Labrador, the patron of all good agriculturists, who by the way, we understand, is the patron saint of Madrid. At all events he is represented in the Philippines with his plow and oxen, and other farmers' implements, and after a good crop of *cañi* stalks are burned in his honour. Approaching the *visita*, Juanchito, who was not as good a runner as his lanky creditor, left the dusty road and sought sanctuary in the hope that Gaspar would continue his flight and miss him. However, although the night was dark, his ears were good, and he also turned into the chapel.

Juanchito passed rapidly up the flagged aisle and hid himself in the draperies behind the good saint. From which place of vantage he piously hoped he was safe till a later hour. Gaspar tiptoed into the *visita*, and assured that his hat was inside, crept cautiously into the carved confessional to await the emergence of his debtor, inwardly fuming at this escaping of what was to him a perfectly legal and collectible debt; and here we will leave them watchfully waiting to see what has become of Captain Pelayo, and his *tropa*.

Pelayo, La Trinidad, Cristomo and four other companions were in the possession of the information that about dark a coach was expected from Cavite province with a heavy consignment of tax-money en route to the King's Treasury. La Trinidad solemnly assured them that as the King was his debtor for all the money he had loaned during his period of service, he intended to collect the sum with the regular interest prevalent in the Philippines. Armed with a couple of *trabucos*, a pair of horse pistols and their regular meat-spitters the *tropa* awaited the event. In time the creaking coach appeared coming up the road, its lights dimmed by the dust, and the two armed guards tired by their long ride and thinking of the flesh-pots of the city and little of any such rude interruption as awaited them.

The troop dashed into action, the riders were pulled from their horses, without a chance to use their ponderous firearms, the *cochero* turned loose with a swift kick, the fat *cochero* was secured and laid with the guards in the dry ditch. The horses of both the escort and coach were started towards Manila with a series of whacks, and the *tropa* of Captain Pelayo were in high glee.



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The loot was considerable, being in four leathern sacks, the joyous jingle of which told of the King's tribute. Crossing the fields a short distance to a tavern they knew of, they proceeded first to enjoy a meal which had been put off by their long wait, eating as if they possessed double stomachs and no consciences whatsoever. The only liquid refreshment obtainable was the fiery liquor known as *anisado*, with which they proceeded to top off their meal, all except Gabriel the neophyte. Fortified with a number of bottles they emerged and set off up the road in the direction of Malibay, at that time the Thieves' Roost of the suburbs. Of course their success led them from one drink to another until the rascals carrying the loads of silver stopped

and demanded a division be made so that each might get his own loot. The argument became noisy and vinous, and being close to the *visita* in which Juanchito had sought sanctuary Captain Pelayo acceded to their desire. La Trinidad and four of the *tropa*, although they wished to share the pesos, wanted it done in another place than the chapel as they were superstitious in spite of the cargo of *anisado* they carried.

After considerable commotion they entered and lighting a piece of candle sat down in a circle amid husky breathings and greedy eyes. They found that the haul exceeded their expectations. Then began the division, scrupulously counting into eight piles, two for the captain and one each for the *tropa*. It amounted to two thousand four hundred and thirty-two pesos and three *romines*. When they had finished of course there were three *romes* left, a sum difficult to divide into eight equal parts. Cristomo suggested drawing lots, Gabriel the cruz and cara method and the difference of opinion threatened to develop into a tippy quarrel.

The Captain, in order to settle the dispute, advised that it should be a matter of skill as they were all equally brave. The one who could throw the knife nearest to the ox of San Isidro should have the three *romines*, a proposal received with general applause. La Trinidad and the others objected to using the holy saint as a mark, but were argued down.

Although San Isidro might be speechless at the indignity, Juanchito, who had heard all that had passed, violently objected to being made a target or to dying a martyr's death. The voluble *tropa* lined up unsteadily due to the amount of *anisado* they had imbibed, and Cristomo made ready for the first cast. At this moment Juanchito, reverting to his native dialect, yelled "*Panginoon, have Dios. Ma-awa-saquin!*" (Almighty Lord, have pity on me). In trying to extricate himself from the draperies, having vainly implored Divine aid, the entire altar with the saint itself gave way and fell with a magnificent clattering towards the circle of knife-throwers. This was too much even for the captain and he and La Trinidad were first at the door which proved itself too narrow for the hasty egress desired by the *tropa*, who precipitately fled, leaving San Isidro to the undisputed possession of the King's pesos.

Juanchito extricated himself from the hangings and coming out gloated over the opulence of the piles of money he had never seen so much wealth at one time in his period of existence, but he lost no time in availing himself of this opportunity. Dragging off a piece of the drapery he had hastily put the money inside and was stooping to tie the improvised sack into a knot, when he was aware of a pair of ragged hose and dusty shoes at his side, and looked up into the leering face of Gaspar, who had emerged in turn from the confessional.



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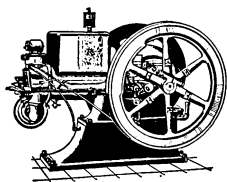
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Without losing his presence of mind he held out the three *tomines* to his pursuer as the price of his hat. Scornfully drawing himself up Gaspar refused the sum he would have gladly accepted a few minutes before. "Halves or the police," he said, at the same time laying hold of the drapery with a cloak-snatcher clutch. Seeing he was in a tight place Juanchito consented and they sat down and made the division this time into two equal parts. Again the accursed *tomines* were left over.

Juancho calmly proceeded to pocket these as an offset to the gift of some one thousand odd pesos he had made Gaspar, but the latter did not see the transaction in the same light at all. He desired the *tomines* for his hat in spite of all his sudden wealth. They were of course animated not by *ansado* but the one by avaricious greed, the other by righteous stubbornness. Words came and fearful of losing his dues the cloak-snatcher grasped Juancho by the arm, and he took hold of Gaspar by the hair. A vicious yank of the latter and the fight was on. In a twinkling they were a gyrating, cursing, fighting pair, yelling above the *mole* that each would take the three *tomines* in spite of the other, followed by the most bloodcurdling oaths. Punches, jabs and kicks, wrestlings and the crash of church ornaments and the scattering of pesos under their feet filled the echoing chapel as if there were twenty people engaged instead of two.

Meanwhile Captain Pelayo and his *tropa*, tired of running, stopped to take breath. A discussion of the mysterious affair, the speedy exit and the loss of the loot turned to dull rage at being cheated by a saint. In spite of the warnings and entreaties they returned towards the chapel. As they approached their steps became slower and their courage less. At a safe distance they stopped and vainly tried to calm their wildly beating hearts. Nobody spoke, as they all appeared to be filled with a sudden respect for the miraculous, the superstitious complex in an age of miracles. La Trinidad, whose vinous breath and familiarity with holy places gave him a false courage, offered to reconnoitre the *visita*. Nobody disputed him or desired to take his place and with a bold resolution he disappeared in the direction of the chapel while the rest crouched in anxious silence.

In a few minutes he came galloping wildly towards them. Some prepared for fight but seeing none pursued him they awaited his report. Pale and breathless, he was interrogated by the *tropa*. His story was to the point.

The *visita* was full of men or spirits engaged in a terrible struggle to divide the spoils. He was unable to get close but heard them yelling and fighting, and the clink of the money was plainly distinguished. Each was demanding

his three *tomines* with oaths and groanings. It was enough for La Trinidad.

He did not care to interfere. Pelayo desired to know how many there were inside, but La Trinidad answered breathlessly, "How many? You can guess how many when out of two thousand, four hundred and thirty-two pesos they are only getting three *tomines* apiece." The appalling news was too much for the superstitious troop, and the loud hoot of a *lechusa* in the bamboo was sign enough. They did not stand on the order of their going, but the clanking sword and flying points of the captain were in the lead. There is no use struggling with the saints.

While the two worthies were shouting and pummeling each other, they were too busy to see that the chapel was full and they were completely surrounded by some forty *cuadrilleros* led by the two guards the troop of Pelayo had laid by the heels. Stung by the robbery the latter after loosening their bonds had retraced their steps with reinforcements, and were just about to return when the noise and yelling from the chapel announced that something unusual was going on. The grizzled officer in command ordered them separated and secured with ropes, gathered up all the money, including the despised *tomines*, and set out to deliver the sum safe into the hands of the Treasurer.

Behind in the dust plodded the two culprits, unaware of the enormity of their crime. Every time they stopped to curse each other a prod behind from a rusty bayonet informed them they were no longer free of action. In this wise they arrived at the gates of the prison and were afforded the luxury of separate cells, and minus both the hat and its value.

It was a most important capture and Manila was soon advised of it. Now the government of the Philippines even more than the governments of other places has a strong objection to seeing the taxpayers' money diverted from its proper destination, which meant and still means that the proper persons shall spend it on properly approved vouchers. The consequence was that Juanchito and Gaspar, caught in *flagrante delicto*, were left to moulder in the cell of the *corregidor* for some time. Came the day of the trial. In vain they tried to convince the judge that they had merely stumbled on the foot. The fight for the three *tomines* settled that. The ruffled tax official solemnly recognized them, or said he did, as the very highwaymen who had attacked the coach, and another witness swore on the Holy Evengals that they were cloak-snatchers. They argued with their spiritual confessor that Providence helps those who help themselves but the friar was not at all impressed with this quotation from Holy Writ.

Captain Pelayo and the *tropa* kept a discreet silence. Any raids they might engage in later were going to be far from saints and chapels. The sentence given was that each should be deprived of the means of committing further crime and to lose the thumbs of their right hands, these to be stricken off by a blow from a mallet and chisel. This, of course, happened long before the thirteen colonies revolted against "cruel and unusual" punishments. The unlucky individuals were finally released, each minus a thumb, and with a great bitterness in their hearts. Not only were they handicapped in appropriating the property of others but each blamed the other for the loss of over a thousand pesos. Besides, Juanchito still owed Gaspar the price of a hat.

—"Inter-Ocean", Java.

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in slugging and has the only home run of the season chalked up on its team averages.

The McKinley players started a hitting streak the last of December and defeated the Eagles and Cavite, and tied with Meralco, all on the same weekend schedule. The Scouts game with Cavite on January 1 will stand out in the history of Philippines baseball as one of its most sensational contests, although it failed by a few plays to live up to the standard set by Cavite and the Eagles on the following day. The battle went ten innings and Liboon, navy twirler, pitched a no-hit game for the first six innings. The score stood zero-all at the start of the tenth and the battle would have lasted another two or three innings had not Fructuoso, Cavite right-fielder, pulled one of the greatest boners ever witnessed on the local field. Fructuoso duplicated Freddy Merck's famous play of the 1908 series by failing to touch second when two men were down and one run was crossing the plate from third base. It was an easy putout as second, retiring the side and relegating the Cavite team to the best ivory pedestal in the Philippine hall of boneheads.

On the same day, January 1, the Eagles nosed out Meralco, 1 to 0, in a six inning game. Belmont, chief umpire on the field, came within easy distance of finishing the day in one of the local hospitals by calling the contest at the end of the first half of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Meralco had boosted the score to 1-all at the start of the last contest but dusk made it impossible to see the ball and the right honorable Mr. Belmont halted the game. The score reverted to the last even inning, leaving the Eagles in the lead. Belmont followed in the *obrero* bleachers. The umpire, however, was ignorant of the rule and his face registered a pained and surprised look when told of what his judgment had actually caused. If the brand of baseball that has been played in the league during the last two weeks of December continues, the future of the game for the balance of the first half of the season is practically assured. It is a much higher quality than that played last year and the increased grade should pay off.

In amateur sports last month, the F. A. A. F., the regional team championships, headlined the program. The baseball, basketball, volleyball and relays title events were run off, the University of the Philippines winning major honors in basketball and baseball. The former competition was spirited, the local varsity five defeating the Manila Railroad team, 4 to 0, in the final encounter. The baseball was nothing to brag about although the competing teams were evenly enough matched to make the battles worth while watching.

The apparent poor quality of baseball now being played in amateur circles in Manila will

probably continue, with the result that the Philippine League will eventually suffer. Little or no effort is being made by the schools to develop players. Playground baseball is the vogue and the playground director, Silvestre Torres, is encouraging it to the limit. Torres' sentiments are to be admired, for playground baseball is an excellent athletic pastime for girls, tired business men and the aged, but certainly not for a red-blooded boy. In America, the sand-lots are the traditional source of all big-league material. But the vacant lots of Manila are dedicated to beanbag and playground baseball. Just where future talent is coming from is a mystery. Certainly, it won't be from the P. A. F., and outside of the army, navy and the Philippine Baseball League, most other good players are in Bilibid. That is no joke, as attested by the excellent team upholding the colors of the Manila bastille.

Francisco Aragon, ranking tennis star in the islands, had occasion to take the court last month in the first Metropolitan tennis tournament. The event was played on the Loang-Laan courts and Aragon won as usual, beating his brother in the finals.

The city net meet, sponsored by the P. A. A. F., was run off according to schedule, Felix Ampon winning by defeating Lt. Guevara in the finals.

Only the usual unofficial weekend races supplied the yachtsmen with anything to do. The organization of the Philippines Fleet of the International Star Racing Association may help matters during the next month or two by producing a regatta with free sandwiches, beer, and pickles for the multitude.

Golf last month was nothing unusual. The customary December tournaments were played at Wack Wack and Calocan and the first 19th Hole Medal session was negotiated on the Mundy links. It remains for February to produce the biggest links event of the season—the Philippine Open Tournament—wherein J. R. H. "Bob" Mason will defend his title.

Mason may run into serious difficulty this year, much more than he did last season. Two army golfers, Captain Kendall J. Fielder and Lieutenant Joseph Cranston, promise trouble. Fielder is the best of the two, and the army departmental champion. Ben Few is always a threat and was a finalist last year. Johnny Tuason, amateur champion, will be the leading Wack Wack threat, and he has a good chance of snaring the throne. There is always a dark-horse to give a champion additional trouble, and the latter, whoever he happens to be, will furnish the headlines in the papers for a few days.

According to the present calendar, golf, baseball and boxing will headline the month of February and the same menu is slated to be continued through March.

tions, and reports to aid in the organization and efficient administration of agricultural and vocational education, which sum shall be expended as herein provided.

"SEC. 2. The said sum shall be available for the fiscal year ending December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, and shall be apportioned among the various purposes of this Act, as follows:

"(a) Aid in constructing school buildings and purchasing equipment therefor	1,100,000.00
"(b) Payment of salaries of teachers, supervisors or directors of agricultural subjects	150,000.00
"(c) Payment of salaries of teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects	150,000.00
"(d) Aid to the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, for the establishment of a Department of Agricultural Education for the training of teachers and supervisors of secondary agricultural instruction	25,000.00
"(e) Aid to provinces, cities, and municipalities in preparing teachers, supervisors, or directors of agriculture and teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects	25,000.00
"(f) To the Bureau of Education for the creation of a division of agricultural and vocational education, the administration of this Act, and the making of studies, investigations and reports	50,000.00

"The Director of Education, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, shall pay out of the funds specified in subsections (b), (c), and (e) of the preceding paragraph of this section and for the purposes therein enumerated, such amounts as are needed in this appropriation. The allotment shall be made on a per capita basis for the average number of pupils enrolled in the agricultural and vocational schools of the provinces, cities, and municipalities during the months of August, September, and October of the preceding year. Of the sum specified in subsection (a) an amount equal to two times the sum appropriated and made available by a province, city, or municipality petitioning for aid, shall be allotted: *Provided, however*, That if the sum herein appropriated is not sufficient for all provinces, cities, and municipalities petitioning for aid, the following order of preference shall be observed, provinces, municipalities, cities: *And provided, further*, That among each class, the date and time of filing applications shall govern in determining such preference.

"SEC. 3. Any province, city, or municipality desiring to take advantage of the provisions of this Act and receive the aid for the purposes herein specified, shall approve in due form a resolution stating: (a) its desire to take advantage of the provisions of this Act; (b) its conformity with the conditions imposed in this Act for the grant of aid; (c) the nature and character of the work or instruction established or to be established for which aid is sought; and (d) the amount of money available for the project from local funds, and the lands, equipment, and other necessary materials, and their corresponding value.

(Concluded on page 28)

Getting the Schools Adjusted With Industries

Included with the current schools legislation effective this year are provisions for the employment of four technical men at salaries (which may be as high as \$10,000 per year together with travel expenses) that ought to attract some of America's best educators. After Governor General Stimson reaches Manila, Governor Gilmore plans to go to the United States to confer with educators and men interested in the direction of public education, and select the new technical staff for the bureau of education: men for school curricula, agricultural education, vocational education, and teacher training. The most important of the new acts appears below.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:

"SECTION 1. There is hereby appropriated out of the funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated the total sum of five hundred thousand pesos to be apportioned among, and paid to, such provinces, cities, and municipalities as may desire to take advantage of, and comply with, the provisions of this Act,

for the purpose of cooperating with them in constructing agricultural and vocational school buildings for vocational schools to be established or already established and purchasing equipment therefor, in paying the salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agricultural subjects and teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects, in preparing teachers for the said subjects, and for the use of the Bureau of Education in the administration of this Act and in making studies, investiga-

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A Seasonal Fairy Story: How Reads Your Policy?

Fairy story: The annual report showed that the cost of doing business had been pretty high, at least the directors said so, and they were finding places where they could make cuts in the overhead. Two men, about equally valuable to the firm, and equally paid, were under the acid test. Would they dare reduce these men?—or, since both had earned, and were expecting, increases in pay, would increases have to be given to both? It was what is called a plain business proposition. That's pretty blunt, but the truth is blunter still: man against man, life against life; essentially it was just as primal as two dogs scrapping for a bone. Although the two men whose futures were involved were about equally efficient, they were not in the same circumstances. One always saved, and he carried all the insurance he could afford. The other was more happy-go-lucky, let the tail go with the hide, and the more he earned the more he spent. He was not fore-handed, but his friend and fellow worker was. It is a long story, but at last identical propositions were put up to both: no increase, in fact a little reduction. Hail-Fellow-Well-Met had to accept; it nettled him, but he had to accept it. The other man politely returned the proposition, accompanied by his resignation. In the resulting conference, the proposition was withdrawn. He had used his job wisely, to make himself independent of it. And he was too valuable to let go. Yes, just a fairy story—but after all....



John Jones had returned to the United States and decided to remain there, so he wrote to his friend in Manila to dispose of his house for him. Early in the development of Malate, when land was cheap, he had bought and built. Now he wanted so much, cash, for the investment. His friend spread the news. It reached Smith,

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who had been on the lookout for something of the sort: years ago he had equipped himself with an endowment policy, against emergencies and for the sake of saving. It now had a considerable borrowing value, and he could easily cover the rest with a mortgage; and he would be quite safe, because values in Malate were rising all the time. He turned the deal and made \$2,000. Selling soon at a figure which netted him this amount, he cleared his insurance again and got in a position to wait for something else to turn up. The insurance, all the time, had seemed to be a drain on his purse; and it had been, but the money, when he needed to use it temporarily, was found to have drained right back into his purse again. While he is waiting for something to turn up, he is waiting like the Bank of England waits, not like Micawber.

should be a historian—able to visualize the effect of new tools in man's hands upon his social life. What an inspiring passage in that book would be the chapters relating to the Jews in the medieval period of western Europe. Persecuted everywhere, with special and iniquitous laws applying against them, they could get no foothold on the soil, in the hands of national aristocracies, and were compelled to keep their wealth in chattels which they could conceal, more or less, from seizure and confiscation. Precious stones served this purpose, and cash, particularly gold. The Jews, of course, were merchants and bankers: as such they appear everywhere in the literature of the period. They bought and sold internationally, bought English woolsens and sold England wine. But they had

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As each of these three Manila boys and their baby brother reaches the age of 18, he will have a paid-up annuity large enough to help him through college.

to be wary about this, and so they devised a system of international credits among themselves. They "accepted" each other's obligations, and would pay cash or load ships with goods according to these acceptances. This was the inception of international banking, through the medium of which, today, supplemented as it is with the cable and radio, the mails and insurance, it is easily possible to get for Philippine products the ruling prices throughout the world. Cargoes are shipped with absolute security, and payment for them is in hand before the ships leave dock.



The medieval period lingered in the Philippines, where pronounced aspects of it still prevail. What it was here in its prime is vividly seen in this month's story by Percy A. Hill, *The Price of a Hat*, and the one last month by the same writer, *A Christmas Gift From The Greeks*. Both are capital tales, of recorded incidents. Then it did not do for natives to seem too wealthy, the habit of concealment grew upon the people, which persists today: there are many families of comparative wealth who have a great deal of cash about their premises, hidden. This is not enlightened thrift, for wealth hoarded in this way is removed from circulation. Instead of earning interest, it earns nothing and is liable to damage or destruction; it isn't like the old Mexican silver for most of our money today is specie certificates, paper which the treasury will redeem in coin. Money, much or little, is properly kept in banks. They are safe, they are licensed and watched by the government. They pay for the use of money, which they return upon demand; and when money is in their custody it is in active circulation. Bank deposits continually increase in the Philippines, but they are far from what they will be when everyone has learned to bank his money instead of hiding it away. The old reasons for hiding money are all gone, and the habit should go too.



Are your life insurance policies antiquated? How long have they been in force?—For a number of years conditions governing life insurance have been undergoing remarkable changes, following the great modern business rule of consolidation of common interests: selling the public as much as you can instead of sticking on to the price *all the traffic will bear*. In the days when a cynical railroad magnate made this phrase famous, insurance was different from what it is since the notorious Hughes investigation; and its apparent adversities have proved its redemption. Anyway, whatever the occult reasons may be, policies offered today are more liberal than those of a dozen or so years ago: double indemnity in case of death by accident, for example, and annuities, etc., in case of partial disability, together with fully paid-up value in instances of total earning incapacity. The *Journal* understands that different companies handle the matter in different ways, but that it all amounts to bringing the old-type policies, which were less favorable to the insured, up to date.

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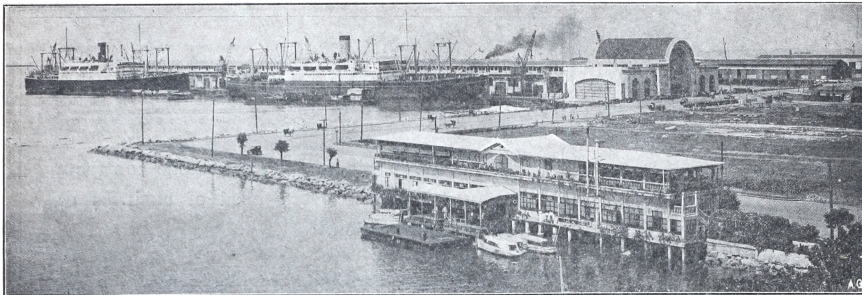
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LIFE TABLE FOR NATIVE-BORN, BOTH SEXES (1920), IN THE CITY OF MANILA

Age interval, period of lifetime between two exact ages	Of 100,000 persons (both sexes) born alive		Rate of mortality per thousand; number dying in age interval among 1,000 alive at beginning of age interval.	Expectation of life; average length of life remaining to each one alive at beginning of age interval.
	Number alive at the beginning of age interval.	Number dying in age interval.		
0-1	100,000	21,538	215.38	34.25
1-2	78,462	6,701	85.40	42.51
2-3	71,761	3,297	45.94	45.44
3-4	68,464	1,894	27.66	46.60
4-5	66,570	1,315	19.76	46.91
5-6	65,255	572	8.77	46.85
6-7	64,683	508	7.85	46.26
7-8	64,175	458	7.13	45.62
8-9	63,717	421	6.61	44.94
9-10	62,296	396	6.25	44.24
10-11	62,900	380	6.04	43.51
11-12	62,520	373	5.96	42.78
12-13	62,147	372	5.99	42.03
13-14	61,775	378	6.12	41.28
14-15	61,397	389	6.34	40.53
15-16	61,008	403	6.61	39.79
16-17	60,605	421	6.94	39.05
17-18	60,184	440	7.31	38.32
18-19	59,744	459	7.69	37.59
19-20	59,285	480	8.09	36.88
20-21	58,805	514	8.74	36.18
21-22	58,291	518	8.88	35.49
22-23	57,773	540	9.34	34.81
23-24	57,233	558	9.75	34.13
24-25	56,675	574	10.12	33.46
25-26	56,101	587	10.46	32.80
26-27	55,514	633	11.40	32.14
27-28	54,881	650	11.84	31.51
28-29	54,231	665	12.26	30.88
29-30	53,566	679	12.67	30.25
30-31	52,887	691	13.06	29.64
31-32	52,196	702	13.45	29.02
32-33	51,494	712	13.82	28.41
33-34	50,782	721	14.19	27.80
34-35	50,061	728	14.55	27.20
35-36	49,333	736	14.91	26.59
36-37	48,597	742	15.27	25.98
37-38	47,855	748	15.63	25.38
38-39	47,107	754	16.00	24.75
39-40	46,353	760	16.39	24.17
40-41	45,593	766	16.79	23.56
41-42	44,827	771	17.21	22.96
42-43	44,056	778	17.67	22.35

Readers interested in Manila life statistics beyond the age of 42-43 are referred to Dr. Eugenio Hernandez's article in the October number of *The Philippine Journal of Science*.



SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER
General Agent,

THE ROBOT DOLLAR COMPANY



All things considered, the period since our last report has been a satisfactory one from a shipping standpoint. Freight rates remain firm to all points with little change of any consequence, with the exception that the contract system has been extended to include several important commodities. This, however, seems to be working to the decided advantage of both the shippers and the carriers, in that the shippers are enabled to fix sales of their merchandise based on a definite freight rate for considerable periods, and the support of these shippers is thrown to the established lines operating regular and dependable services.

There was a very lively movement of exports from the Islands during the first half of December, but this tapered off to a marked degree at the year end. This was to be expected, however,

due to the general tendency of practically all firms to run their stocks down to a minimum for inventory purposes. Many of the larger manufacturing plants cease on the Holiday Season as a convenient time to shut down for their annual overhauling and repairs. In spite of this, however, exports for December, 1927, exceeded the corresponding exports for 1926 by about 15%, which is quite gratifying.

There was a slight increase in the movement of hemp.

Copra exports remained about stationary. There is little likelihood of any increase in the movement of copra for several months to come, as several of the important buyers report that although the demand remains fairly firm copra is scarce and deliveries by the small growers at outlying points are being made very slowly.

The lumber and log movement to the Pacific Coast during the period under discussion has fallen off to a considerable extent, although there are live inquiries being made, and the indications are that with the coming year these items, lumber particularly, will be moving in increased volume.

The sugar season has come in with a rush and a heavy movement to the Atlantic Coast has set in. Pacific Coast sugar is also commencing to move in considerable volume. There are several vessels now in the Philippines loading full cargoes.

Deep tank space for bulk coconut oil, particularly to the Gulf and to a lesser extent to the Atlantic Coast, has been scarce.

Steerage traffic to the Hawaiian Islands increased materially during the period since our last report and indications are it will continue to increase, at least for the next few months.

First class bookings Trans-Pacific continue coming in heavy and, as mentioned in our previous report, European steamers are practically booked to capacity for the next three or four months.

During December a total of 1912 passengers, all classes, are reported to have departed from the Philippines (first figure represents cabin passengers, second figure steerage): To China and Japan 170-260; to Honolulu 2-1254; to Pacific Coast ports 61-110; to Singapore 42-0; to Europe and Miscellaneous ports 13-0. Filipino emigration to Honolulu during the month increased materially as did that to the Pacific Coast. The comparison shows: Honolulu, November 839-December 1254; Pacific Coast, November 56-December 110.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines there were exported from the Philippines during the month of November, 1927: To China and Japan ports 7636 tons with a total of 40 sailings, of which 4954 tons were carried in American bottoms with 12 sailings; to Pacific Coast for Local Delivery 23,177 tons with 13 sailings, of which 20,187 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Pacific Coast for transhipment 2558 tons with 8 sailings, of which 2288 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; to Atlantic Coast ports direct 26,402 tons with 13 sailings, of which 16,091 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; to European ports 25,151 tons with 21 sailings, of which 86 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports 276 tons with 4 sailings, of which American bottoms carried none; or a grand total of 85,198 tons with 60 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 44,300 tons with 16 sailings.

William P. Hunt, formerly of the United States consular service, was recently appointed agent, United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, at Shanghai, vice Captain I. Eisler resigned.

Victor M. Smith, Assistant Director for Orient, United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, who has been in Shanghai for the past several months in charge until a permanent agent was appointed, arrived in Manila December 28 aboard the American Mail Line liner *President McKinley*.

M. H. Hunt, for several years purser of Pacific Mail trans-Pacific liners and about nine years ago assistant agent in Manila for the same line, recently was promoted by the United States Lines as their general agent on the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco. Mr. Hunt was one of the most popular officials on sea and shore in the organization of the Pacific Mail and holds many friends in the Far East.

R. C. Morton, director for orient, United States Shipping Board Merchant Fleet Corporation, spent the Christmas holidays in Baguio with his family and returned to Manila January 2.

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Retail Value Dodge Products Exceeds Total Capital In Automobile Industry

At 10 a. m. Saturday, November 5, the 2,000,000th car which Dodge Brothers have made came off the final assembly line, just 12 years, 11 months and 21 days after the first car was built by John and Horace Dodge on November 14, 1914. No. 2,000,000 is a standard four cylinder leather upholstered sedan and was shipped immediately to W. L. Eaton, Seattle dealer, who purchased it nearly eight years ago upon failing by six months to get in his order in time to get No. 500,000.

The passing of the 2,000,000 mark by Dodge Brothers sets a new record for the automobile industry as no other company manufacturing cars that sell in or above the Dodge price class has yet approached the point of making 2,000,000 cars in the short period of less than 13 years.

A measure of the vastness of the automobile industry and what it means to the prosperity of the nation and to Detroit in particular was furnished by President E. G. Wilmer in commenting upon Dodge Brothers' record. He pointed out that Dodge alone, in less than 13 years of existence, has produced products whose retail value is estimated at \$2,200,000,000, a sum greater than the entire amount of capital invested in automobile manufacturing plants in the United States.

He also stated that Dodge Brothers has paid its employees in wages during this 13 year period approximately \$345,000,000, a sum over one-half of the total wage bill of all motor car and truck factories in the United States in 1926.

As the assembly of No. 2,000,000 was completed Al. Livermore, the oldest employee in

point of service, with a record of 37 years of continuous employment, took the wheel and with the next three oldest employees, Bill Wohlfel, Al. Andrich and Otto Graul as passengers, drove the car to the loading docks where they were greeted by President E. G. Wilmer, Vice Presidents A. Z. Mitchell, H. H. Springfield and A. T. Waterfall and other company officials and congratulated on their remarkable records.

NAVY WANTS WAREHOUSE BIDS

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Storehouse, U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., Specification No. 5519", will be received at the Office of the Commandant, 16th Naval District, U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., until 11:00 a. m., Jan. 14, 1928, and then and there publicly opened for a Concrete Storehouse at the U. S. Naval Radio Station, Cavite, P. I. The work will include plain and reinforced concrete, structural steel; built-up roofing; sheet metal work; steel sash; steel doors; two-ton capacity trolley with chain hoist; painting, hardware, electric wiring and electric fixtures. Specification No. 5519 and accompanying drawings may be obtained on application to the Commandant, U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Deposit of a check or postal money order for \$5.00, payable to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C., is required as security for the safe return of the drawing and specifications. L. E. Gregory, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Dec. 15, 1927.

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(Continued from page 25)

properly certified to by the provincial treasurer of the province requesting the aid, or in which the city or municipality is situated.

"The resolution shall be forwarded through channels to the Director of Education, and if approved by him, a recommendation shall be made to the Secretary of Public Instruction for the necessary authority to allot the funds to which the province, city, or municipality petitioning may be entitled to receive under the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 4. The sum made available in subsection (d) of section two of this Act shall be given to the province, city, or municipality of the Philippines to be spent by the Board of Regents of the said University in the establishment and maintenance of agricultural education courses in the College of Agriculture, which shall give practical training to teachers in agriculture to be employed in the agricultural schools created in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 5. The sum made available in subsection (e) of section two of this Act shall be given as aid to provinces, cities, and municipalities in preparing or pensioning teachers, supervisors, or directors of agriculture and teachers of trade, commercial, home economics, and industrial subjects: *Provided, however*, That no province, city, or municipality shall receive any sum or sums from the said amount unless the persons preparing or being pensioned satisfy all the requirements of the Director of Education as to qualifications and as to the courses to be studied, and obligate themselves to serve as teachers in the province, city, or municipality pensioning them for a period at least equal to the number of years during which they had received help or pension in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"SEC. 6. A division to be known as the Division of Vocational Education is hereby created in the Bureau of Education to consist of a Superintendent of Vocational Education and a force of specialists and supervisors who shall make studies, investigations, and reports with particular reference to their use in aiding the provinces, cities, and municipalities in the establishment of vocational schools and classes and in giving instruction in agriculture, trades and industries, commerce and commercial pursuits and sciences. Such studies, investigations, and reports shall include agricultural and agricultural processes and requirements upon agricultural workers; trades, industries, and industrial requirements upon industrial workers, and classification of industrial processes and pursuits; commerce, commercial pursuits, and requirements upon commercial workers; home management, domestic science, and the study of related facts and principles and problems of administration of vocational schools, and of courses of study and instruction in vocational subjects. When the Director of Education deems it advisable, such studies, investigations, and reports concerning agriculture for the purpose of agricultural education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Agriculture; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning trades and industries for the purpose of trade and industrial education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Labor; such studies, investigations, and reports concerning commerce and commercial pursuits for the purpose of commercial education may be made in cooperation with or through the Bureau of Commerce and Industry; and such studies, investigations, and reports concerning the administration of vocational schools, courses of study and instruction and sciences subject in vocational schools may be made in cooperation with or through the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines. The Director of Education may have other powers to employ such assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 7. The sums made available annually from the Bureau of Education under the passage of this Act shall be used for the purpose of cooperating and making studies, investigations, and reports provided for in section six of this Act, and for the purpose of paying the salaries of the superintendent, his assistant and such officers and other expenditures as the Bureau may deem necessary for the execution and administration of this Act.

"SEC. 8. All schools established under the provisions of this Act shall be of the secondary grade, that is, that they shall be less than college grade. The controlling purpose of the education to be given in said schools shall be to fit pupils for useful employment and to meet the needs of persons over fourteen years of age who have entered upon or are preparing to enter upon the work of the farm or the farm home, or who are preparing for a trade or industrial pursuit or who have actually entered upon a trade or industrial pursuit.

"The Director of Education is hereby authorized and directed to determine the standard equipment to be used, and to prescribe the courses of study, the methods of instruction, the qualifications of teachers, supervisors and directors, the amount of arable land available for field work in the agricultural schools, and the nature and character of the shops and equipment necessary for instruction in the trades and industrial schools.

"SEC. 9. All schools originally established or continued under the provisions of this Act shall be free schools, and no tuition fees or charges of any kind whatsoever shall be collected from students attending them.

"SEC. 10. Provinces, cities, and municipalities are hereby authorized to request the Governor-General to set aside and reserve such portions of public lands located within the provinces as may be necessary and convenient for the establishment of school sites and farm sites.

"SEC. 11. The Director of Education is hereby authorized to promulgate such rules and regulations, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

"SEC. 12. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

"Approved, December 3, 1927."

"Her Honor" Gives Chaliapin Divorce in Three Minutes

Soviet Law "Chills Life Romance Like a Bleak Russian Winter"
By JUNIUS B. WOOD*

Fedor Chaliapin got his divorce yesterday, November 3. One of three minutes in the little branch court were needed to sever another tie binding the famous singer to his homeland and family. In that brief span across the face of the clock the wife, who was married in Italy thirty years ago, was silent. Her daughter, Irina, answered for her.

The brief proceedings finished, the wife arose unsteadily and departed, not speaking and turning neither to the right nor left. Three minutes earlier she had been the wife of one of the world's popular idols. For a few trembling seconds she sat while her life's romance was chilled like a bleak Russian winter. Then she was a widow without even the name of Chaliapin. Chaliapin was not there; only his flowing signature on a page and a half document signed in Paris in the midst of that world of which he is now a part. The scene had little of the pomp and circumstance of the stage. The little court, officially designated as "bolshéviki" branch in the Krasnyavprsnia quarter of Moscow,

Court Plain and Dingy occupies the first room on the first floor of a former two-story residence. The outside walls are faded pink, while the court-room apparently is the former dining room.

A picture of Lenin over the judge's bench was the only decoration on the teal-lemon-colored walls of the courtroom. Battered, unpainted wooden benches with backs can accommodate sixty spectators. The room, which was to witness Chaliapin's divorce, was crowded.

Maria Shorina, short and stout, with brown bobbed hair and wearing the dark dress of a former worker, but bright and alert, sat in the judge's chair behind the high rostrum. On either side was Konev, a worker, and Blinov, a clerk, the referees selected for the day's proceedings. In front and below them were three red-covered tables and then the benches with the spectators. Chaliapin's name was on a typewritten list of the day's court call pinned to the door. It was the eighth on the list. The court briskly called the different cases. One was that of an owner of a watch, which he had given to a jeweler to repair, but could not recover because the jeweler's shop had been sequestered before the repairs were completed. Another case was that of a man who had ordered a pair of boots and paid \$5.50 to a cobbler, who had never finished the boots. Now there is snow on the ground. The man wanted the money back. The crowd listened patiently, each person interested in his own litigation.

"What Luck," room, for the name was well known, though few anticipated that the case would come up. "What luck!" murmured a woman spectator. "Now we can see them with-

out paying money for it."

Two lawyers came forward to the tables but the wife and daughter remained seated on the third bench from the front and could not be distinguished from the other spectators in the courtroom.

"What are your names?" Judge Shorina inquired. The youthful representative of Chaliapin replied and the aged bearded attorney for Mme. Chaliapin did likewise.

"What an array for such a simple, undebatable proceeding as a divorce!" commented the judge without a smile.

Without further comment the judge picked up the brief document which Chaliapin had forwarded and started reading it. When she reached the sentence offering Iola Tarnagy "\$300 monthly alimony until death" a gasp ran through the courtroom.

"How much is \$300?" a woman whispered loudly. "Is she an artist, too?" another asked. "Thank goodness, it ain't too late and I can see them," gasped a man entering breathless and dropping into his seat.

"How old is she?" the woman judge asked of the gray-bearded lawyer. "How old?" he echoed, turning toward the two women seated on the bench. Like a machine

Question Betrays every head in court turned in the same direction.

The celebrities were finally located. Mme. Chaliapin is short, extremely plump and has gray hair. She had on a little black hat, a dark blue coat trimmed with brown fur. Irina, the daughter, is tall and slender, with a large nose and features resembling those of her father. Her hair is black. She wore a little brimmed hat almost covering her face and a black silk coat trimmed with black fur. "She is 54," Miss Irina replied without rising from her seat and without consulting her mother. "How old is Chaliapin?" the court asked.

"He is 55," Irina replied, without waiting for the lawyer to repeat the question. "What have you to say?" the court asked of the lawyers.

"I support the petition," Chaliapin's lawyer replied. "We are agreed," said Mme. Chaliapin's lawyer. "That is satisfactory," said the court, the judge indicating that she would write a formal order recording the divorce and approving the alimony later in the day.

Under soviet law the divorcée resumes her maiden name when divorce is granted either by the court or the civil registry office, unless she specifically asks the contrary. Mme. Chaliapin made no such request and therefore she becomes Iola Tarnagy.

*Fedor Chaliapin is the celebrated Russian opera singer. In his country divorce is now almost practically easy; in the Philippines it is next to impossible, only following conviction in open court of marital infidelity, proved by witnesses. The extreme case described in Mr. Wood's article is taken from the *Chicago Daily News Foreign Service* is startling.—Ed.

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER

Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



While there was very little from foreign markets to support the strengthening of the local copra market during December, prices have advanced steadily principally because of low production and short supplies thruout the entire islands. December arrivals at Manila were much less than anticipated and totalled 199,870 bags. Total Manila arrivals for the year 1927 were but slightly less than those for 1926, 1927 totals being 3,148,163 bags and 1926 3,196,615 bags. Renewed inquiries received during December from the Continental market at advanced quotations also assisted the upward movement in Manila. The U. S. market for copra while slightly better was much out of line with local prices. Latest advices follow:

San Francisco—Buyers, \$ 05-3 16; London—Cebu, £27 15 0; F. M. M., £27, S. O; Manila—Resecada, P13.00 to P13.25.

The U. S. market for coconut oil has strengthened and weakened during the month in sympathy with the market for competing fats and oils. A fair volume of business was recorded at prices fluctuating between 8-1 4 to 8-3 8 cents f. o. b. coast. As the year closes there is no indication of short supplies among consumers and it is very unlikely that the oil market will advance as rapidly as the local copra market. Latest telegrams follow:

San Francisco, \$ 08-1 4 to \$ 08-3 8 f. o. b. tank cars; New York, \$ 08-1 2 f. London, £39 15 nominal; Manila, P 37 per kilo.

The Continental market for copra cake has been quiet during the closing days of December with little interest displayed in futures and fair sized offerings for nearby and afloat. Speculators have been active, depressing the market with offerings from April to December at £8-15 0, with practically no buying interest. Small sales were effected up to July at approximately £8 10 0. Afloat cargoes are offered at £9 15 0 with £9 10 0 bid and March shipment is quoted at £8 15 0. Manila stocks are low with very little selling pressure and materially lower prices are not expected for the first quarter of the new year. Latest cables follow: San Francisco, no quotation; Hamburg, £9 10 0 afloat; £8 15 0 shipment up to March; Manila—Buyers, P62.00 January to March; Sellers, P65.00 to P68.00.

TOBACCO REVIEW

By F. A. MEYER

Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.



Raw Leaf: Although the export during 1927 amounts to about 22,000,000 kilos, which is 80% higher than for 1926, local stocks on January 1st, 1928, are estimated at about 67,000,000 kilos, which is approximately 20% more than at the beginning of 1927. Unfortunately, not much has yet been achieved in improving the quality. As a consequence thereof the importation of cigar wrapper leaf from the United States and Sumatra is continuously increasing. Shipments abroad during December were as follows:

<i>Leaf Tobacco & Scrap</i>	
	Kilos
Hongkong.....	50,629
Japan.....	48,237
North Atlantic (Europe).....	108,065

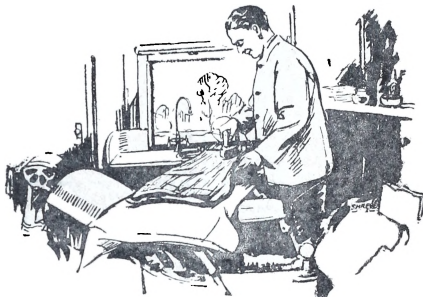
Spain.....	2,151,077
Straits Settlements.....	595
United States.....	86,136
	2,446,739

Cigars: Shipments to the United States during 1927 are 16% below the total of 1926. Adding to this the practical paralization of the China market for over two months, due to the exorbitant taxes on tobacco products assessed by the Nationalistic Government, the position of the cigar export trade for 1927 leaves much to be desired.

Comparative figures for the trade with the United States during 1926 and 1927 are as follows:

	1926	1927
January.....	14,026,534	11,165,358
February.....	15,176,412	13,558,309
March.....	17,699,008	14,151,294
April.....	17,154,776	14,038,283
May.....	17,584,906	10,175,602
June.....	17,148,262	9,318,910
July.....	14,727,808	14,664,998
August.....	13,579,849	12,908,114
September.....	13,758,438	19,889,280
October.....	23,557,668	17,972,202
November.....	17,506,448	16,378,266
December.....	24,085,472	18,969,592

206,005,581 173,190,208



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REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN

San Juan Heights Addition



The year 1927 ends with a total of nearly a million pesos less than 1926 and close to 3-1/2 million less than 1925. 1927 sales were also less than those of 1924 by over a million pesos. The past year was better from a Real Estate standpoint than 1921, 1922 and 1923, but far below the sales of 1919 or 1920. The following are the monthly figures

for the years mentioned above:

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
January	2,245,966	1,796,773	1,631,492	1,273,713	570,486
February	2,047,354	1,637,883	492,768	657,012	1,151,309
March	1,428,242	1,142,594	855,620	690,826	778,153
April	1,556,352	1,535,135	401,997	704,789	729,829
May	1,256,183	1,001,946	466,258	694,211	1,381,465
June	2,136,515	1,609,212	499,569	667,859	1,027,668
July	1,103,369	862,695	480,695	1,029,119	717,859
August	2,357,558	1,886,047	558,491	692,891	504,123
September	1,551,737	1,321,489	1,022,093	1,040,814	1,153,444
October	1,483,342	1,186,673	857,446	812,464	550,507
November	1,004,831	803,865	457,699	746,545	863,772
December	3,588,123	2,870,499	486,321	1,071,936	848,833

Yearly Totals..... P21,859,572 P17,677,811 P 8,227,859 P10,082,089 P10,277,448

	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	1,879,030	883,818	1,128,773	1,215,531
February	840,673	972,578	919,150	594,903
March	1,137,176	1,673,455	1,373,079	1,733,105
April	689,218	1,196,751	1,298,722	673,760
May	791,276	1,284,940	749,975	600,547
June	868,874	749,122	738,503	1,045,121
July	975,450	1,635,527	1,843,930	894,398
August	1,795,260	1,295,260	585,519	649,662
September	1,652,377	1,154,819	1,167,901	722,047
October	1,543,486	2,358,825	752,130	1,313,880
November	1,092,858	1,292,416	1,480,889	1,154,166
December	773,183	897,321	672,075	1,400,504

Yearly Totals..... P13,038,861 P15,404,742 P12,710,666 P11,995,124

DECEMBER SUGAR REVIEW

By GEORGE H. FAIRCILD



New York Market (Spot).—On the whole the American sugar market was moderately active during the month under review. During the first week of the month the American sugar market was quiet with but small transactions effected at a price of 2-3/4 cents c. and f. (4.52 cents l. t.). During the second week, the market developed strength and prices advanced to 2-27/32 cents (4.62 cents l. t.). The improvement in the market continued throughout the third week with moderate transactions on the basis of 2-7/8 cents c. and f. or 4.65 cents l. t. During the last week of the month, due to the Christmas and New Year holidays the sugar market was practically at a standstill, only small sales of Cubas for prompt shipment having been effected at 2-13/16 cents c. and f. (4.59 cents l. t.).

No official announcement has as yet been made as to the restriction of the Cuban crop; however, it is believed that it will be restricted to a total of 4,000,000 tons. It is also believed that the grinding of the coming Cuban crop will not commence until after the 1st of January and that probably most of the mills will prefer to wait until January 15th.

SALES, CITY OF MANILA

	November 1927	December 1927
Sta. Cruz	235,007	130,298
Malate	55,627	381,244
Paco	52,160	48,164
Sampaloc	85,396	43,407
Ermita	101,702	79,889
Tondo	60,386	67,549
Sta. Ana	9,283	41,753
San Nicolas	228,500	118,898
Binondo	241,001	354,549
Quiapo	6,850	86,000
Intramuros	54,304	
Pandacan	23,950	
Sta. Mesa		6,300
San Miguel		42,458

P1,154,166 P1,400,504

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duced up to December 25, 1927, by 15 of the 34

Centrals:

Metric Tons Sugar Produced Up to December 25, 1927

Asturias	4,153
Bacolod	13,257
Binalbagan	5,362
Calamba	11,943
Del Carmen	13,311
Hawaiian-Philippine	12,446
(Up to December 17th only)	
Isabela	6,105
La Carlota	20,289
Ma-ao	11,184
Mindoro	2,780
(Up to December 19th only)	
San Carlos	1,866
San Fernando	10,210
Talisyay-Silay	11,895
Victorias	5,075
Total	134,967

The weather has been favorable for planting and the planters are optimistic of the prospects of the next or 1928-29 crop.

Exports of Sugar. Sugar exports of the Philippines for the calendar year of 1927, in detail, are as follows:

	U. S.	China & Japan	Total
Centrifugals	506,484	45,002	506,484
Muscovados		45,002	45,002
Refined	1,836		1,836
Total	508,320	45,002	553,322

Java Market.—The Java market was steady during the first week of the month and Superiors for Dec.-Jan. delivery were quoted at Gs. 15-5/8 or P8.27 per P. I. picul, but thereafter the market became dull and quotations for Superiors for December-January delivery declined at the close of the month to Gs. 15-3/8 or P8.14 per P. I. picul.

European Prospects.—The eminent statistician, Licht, has issued a revised estimate of the European beet crop, increasing it by 35,000 tons over his previous estimate, or a total crop of 8,131,000 tons. This compares with the production of the previous season of 6,854,428 tons.

Stocks in the U. K., U. S., Cuba and European statistical countries at the end of the month were 3,375,000 tons as compared with 3,150,000 tons at the same time in 1926 and 3,196,000 tons in 1925, or an increase over those of 1926 and 1925 of 225,000 tons and 179,000 tons respectively. In the Atlantic Coast, stocks amounted to 170,000 tons against 188,525 tons in 1926 and 60,668 tons in 1925.

Philippine Sales. Sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast, aforesaid, near arrivals, and for future deliveries, for the month under review aggregated 40,000 tons. These sales were effected at prices ranging from 4.55 cents to 4.75 cents landed terms, duty paid.

Futures. Quotations on the New York exchange fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
December, 1927	2.83	2.75	2.83
January	2.86	2.71	2.74
March	2.88	2.80	2.82
May	2.95	2.88	2.89
July	3.03	2.96	2.97
September	3.11	3.04	3.05
December, 1928	3.11	3.11	3.11

Local Market.—During the month under review, the local market for centrifugals was active and a fair volume of business was transacted at prices ranging from P11.75 to P11.00 per picul.

The local market for muscovados was dull and uninteresting with very insignificant transactions at P6.75 per picul on the basis of No. 1.

Philippine Crop Prospects. The milling of the crop continues at full speed. Approximately one third of the crop is already harvested. The following table gives the amount of sugar pro-

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 December, 1927, with statistics up to and including December 31st, 1927.

U. S. Grades: The New York market opened with export houses offering moderately: F, 14-3.8 cents; G, 9-1-8 cents; I, 12-7-8 cents; J1, 10-1-2 cents; S1, 14-1-4 cents; S2, 12-5-8

cents; but buyers held off, a lull in the market resulting with practically no business doing. Export houses refused to make any concessions, the market thereon quickly turned firmer with a fair demand running on higher grades. The appreciation in value was reflected in all U. S. grades and early in the month the general market was firm on the basis of F, 14-3.4 cents; I, 13 cents; J1, 10-3/4 cents. A little business was transacted but values continued to appreciate based on export houses' quotations to F, 14-7.8 cents; G, 9-3.8 cents; I, 13-1.4 cents; J1, 11 cents; S1, 15 cents; S2, 13 cents. The apathetic attitude of buyers eventually made itself felt and by mid December the U. S. market took on a dull tone with a downward tendency, most export houses being willing to accept prices considerably under the nominal rates ruling. Prices fell away quietly to F, 14-5.8 cents; I, 12-3.4 cents; J1, 10-5.8 cents; S1, 14-3.8 cents; S2, 12-5.8 cents. Other grades not quoted. Values continued to sag, the lowest price registered on I being 12-1.2 cents. At the close of 1927 the market was quiet with practically no business doing and sellers at last prices quoted with the exception of a grade.

The Manila market for U. S. grades ruled steady in early December with dealers firm and inclination on the part of export houses to encourage dealers' attitude. The market naturally took on a firm tone and in the first week of the month there were buyers in Manila basis F, P34; G, P20; H, P19; I, P30; J1, P24; S1, P33; S2, P29.2; S3, P24.4. The market held firm in the absence of parcels of free hemp arriving, prices appreciating to F, P34.4; G, P21; H, P20; I, P30.4; J1, P24.4; S1, P33.4; S2, P29.4; S3, P25 and toward mid December to a basis of F, P35.4; I, P31; J1, P25.2 on which basis business was transacted. These prices topped the market, a quieter tone setting in on the lack of support from New York, but dealers refused to make any concessions in spite of the depreciation in values in the consuming markets. The few free parcels coming into Manila were looked after by some of the minor export houses who sustained prices above the regular run of the market for a time, values however sagging at the close for small parcels arriving to F, P34; G, P20.4; H, P19.4; I, P29.4; J1, P24; S1, P33; S2, P28.6; S3, P24; there being no general buying at the prices quoted above and Manila dealers unwilling to shade same.

U. K. Grades: The inactivity reported in London in November continued into early December, the market however responding to the desire shown by shipping houses to make progress in selling, business being transacted J2, £42; K, £39, L1, £37.10; L2 and M1, £36.10, M2, £34; DL, £32.10 for shipment up to March, 1928. Values appreciated quickly early in the month, a firm tone setting in the U. K. market with first-hand business on J2, £40; K, £39; L1, £38.5; L2, £37.10; M1, £37.4; M2, £34.10; DL, £34. Continued reticence on the part of shippers to operate held up business somewhat, the moderate receipts and estimates acting as a deterrent to speculative "Bear" sales and encouraging first-hand sellers to ask higher prices on some grades. The market on the lack of



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demand at increased prices turned dull and toward mid December there were sellers in London at J2, £42.5; K, £39.10; L1, £37.10; L2, £36.10; M1, £36.10; M2, £34; DL, £34, buyers still holding aloof and no business passing. The market continued quiet but steady about last prices to 5/- per ton less and the latter two weeks of December were productive of but little business, closing values being, rather sellers, J2, £41.10; K, £38.10; L1, £36.10; L2, £35.10; M1, £35.10; M2, £33.

The Manila market for U. K. grades ran steady at the opening of December and the market was quickly sympathetic to the improvement in London, prices in Manila appreciating to J2, P20; K, P18.4; L1, P17; L2, P16.6; M1, P16.6; M2, P15.6; DL, P15; DM, P13. Even at this range of prices very little free hemp was available and values appreciated 2 to 4 reales according to grade. Mid December saw these values maintained, there being practically no U. K. grades coming into Manila. The minor export houses again pegged prices up to J2, P20.4; K, P19; L1, P18; L2, P17.2; M1, P17; M2, P15.6, and around these prices the market closed with, however, the bulk of the export houses not interested except at lower prices.

High-grade hemp continues scarce and desirable quality changed hands at a high premium over prices quoted for similar grades in parcels.

Japan: The demand from this quarter has been cautious but productive of business.

Freight Rates remain unchanged.

The year 1927 must not be passed over without comment on essential facts which the past year has brought out in relation to the fibre industry in the Philippines.

To the regular reader of this report no comment is necessary on the usual statistics we give below, but to the occasional reader we would point out the falling off in consumption of Manila hemp in the U. S. as reflected in the smaller quantities shipped in 1927 as compared to 1926.

The menace of Java hemp is real and to be feared by the Manila hemp industry in future years. Competitors' fibres have improved in quality and declined considerably in price.

The solution to the future of Manila hemp is, we hope, co-operation in the Islands between the producers and the exporters toward an improved article at a price which will compete with substitutes which now are filling the place which rightly belongs to one of the staple products of the Philippines, Manila Hemp.

Statistics: We give below figures for the period extending from November 29th to December 31st, 1927.

	1927	1926
Stocks on Jan. 1st	112,382	153,181
Receipts to Dec. 31st	1,290,741	1,240,057
Stocks on Dec. 31st	155,457	112,382

Shipments

To the—	To Dec. 31, 1927		To Dec. 31, 1926	
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United Kingdom	354,584	275,857		
Continent of Europe	152,048	175,293		
Atlantic U. S.	278,359	342,636		
U. S. via Pacific	121,923	160,265		
Japan	259,858	234,381		
Elsewhere and Local	100,894	93,424		
	1,247,666	1,280,856		

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RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

By M. D. ROYER
Traffic Manager, Manila
Railroad Company



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

	1927	December	November
Rice, cavans	185,438	218,500	
Sugar, piculs	285,712	77,952	
Tobacco, bales	3,720	6,800	
Copra, piculs	115,800	143,000	
Coconuts	1,113,000	2,016,000	
Lumber, B. F.	120,150	240,300	
Desiccated coconuts, cases	15,785	20,664	

THE RICE INDUSTRY

By PERCY A. HILL
of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija,
Director, Rice Producers' Association.



Prices have remained pegged for the last month with rice from P7.50 to P8.20 according to class, and offerings for palay at terminal, from P3.25 to P3.00 as against P3.40 P3.70 last year. Appreciation of price will undoubtedly follow as soon as threshing reports are in, denoting a much shorter crop than generally realized.

Prices approximating that of 1924-1925. The total exports of rice from the Philippine, to Hawaii, Guam and China, from what reports are available are but 370 tons of the superior grades. When the normal daily supply of Manila alone is considered at approximately 4,600 sacks it can be seen that exports were negligible. Latest reports from Indo-China in reference to rice prices of the old crop, with a small carry-over are as follows:

Per cent of broken kernels
Price per 100 kilos

	Percentage	Piastres
Grade No. 1	25%	9.39
Grade No. 2a	40%	8.40
Grade No. 2b	50%	7.74

The piastre approximates the peso in value. It can be clearly seen that Saigon No. 2b (the grade supplied the Philippines) can be purchased, pay $\frac{1}{2}$ and the duty of P1.72 per sack of 57 kilos and still allow a profit from 8% to 10% on the transaction. In reference to supply it may be noted that 1,197,825 tons of rice were exported from Saigon in the nine months ending October 15, 1927. Crop expectations in Indo-China are average.

The decrease in the Philippine rice crop is due to climatic conditions—drought and plant-disease. Men have constructed the combine, the motor separator, the modern rice mill, but they are as dependent for existence on favorable weather conditions as when they lived in caves. The weather is not amenable to legislation nor economic regulations. Intelligent discussion as to the domestic rice crop and probable prices should connote a knowledge of world prices for this cereal and not just the local rice markets,

although the factor of over-supply is taken into consideration together with that of under-supply.

Inasmuch as 97% of all the world's rice is produced in the Orient and north of the equator, prices obtaining in the exporting countries are the greatest factor in determining values of this cereal. However, we note that Burma, the

premier rice-export country, before the war exported 45% of the world's demand. This has now fallen to 35%. The crop of Siam 1926-1927 was 110,510,000 cavans from 2,832,000 hectares or approximately 40 cavans per hectare. Of this, 45 millions were used for subsistence, 5 for seed and 60 millions for export. The industry will be expanded in the near future.

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LUMBER REVIEW

For October, 1927

By ARTHUR F. FISCHER

Director of Forestry

Compared with the same period last year, the amount of lumber exported by the Islands during the month of October this year does not only show a slight drop but it is also considerably smaller than the amount exported in September. For instance, while the export trade for September of this year amounted to 9,836,800 board feet valued at P593,893 and that of October last year 4,742,016 board feet valued at about P412,574, the amount exported in October this year was only 4,401,120 board feet valued at P362,248. This apparent weakening of the export trade, however, does not by any means indicate the true trend of our foreign mar-

kets. Export figures of lumber fluctuate from month to month so figures covering any one month do not reflect the true condition during the whole year. Notwithstanding this drop for October, indications are that the total export for the year 1927 will be very considerably greater than that of last year.

The following table covering the export trade for October shows that with the exception of China and Japan there has been a noticeable increase in the import by our principal foreign markets. It also shows that China absorbed in October last year more than 2,000,000 feet while this year she imported from us about 600,000 board feet of lumber. Needless to say, the one factor responsible for this is the civil war in the Celestial Republic. As regards Japan, the absence of export for October can be attributed only to failure of shipments to land in October, as there is a pending contract between Mr. Imamura and certain local lumbermen which calls for a monthly delivery of about one million board feet of sawn lumber.

Destination	1927		1926	
	Board Feet	Value	Board Feet	Value
United States	2,590,216	P19	1,809,208	P72,497
Great Britain	985,608	03	114,480	1140
China	633,456	4	2,203,104	106,134
Australia	487,176	4	159,000	32
Italy	4,564	37	10,176	37
Hongkong				
Japan			413,824	34
Netherlands			21,624	10
Canada			10,600	00
Total	4,011,220	P3	4,742,016	174

The amount of lumber shipped locally by the various mills in the Islands as well as the amount in stock in the mill yards during the period covered by this report are practically the same as the figures for the same period last year, being about 18,000,000 and 30,000,000 board feet, respectively. The 17,000,000 board feet production for October this year, however, registered an increase of about 2,000,000 board feet over that of the same period last year. In other words, while our export dropped slightly, local production, on the other hand, has increased.

Forester Nazario Peñas, Acting Chief of the Division of Sawmills and Utilization, who has just returned from an extensive field trip in Tayabas, Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur, reports that he noticed considerable logging activities around Ragay Gulf, on the northern coast of Ambos Camarines, and on the Pacific side of Tayabas Province. This, undoubtedly, is the most striking development in the lumber industry in the islands in recent years. The island of Polillo, the Camarines provinces, and

that region of La Union between Infanta and Palanan, contain a large amount of standing timber but because of the absence of adequate transportation facilities these had remained practically closed to the markets until recently. The opening of the railroad to Aloneros and the growing demand for Philippine lumber abroad, however, induced local lumbermen to take up licenses in these regions. These parties are now carrying on logging operations on a big scale.

Mr. Y. Imamura, a Japanese lumberman and possessor of licenses at Casiguran, Baler and Northern Polillo, is putting four more new downkeys in his concessions, in addition to the two that he already has at his Casiguran operation. Mr. Imamura controls six ocean-going ships and is shipping his logs to Japan regularly. Mr. Imamura plans to install a sawmill in the near future as well as to build railroads in the two areas at Northern Polillo and Casiguran.

The Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, another licensee also with adequate capital behind it, has started extensive logging opera-

tions at Capalonga, Camarines Norte. This firm has now two donkey engines employed in its logging operation. Their plans call for the installation of a sawmill and building of railroads soon. The Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company has a steamer of its own and is provided at Capalonga with a derrick and three scows to facilitate the loading of logs. It is actually engaged in building a dock at its camp and in dredging the river leading to its camp.

Mr. Juan Gallego of Quilbay, Camarines Sur, one of the oldest licensees and most progressive lumbermen in the Islands, has recently completed the construction of his second circular mill on the bank of the Quilbay River on Ragay Gulf. This mill is at present cutting about 10,000 board feet a day. But when all the necessary equipments are installed, this mill and the old one at Pinagdapián will easily have a combined output of 40,000 board feet a day. Mr. Gallego plans to enter to the export trade in the near future. Mr. Gallego is at present using about 300 carabaoas in his logging operations, but next year will build a logging railroad. A locomotion, cars and rails have been purchased already. Mr. Gallego's operation is perhaps the only one-man show in the lumber industry in this country in that he has no partner and he owns all the necessary transportation facilities for bringing his lumber to the Manila market.

The Filipinas Lumber Co. at Kabibihan, Tayabas, is expanding its operations and is not only now building new spur lines but is actually constructing another main line. Like Mr. Gallego's area, the concession of this firm is to be traversed by the proposed Manila Railroad extension to Naga, Camarines Sur.

The Cadwallader-Gibson Lumber Co., holder of the Caramoan Peninsula concession, has recently opened up two new logging camps and, in addition, is busy constructing railroads. A dock at its mill in Lamit Bay was completed recently.

Mr. Francisco Boix, holder of a license area on the west coast of San Miguel Bay, is also planning to erect a sawmill in his license area some time next year. Part of the necessary equipments have been bought already while the rest are on their way to the Islands.

A Filipino licensee has also recently installed a cable tram line on the bank of the Kabibihan River. This licensee has only one donkey engine now but another one is coming. This party intends to ship his logs direct to Japan.

In addition to these parties, there are several small operators scattered on the Pacific Coast side of the two Camarines Provinces, all the way from Caramoan to Capalonga, who are actively cutting logs. All these activities make the three adjoining provinces of Tayabas, Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur just now the center of attention of local lumbermen.

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

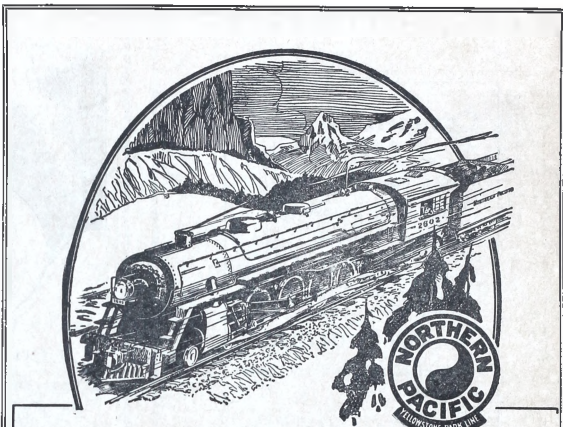
By STANLEY WILLIAMS

Manager International Banking Corporation.



Telegraphic transfers on New York closed on November 29th, the last business day of that month, at 1-1 8% premium with buyers at 3-4% premium ready and 1-2% premium December. The selling rate remained unchanged throughout the month of December, while the ready buying rate held steady at 3-4% premium with

some business done from time to time prior to the closing days of the month at 1-8% premium equivalent to the usual Trade rate. Forward rates, however, steadied during the month being called 1-2% to 5-8% premium January and 1-2% premium February on the 3rd. On the 5th these rates firm to 3-4% premium December-January, 5-8% premium



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(138)

February-March and remained unchanged with a slight variation in the March deliveries during the balance of the month. The market showed a slightly augmented activity and a fair amount of export exchange was placed. The official figures show that transfers were purchased from the Insular Treasury in the amount of \$1,950,000 during the three weeks ended December 17th.

Sterling cables were quoted at 2/0 5/16 sellers 2/0 7/16 buyers at the close on November 29th. With a firming cross rate there were possible buyers at 2/0 3/8 on December 1st and 2nd and on the 3rd rates were called 2/0 1/4 sellers 2/0 3/8 buyers, at which level the market was unchanged throughout the balance of the month although between the 7th and 10th some banks were reported to be willing to buy at 2/0 5/16.

Three months sight credit bills were quoted at 2/1 and 3/4 s D P bills at 2/1 1/16 at the close on November 29th, but these rates were lowered on December 7th to 2/0 15/16 and 2/1, respectively, remaining unchanged at that level with slight revisions downward in the former class of bills until the close on December 31st.

The New York London cross rate closed at 487 13/16 on November 30th and gradually firm up to 488 11/32 on December 10th. After receding to 488 1/8 on the 15th it again reacted to a high for the month of 488 3/8 on December 30th and closed steady at 488 9/32 on the 31st.

London bar silver closed at 26 15/16 spot 26 5/8 forward on November 30th, dropped to 26 13/16, 26 1/2 on December 1st, 2nd and 3rd, and then reacted to a high for the month of 27 and 26 3/4 on the 6th. Dropping away with fluctuations it touched a low for the month at 26 3/8, 26 1/4 on the 21st and closed at 26 1/2 spot 26 7/16 forward on the 31st.

New York bar silver closed at 58 1/8 on November 30th, rose to a high for December of 58 1/2 on the 6th, dropped to a low of 57 1/2 on the 27th, and closed at that rate on the 31st.

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

Paris, 1240; Madrid, 172-1-2; Singapore, 116-1/4; Japan, 95; Shanghai, 77-1/4; Hongkong 102-1/2; India, 133-3/4; Java, 122.

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STATISTICAL REVIEW

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

Nationality of Vessels	Period	IMPORTS				EXPORTS		
		Atlantic	Pacific	Foreign Countries	Total	Atlantic	Pacific	Total
American Monthly	November, 1927	3,949,050	3,520,465	13,121	7,482,642	3,707,647	4,577,817	8,285,464
	November, 1926	3,008,522	5,111,412	11,550	8,131,584	2,596,231	5,479,441	8,075,672
	Average for November, 1927	3,081,034	4,401,544	50,084	7,533,320	6,112,710	4,519,465	10,632,175
British Monthly	November, 1927	3,550,509	179,398		3,729,907	2,374,289	531,048	2,905,837
	November, 1926	2,407,690	401,563	2,609	2,908,862	3,667,207	116,156	3,183,363
	Average for November, 1927	3,112,633	389,365	10,000	3,708,700	4,472,691	528,082	4,987,599
Japanese Monthly	November, 1927							991,678
	November, 1926			793	793	1,689,558		1,689,558
	Average for November, 1927	366	4,212	133	4,811	2,999,827	252,247	2,352,074
Swedish Monthly	November, 1927							
	November, 1926							
	Average for November, 1927							387,957
Norwegian Monthly	November, 1927							
	November, 1926							
	Average for November, 1927			1,865	1,865	185,946	73,766	259,712
Panaman Monthly	November, 1927							820
	November, 1926							
	Average for November, 1927							820
Philippine Monthly	November, 1927				120			
	November, 1926				38			
	Average for November, 1927				120			
German Monthly	November, 1927				490			
	November, 1926				490	13		
	Average for November, 1927				490	13	18,093	18,093
Chinese Monthly	November, 1927				64			
	November, 1926							
	Average for November, 1927							
Dutch Monthly	November, 1927							237,714
	November, 1926							
	Average for November, 1927				63			
Mail Monthly	November, 1927	342,855			342,855			616,093
	November, 1926	519,342			519,342			1,060,552
	Average for November, 1927	425,717			425,717			607,903
Total Monthly	November, 1927	4,999,565	4,042,718	13,311	11,555,594	7,074,114	3,962,672	13,036,786
	November, 1926	5,508,212	6,032,317	11,772	11,553,701	7,252,997	6,556,149	14,009,146
	Average for November, 1927	6,194,132	5,257,008	62,742	11,469,665	12,967,335	2,397,503	15,071,793

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

IN RESPONDING TO ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Commodities	November, 1927			November, 1926			Monthly average for 12 months previous to November, 1927		
	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%	Quantity	Value	%
	Sugar	14,675,641	\$ 2,352,350	11.9	12,608,984	\$ 2,219,437	10.7	44,648,211	\$ 8,246,448
Hemp	12,756,782	4,545,877	22.2	11,890,408	4,938,412	23.6	12,377,578	5,062,101	20.0
Cocoa Beans	1,919,387	428,026	2.2	16,765,913	5,799,662	27.7	27,982,242	4,498,232	16.2
Copra	13,134,496	2,674,647	13.6	11,087,257	2,230,674	10.7	17,088,038	3,275,441	12.9
Cigars (Number)	19,344,401	878,944	4.5	20,844,578	1,021,674	4.9	17,997,345	817,681	3.1
Embroidery	1,288,439	272,902	1.3	572,364	99,602	0.8	648,850	203,200	0.8
Manure	1,301,439	272,902	1.3	1,117,756	313,172	1.6	1,522,594	353,163	1.2
Leaf Tobacco	3,147,043	966,468	4.9	1,941,804	712,150	3.4	1,475,708	589,082	2.1
Dehulled and Shredded Coconut	1,379,010	18,017	0.1	1,131,500	433,138	2.1	1,239,138	457,913	1.8
Hats (Number)	75,787	404,789	2.1	62,864	231,077	1.1	59,862	233,640	0.9
Lumber (Cubic Meter)	166,231	583,012	2.0	9,410	366,311	1.8	12,440	430,590	1.6
Resin (Gross)	9,349,124	582,234	2.9	9,349,124	582,234	2.9	7,202,865	389,609	1.5
Cordage	3,650,150	214,082	1.1	2,024,492	120,832	0.6	461,285	270,147	0.9
Knotted Hemp	7,368	28,043	0.1	45,002	158,883	0.8	47,393	189,749	0.7
Canvas (Low grade cordage fiber)	72,212	60,532	0.3	77,532	60,143	0.3	126,117	137,189	0.4
All Other Products	538,271	544,651	2.7	307,022	603,776	2.9	599,556	299,556	1.2
Total Domestic Products					\$20,623,020	99.5		\$25,734,136	99.6
United States Products					84,083	0.4		108,932	0.3
Foreign Countries					37,968	0.2		41,177	0.1
Grand Total					\$19,729,296	100.0		\$25,844,245	100.0

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Articles	November, 1927			November, 1926			Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1927		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	Cotton Cloths	\$ 3,652,092	18.4	\$ 2,672,790	13.5	\$ 2,529,614	12.6	\$ 1,313,112	6.7
Other Cotton Goods	1,313,112	6.7	1,290,587	6.6	1,081,077	5.4			
Machinery, Except	1,847,538	9.4	1,633,385	8.3	1,477,553	7.3			
Rice	166,506	1	642,472	3.4	270,553	1.3			
Wheat	78,692	0.4	816,002	4.2	830,127	4.0			
Machinery and Parts of	1,743,128	8.9	817,080	4.2	852,451	4.2			
Dairy Products	641,969	3.3	407,322	2.2	473,515	2.3			
Textiles (Wool)	341,127	1.8	1,248,407	6.4	594,439	2.9			
Silk Goods	926,271	4.7	570,851	3.0	614,465	3.1			
Automobiles	223,530	1.2	564,969	3.0	571,271	2.9			
Vegetable Fiber Goods	372,113	1.9	453,278	2.4	492,889	2.4			
Meat Products	126,792	0.6	154,815	0.9	365,599	1.9			
Mineral Oil	373,403	1.9	431,278	2.4	440,889	2.3			
Crude Oil	52,503	0.2	364,764	2.0	223,843	1.1			
Coal	113,572	0.6	502,278	2.7	446,670	2.3			
Chemical, Dyes, Drugs, Etc.	340,482	1.8	321,742	1.8	260,857	1.3			
Fertilizers	396,581	2.0	164,701	0.9	275,879	1.4			
Vegetables	310,318	1.6	356,139	1.9	318,088	1.6			
Paper Goods, Except	285,593	1.5	375,251	2.0	369,992	1.9			
Books									
Tobacco and Manufactures of	586,755	2.5	446,934	2.3	365,449	1.8			
Electrical Machinery	316,772	1.6	301,938	1.7	873,845	4.4			
Books and Other Printed Matters	236,384	1.2	127,459	1.8	219,041	1.1			
Cars and Carriages, Except	141,349	0.8	71,440	0.5	110,607	0.6			
Automobile Tires	196,160	0.5	65,101	0.4	133,998	0.7			
Fruits and Nuts	152,861	0.8	285,486	2.6	196,307	1.0			
Wearing Apparel	185,242	1.0	133,918	0.8	442,889	2.3			
Shoe Goods	220,377	1.2	169,462	1.0	201,192	1.1			
Leathers and Other Foot-Gear	367,098	1.8	130,798	0.8	172,472	0.9			
Coffee	138,537	0.8	177,714	0.9	164,900	0.9			
Breadstuffs	155,372	0.8	431,580	2.2	175,851	0.9			
Wheat Flour	154,412	0.8	173,159	0.9	175,013	0.9			
Eggs	120,741	0.7	85,358	0.5	118,046	0.6			
Perfumery and Other Toilet Goods	58,875	0.3	136,510	0.7	17,572	0.1			
Lubricating Oil	49,950	0.3	59,253	0.3	103,459	0.6			
Cacao Manufacture, Except	125,830	0.7	134,217	0.7	139,551	0.7			
Glass and Glassware	153,811	0.8	149,962	0.8	155,189	0.8			
Paints, Pigments, Varnishes, and Other	111,065	0.6	149,670	0.8	133,245	0.7			
Earthen Stones & China	94,413	0.5	164,225	0.9	126,895	0.7			
Automobile Accessories	119,527	0.6	128,867	0.7	131,484	0.7			
Diamond and Other Precious Stones Used	63,346	0.4	110,867	0.6	70,883	0.4			
Wood, Bamboo, Reed, Rattan	57,149	0.3	100,581	0.6	93,690	0.5			
Iron and Other Goods	149,176	0.8	89,138	0.5	114,039	0.6			
Soap	72,140	0.4	132,578	0.7	173,995	0.9			
Matches	67,838	0.4	74,572	0.4	150,997	0.8			
Explosives	21,603	0.1	14,768	0.1	41,794	0.3			
Cement	62,006	0.4	32,398	0.2	63,592	0.4			
Iron and Steel	88,248	0.5	108,578	0.6	108,578	0.6			
Motion Picture Films	39,117	0.2	29,630	0.2	31,967	0.2			
All Other Imports	1,388,264	6.5	1,721,508	9.0	1,957,577	9.8			
Total	\$19,683,957	100.0	\$20,176,557	100.0	\$19,599,040	100.0			

PORT STATISTICS

Ports	November, 1927			November, 1926			Monthly average for 12 months previous to November, 1927		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	Manila	\$28,409,705	71.3	\$29,560,035	72.2	\$29,303,397	65.2		
Hilo	4,148,043	10.6	3,694,580	9.1	6,688,889	14.9			
San Francisco	4,094,231	11.5	6,007,628	15.0	5,992,599	13.2			
Zamboanga	229,195	0.7	468,104	1.2	455,281	1.1			
Iloilo	68,788	0.4	70,619	0.2	97,001	0.3			
San Pedro de Macoris	1,564,118	4.1	1,109,560	2.7	860,590	1.9			
Legaspi	897,217	2.4	1,506	0.0	1,398,559	3.1			
Total	\$39,404,163	100.0	\$40,909,032	100.0	\$44,802,923	100.0			

CARRYING TRADE

Nationality of Vessel	November, 1927			November, 1926			Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1927		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	American	\$10,329,228	51.9	\$10,845,617	54.1	\$10,588,886	53.0		
British	5,538,896	27.9	4,375,406	24.3	5,498,510	27.5			
Japanese	957,990	5.0	1,082,562	5.3	1,113,516	5.6			
Dutch	753,433	4.0	842,657	4.1	734,057	3.7			
German	1,472,885	7.6	991,667	4.9	1,412,286	7.0			
Norwegian	1,479	0.0	364,028	1.8	1,448,088	7.0			
Philippine	43,843	0.5	363,479	1.7	155,848	0.8			
Spanish	79,744	0.6	124,666	0.6	141,236	0.7			
French			17,313	0.1	5,823	0.2			
Chinese	7,664	0.0	151,607	0.8	27,801	1.3			
Belgian			50,636	0.2	8,143	0.1			
Denish					6,030				
By Freight	\$19,195,162	97.4	\$19,509,641	96.4	\$18,826,923	97.7			
By Mail	488,795	2.6	66,916	0.3	766,117	3.7			
Total	\$19,683,957	100.0	\$20,176,557	100.0	\$19,599,040	100.0			

EXPORTS

Nationality of Vessel	November, 1927			November, 1926			Monthly average for 12 months ending November, 1927		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	American	\$ 9,724,805	48.9	\$ 9,881,971	42.9	\$12,284,432	49.9		
British	2,828,334	29.3	3,656,908	19.9	8,357,935	34.0			
Japanese	1,281,066	6.6	2,040,566	9.9	2,594,416	10.9			
German	1,088,876	5.6	1,001,510	4.9	939,653	4.3			
Norwegian	441,016	2.4	579,396	2.9	129,392	1.1			
Dutch	863,338	3.5	311,172	1.7	252,618	1.6			
Philippine	4,313	0.0	86,864	0.6	118,574	1.0			
Chinese	16,129	0.4	8,753	0.2	29,528	0.7			
French					13				
Belgian					43				
By Freight	\$19,099,987	96.7	\$19,686,120	94.8	\$24,699,658	94.7			
By Mail	620,309	3.3	1,064,255	5.2	1,186,589	5.3			
Total	\$19,720,296	100.0	\$20,750,375	100.0	\$25,886,247	100.0			

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Countries	November, 1927			November, 1926			Monthly average for 12 months previous to November, 1927		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
	United States	\$25,205,245	63.1	\$25,741,241	62.9	\$31,136,305	69.3		
Japan	3,321,803	8.4	3,216,951	7.9	3,006,600	6.7			
China	1,435,546	3.7	1,697,206	4.1	1,563,372	3.5			
Germany	1,740,027	4.5	637,125	1.6	637,125	1.4			
Germany	1,597,587								

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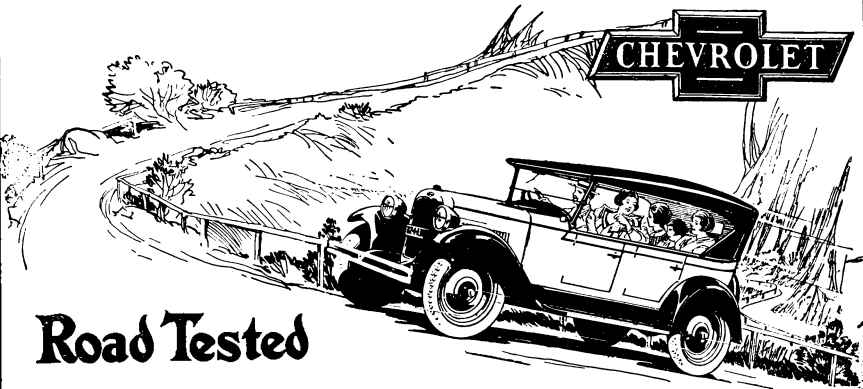
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