

THE AMERICAN  
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
JOURNAL

Vol. 9, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1929

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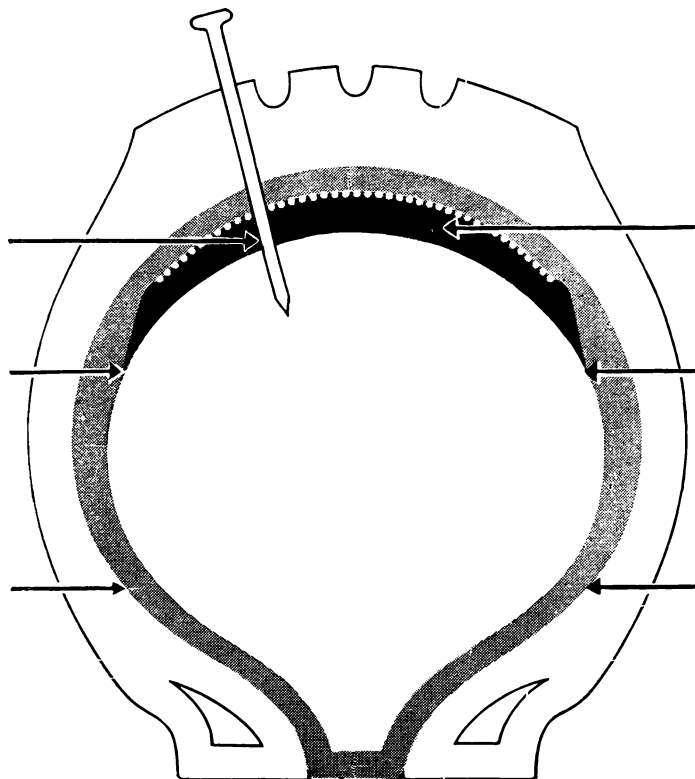
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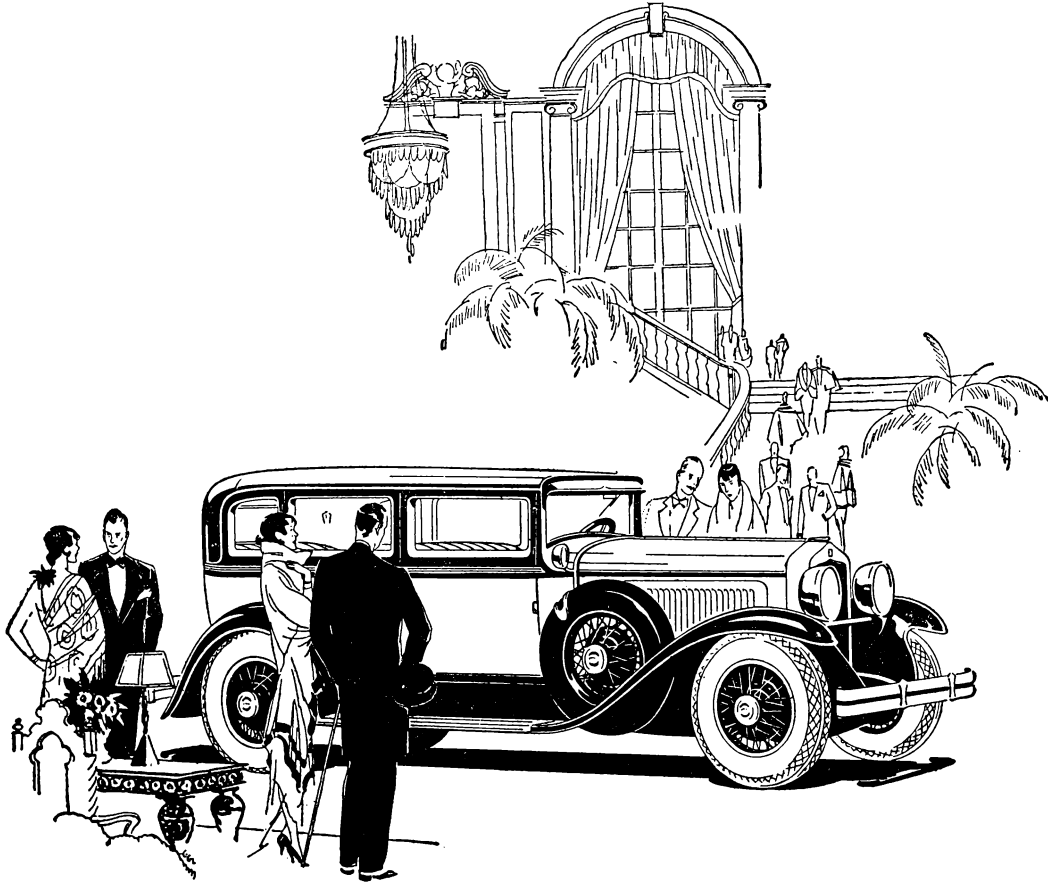
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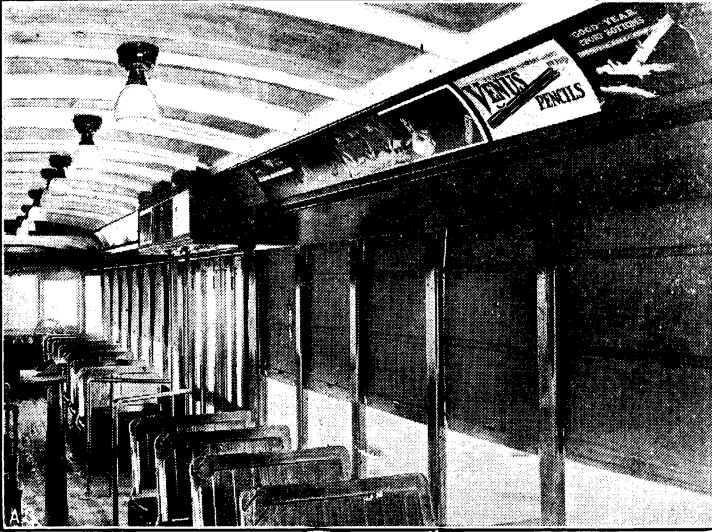
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# THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



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## Kyrie Eleison—Lord, Have Mercy!

It has been a month of things-not-done with the executive. Governor Davis has not gone fishing. He has not grown unduly impatient, as has the daily press, of the fact that the legislative mill grinds slowly. Best of all, he has not gone haywire, as the country generally has, over the King-resolution vote in connection with the Federal senate's consideration of the tariff; a vote which stood 39-43 against setting up a new nation in the orient, that nation to be the Philippines, and immediately taxable under the American tariff. Governors, and no less legislatures, may sometimes be commended for what they refrain from doing: it seems now that Congress will not even pass the tariff bill, let alone passing it with King's or Broussard's extraneous addenda attached.

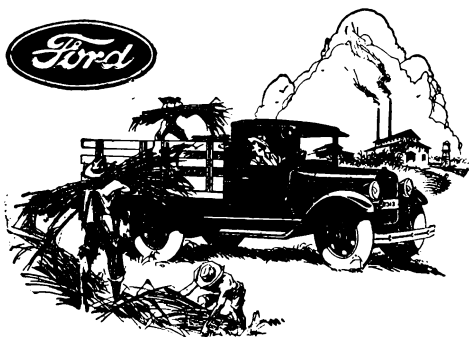
Yet the fire of oratory plays round the Philippine question in Washington, and the Philippines seem at once to spurn and to yearn toward its hopeful but devastating light. The King resolution, if correctly remembered, would authorize the President to negotiate a set of international treaties respecting the Philippines; that is, it gives with one hand and withholds with the other. Long are the years involved in negotiating any set of treaties, and quick is the inclination of the Federal senate to reject them—once executive diligence has patiently put them through. According to men with authority to speak, the Philippines are not really looking around for a new consort, nor do they expect Uncle Sam to abandon them or drive them out into world alone. Should he do so, they would be much in the character of the buxom dame who, recommending herself to a marriage bureau, remarked, "I can live with anybody—I have been divorced."

There is something in smiling and keeping wide awake, but thoroughly calm. The work of thirty years could be scrapped overnight, but it hardly will be. The question seethed for awhile, filling men with perturbations, but Governor Davis's watchful and silent neutrality helped a lot, and feeling soon eased perceptibly.

Ben Wright, after six years, retired from the insular auditor's post—with pleasure in ridding himself of a wearying office, and commendation of Governor Davis's way of handling questions rising to him from the auditor's decisions. It is not radio news that another has succeeded Fighting Ben, ordinarily the auditor's office is as barren of news of national significance as a mildewed tombstone in Cementerio del Norte. Ben, not the office, or the official, was the news.

More movies went talkie. The senate, too, went into many a talkie caucus, but when this paper had to be typed Governor Davis was still smilingly confident and the game was still being played on his own pitch. Before this comment reaches the reader, the legislature will have adjourned and what is really to happen will be known. Meantime a little act has become law which empowers probe committees to summon witnesses and examine them under oath, and to compel them thus to give testimony. This looks bad for the weak side.

Unable to elicit information as to what the executive may do in matters which remain under consideration in the legislative branch of the government, the newspapers have begun *guessing*. They have guessed, and would it shall be true! that Governor Davis will not extend the beef-cattle-importation contract. Not to do so would, of course, the law remaining un-amended, mean millions a year to the Philippine cattle industry—and



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anything bringing even a single million to any of the islands' industries just now is well worth putting into effect. It is hard, however, to bring one's self to believe that so much confidence in the resources of the islands prevails among officials, but one may *guess* it does.

No doubt Governor Davis is watching another matter closely, that of the radiograph contract between the government and the Radio Corporation of the Philippines, which expires May 10, 1930. Recommendations for renewal have come from most of the communities benefiting, which in all are eight: Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Cagayan de Misamis, Tacloban, Davao, Aparri, Laoag. As everyone knows, the telegraph service was formerly an activity of the posts bureau, and so it remains excepting the portion here mentioned. Some would even give this back to the bureau, and are asking sums varying from P15,000 to P350,000 (for the first year alone) for the purpose. It was, in the beginning, by mere accidental arrangement that the telegraph service of the old army signal corps fell to the lot of the posts bureau: the functions of the military administration were being distributed among the bureaus being established under the civil government, and so the posts bureau got the telegraph and cable lines. Inadvertently, almost, a branch of the Federal government went into the dispatch business. Shall it now gradually withdraw?

The radio equipment the contracting company has installed may have cost around P300,000; it is to be written off during the term of the contract, and the residue of profits, if any, is for the company; excepting, that of all the tolls collected the posts bureau receives 25%, the government being sure of this much profit. The lot of employes is better with the company than with the government, it seems. The company is a subsidiary of the Radio Corporation of America, and its employes are associated therefore with the world organization; the company likes to get its operators on a base pay of P125 a month as soon as they are competent, while experienced operators in the posts bureau lag along for years at P60 to P70 a month—not a living wage for a man with a family.

Business houses do not relish comparing the two services, the old being a nightmare to them and the new very satisfactory in all respects. It is true that during a period of eight months the new service has encountered some 1,100 complaints, 800 of them during periods of circuit trouble. But it is also true that the old practice of sending messages *rush* at triple rates has been eliminated almost entirely, and during the eight months mentioned the total number of messages handled was 235,000, of which 1,100 is  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1%—really a little less. One would say this is not a bad showing, and the attitude of the public using the service shows that it is not. One firm's experience has been an average delay of 30 minutes between Iloilo and Manila, as against 540 minutes in the old service (with many messages sent *rush* at triple rates), and an average

delay of 90 minutes between Cebu and Manila, as against 600 minutes in the old service. The service between Cebu and Manila can be improved, as no doubt it will be, particularly if the contract is extended.

Such are some of the elements of the question, another vital one being that the contracting company has the benefit (which the posts bureau would not have) of expert supervision both of engineering and traffic by staff members loaned from the parent company. These men are employed for the transoceanic service and are available for the interisland service. For



Kirby in N. Y. World  
"Tell Papa where it hurts the worst."

Maybe it hurts worst in the region of the Philippines.

equally competent technicians the government, should it resume the undertaking, would have to pay very high. It would not do so, and it therefore would not put itself into a position to render the service the public is now enjoying, and an increasing personnel is benefiting from by receiving living wages.

Another *guess* as to what will happen.

On October 10, a Sunday, Governor Davis opened to public traffic one of the most strategically placed river bridges in the islands, the General Antonio Luna bridge over the Rio Grande de Pampanga at Valdefuente, Cabanatuan. The bridge is 605 meters long, of 13 spans; originally begun years ago by a contractor, the work was finally taken over by the government and finished by administration under the public-works bureau. The cost is estimated at about P900,000, which may be carried in the mind of the taxpayer as a million. The cost will very promptly be returned to the treasury in tolls, which are to be

collected, on which point Percy A. Hill furnishes some data:

"The bridge will be a toll bridge for all traffic except pedestrian, the charges falling heavily on the trucking companies transporting palay. The tolls on trucks are graded according to tonnage, from P0.89 to P1.40 for trucks from 1 to 4 tons if loaded and slightly lower if empty. Trailers used to pay the same tolls, so that if a truck and trailer of combined 9-ton capacity cross the bridge the tolls are, going and coming, P6.50, or approximately 3 centavos a cavan of palay carried. The argument used is to place prohibitive tolls on heavy traffic. For example, a 4-ton trailer loaded pays P1.40, and P1.20 if empty; if 5 tons are loaded it pays P2.50, practically double for the extra ton."

It seems that passenger automobiles cross the bridge for a toll of 30 centavos. Mr. Hill furnishes the following schedule of tolls on trucks: Loaded; 1T P0.80, 2T P0.90, 3T P1.20, 4T P1.40; empty, 1T P0.50, 2T P0.80, 3T P1.00, 4T P1.40. This will hit industry hard, but at least the bridge obviates the oldtime ferry service over the Rio Grande.

"The bridge at Pasong Insik (Chinese Ford), north of San Juan de Guimba," says Mr. Hill, "was opened two months ago and the only ferry-bridge remaining on the Manila-north road is that over the Rio Chico at Gapan, where a bridge, which would be far less costly than that at Cabanatuan, is badly needed. By reason of the Antonio Luna bridge, the Manila-north road is shortened some three kilometers, to say nothing of eliminating the waiting at the ferry during the rainy season. The bridge is the outlet to market in Cabanatuan (Rocky Ford) of 3,417,800 cavans of palay (the crop last season) from nine towns. This does not include 750,000 cavans from the Aliaga-Zaragoza district, which will be hauled over the old collapsible bridge to avoid a 5-kilometer detour, nor an equal amount coming into Cabanatuan from the Bongabong-Laur district along the south bank of the Rio Grande.

"The utility of the bridge is not questioned, but this year it will fill a special requirement concerned with the new warehouse act going into effect January 1 and killing the placing of palay on deposit in Cabanatuan. Palay will have to move over the bridge during the entire season, provided prices offered are favorable to producers. The law has proved a boomerang and backed the rice industry to the rear"—which is getting quite far afield and is where Mr. Hill's notes must be closed. One might hazard a wild *guess* that at his convenience Governor Davis will look into the question of bridge tolls throughout the islands, and tip some functionary off to do something about them.

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## Tells Scope of MacDonald-Hoover Parley

The following article by Edward Price Bell is taken from the *Chicago Daily News* and is of particular interest because Mr. Bell is the newspaper man who brought about the very conference, between Premier MacDonald and President Hoover, of which he outlines the scope. London man for the *News* for twenty-five years, during the past ten years Mr. Bell has devoted himself to world problems affecting peace; and in this capacity visited the Philippines five years ago, obtaining interviews with Leonard Wood, Sergio Osmeña and Manuel Quezon. While the conference has already been held, it is being followed by diplomatic negotiations no doubt very largely based upon what Mr. Bell says here.—ED.

"Bigger things than even a British-American naval adjustment on the basis of parity and non-competition in warship building, with a corresponding arrangement affecting all maritime nations, will be discussed by Premier MacDonald and President Hoover in their prospective conversations in Washington and perhaps at the president's summer camp on the Rapidan river.

"The whole problem of the relations between the British commonwealth of nations and the United States of America will come under review. The prime minister and the president will ask themselves this question: 'How are we to make certain that no warlike eventuality, from whatever quarter it may threaten, shall imperil the peace of the English-speaking world?'"

To achieve British-American naval parity or approximate parity is excellent. To put an end to British-American and general naval competition, with prodigious economic and moral advantage to the world, is better. But these accomplishments, assuming that they are made effectual, are far from exhausting the beneficent possibilities of the British-American or the world situation.

When the British and American navies are substantially equal in combat strength, and when rivalry in warship building no longer casts a shadow over civilization,

challenge the whole position suggested by the 'freedom of the seas.'

"Already in these dispatches it has been stated that America's classic doctrine of neutral maritime rights is likely to be reversed. That this statement will have its verification in due time scarcely needs to be doubted. The moment of verification depends upon events. Just now the 'freedom of the seas' is not to the front officially in Washington. Senator Borah has striven to make it the uppermost topic—to put it ahead of naval dimensions in British-American and world politics—but he has failed. Both Washington and London are agreed that the traditions,

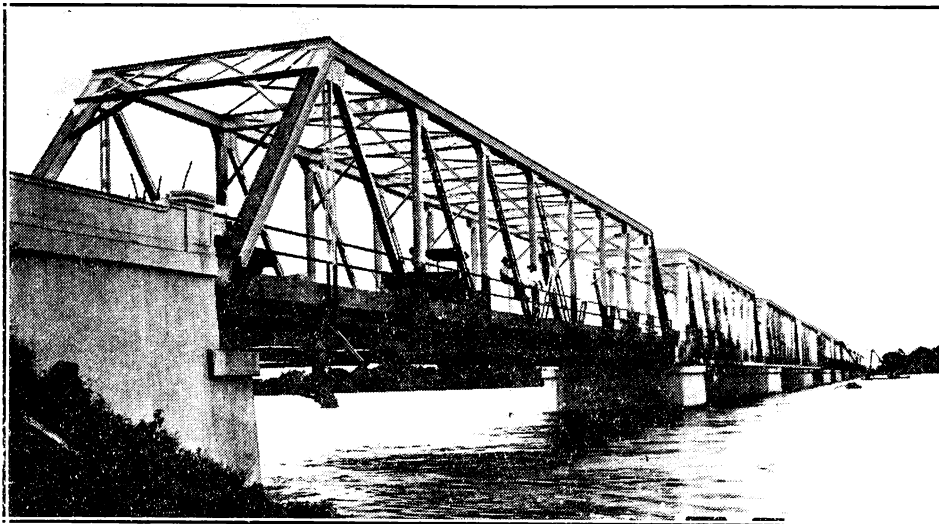
bound up with friendly and trustful connections embracing the other nations.

"The premier and the president will seek to erect their peace structure upon the corner stone of the Briand-Kellogg pact. It is accepted by both statesmen as the world's new political starting point. Both regard prepart international political thought as either obsolete or in want of review. This standpoint applies particularly to the 'freedom of the seas.' Many persons reason about this and other international questions as if the Briand-Kellogg pact (not to mention the league of nations covenant or the treaties of Locarno) did not exist. But not MacDonald or Hoover. Neither is befogged, nor so politically unreal, as this.

"Under the pact (again forgetting the covenant and Locarno) Britain may not attack America, nor America Britain. Indeed, under the pact there can be only

**Who Is Aggressor?** one kind of war in the future—a war between an aggressor and the rest of the world. Such a war would be between a lawbreaking nation or nations and law-abiding nations. Neither Britain nor America will commit aggression, will break the law.

"What MacDonald and Hoover have to consider, and if possible to decide, is how, in the event of an attack threatening the peace of the world, they are to determine who is breaking the law and who defending it, in order that their fleets may be in no danger of being ranged on opposing sides. No war, if Britain and America can prevent it, no collision between their fleet if they cannot—this is the principle in this problem, which will engage two of the most serious, honest and capable minds in the world when MacDonald and Hoover get together in Washington or in the woods of Virginia early



Antonio Luna Bridge over the Rio Grande at Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija

Public Works Photo.

### Problem of Fleets in War

the question of how peace is to be maintained still will remain. Britain and

America and other sea powers, having decided upon the relative proportions of their navies, will be compelled to proceed to the further and yet more vital conclusion of how their fleets are to be used in the event of unpreventable war.

This question is wide open today. Sea law is in the melting pot. Almost no views concerning it have been formulated. There continues to be talk of the 'freedom of the seas'—whatever that nebulous and variously interpreted phrase may mean—but vigorous thinkers, abreast of the advance of international law, are beginning to

prejudices and perplexities of sea law must await naval agreement looking to acceptable relativity, noncompetition and economy.

"But the time is near when the larger problem must be faced by Britain and America. It will be faced by MacDonald and Hoover. Their ideas may or may not be made public prior to a more mature development of the international naval situation. Nevertheless they will understand each other, as, before their conversations are finished, they are virtually certain to understand each other with reference to every other matter of importance to the harmonious functioning of the English-speaking states in their own interests, which, of course, are indissolubly

in October.

"It is a stupendous question, crucial, fraught with weightier human interests than any other now confronting statesmanship. Between law-breakers and law defenders there can be no ethical hesitation as to choice. In outbreaks of war, however, the aggressor, some contend, cannot be distinguished. They argue, that is to say, that there can be no decision in such cases as to who are lawbreakers and who law defenders. If this difficulty were insuperable, the outlook verily would be dark for any system or method of marshaling the major force of civilization against war.

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"But is this difficulty insuperable?"

MacDonald and Hoover think not. It is highly honorable to their statesmanlike temper that they think not. They will not accept as insuperable any difficulty which blocks the path of international peace. They may not win through. They may fail. The goal they aim at may be for other and later statesmen to attain. But at least the great Scotsman now at the head of the British government and the silent, thoughtful, informed, stiffwilled man now at the head of the American government will not lie down or run away because somebody lifts the shout, 'Insuperable.'

"The probability that the doctrine of the 'freedom of the seas' will be reversed or disappear arises from the Briand-Kellogg pact. It means that neutrality in widespread war is coming to be conceived as impossible. It means,

too, a feeling amounting to practically a conviction that any imaginable great war will find the majority, if not all, the sea powers on the side of the resisters of aggression. In this event, naturally; navies would wish to exercise the fullest belligerent rights in terminating the activities of the aggressor or aggressors at the earliest possible moment. It belongs to this point of view that 'contraband,' whether 'conditional' or 'unconditional,' has become a meaningless term and that 'blockade' as historically used falls under the same description.

"Premier MacDonald and President Hoover, informally, at any rate, will explore the problem of extending the Canadian-American peace to the relationship of the whole British commonwealth with the United States. Canada and America are frequently disputatious but never warlike. The effort will be to effect an identical situation covering the whole English-speaking

world. This effort or idea well may contemplate the demilitarization of the British islands in the Caribbean, with perhaps strategic and financial concessions to Britain.

"These latter are still quite 'in the air,' but by no means absent from progressive speculation relative to a permanent British-American accord. We have not only the peaceful Canadian-American frontier, confirmed by generations of reciprocal friendship, but the nonfortification clauses of the Washington Pacific treaty, deemed a virtual impregnable safeguard of peace on the premier ocean of the globe.

"Why not extend these examples of political goodwill and sanity to the entire British-American frontier and this lay the securest foundations yet devised of an international peace of justice, the only kind of peace which can endure?"

## How Manila Newspapers "Raise the Wind" Your Newspaper: 3rd Article

The largest single item of expense in the publishing of a newspaper is that for the paper itself, newsprint. It is for the pulp with which to make this paper that large areas of American forests have been sacrificed during the century which has elapsed since old rags ceased to be abundant enough to supply all needs for raw material for paper, and the discovery was made that wood pulp or any other vegetable fiber may be converted into paper—the subject of the first article of this series. Many a newspaper has gone under the sheriff's hammer, unable to meet its bill for paper; and others have closed their history for the same reason but with more dignity, one means being, selling out to the opposition paper and letting one thrive where two would surely fail.

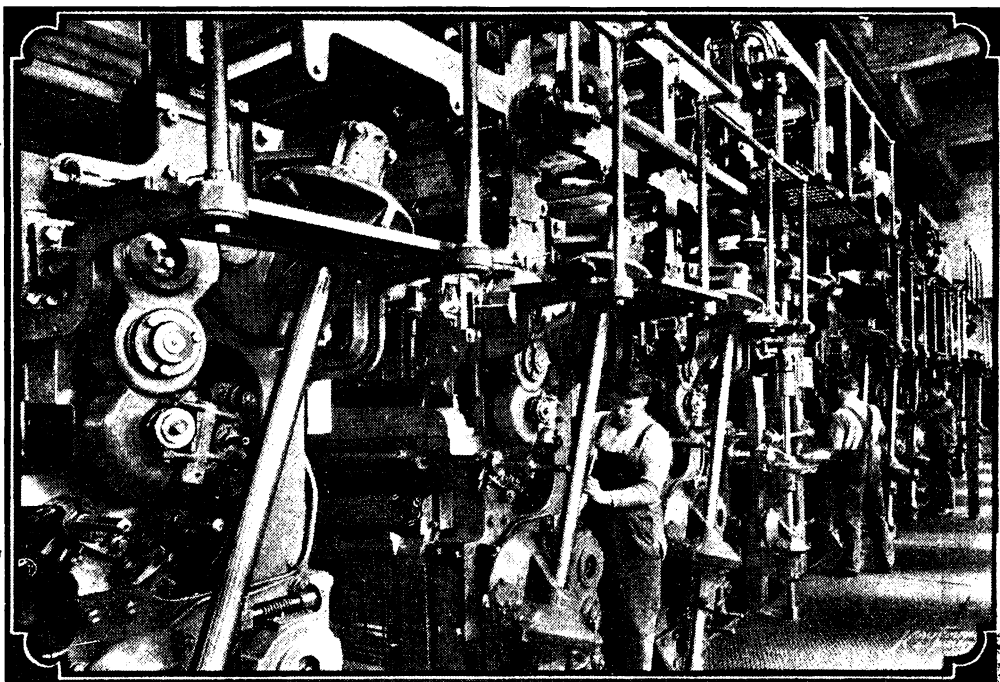
The lengths to which small newspapers must sometimes go to obtain paper involve the lugubrious efforts which are made the themes of stories and popular plays. The honest editor with the beautiful daughter holds up grimly under the mortgage and rebukes the banker's solicitations for his daughter's hand, and the paper merchant bills him his paper by express, *c. o. d.* This in idealized country towns in America; perhaps it has its counterpart in the Philippines, for the chief anxiety of every publisher is his paper and how to keep getting it. In Manila, however, the capital of an aristocratic class, *angels* are found for newspapers, in need of paper, which can employ editors able to play popular editorial tunes; and both the Philippine National Bank and wealthy individuals have served in this generous capacity—not, by the way, excepting for a bank, an improper rôle.

There need be no concern with names.

The tendency in any community *new* in respect to newspapers is for too many newspapers to be started; the heavy mortality among newspapers published during the early years of the present régime was referred to in the second

article of this series. It was followed by the death of all the Democrat newspapers, those of the minority, and by the birth of a powerful group of independent newspapers under the ownership and management of the Roces family, the *T-V-T* group. Consolidations and amalga-

mations will continue to be the rule until Manila newspapers are fewer, but better. Among all the American newspapers started, the *Manila Daily Bulletin* remains, a thriving, well-edited and well-managed publication, the sole one in the field. The *Manila Times* has arrangements with the *T-V-T*, and has the status of an afternoon newspaper with a Sunday morning edition still enjoying principally an American clientele. It has an American editor, other American staff members, and the benefit of the trenchant pen of L. H. Thibault, the man in general charge of



Battery of Presses, Chicago Daily News

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the T-V-T group. There seems to be a place for the *Times* and its former prosperity seems to be returning.

All newspapers derive their revenue from two sources, subscriptions, including daily sales, and advertising. Those less happily circumstanced and needing some special source of money for expenses are organs; and of all the means newspapers have of getting revenue, advertising is by long odds the most important. But circulation income is, among Manila newspapers, a greater factor than it is to metropolitan newspapers in the United States; an American city newspaper will not expect to get from circulation even the bare cost of its paper, but Manila newspapers get more than the cost of paper from their circulation revenue, and, at the prices charged for advertising, they must. There are some which sell their thin week-day editions for five centavos, but they get ten centavos for their larger Sunday editions; the day of the penny newspaper is far away and the pioneer penny papers will be vernacular sheets. The key to the masses is the vernacular.

Resorting to numerals as a device for anonymity, Newspaper No. 1, whose income was canvassed, was found to have collected about ₱350,000 during 1928, ₱100,000 from circulation and ₱250,000 from advertising; and its bill for paper was ₱50,000, about 15% of its total expense.

Newspaper No. 2 had an income of ₱371,000, of which ₱156,000 came from readers and ₱215,000 from advertisers. Their bill for paper was ₱56,000, about 15% of their total expense.

Newspaper No. 3, during seven months, had an income of ₱35,000, of which circulation revenue was ₱14,000 and advertising revenue ₱21,000. Its paper bill for the seven months was ₱5,000, about 15% of its total expense.

Newspaper No. 4, during eight months, had an income of ₱95,000, of which ₱30,000 was from circulation and ₱65,000 from advertising. Its paper bill was ₱10,000, about 11% of its total expense.

Newspaper No. 5, during eight months, had an income of ₱221,000, of which ₱110,000 was from circulation and ₱111,000 from advertising. Its paper bill was ₱64,000, which was 30% of its total expense.

The papers to which these data pertain are all turning a profit; they include the most profitable newspapers in Manila, and it is seen that their principal revenue derives from advertising. The question of who advertises remains to be investigated. For this purpose a slightly different grouping has been chosen, that of the Sunday morning newspapers in English and the Monday morning *Bulletin*. These newspapers will serve as an illustration of all the rest.

The display advertising in one of these papers, one Sunday morning, was found to total 992 column inches, of which 846 came from American sources—American merchants, or other merchants advertising American manufactures for which they are agents. That in another of the four totaled 1,330 column inches, of which 1,056 came from American sources. That in another totaled, 1,270 column inches, of which 1,142 came from American sources; and that in the fourth totaled 1,243 column inches, of which 884 came from American sources. Predominantly, then, it is the advertising of American commercial houses, and others having American manufactures for sale, that furnishes Manila newspapers their revenue. Wanting this advertising, the newspapers could not survive to serve their readers unless other advertisers came forward or unless very much higher subscription rates should be charged, or other makeshifts should be found partially adequate to an impoverished situation.

So much advertising derives from American sources, of course, because it is desired to sell the goods advertised; and the public, for the most part, is the Filipino English-reading public. Only one outstanding class of advertising is still addressed chiefly to the American-European public, i. e., that of the women's-wear shops which appears in the society-notes columns of the newspapers. Practically all other advertising is addressed to the English-speaking public generally, in which Filipinos greatly predominate. It is the first thought of an American

merchant or manufacturer, in selling goods, to advertise—a practice found to be profitable in Manila only within comparatively narrow limits.

The types of goods advertised are few. The bulk of manufactures sold in the Philippines are not advertised at all; this includes staples such as would be cried up to buyers in American cities in the homeland in whole-page and double-page spreads. The explanation is that importers sell staples directly to the retail merchants, nearly all of them Chinese, to whom the public goes in search of what it wants and in quest of cheerful opportunities to haggle over measurements, prices and qualities. Buy from one Chinese merchant or another, it is all the same; they are likely all to be in a guild, or they are mere clerks in a chain of shops owned by a single family or by one man. The only advertising these retailers do is to keep open their shops fifteen hours a day, ignoring alike the secular and religious holidays of the country. No one aspires to be a Woolworth, and none becomes one.

Not staples, but a few modern inventions of

high-unit cost are the things chiefly advertised in Manila newspapers; the advertising follows more the magazine advertising in the United States than that in homeland newspapers. The special comfort, luxury or necessity, usually to be had on the easy-payment plan, is advertised here. One sees here no Wanamaker able through the power of the printed page to draw multitudes into his store for special sales. If some budding Wanamaker should try the experiment, perhaps it would fail—possibly the crowd would continue to go bargaining on the by-streets.

Besides, while the charges in each newspaper are low, the charges in all of them together are high: to reach a public not exceeding 100,000 subscribers, many of whom reside in the provinces, would be to use practically all of the newspapers and pay a price commensurate with that charged by a homeland metropolitan paper going to double the number of subscribers in a single city.

It falls out that we have Manila newspapers, of the size, quality and general merit they are, because of a half-dozen inventions. Subtract two of these, the automobile and the phonograph, and the newspapers would be on lean pickings. One Sunday newspaper had in one issue, 334 inches of automobile and auto-accessories advertising, 110 inches advertising phonographs and records, 41 inches advertising patent medicines, 110 inches advertising household utensils, and 381 inches advertising sundry other items. Three others, closely comparing with this one, were checked. Radio advertising still claims minor space, but increases.

Fortuitously, Manila newspapers have attained the position they occupy today because the automobile and the phonograph, a new form of rapid transportation and a new form of entertainment, instruction and diversion, were brought to commercial perfection about the time of the American occupation of the city, and brought out here a few years later. Some of the American merchants who early established themselves here, and some of the other merchants, sagaciously reached out for the Philippine agencies of the new inventions, as these happened to come along; and these merchants became, as they remain, the great advertising patrons of the newspapers. They are now sharing this position only with the manufacturers who resort to more direct distribution through Manila agencies of their own.

Another paper in this series on *Your Newspaper* will appear in the December issue.

Aside from being one of the richest sources of antique furniture, much of it of genuine old mission design and much of it of a unique type, in Manila, the Philippines offer the buyer the best of modern hardwood furniture. If desired, this furniture will be made to order according to any design the buyer wishes. The craftsmanship is unsurpassed.

The Philippines manufacture, by hand, of course, the world's best straw hats, obtaining the straw from the midrib of the fronds of the buri palm. Wholesale shipments can be arranged for through the JOURNAL, which will put the customer in touch with a responsible dealer.

The wholesale value of native beef cattle annually marketed in Manila amounts to ₱1,500,000.

If you wish to buy rattan furniture, buy the world's best quality in Manila. This city is now manufacturing bark-side rattan furniture which is practically indestructible. The workmen are all trained craftsmen, the product genuine throughout. Find the shops that have this type of furniture, the other type is destructible.

### Truth

The truth is such a precious thing  
One never should abuse it;  
One should be careful never to  
Promiscuously use it.  
So therefore, ordinarily  
Employ some neat evasions,  
And save the precious, perfect truth  
For use on state occasions.

—A. E. Macdonald, in *Life*.



Judge's artist, "Mac," who shares honors with Judge, Jr. in *High Hat*, is worried about Xmas-card ideas. That's because he's in New York. Out here, of course, the thing to do is just to send one's ordinary card to a friend, with a case of—

## GORDON GIN

—and rest assured of your friend's eternal gratitude!

Then again—

## ROBERTSON SCOTCH WHISKY

—it's preferred for good highballs always.

## Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc.

Importers

343 T. Pinpin Tel. 2-39-36

Manila, P. I.

## The Miracle of Negro Spirituals

By JAMES WELDON JOHNSON



The Spirituals are purely and solely the creation of the American Negro. And their production, although seemingly miraculous, can be accounted for naturally. The Negro brought with him from Africa his native musical instinct and talent—and that was no small endowment to begin with.

In comparing the Spiritual with African folk song, we note the significant fact that both are sung in *harmony*, and all other folk songs except those of Hungary are expressed in unison. The Spiritual is sung by a leader and answered by a chorus, as in African folk songs. Generally speaking, the European concept of music is melody, and the African concept is *rhythm*. In this respect the African music is beyond comparison with any other music in the world. The syncopated rhythm of the African drumbeat is amazing in its wealth of detail. It has a share in one of the best known musical rhythms—that of the *Habanera*, which is simply a combination of Spanish melody and African rhythm.

What was it which led the Spirituals to rise above the base of primitive African rhythms and go a step in advance of African music through a higher development of harmony? Why did not the Negro in America revive and continue the beating out of complex rhythm on tomtoms and drums while he uttered barbaric and martial cries? It was because, at the precise and psychic moment, there was blown through or fused into the vestiges of his African music the spirit of Christianity, as he knew Christianity.

At the psychic moment, there was at hand the precise religion for the condition in which he found himself thrust. Far from his native land and customs, despised by those among whom he lived, experiencing the pangs of the separation of loved ones, knowing the hard lot of the slave, the Negro seized Christianity, the religion of compensations in the life to come for the ills suffered in the present existence, the religion that implied hope for the next world.

The result was a body of songs voicing all the cardinal virtues of Christianity—patience—fearlessness—love—faith and hope—through a necessarily modified form of primitive African music. The Negro took complete refuge in Christianity, and the Spirituals were literally forged of sorrow in the heat of religious fervor.

It is not possible to estimate the sustaining influence that the story of the trials and tribulations of the Jews, as related in the Old Testament, exerted upon the Negro. This story at once caught and fired the imaginations of the Negro bards, and they sang their hungry listeners into a firm faith that, as God saved Daniel in the lions' den, so would He save them; as God preserved the Hebrew children in the fiery furnace, so He would preserve them; as God delivered Israel out of bondage in Egypt, so He would deliver them.

Thus it was by sheer spiritual forces that African chants were metamorphosed into the Spirituals; that, upon the fundamental throbs of African rhythms, were reared those reaches of melody that rise above earth and soar into the pure, ethereal blue. And this is the miracle of the creation of the Spirituals.

How, it may be asked, were the Spirituals composed? Were they the spontaneous outburst of a group, or the work of talented song makers?

In the old days there was a definitely recognized order of bards, and to some degree it still exists. These bards gained their recognition by achievement. They were makers of songs and leaders of singing. They had to possess talents; a gift of melody, a strong voice, a good memory and a talent for poetry. There was, at least, one leader of singing in every congregation, but makers of songs were less common. My memory of childhood goes back to a great leader of singing, "Ma" White, and a maker of songs, "Singing" Johnson. "Ma" White was

an excellent laundress and a busy woman, but each church meeting found her in her place ready to lead the singing. And, even as a child, my joy in hearing her sing Spirituals was deep and full. One of her duties was to "sing down" a long-winded speaker, and even to cut short a prayer of undue length by raising a song.

"Singing" Johnson's only business was singing. He went about from place to place singing his way. He composed songs and his congregation joined in his singing with antiphonal responses. He was a great judge of the appro-

priate song for any service and could come to the preacher's support with a line or two of song, after a climax in the sermon.

A study of the Spirituals leads one to the belief that the earlier ones were built upon the form so common to African songs—leading lines and responses. Most of the Spirituals and some of the most beautiful slave songs are cast in this simple form. One of these is "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

But as the American Negro developed melody and harmony, he also went a step beyond in the development of form. The lead and responses are still retained but the response is developed into a true chorus. In a number of songs there are leads, a response and a chorus. In this class of songs the chorus is dominating and comes first, as in "Steal Away to Jesus." In this song the congregation begins with the chorus, singing it in part harmony.

In a few songs this development is carried to a point where the form becomes almost purely choral, as in "Deep River" and "Walk Together Children."

Carl Van Vechten has declared that white singers cannot sing Spirituals. I agree that white singers are, naturally, prone to go to either of two extremes: to sing them as if they are mere "art" songs, or to assume a "Negro unctuousness" that is obviously false, and painfully so. I think that white concert singers *can* sing Spirituals—if they *feel* them. And if Negro singers do not feel them, they also fail.

Through the supreme artistry of Roland Hayes, these songs are transfigured and we are transported. By a seemingly opposite method, through sheer simplicity and adherence to primitive traditions, Paul Robeson achieves substantially the same effect. The essential that these two singers have in common is that both *feel* the Spirituals deeply. Mr. Hayes, notwithstanding all his artistry, sings these songs with tears on his cheeks.

It is not, however, as solo singing that we should think of Spirituals, it is rather as communal music, singing in harmony. The harmonization of the Spirituals by the folk group in singing them distinguished them among the folk songs of the world. It is only natural that Spirituals should be sung in harmony, for the Negro's musical soul expresses itself instinctively in the communal spirit and in rich and varied harmonies.

Of the words of the Spirituals not so much, of course, can be said as of the music. Both the Negro bard and his fellow singers worked under mental limitations that handicapped them. Many of the lines of the Spirituals are trite, and there is monotonous repetition. But there is an appealing simplicity—and in some of the Spirituals, real poetry, the naive poetry of a primitive race—*From the Readers Digest.*

### That's Stimson 'Em Some!

#### Skipper Sam Pinch

On the thirteenth of June rose an awful typhoon  
Off the southernmost coast-line of Sulu,  
Inky-black was the sky, waves a hundred feet high  
As a storm it was truly a lulu.  
But *our* Skipper, Sam Pinch, didn't waver or flinch  
He remained at his post, never paling,  
Let the mountainous seas rise as high as they please,  
He kept to the course he was sailing.

For his courage was stout, not a flicker of doubt  
Seemed to trouble or fret or delay him,  
All the storms they could boast off the Philippine coast  
Never seemed to disturb or delay him.  
Many good ships were wrecked in that gale, I expect,  
For the fury of Hades was in it,  
But Sam Pinch remained cool as was always his rule,  
And he brought us to port—on the minute.

Let the wild tempests roar off the Philippine shore,  
There was never a one that could faze him,  
Let the typhoons arise in the tropical skies  
The worst of the lot wouldn't daze him.  
Would our Skipper, Sam Pinch, either waver or flinch,  
Would he shake, would he quake, would he quiver,  
When it's ten thousand miles from the Philippine Isles  
To his boat on the Chesapeake River?

—Berton Braley, in *Life*.

## Here's how to get Manilas!

Genuine  
Manila  
Hand Made  
Long Filler  
Cigars are  
obtainable  
in your city  
or nearby!

List of  
Distributors  
furnished  
upon  
request  
to—

**C. A. BOND**

Philippine Tobacco

Agent:

15 Williams St.

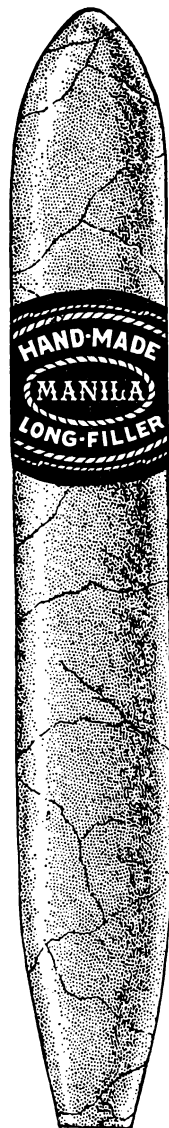
New York City

or

**Collector of Internal Revenue**

Manila, P. I.

Manilas will  
satisfy your taste!



## Traveling Through Soviet Siberia

By B. SKOU

The author is the Philippine representative of Parke, Davis & Company, manufacturing druggists, and he and his sister have but recently returned to Manila, via Siberia, from a vacation in America and Europe. Mr. Skou's are the latest data available on traveling through Russia.—Ed.

"It can't be done, on account of the war," they told me in Europe when I expressed my desire to return to the Philippines by way of Siberia. "Reserve passage," they said, "via Suez, at once. The boats will be overcrowded." This time it was our London office speaking; I had arrived there from New York when the Chinese-Russian conflict over the Manchurian railway was reported to have grown serious.

I had returned to Manila from Europe twice by the Suez route. Wishing to vary the monotony if possible, I clung to the idea of Siberia and made no steamer reservation. At least I should have a visit with my people in Denmark before deciding, I thought, and so put the matter off.

In Denmark I spent four delightful weeks living the simple life of a European peasant, on my father's little farm.

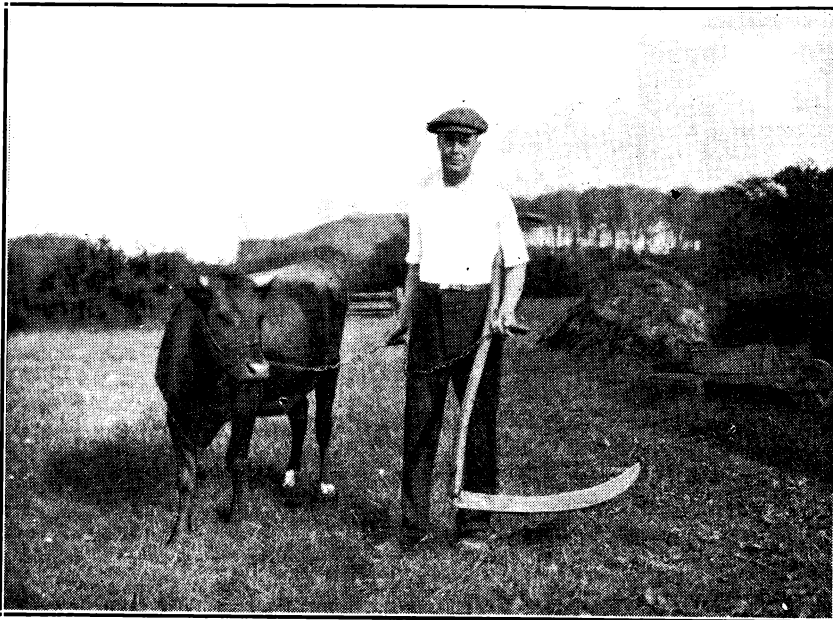
On the farm I made a discovery which may interest other persons of northern blood who have been living long in the tropics. It is possible to readjust one's self to the climate of the north by manual labor. Stay away from the stove, and keep warm by working. Circulation, breathing and endurance will daily improve. The muscles will harden, and the chilly air become pleasant.

Danish newspapers, when I was there, recorded terrible happenings in Siberia; everyone told my sister and me that Red Russia was bad enough to get through in time of peace, and impossible in time of war. But in the face of all this discouragement we went to Hamburg to inquire.

No, it was not possible to go by rail all the way to Shanghai, as usual; we could only go to Vladivostok, first class, for 800 marks per ticket. A Japanese steamer connected with the train, and from Japan it would be easy to get trans-

portation to Manila. It was necessary to get Polish, Russian and Japanese visés on our passports, the Russian visés we were two days in getting and they cost \$11 each.

Two trains leave Berlin each week for Moscow. We left Berlin 36 hours ahead of time in order



B. Skou, author of the accompanying travel notes, regaining health on his father's farm in Denmark

to visit Warsaw, Poland. The city is a disappointment, but Polski food is the best I have eaten anywhere and is cheap. After a frightfully dusty day's travel from Warsaw, we arrived at the Russian frontier, the town of Niegoreloje, at dusk. Baggage was examined with varying thoroughness; the foreign money of some of the passengers was counted, and the passengers received certificates allowing them to take it out of the country. Others were asked if they had any Russian money, which it is unlawful to bring into Russia.

Cameras are allowed, but must not be used at railway stations except in Moscow. Everybody changed money at the government exchange at the official rate, one ruble, ninety kopeks per dollar. The government keeps the rate up artificially, the present value of a ruble being not more than 20 cents. We had no trouble whatever in getting over the border.

The sleeping cars were a surprise to us. Nothing more elegant or comfortable could be expected, but possibly the Soviet government had merely requisitioned them from their rightful owners at the time of the revolution. The roadbed was as uneven as it could possibly be. The train made the 9,328 kilometers to Vladivostok in nine days and 22 hours, an average of

39 kilometers per hour. We ran down two cows, also a herd of sheep of which we left five dead. Two cars broke down en route; one was repaired, the other left behind. Passengers from the abandoned car were crowded into the others still in the train. A young German was billeted in the compartment of an American missionary lady, and both had to make the best of it. On an earlier train a Russian woman had to share the compartment of a German for several days. It is the custom of the country, it seems, and perfectly all right, but the victims of these involuntary companionships have to stand considerable razzing from their fellow-passengers.

Dinner on the train cost 1.75 rubles. It consisted of a generous portion of soup, usually cabbage soup, with a big piece of boiled meat in it; fish, generally sturgeon; meat, and dessert, generally stewed fruit of inferior quality. In Russia a huge plate of sour rye bread, and in Siberia graham bread, the slices cut more than an inch thick, was on the table. The meals were wholesome

and substantial.

The train stopped several times daily from 5 to 20 minutes at stations where boiling water could always be had free of charge; and everybody bought teapots and brewed their own tea on the whole trip. There were restaurants, such as they were, at the bigger stations, and stores where a few of the absolute necessities of life could be purchased through a small window. In the Ural mountains semiprecious stones and ingenious birchwood pieces were also for sale, sometimes cheap, sometimes at a high price. Most of the Russia we passed through is as flat as a pancake. Siberia is more mountainous. Few trees other than birches and conifers are seen. In central Siberia the birches were turning yellow from the night frost—around September 10. A huge valley was flooded and innumerable stacks of hay stood in a foot of water. Distress will reign there this winter.

In Siberia the people seemed better dressed and more intelligent than in Russia proper; crowds were often at the stations, sitting or standing quietly and showing no animation. There were few smiling faces. Many of the men were in long boots, while some of the women were barefoot; in Russia, clumsy shoes made from straw were common and furs were in evidence everywhere.

We spent three hours in Moscow, with a guide; had lunch in a workers' restaurant and strolled around the Kremlin, within which the Central Government carries on. We visited the fantastic church of Ivan the Terrible, with its nine spires—each a small chapel. When it was finished, Ivan asked his Italian architect if he could duplicate it or possibly make a better one. On being answered in the affirmative, Ivan had the man's eyes put out to make sure the church he had just finished should be his masterpiece. We were fortunate in reaching the Church of the Redeemer at noon, for we heard the wonderful

(Please turn to page 11, col. 3)



**CLARK & Co.**  
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS  
MANILA, P.I.  
90-94 ESCOLTA  
MASONIC TEMPLE

## BECOMING

GLASSES that merely correct the eyesight only serve half of their purpose.

To be truly "better glasses" they must fit the features too; in other words, they must add to the personality and not detract from it.

CLARK & COMPANY "better glasses" satisfy their wearers on both these points.

Always the best in quality  
but never higher in price



Vol. IX  
No. 11

November,  
1929

### QUITE GOOD

The forecast of proposed legislation, which will have been acted upon prior to publication of this month's *Journal*, seems not so bad; a number of bills designed to be helpful are listed, though not many bills altogether. Again, however, there has been criticism of the legislature for idling its time away and, as editors say, *not doing anything*. We would mildly differ from this view, counting that legislature best which attended to the budget and did little or nothing more than while away its remaining days in harmless discussion. For it may not be too often mentioned that too many laws, not too few, are likely to be the bane of representative governments, ours included. Thus we are to have some laws this year which we do not need; indeed, the Philippines are very old and with their customary practices well established they need little new law. It is observed that a court of appeals is being established, when the more effective thing to have done was to provide enough supreme-court justices to keep three divisions of that court going, instead of two. The islands will not escape without other objectionable law.

But there is some good law. While it seems that the more the banking laws are tampered with, the worse the banking situation becomes, apparently the Schwultz amendments are to be passed; and maybe they will be beneficial or do no harm.

Correcting obvious defects of the marriage law is all right; providing that children shall not be born in prison is humane; extending the provincial-government act over more provinces of Mindanao and Sulu accords with the inevitable, we suppose; and finally, the several bills creating more jobs are not surprising. When the record is available next month for examination, possibly unusually commendatory things will appear in it. Irritating as the situation often is, we are yet of the opinion that an expert would be astonished at the moderation of our legislature, not its excesses, given the frequency and duration of its sessions. Forty-three States of the United States have only biennial sessions; one, Alabama, has quadrennial sessions; thirty-one limit the biennial sessions and none extends, as does ours, to one hundred days, the limit commonly not exceeding two months. There are other vital contrasts, none favorable to the Philippines from the viewpoint of the public weal; in annual sessions of a hundred days, excluding holidays, it is impossible for any leader to keep the energies of the members all harmlessly wasted, and comparative success in doing so is the utmost that may be expected.

### IT'S WELL TO REMEMBER

Has any State in the United States greater crop diversification than the Philippines have? We think of none, though all of them have larger immediate markets and much better marketing arrangements which they are constantly improving more rapidly than we are ours. Seemingly, however, when a demand for a Philippine product develops there are people who will produce it. Within the last few years, if anyone has been noticing, activity in other industries, principally sugar, and the prosperity which now seems to have subsided in copra and Manila hemp, created an unusual domestic demand for rice and the growers of that product rose as best they could to the occasion. One year with another our imports of rice have been enormously reduced, the farmers working against odds all the time. If there be a desire to encourage the rice industry, an official condemnation of certain bureau executives and public prosecutors who affect to see collusion behind every rising rice market would be timely and helpful; for there is more likely to be collusion when prices are falling, as they are now. The official statement might well include the fact, if it be one, that the government is pleased when growers have prospects of good prices, and that no embargo will be laid against the crop. That an embargo was once imposed, every grower still keenly recalls.

Turning to rubber, of which there is much talk of an idle nature, we shall not have it here in quantity until the big users of it are allowed large tracts upon which to grow it. Who wishes to grow such a speculative crop which has oscillated in price between three pence and forty pence during brief periods, when he can as readily grow copra and hemp? Even sugar is less speculative than rubber. The man who will grow it here is the man who needs large quantities of it, as we have said before and now apologize for repeating; and he will grow it as a bulwark against market fluctuations, rigged deliveries and the other vicissitudes of the trade. It would be well-harm no one, to let him do so; it is a risk which he alone will assume, doing so with eyes open, to minimize other risks (to him) which are graver factors in his business. It would seem easy to articulate this condition with general policy, but, regrettably, the reverse seems to be true.

### HEADLINES

Most of the top-head news of the month has been, in our opinion, misleading. It has provoked anxiety, embarrassed leadership and generally wrought mischief. It is often hard for us to keep in time with the front page in Manila; the present is one such occasion. The tune is too jazzy for us, what with every man Jack that wishes blowing his own horn at the cost of these islands. Fortunately, the tune is an old one and the public used to it; this has lessened the harm that might have been caused. The senate is engaged in attempting to make a tariff, not a Philippine enabling act, or something even more out of the question. Is it thoroughly ethical, then, because, say, one news service would popularize itself to the detriment of another, to run round Washington getting off-hand *opinions* of this senator and that one *on the Philippines*, to be flashed out here for general broadcasting? The King-resolution vote is the palpable excuse for far more than was genuine news.

But advantage may be taken of the ill effects now being experienced. Who gets panicky and sacrifices, will lose, and who keeps cool and picks up the legitimate bargains the scared chap lets go, will win. The trend will be upward as soon as Manila hemp starts moving; it has slumped steadily for ten months, may go lower before it goes higher, but eventually it will turn and back will come brisker markets. It is better to know how hemp is selling than to report what senators say they are thinking. After all, the senators may be spoofing, while the largest hemp crop ever produced and the most puzzling market are very tangible realities.

### NO-MAN NEEDED

Someone suggests that the administration needs a common-sense no-man. We endorse the suggestion. His business should be to counsel the various executive functionaries as to the wise thing to do, in contrast to the extreme legalistic thing. He would be a buffer between officials ambitious for their bureaus and the public jealous of its purse. He would be a peace-keeper.

Take the sales tax, a good example. While it is generally objectionable, there is need for the revenue and the chiefest complaints arise from its application in extreme cases (which the law may tolerate but never contemplated), such as levying it upon the product of a factory making goods here which are only shipped, not sold, to the owners in America, the factory being a branch of their business. Before the tax was imposed in such cases a no-man should have said, "Maybe you *can* do this, maybe you can get away with it; but don't, it isn't the right thing to do." Other instances suggest themselves, such as those interposed between dealers here and a legitimate chance to submit bids for furnishing the government supplies.

A no-man's attention would sometimes be drawn to the provinces. For instance, the Malogo bridge in northern Negros might interest him because tolls ruinous to the land-transportation business in the province are being charged there. While the public-works bureau finds excuse in the law, the transportation companies are drained of income which ought to go into new equipment and improvement of the service to the public. The tolls are too high, documentary evidence shows. The bridge cost about ₱60,000, which the law would have liquidated by the tolls during five years; but the tolls run to ₱4,000 a month, ₱48,000, 80% of the bridge's cost, in one year. A no-man should say, "Fix this *now*. Even if you can charge such tolls, don't do it." One can see that with such a man at work the administration should soon find the public more generally pleased; and the treasury would be foregoing no revenue it really ought to collect. What, in the last analysis, has distinguished particularly Andrew Mellon as Federal-treasury secretary? His gifts as a no-man, nothing else. He has been too extreme about the tariff, imperfect in other directions, but with a good sense of balance as an exciseman. There is a place for a no-man here.

## A Reporter's Probe of Lands Bureau

By FRANK W. SHERMAN

The JOURNAL wishes to make special note of a series of ten articles by Frank W. Sherman in the *Manila Daily Bulletin* probing the situation in the lands bureau. The articles, from which brief quotation will be made here, are now out in pamphlet form at 50 centavos the copy. They are a good piece of newspaper reporting. While all of Sherman's findings may not be as accurate as many of them are, essentially they reveal the truth—and the truth seems to invite practical remedies.—Ed.

Just 10 years ago the land laws now in force in the Philippine Islands went into effect. At the time the law was passed there was need for amendments, but the amendments that were made certainly failed to serve their purpose.

The law which existed before 1919 was based on principles adapted to Anglo-Saxon needs. The same law worked ideally in the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries. It would have worked the same way in the Philippine Islands had it not been for the fact that political leaders desired to make party issues of it.

The Anglo-Saxon ideals were discarded when the law was amended to accommodate politics. The power was taken from the statutes of the Islands and transferred to the director of lands and his advisors.

Following the passage of the new law, a set of regulations was drawn up by the director of lands. These allowed the director the power to "limit and de-limit, add and take away, change, cancel, approve and disapprove" all applications received by him at his discretion. With this arbitrary power there seems to have developed in the bureau of lands an idea that the bureau exists to prevent persons from settling on public lands. Instead of the idle lands being turned into productive areas they are "protected" for the future good of the country.

Despite the care that is taken to comply with every letter of the law, all classes of people have been disappointed when they have tried to get anything worth while in public lands. The "tao," who has nothing to lose, finds it just as hard as the company with capital that is anxious to really develop a piece of property and make it productive.

This is all due to the fact that the land law of 1919, with the regulations that followed it, has an interchangeable interpretation, depending upon the will of the director. No one has any assurance of gaining anything under the present "letter and spirit" system.

Any person may go to the bureau of lands today and apply for a tract of 1,024 hectares of public land. The history of this case will be the same as that of any other. The career of this applicant first will be investigated. The applicant will be asked to deposit survey fees of approximately ₱650 plus the annual rent, not less than ₱1,024, plus the annual land tax of approximately ₱2,048. The applicant agrees that he will apply a certain amount, say ₱500 to ₱1,000, annually on the development of this tract.

So far so good. If this applicant is the average one, however, he will soon receive a personal letter from the director of lands. The letter will inform him that if he can show ₱50,000 in cash he will be allowed to acquire the property. If he does not have it, he is out of luck.

The sending of this letter is one of the discretionary actions of the director of lands. There have been those who have not received them.

In bringing to a close this series of 10 articles on the bureau of lands, the writer takes this opportunity to express his appreciation for the response the articles have so far received.

Comment on the series has not been all favorable. It was not expected that it would be. It is impossible to discuss a question so popular as this has proved to be without stepping on the toes of some people. So long as no misstatements have been made, the writer offers no apology to those who consider themselves offended.

In many instances these articles have failed to touch fairly, perhaps, on both sides of the question. This may be explained in the fact that the series was intended as an exposé of the unwise methods employed in dealing with and administering the public domain, with a view

of offering some suggestions for changes for the better.

It is not a question of assisting some individual or group of individuals who have had the misfortune of having to deal with the bureau of lands and who have had personal experience with the many flaws of the system in vogue. It is a question which involves the future of the Philippine Islands, insofar as economic independence is concerned.

So long as the citizens of these Islands are discouraged by the slow, tedious and expensive method of obtaining land, just that long will the



FRANK W. SHERMAN

Islands be dependent economically. If the country is going to advance, its greatest resource, agriculture, must be developed. The greater the development the greater the advance.

In the past 15 years only about one-third of the applications made by homesteaders have been acted upon and settled. That is, no titles have yet been issued for two-thirds of the land applied for since 1915. This fact makes poor statistics to put into the hands of congressmen in Washington who may some day be called upon to decide the future status of the Philippines.

Better conditions have existed in the Philippines. In the early days of American occupation there were many successful homesteaders. The waste lands of central Luzon were settled only 20 years ago. Filipinos were the settlers, and their only capital was brawn.

But politics and the bureau of lands have not mixed well. The common Filipino who once would have staked everything to contribute his share towards the development of the Islands by homesteading public lands has lost all confidence in any bureaucrat.

Aware of the experiences of others, the average person now prefers to "buy" public land, settle it, improve it, and take as much from it as he can. Later, when the land becomes valuable, the bureau of lands can bring this settler

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into court and let the law determine who is the owner. The settler is allowed first choice of taking up the land. If he is without funds and fails he is allowed the value of his improvements from those who bid against him.

After all, considering the present state of affairs, this seems to be less expensive and more sure, for once the settler signs any form from the bureau of lands he is utterly at the mercy of the "limit and de-limit" regulations of the bureau—the discretion of the director has not always proved to be good.

It is useless at this time to say more about the bureau of lands and the system of land registration lest one gets further entangled in the national pastime—words without deeds. If there is an honest desire for economic independence and a healthy development of the Philippines, legislative and executive action will follow. This action will not stop with a lands committee or frivolous amendments to the land laws. It will be so deeply seated that it will pull up the roots of evils planted by over-ambitious persons years ago.

## Through Soviet Siberia

(Continued from page 9)

choir-singing which in Russia takes the place of organ music. The paintings are of the finest, especially that of Joseph and the Child, inside the massive dome. From the top of the church we saw the hill where Napoleon stood and watched the burning of the city; it was to commemorate his retreat that the church was erected.

A view of Moscow with its many churches and the Kremlin is strongly suggestive of the magic cities described in the Arabian Nights. There is nothing like it; the desire to see it again will haunt one a lifetime.

Contrasting with the splendors of the past is the shabby, ragged population—the unspeakably decrepit carriages, the rattling old taxies, the streets paved only with rough cobblestones, and the general lack of repair in everything. A few public buildings are going up and a few streets are being asphalted. Provincial towns have Moscow's shabbiness with little or none of its grandeur. The houses are mostly built of logs and are unpainted. There are no gardens and no flowers in the windows; the streets are clouds of dust when dry and pools of mud when wet. Some of the fields around the villages were so full of weeds that only portions of them had not been harvested.

The Russian government—communism? If anyone believes it in fact the ideal it is theoretically, let him go to Russia and see its practical results. He will see a blighted people—the most miserable of all the white races. I had never been in Russia before, and was there less than two weeks, but it is plain to see that though the country has rallied somewhat from the depths to which it sank during the revolution, it is still far below the pre-revolution standards. It is still drawing upon the meager reserves left from that period in order to keep going at all.

The upper and middle classes have been destroyed, only the working class has benefited. The peasants, the backbone of the Russian people, are worse off than ever. The taxing

power is used for the ulterior ends of state; I was told that if a peasant has more than one horse or more than one cow, he is forced, by taxation, to dispose of the surplus animals. His surplus grain is requisitioned by the state; he has no hope of owning the fields he cultivates and satisfying his hunger for land.

Bank deposits are encouraged, but depositors may only make withdrawals to satisfy pressing

#### GOODRICH BUYS HOOD RUBBER CO.

Union of Companies to Make Goodrich Footwear Leader.—Acquisition of the property, assets and business of the Hood Rubber Company at Watertown, Mass., by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Akron, as ratified the last week in August by Hood stockholders and directors, brings together two of the pioneer rubber companies of America, effects one of the most important mergers in the entire history of the rubber and tire industry, and makes Goodrich one of the world's largest manufacturers of rubber footwear as well as a figure more conspicuous than heretofore in the production of tires and other rubber commodities.

The consolidation brings a well earned respite to one of the industry's pioneer and prominent figures—Frederic C. Hood, the founder and president of the Hood Company and one of the founders of the original Rubber Club of America, parent organization of the present Rubber Manufacturers' Association.

Founded in 1896 the Hood Rubber Company has multiplied its factory capacity thirty times, has become the outstanding corporation in the rubber industry in New England and has the largest single rubber footwear factory in the world.

The present Hood properties at Watertown, as acquired by Goodrich, include 96 acres of land, more than 60 factory buildings with a combined floor space of nearly 50 acres, one of the largest rubber chemical and research laboratories in the industry and production facilities for the daily manufacture of nearly 100,000 pairs of footwear, 3,600 pneumatic tires and 7,000 tubes,

needs, such as those of illness. It is too bad that communism should have been experimented with upon such a gigantic scale; it is to be hoped that very soon Russia will discover what truth it may contain and be able to discard its errors. Passing from Siberia into Japan is like coming out of a desert into a garden, or turning from a land of decay and lost hope to one of life and opportunity.

150 solid tires, 50,000 pairs of rubber heels and 15,000 pairs of rubber soles. The consolidation gives Goodrich an annual sales volume exceeding \$175,000,000 annually. Hood sales in 1928 were approximately \$30,000,000 while those of Goodrich were nearly \$150,000,000. It also makes Goodrich an outstanding figure in the rubber footwear business, adding production facilities for nearly 100,000 pairs daily to the Goodrich footwear plant in Akron with its capacity of nearly 25,000 pairs daily.

In connection with its expansion program Goodrich has made numerous important changes in executive personnel. President J. D. Tew has announced the appointment of J. H. Connors, former president of the Republic Rubber Company at Youngstown, as general manager of the Goodrich mechanical division, in charge of manufacturing and sales.

First Vice-President T. G. Graham is assigned additional duties as he takes over complete management of the manufacturing and sales of tire division, and in addition continues in charge of the health and production control departments.

T. B. Farrington, in charge of the factory service division, in addition assumes charge of processing and machine development work. President Tew retains control over the research laboratory and original equipment divisions, with J. W. Schade head of the laboratory and H. C. Miller in charge of original equipment, reporting direct to him.

Total assets of the Hood Company last December 31 were \$34,080,750 and current assets were \$21,743,000. Current liabilities were \$4,041,270. Net working capital was \$14,917,280. At the close of 1928 Hood showed an operating

loss of \$29,797 and a total loss of \$1,478,104 this loss consisting principally of crude rubber inventory reductions. Goodrich in 1928 showed an operating profit of \$9,014,360. Its total assets on Dec. 31, 1928, were \$117,071,002 and its current assets exceeded by \$53,000,000 its current liabilities of \$13,250,000. Hood officers include Frederic C. Hood, president; H. Gagefirst, vice-president; A. B. Newhall, vice-president; Donald T. Hood, treasurer. Good production activities will be continued as in the past, with the entire Hood factory operating as a separate unit, Goodrich officials announce.

Mr. Hood on August 20 issued the following statement to Hood tire dealers:

"Despite persistent rumors to the contrary, *Hood tires* of the same high quality, are and will be available to you through regular shipping points, under our regular contracts. The alliance of this Company with the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, one of the oldest and most reliable companies in the industry and known for its quality products for years, will give to the makers of the tires you are selling the benefit of the knowledge and experience of the producers of the famous *Silvertown Cord*, and is your assurance that you may continue to sell and recommend *Hood tires* as usual without hesitation."

I often think a sculptor is

A very lucky cuss;  
Who never need to dread demise  
Like all the rest of us.

For when he sees his end draw nigh—

As soon or late it must—  
The boulder, all he has to do  
Is make a face and bust!

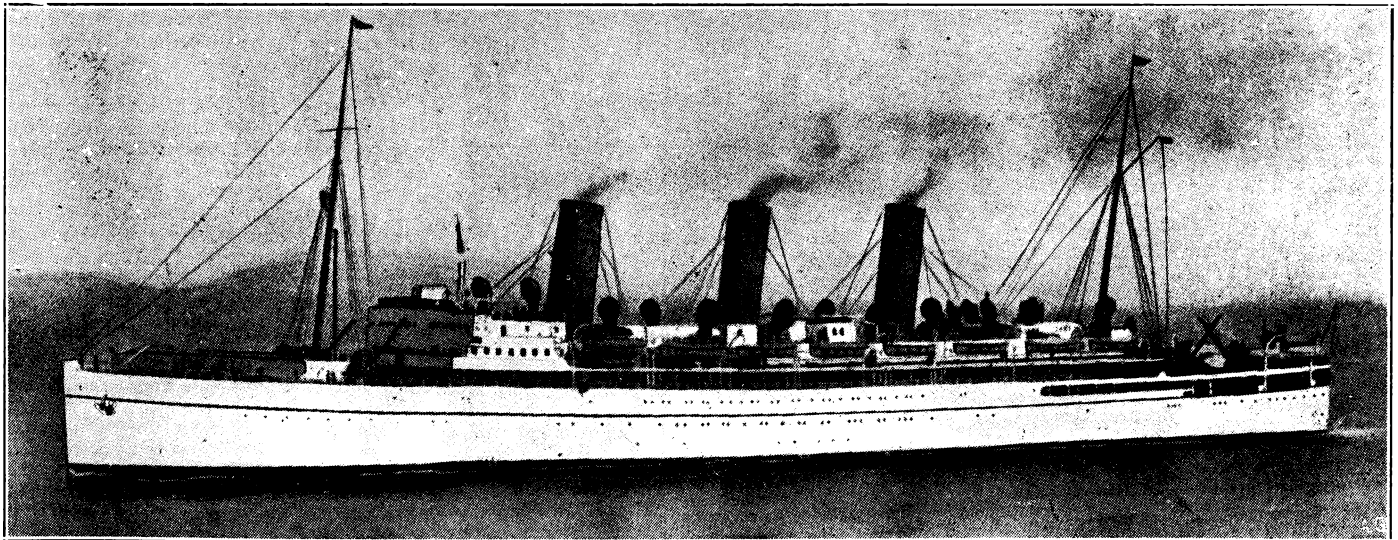
My lover makes me wretched

On the level;  
He takes my heart and twists it—  
He's a devil.

I'm never sure he's faithful—

Well, what of it?  
At least he keeps me guessing—  
And I love it!

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## Spanish Scholar Talks on Talkies

The talkies keep rollin' along like ol' man river, and in the Philippines when they are installed in our high schools will be the first practical substitute for the 900 American teachers who were at one time engaged in teaching and supervising teaching in the public schools. Corroboration of the JOURNAL'S view comes from all points of the compass, and is in happy evidence in all talkie theaters in Manila. Being about to quote from *The Language of the Future*, by C. Villalobos Dominguez, of Buenos Aires, translated in *The Living Age*, we would invite attention to the fortunate situation of the Philippines, above that of most regions of the world, in having as every-day languages English and Spanish, the two picked upon by Sr. Dominguez as destined to the widest survival.

Turning to those languages which are truly Occidental and which are spoken by highly cultured peoples, I see no reason to expect any expansion of German, French, Italian, Danish, and the other languages which are spoken by relatively few people living in relatively small areas. I therefore arrive at the conclusion (as others have before me) that only English and Spanish have any likelihood of overcoming the others in the struggle. The reason is that both English and Spanish are in the direct line of descent from the traditions of Greco-Latin culture (a requirement which alone would be enough to exclude German), and for the present, at least, they have the advantage over all others in that they are spoken over very large and scattered territories which not only are well populated to-day but give every evidence of a rapid growth in populations of unmixed race. And, most important of all, both are spoken on the American continents.

"Everything points to the ultimate predominance of English. The motion picture, for instance, was invented in France; but, because

the United States was better equipped to exploit it, the Americans have assumed a quasi monopoly of this powerful means for diffusing ideas. The result is that the screen has already had a tremendous influence in familiarizing the whole world with the products of Yankee civilization, in so far as photography and pantomime can

While waiting for the islands to grasp the boon the talkies are to them, we should like to know from Manila theater managers when some or all of the following are to be exhibited in the city:

*On With the Show:* A big girl-and-music talkie, all in natural colors and with a surprisingly liberal amount of plot, comedy and real eye-appeal. Well worth your while.

*Drag:* Richard Barthelmess and Lila Lee in an all-talkie that will keep you interested and amused from beginning to end. An unusual picture.

*The Valiant:* It will make you cry, and it's probably just hokum, but you should see Paul Muni's splendid performance in a very ticklish rôle.

They are recommended by A. M. Sherwood, Jr., movie critic of the *Outlook and Independent*. He knows good ones when he sees/hears 'em.—Ed.

perform this task. And now the Americans have invented talking motion pictures, a development which is of tremendous importance, since it enormously increases the possibilities of the theatre both as a means of entertainment and as

a means of spreading ideas. This new device makes it impossible to send the same films all over the world merely by translating the captions. Sound pictures which are not merely musical must be produced in a single language, and this language must be understood by anyone who wishes to enjoy the pictures. It is in the English-language countries that the best and most elaborate pictures can be made, and it is there that the biggest audiences are found. Necessarily, talking films produced in any other language will be less good. Thus an Argentine, Peruvian, French, German, or Spanish motion-picture fan who wishes to enjoy the best films must learn English.

"Can a more powerful weapon for the spread of a language be imagined? Can any reasonable person see any force which can oppose it? And since, moreover, the various phases of culture are interlinked, the more people there are who know English, the more books and periodicals printed in English will be read, the more opportunity there will be for those who write in English, the more advertisements will be written in English, the more products of the English-speaking peoples will be bought, and so on.

"It is already apparent that forced development of local dialects is reactionary, dangerous, and vain, and the time will soon come when it will be equally dangerous for the general good to attempt to maintain national languages by artificial means. In some respects, there are already obvious evidences of an attempt toward internationalization, such as the steady substitution of Roman characters for Gothic characters and Japanese ideograms, and the adoption of so-called Arabic numerals in Turkey. These changes are largely the result of the development of the typewriter.

"I am not trying to make predictions, but merely attempting to analyze a problem which exists and to draw the logical conclusions from this analysis. Possibly new or unforeseen forces will providentially arise; but it is wise not to put



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too much faith in a miraculous Providence when one is attempting to study the march of events.

"One thing is certain: the smaller languages and dialects will die off more and more quickly. The time has passed when a ridge of mountains, a river, or a valley can separate two towns and permit their inhabitants to speak different dialects. It was in that way that provincial Latin degenerated into the various Romance languages. To-day, however, steam navigation, printing, railroads, postal and telegraphic service are enough to accentuate or maintain uniformity of language within each nation and within its

colonies or within the colonies which it once held. This process by which many local dialects fuse into a single language which for one reason or another reaches a position of preëminence and becomes the national language will tend to repeat itself in the broader field of world languages. For the means of communication mentioned above are now augmented by aviation, motion pictures, and the wireless telephone, and not only do rivers and valleys offer no obstacles to communication, but even the highest mountain ranges and the broadest oceans have been overcome."

this material a plant has been raised in Manila that promises to become the progenitor of a new race that will grow in the hot low-lands. Aside from its value from the fruits it is believed that the chayote could be grown and used as an asparagus substitute.

Other useful plants recommended for introduction into the Philippines include the following species:

The ONIBASU, *Euryale ferox*, is an ornamental perennial spiny aquatic herb ranging from northern India to China and Japan. It is closely related to the lotus and the water lily. The leaves are round, from 30 to more than 100 cm. across, dark green above and purplish and spiny beneath. The flowers are about 5 cm. across, and in color vary from red to blue and purple. The round fruit attains a diameter of from 5 to 10 cm., and contains 8 to 20 large seeds, sometimes as big as cherries, embedded in a fleshy pulp. These are gathered and roasted and eaten like those of the lotus. In China the onibusu is said to have been in cultivation for some 3000 years. It has been introduced into America and Europe, where it is grown as an ornamental.

The SWISS CHARD, *Beta vulgaris cicla*, is a biennial herb 50 cm. tall or more, probably derived from a plant found wild along the coasts of southern Europe. The leaves are large, dark green, tender, and fleshy, and make excellent spinach. The stalks are thick, fleshy and tender, and may be used as a substitute for asparagus. The chard has been introduced into the Philippines, and it has been demonstrated that it thrives at all seasons, both at sea-level and in the mountain regions. As yet it is practically unknown, but is certain to be extensively cultivated as soon as it becomes better known. The seeds should be sown thinly in rows about 25 cm. apart, and thinned and transplanted to about 20 cm. apart in the row. Seeds may be purchased from most dealers in garden seeds, but are sold under various names, like Chard, Leaf Beet and Silver Beet.

The IRONO, *Geitonoplectis cymosum*, is a rather large leafy climber native of Eastern Australia

## Useful Plants in Foreign Lands

By P. J. WESTER

This is the third article in a series on this subject by Mr. Wester. The next will appear in an early issue.—ED.

Rice, the most important crop in the Philippines, is probably a native of India or Indo-China, whence it has spread to all countries suited to its cultivation and has become one of the food staples of the world. It was firmly established in Babylonia some time before Alexander made it a part of his empire, according to Delandolle, and reached Syria about the beginning of the Christian Era. Thence it spread to Egypt, and finally reached Italy in 1468. Long before the Arabs had carried it into the Iberian peninsula. Prior to the close of the seventeenth century it was already established in the New World (in South Carolina).

When and by whom rice was introduced into the Philippines will always remain unknown. Since it was in cultivation in China more than 2800 years B. C., we may be sure that it is also of very ancient introduction into the Philippines, where it has become the most important crop as well as the staff of life of the people. With an area of 1,785,000 hectares planted to rice, yielding 2,200,000 metric tons, valued at P183,300,000 in 1928, this is about as strong an argument in favor of plant introduction as I know of. I am

the last to begrudge the *unknown soldier* his monument, but what of the unknown human benefactors who have helped to carry rice around the world?

The *chayote* is one of the latest examples of successful plant introduction into the Philippines. About half a dozen fruits of this excellent vegetable were received by the writer from the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., in 1920. As an insurance against accidents they were divided into two lots, one of which was sent to the forestry nursery in Baguio, while the other was mailed to James A. Wright, then the principal of the Trinidad agricultural school. Both were successful in propagating the chayote, which now is common in Baguio and has already become disseminated to a considerable extent into other parts of the Philippines, and in time may be expected to become a standard vegetable wherever it can be grown. Already it is being shipped from Baguio and marketed in Manila.

The ordinary chayote does not thrive at sea-level, and does the best at elevations above 450 meters. But a few months ago I received from O. W. Barrett in Porto Rico, four chayotes of a variety reported to do well at sea-level. From

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from Victoria to Queensland. The leaves are linear to lanceolate-oblong. The small flowers are borne in loose terminal clusters, followed by small dark blue fruits. The tender shoots make a fair substitute for asparagus, to which the itono is related.

The *JATOPA*, *Hymenaea courbaril*, is a large spreading tree, often 30 meters high, ranging throughout tropical America at low and medium altitudes. The leaves have two leaflets, obliquely ovate to oblong, thick and leathery, up to 10 cm. long. The large flowers are whitish to purplish, and are followed by rough brown pods, 5 to 10 cm. long to 45 mm. broad, somewhat flattened, and contain usually 2 large seeds embedded in a dry mealy sweet edible pulp. The tree does best in sandy loam. It yields excellent timber and is related to the *ipil* and *narra*.

The *PECIGO*, *Chytranthus manni*, is a small tree of a palm-like aspect about 5 meters tall, a native of Angola and San Tomé in tropical West Africa below 700 meters altitude. The large pinnate leaves are 90 to 120 cm. long, with 5 to 7 pairs of leaflets 25 to 45 cm. long and 7 to 10 cm. broad. The leafstalk is often more than 30 cm. in length. The flowers are borne in dense oblong clusters growing from the old wood. The edible fruits are 3-lobed, shorter than broad, about 5 cm. across, with a wrinkled leathery reddish-brown shell. It is related to the Chinese litchi.

The *OTY-CORO*, *Couepia rufa*, is a handsome large tree up to 20 meters high, ranging from Pernambuco to Amazonas, Brazil. The leaves are oblong, 17 to 27 cm. long, thick and leathery, glossy above and reddish-velvety beneath. The flowers are borne in terminal clusters. The fruit is irregularly roundish to roundish-oblong, wrinkled, 12 cm. in diameter, with bright yellow edible much appreciated flesh. It is related to the apple.

The *KELANGO*, *Fusanus acuminatus*, is a tall shrub to a tree 9 meters high, ranging over the greater part of Australia, Queensland excepted. The leaves are opposite, lanceolate and leathery, usually to 8 cm. long. The flowers are produced in great profusion, and are assembled in small terminal clusters. The fruits are round, about 2 cm. across and one-seeded. The flesh makes excellent jelly and preserves, and may be sundried and stored like apples. The seeds also are of good eating quality.

The *NYTIA*, *Conyza aegyptiaca*, is an annual or biennial herb related to lettuce, a native of tropical Africa. The leaves are linear-oblong to oblong-spatulate, coarsely toothed or pinnatifid, 5 to 10 cm. long. The flowers are yellowish. In lower Kongo Belge the leaves are marketed as a vegetable.

The *CHAMBURO*, *Carica candamarcensis*, is a small semi-herbaceous tree to 6 meters high, a native of the highlands of Colombia and Ecuador. In appearance it strongly resembles the papaya, a close relative, from which it differs in climatic requirements, growing at elevations ranging from about 1800 to 3000 meters. The fruit is 7 to 10 cm. long, ellipsoid and pointed, with 5 well marked grooves, deep orange yellow, with sub-acid and aromatic flesh about a centimeter thick, forming a cavity containing many seeds embedded in gelatinous edible pulp. The flesh is too acid to eat raw, but is excellent cooked with sugar or made into jam or preserves. The chamburo is commonly cultivated in Ecuador and Colombia, and was introduced into the highlands of Ceylon 30 years ago where it is commonly grown, and whence seeds were procured by the writer some months ago for planting in Baguio, where it is hoped it will prove a successful addition to the few fruits thriving there.

The *PIRANGA*, *Baciris piranga*, is a small, handsome spiny, almost stemless palm, a native of the States of Para and Amazonas, Brazil. The leaves are pinnate, up to 150 cm. long, the fruits are ovoid and smooth, 15 cm. long, and have reddish subacid pulp highly esteemed for food, ripening in February.

The *PALILLO*, *Campomanesia lineatifolia*, is a small tree about 3.5 meters tall, a native of eastern Peru to Amazonas, Brazil, in moist regions. The leaves are ovate to ovate-oblong and long-pointed, 7 to 13 cm. long and about half as wide, hairy beneath. The fragrant white flowers are

borne singly. The fruits are round and yellow, 4 cm. across. They taste like guavas to which the plant is related and are used like them. The tree is cultivated in Peru.

The *CORACARE*, *Cereus coracare*, is a spiny leafless cactus found in Paraguay. The fruit is the size and shape of an apple, and is of excellent taste.


The *TASAJO*, *Hylocereus undatus*, is a climbing or trailing leafless cactus with 3-winged practically spineless stems, widely disseminated in the tropics and subtropics as an ornamental. The handsome white flowers are 20 cm. long or more, and open at night. The red, edible fruit is oblong, 10 cm. long, covered with large scales. A variety of this species was long ago introduced in the Philippines, but it rarely bears fruits, and is of no economic importance. In Jamaica the flower buds are eaten in soups like okra to which they are reported equal if not superior as a vegetable. Two varieties grow in Yucatan whose fruits are considered among the best in that country. The *Chacoub*, distinguished by the purple edges and tips of the perianth segments and the globose reddish purple fruit; and the *Zaccoub*, which is distinguished by its creamy white fruit.

#### BEWARE OF THIS ELEMENT WO!

At the Rochester meeting somebody said that the job of the safety man in the chemical industry is a tough one because new elements and new compounds are constantly being discovered. He advised that it was the safety man's job to become familiar immediately with the physical and chemical properties of all such new substances. Our contemporary The Syracuse *Chemist* has recently reported a new element No. 93 *Woman*. Symbol *Wo*, a member of the human family. This new element has the following properties:

*Occurrence*:—Is abundant in nature; found both free and combined, usually associated with men.

*Physical Properties*:—A number of allotropic forms have been observed. Their density, transparency, hardness, color, boiling and melting points vary within wide limits. The color exhibited by many specimens is a surface phenomenon and is usually due to a more or less closely-adhering powder. It has been found that an unpolished specimen tends to turn green in the presence of a highly-polished one. The boiling point for some varieties is quite low, while others are likely to freeze at any moment. All



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varieties melt under proper treatment. The taste varies from sweet to very bitter, depending upon environment and treatment.

*Chemical Properties*:—Absorbs, without dissolving in, a number of liquids, the activity being greatly increased by alcohol. Absorbs seemingly unlimited quantities of expensive foods. Many naturally-occurring varieties of *Wo* are highly magnetic. In general, the magnetism varies inversely with the density and size, directly with the square of the valence and inversely with the cube of the age. Some varieties tend

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MANILA, P. I.

## "For No Man Knoweth the Hour"

The last time I saw the Cabral family together was on a midweek day prior to Sunday three weeks ago. It was in their store on Taft avenue and calle Padre Faura, and the family was at lunch. One noticed, even while making purchases, the innate family discipline of the Filipino family of this type, the respect of the younger members for their elders, and the instant obedience to the father. The meal was a frugal middle-class one, plates of boiled rice, smoked fish, boiled vegetables, bananas. The happiness prevailing in this family was impressive, they had joy in each other's company and the fact was evident in their demeanor.

Their store is well situated to cater to students, both of the University and of the Central School. It is well stocked with sundry school supplies, *Magnolia* products, etc., and serves meals to collegians. Everyone is waited upon as promptly and courteously as possible; there are rush hours and rush minutes, but the service runs smoothly; to the Central School especially it is an advantage to have as good a place so convenient to the school ground, just across calle Padre Faura. All this one noted, having seen the store grow to its present proportions from the tiny shop of a few years ago; and one said to one's self, "Here is a Filipino making good in business, starting in a modest way, giving the business close personal attention and converting the profits into larger capital—satisfying the trade. The children are assured of their education, at the same time they are learning the ways of business."

The next Sunday the family had an outing; they piled into the automobile and drove out into Laguna. Coming back to town at dusk, in passing, perhaps at racing speed, another car, the Cabral car collided with a carretela which, in the gathering darkness, the driver had not seen. In this collision the father was killed, his sister and his wife seriously injured. The notice in the Monday morning papers was a shock to patrons of the store. I visited the store again. The children, disciplined as they are, were carrying on; but it moved one to see them burdened with such grief. They were going through the hardest day of their lives, and doing, no doubt, much as their father would have had them do.

Ever thoughtful of them, he had not left them destitute of everything save the store. Was there insurance? Oh, yes.

Having a practical turn of mind and knowing the inevitable hazards of life, Melchor Cabral had carried insurance on his life to the amount of ₱17,000; and now, as an imperishable memory of their father, the family have this capital and the business proceeds to the fullest advantage possible under the circumstance of the loss of the head of it.

"Without leaving the house," wrote the widow to one of the insurance companies, which settled its claim first, "... I was able to get the insurance money." This claim was for ₱4,000;

to form Anne-ions, others cat-ions. Their ionic migrations vary widely. All varieties exhibit great affinity for *Ag*, *Au*, and *Pt*, silver, gold, and platinum, and for precious stones in both chain and ring structures. The valence toward these substances is high and its study is complicated by the fact that the residual valence is never satisfied. Many stable and unstable unions have been described—the latter in the daily press. *Some varieties, being highly explosive, are exceedingly dangerous in inexperienced hands.* In general, they tend to *explode spontaneously* when left alone temporarily by man. The application of pressure to different specimens of *Wo* produces such a variety of results as to defy the Principle of LeChatelier.

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—*Bulletin*, National Safety Council.

while the widow was still in hospital, agents of the company had attended to the details establishing officially the fact of death, and the company had then sent along its check covering the claim.

This is a vivid example of the value of life insurance in plans undertaken to advance the economic position of a family; so much depends upon the head of the family that ample insurance is necessary for the family's due protection.

October furnished another similar instance, the accidental death by pistol-shot of Dr. Miguel

articles you have been running in the *Journal*. I pay a little more than ₱29 twice a year. Is it all right?" It surely is all right. This man, still quite young and only ordinarily fortunate, would leave his dependents scarce anything if he died now, wanting insurance; but ₱1,000 would be a substantial capital for them. If he lives, he will have the ₱1,000 with earned interest, from the premiums he pays. After he pays awhile, the policy will have a loan value which will enable him to buy a home or make some other sure investment. The ₱1,000 is little enough, but it is enough to ward off actual poverty; on the basis of this man's earnings it is a reasonable amount for him to carry.

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Manila, P. I.

Lim, of Camiling, Tarlac. Dr. Lim collected ₱55 in fees for examining applicants for insurance, from the general agency of the Insular Life company. With this money he bought a pistol, and that same day, in demonstrating the pistol to a friend, he discharged the weapon accidentally and wounded himself fatally. He had been insured for ₱2,000 and the claim has been paid.

"I have insured my life for ₱1,000, what do you think of it?" a man in a clerical position reports. "I decided to do so because of the

The Philippine Education Company, Inc., is taking out group insurance covering its 450 employes, part of the premium coming from the company and part from the employes. The policy is present protection and a form of old-age pension. Such practices are commendable from every viewpoint, inculcating thrift and imbuing every employe with reasonable confidence in his future. *No man knoweth the hour or the day when death cometh.*

—W. R.

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## Haphazard Studies in the English Language

(Continued from October)

**bid.** We should "bid a man go," not bid him "to" go.

**big.** Frequently misused for great or large, and better applied to the lower animals than to men.

"Great" is applied to all kinds of dimensions in which things can grow or increase; "large" is properly applied to space, extent, and quantity; "big" denotes great as to expansion or capacity. "Big" may be justified in great girth—a big man, but "large" is preferable to denote tallness and size in proportion. "Great" is used of men's reputation, character, or attainments. Abraham Lincoln was both a large and a great man, but it would be inelegant if not incorrect to say that he was a big man.

A house, a room, a heap, a pile, an army, etc., is great or large; an animal or a mountain is great or big; a road, a city, a street, etc., is termed great, rather than large. We speak correctly of "an event big with the fate of nations."

**birth.** Look up the difference between this word and berth in the main vocabulary of this dictionary.

**bit.** An old word for a small piece of anything, and often used absolutely, as "There are several bits in the collection to delight an artist." Often used in phrases expressive of extent or degree, as "a bit older, or wiser." Though sometimes regarded as a colloquialism, the word is of ancient and accepted usage.

**black, blacken.** Not to be used indiscriminately. We black boots, but blacken reputations.

**blame it on.** A gross and improper expression. We may blame a person "for an offense, or lay blame "on" him, but to "blame it on" is not even excusable slang. It is sometimes used by persons of whom better things might be expected.

**blatant.** Should be pronounced with the first a long. Perhaps the slang word blah, a as in far, came from the word "blatant."

**blessed.** The adjective is pronounced bles'ed, the participle blest.

**blowhard.** Not a refined term, and should be replaced by boaster when speaking of one who boasts.

**boatswain.** The only pronunciation recognized by boatswains themselves is bo'sn.

**both.** Frequently misused with absurd effect, as in "They both met at dinner." "They both resemble each other." In such cases it is a simple redundancy; also in the following examples: "He holds the offices of both the secretary and the treasurer." "He lost all his property—both houses, lands, and ready money."

Do not say "John and James both are here," but "Both John and James, etc."

In negative sentences "both" is sometimes so used that the meaning is obscured; thus, "Both candidates were not elected." Was either of them elected, or were they both defeated? Such sentences require reconstruction to make their meaning clear.

**both alike.** In this connection "both" is misused. It may be used with like, but not correctly with alike. "They are both alike" is improved by omitting "both," while the following sentence is correct: "Both children are like their mother."

**bound.** A colloquialism in the sense of determined, as in "We are bound to go to the theater," or with the meaning of sure, certain, as in "Children are bound to play." This use has been called by some modern writers a barbarism.

**Bourbon.** Pronounced bur'bon in Kentucky; boor'bun when applied to the island and dynasty.

**brace.** See score.

**brand new.** Pronounce the d in brand. Many writers and speakers erroneously omit it, bran new.

**brethren.** Often mispronounced breth'er-en. It should be two syllables only, breth'ren.

**bring, fetch, carry.** Erroneously used as interchangeable, and care should always be taken in discriminating between them.

To **bring** is simply to take with oneself from the place where one is; to **fetch** is to go first to a place and then **bring** a thing; whatever is near at hand is **brought**; whatever is at a distance must be **fetch**: the porter at a hotel **brings** a parcel, a boy who is sent for it **fetches** it. **Bring** always respects motion toward the place in which the speaker resides; **fetch**, a motion both to and from; **carry**, always a motion directly from the place or at a distance from the place. A servant **brings** the parcel home which his employer has sent him to **fetch**; he **carries** a parcel from home. **Bring** is an action performed at the option

of the agent; **fetch** and **carry** are mostly done at the command of another.

Do not say, "When you come home, fetch some berries," but "bring some berries." Say "Fetch me my hat from the hall," and "carry your umbrella with you."

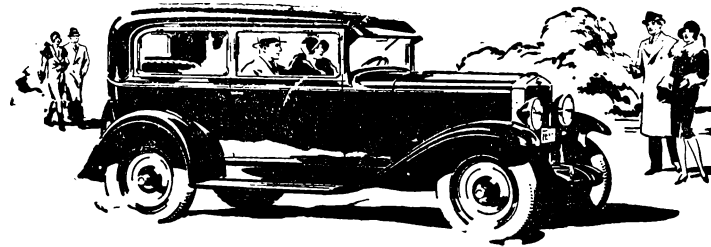
The distinction between **bring** and **fetch** is sharply drawn in this passage from the Bible: "And as she was going to fetch it, he called to her and said, Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread."

**broke.** This word has acquired a certain respectable colloquial use in the sense, "without funds." It is of course a corruption of broken, but the original word does not fit the case and "broke" has come to stay.

**bulk.** "The bulk of the crop is uncut." This use of the word, in the sense of greater part, mass, or majority, "the bulk of the people," is opposed by many careful writers.

(Continued in December)

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## Origins of the Roman Catholic Church

GIBBON—(Continued from September)

The *Journal* is publishing a few pages of Gibbon because the authentic origins of the faith that undertook the indefatigable task of evangelizing the Orient, succeeding in the Philippines and barely failing in Japan, are no doubt of general, if casual, interest in these islands.—*Ed.*

VI. The community of goods, which had so agreeably amused the imagination of Plato, and which subsisted in some degree among the austere sect of the Essenians, was adopted for a short time in the primitive church. The fever of the first proselytes prompted them to sell those worldly possessions which they despised, to lay the price of them at the feet of the apostles, and to content themselves with receiving an equal share out of the general distribution. The progress of the Christian religion relaxed, and gradually abolished, this generous institution, which, in hands less pure than those of the apostles, would too soon have been corrupted and abused by the returning selfishness of human nature; and the converts who embraced the new religion were permitted to retain the possession of their patrimony, to receive legacies and inheritances, and to increase their separate property by all the lawful means of trade and industry. Instead of an absolute sacrifice, a moderate proportion was accepted by the ministers of the gospel; and in their weekly or monthly assemblies every believer, according to the exigency of the occasion, and the measure of his wealth and piety, presented his voluntary offering for the use of the common fund. Nothing, however inconsiderable, was refused; but it was diligently inculcated that, in the article of Tithes, the Mosaic law was still of divine obligation; and that, since the Jews, under a less perfect discipline, had been commanded to pay a tenth part of all that they possessed, it would become the disciples of Christ to distinguish themselves by a superior degree of liberality, and to acquire some merit by resigning a superfluous treasure, which must so soon be annihilated with the world itself. It is almost unnecessary to observe that the revenue of each particular church, which was of so uncertain and fluctuating a nature, must have varied with the poverty or the opulence of the faithful, as they were dispersed in obscure villages, or collected in the great cities of the empire. In the time of the emperor Decius it was the opinion of the magistrates, that the Christians of Rome were possessed of very considerable wealth; that vessels of gold and silver were used in their religious worship, and that many among their proselytes had sold their lands and houses to increase the public riches of the sect, at the expense, indeed, of their unfortunate children, who found themselves beggars because their parents had been saints. We should listen with distrust to the suspicions of strangers and enemies: on this occasion, however, they receive a very specious and probable color from the two following circumstances, the only ones that have reached our knowledge, which define any precise sums, or convey any distinct idea. Almost at the same period, the bishop of Carthage, from a society less opulent than that of Rome, collected a hundred thousand sesterces (above eight hundred and fifty pounds sterling), on a sudden call of charity to redeem the brethren of Numidia, who had been carried away captives by the barbarians of the desert. About a hundred years before the reign of Decius, the Roman church had received, in a single donation, the sum of three hundred thousand sesterces from a stranger of Pontus, who proposed to fix his residence in the capital. These donations, for the most part, were made in money; or was the society of Christians either desirous or capable of acquiring, to any considerable degree, the encumbrance of landed property. It had been provided by several laws, which were enacted with the same design as our statutes of mortmain, that no real estates should be given or bequeathed to any corporate body, without either a special privilege or a particular dispensation from the emperor or from the senate; who were seldom disposed to grant them in favor of a sect, at first the object of their contempt, and at last of their fears and jealousy. A transac-

tion, however, is related under the reign of Alexander Severus, which discovers that the restraint was sometimes eluded or suspended, and that the Christians were permitted to claim and to possess lands within the limits of Rome itself. The progress of Christianity, and the civil confusion of the empire, contributed to relax the severity of the laws; and before the close of the third century many considerable estates were bestowed on the opulent churches of Rome, Milan, Carthage, Antioch, Alexandria, and the other great cities of Italy and the provinces.

The bishop was the natural steward of the church; the public stock was intrusted to his care without account or control; the presbyters were confined to their spiritual functions, and the more dependent order of deacons was solely employed in the management and distribution of the ecclesiastical revenue. If we may give credit to the vehement declamations of Cyprian, there were too many among his African brethren who, in the execution of their charge, violated every precept, not only of evangelic perfection, but even of moral virtue. By some of these unfaithful stewards the riches of the church were lavished in sensual pleasures; by others they were perverted to the purposes of private gain, of fraudulent purchases, and of rapacious usury. But as long as the contributions of the Christian people were free and unconstrained, the abuse of their confidence could not be very frequent, and the general uses to which their liberality was applied reflected honor on the religious society. A decent portion was reserved for the maintenance

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# BECK'S : ESCOLTA

of the bishop and his clergy; a sufficient sum was allotted for the expenses of the public worship, of which the feasts of love, the *agapae*, as they were called, constituted a very pleasing part. The whole remainder was the sacred patrimony of the poor. According to the discretion of the bishop, it was distributed to support widows and orphans, the lame, the sick, and the aged of the community; to comfort strangers and pilgrims, and to alleviate the misfortunes of prisoners and captives, more especially when their sufferings had been occasioned by their firm attachment to the cause of religion. A generous intercourse of charity united the most distant provinces, and the smaller congregations were cheerfully assisted by the aims of their more opulent brethren. Such an institution, which paid less regard to the merit than to the distress of the object, very materially conduced to the progress of Christianity. The Pagans, who were actuated by a sense of humanity, while they derided the doctrines, acknowledged the benevolence, of the new sect. The prospect of immediate relief and of future protection allured into its hospitable bosom many of those unhappy persons whom the neglect of the world would have abandoned to the miseries of want, of sickness, and of old

age. There is some reason likewise to believe that great numbers of infants, who, according to the inhuman practice of the times, had been exposed by their parents, were frequently res-

cued from death, baptized, educated, and maintained by the piety of the Christians, and at the expense of the public treasure.

(To be continued)

## How Taft Bargained for the Friar Lands (His Own Account of the Deal)

"As early as 1898, the Peace Commission, which negotiated the treaty of Paris, became convinced that one of the most important steps in tranquilizing the islands and in reconciling the Filipinos to the American Government would be the governmental purchase of the so-called friars' agricultural lands in the Philippines, and the sale of these lands to the tenants upon long, easy payments. The same policy was recommended by the first or Schurman Commission after an investigation by it, and in the first report of the present Philippine Commission much time was devoted to the political phases of the relations of the four great religious orders to the people and the wisdom of buying the agricultural lands and selling them to the tenants was much commented on and approved.

Since Taft effected the purchase of the friar lands with the first issue of public-credit bonds of the Philippines under the United States, a new generation has grown up in the islands. Members of this generation now sitting in the legislature, where there is a movement afoot to have the government purchase remaining large agricultural estates of the Church in the Philippines, may refresh their information on the friar-lands purchase by reading Taft's report of it, set forth here.

Whether the simple right of eminent domain runs in such cases or not, no doubt hinges somewhat upon the acuteness of the agrarian situation involved: Taft's method was an appeal to Rome and an accord with the pontifical authority. Some of the estates remaining in the Church are charity endowments and are of the nature of trusts. When the demands of a situation are acute (and otherwise, ordinary rights prevail) *salus populi suprema lex*, the safety of the people is the supreme law.—ED.

The Secretary of War and the President concurred in the recommendations of the Commission. Accordingly in May, 1902, the writer, as civil governor of the Philippine Islands, was directed by the Secretary of War to visit Rome and to confer with the Pope or such agents as he might designate in respect to the question of buying the friars' agricultural lands and other questions of a similar character which were pending between the Roman Catholic Church and the Government. The negotiations which were had on this subject in Rome were set forth in the correspondence published by the Secretary of War in his report to Congress for last year. In a word, the Pope approved the purchase of the agricultural lands of the three great religious orders that owned agricultural lands in the islands and appointed an apostolic delegate with as full powers as he could be invested with to bring about this result.

"The apostolic delegate, Monsignor Jean Baptiste Guidi, archbishop of Staurpoli, reached the islands in the fall of 1902, and negotiations were at once begun. In one of the letters written by Cardinal Rampolla, contained in the correspondence already referred to, he stated on behalf of the Holy See that the resources of the religious orders would be taken into charge by the supreme authorities for the benefit of the church in the Philippines, and it at first seemed that the religious orders, with little prospect of reaping much pecuniary benefit from the sale of the lands under this arrangement, were not anxious to further the proposed purchase. Probably this inference did an injustice to the religious orders in view of the event. It turned out upon examination that the agricultural lands which had originally belonged to the three religious orders of the Philippines, to wit, the Dominicans, the Augustinians, and the Recoletos, aggregated 420,000 acres. The Commission in 1901 had directed a survey to be made by a Filipino surveyor or agrimensor, skilled both in surveying agricultural land and in estimating its value, by name Juan Villegas. He surveyed between 1901 and 1903 all the agricultural holdings of the three religious orders, except an estate belonging to the Augustinians in the province of Isabela and an estate belonging to the Recoletos in the province of Mindoro. He classified the lands and placed a value upon the differing classes, giving data from which it was possible to estimate the total value of the lands, except the two estates in Isabela and Mindoro, respectively,

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already mentioned, the value of which was determined by the agents of the Commission from other sources.

"The event proved that the Dominicans had conveyed their holdings, amounting to 60,461 hectares, to one Andrews, an Englishman living in Manila, under a promoter's contract; that Andrews organized a company, under the supposed existing laws of the Philippines, known as the "Philippine Sugar Estates Developing Company (Limited)," to which he conveyed all the Dominican lands, with the exception of a small estate known as San Juan Del Monte, containing 156 hectares, which was held under such trust restrictions as to prevent its sale. Investigation showed that the Augustinian order as far back as 1893 or 1894 had conveyed to a Spanish corporation, known as the "Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar," all of its agricultural holdings. It further appeared that the Recoletos had conveyed the estate of Imus, or rather the estates of San Juan and San Nicolas, known

as the "Imus estate," containing 18,419 hectares, to a company organized under the laws of Hongkong or Great Britain. The Mindoro estate remained in title and possession with the Recoleta order of the Philippines. It became necessary therefore to deal with the representatives of the title holders to the lands. The Dominican lands, the title to which was in the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company (Limited), were represented by Señor Don Francisco Gutierrez, a stockholder and managing director of the company. The Augustinian lands owned by the Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar were represented by the attorney in fact of the company, an Augustinian friar, Padre Juan M. Yanez. The Imus estate, conveyed to the British Manila Estates Company (Limited), was represented by a young Englishman named Marcus McGregor. The Mindoro estate of the Recoletos was represented by the procurator of the Recoleta order in the Philippines.

"In order to determine the value of the estates,

the representatives of the various companies and other interests were invited to attend a hearing, when various witnesses were called to testify. The apostolic delegate was also present. A stenographic report of these hearings is hereto attached and marked 'Exhibit F.'

"In addition to the hearings written statements were made by experts for each interest and were filed with the apostolic delegate and with me. The representatives of the various interests were not disposed at first to welcome the presence in the conference of the apostolic delegate. It was vigorously denied that the friars retained any titular interest in the lands which were the subject of the negotiation, and the right of the apostolic delegate to intervene was therefore questioned. From the best information that I could obtain it was true that the religious orders had parted with their legal title to the shares in the new companies, except the Recoletos in Mindoro, and that it was very difficult to find out just what their interest in the property continued to be. That they had an interest, and a most substantial one, went without saying, but for reasons it is unnecessary to comment on, these interests had been made as ambiguous and doubtful as possible. In accordance with the agreement reached in Rome, I sent to the apostolic delegate a request for a statement of the exact interests retained by the religious orders in the Philippines in the lands which were the subject of negotiation. No formal answer to this letter was ever received, but informally it was stated to me by the delegate that the authorities in the Philippines had informed him that they had so disposed of their interests that they were unable to make a statement of what their interests were, if any.

"The value of the lands, as estimated according to the statements of the agents of the companies, aggregated a sum between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars gold. The estimate of Villegas, the surveyor employed by the Commission, showed the valuation of the lands to be \$6,043,000 gold, if his value in Mexican should be reduced to gold at the rate of two to one, which was the gold rate about the time of his survey and classification, though the Mexican dollar fell considerably after that. Considering the bad conditions which prevailed in agriculture, the loss of cattle, the dispute concerning title, and the agrarian question that must always remain in the management of these estates and embarrass the owner, I considered—and I believe the Commission generally agreed with me—that \$6,043,000 gold was a full price for the lands. The sum, however, was scouted by the persons representing the owners, and there appeared to be very little prospect of reaching an agreement. With the knowledge and approval of the Commission and of the Secretary of War and the President subsequently had, I sent a letter to the apostolic delegate and forwarded a copy to each representative of the respective estates, as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL GOVERNOR OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

Manila, P. I., July 5, 1903.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: After a very full consideration of the subject, and with the concurrence of the Commission, I beg to make an offer on behalf of the Philippine Government for the so-called Friars' lands, which include, first, certain haciendas at one time owned by the Dominican order of these islands and now owned by the Philippine Sugar Estates Development Company, represented by Mr. Gutierrez; second, certain haciendas at one time owned by the Augustinian order and now owned by the Compañia Agricola de Ultramar, represented by the Augustinian friar, Padre Juan; and third, the haciendas of San Juan and San Nicolas, generally known as the Imus estates, at one time owned by the Recoleta order, and now owned by an English corporation, the British Manila Estates Company (Limited), represented by Mr. McGregor, and also an estate in Mindoro of 60,000 acres, still owned, as I am informed, by the Recoleta order. The offer I am about to make is, of course, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, but if accepted, it will doubtless receive his approval. \* \* \*

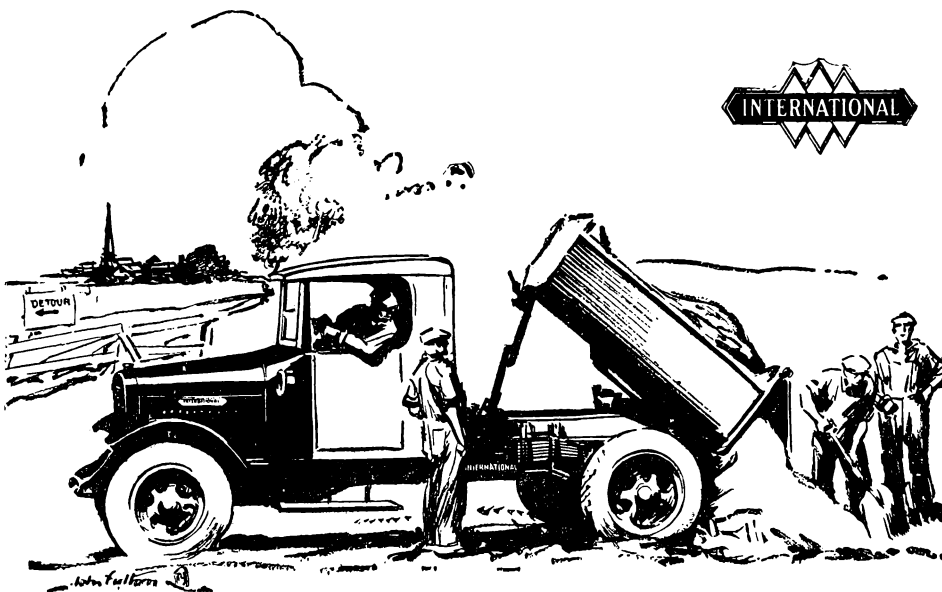


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 The Dominican lands..... \$5,473,799.13  
 The Augustinian lands..... 4,407,335.65  
 The Recoleta lands..... 2,205,303.33

Making a total in Mexican  
 currency of..... \$12,086,438.11

The civil government proposes to pay for a good title to these lands, free and unincumbered, the prices above named reduced to gold at the ratio of two to one, as follows:

For the Dominican lands..... \$2,736,899.57  
 For the Augustinian lands..... 2,203,667.83  
 For the Recoleta lands..... 1,102,651.67

Making a total in gold of.... \$6,043,219.07

\* \* \*  
 "I received a negative answer from all of the representatives. Not discouraged, however, by circumstances that seemed most discouraging, the apostolic delegate bent his energies to bringing the parties to a settlement. After some negotiation the delegate first stated that he thought he could arrange a sale for \$10,500,000 gold. I told him there was no hope of bringing about a purchase at that figure. Some months later I was advised by Mr. McGregor that if an offer was made for \$8,500,000 he thought he could compass the sale. This was definitely declined. I then advised the apostolic delegate and those interested that I would recommend to the Commission and the Secretary of War an increase in the price offered, for the sake of peace, of \$1,500,000, but no more. Then followed a long and protracted discussion between the parties who were to be the venders as to how this sum should be divided, and there was much difficulty in arriving at a solution—so great a difficulty, indeed, that I was informed that unless \$7,770,000 was paid there was no hope of reaching an agreement. With the approval of the Secretary of War and the Commission, I replied that \$7,543,000 was our ultimatum and that we would not give more than that, and this was ultimately the basis upon which the price was fixed. It turned out, upon further investigation, that the Augustinian Company and the Sociedad Agricola de Ultramar had contracted to sell the Mandaloya estate, which lay in the province of Rizal and extended from the city of Manila to the town of Pasig along the Pasig River, at a certain price, and that a strip 150 meters wide by 6 kilometers running along the river had been contracted to be sold to the railroad company for mercantile purposes. The Mandaloya estate is a poor estate, from an agricultural standpoint, and its use for mercantile purposes we were entirely willing to acquiesce in, because it would not present the difficulties concerning agricultural tenancy as the remainder of the land. The estate contains about 10,000 acres. By omitting this from the land sold and deducting the price fixed by Villegas, with 25 per cent added thereto, and making certain other reductions for parcels sold bona fide by the owners, and leaving to the Sugar Estates Development Company a tract of sugar land of 2,500 acres on the hillside of the Calamba estate, we finally closed the purchase of upward of 410,000 acres, at a price of \$7,239,000 gold. Copies of the contracts of sale are hereby appended and marked 'Exhibit H.'

"It is thought that the result of these negotiations and the purchase of the lands form a most important step in the rehabilitation of the people of the islands and the readjustment of their relations to the Roman Catholic Church, which can not but be of material benefit in a political way to the insular and provincial governments. The disposition of the lands to the tenants on contracts of sale with easy payments for a number of years entails a work of tremendous labor upon the insular government and will necessitate the organization of a separate bureau for that purpose. We can not prophesy that the adjustment will rid us entirely of the agrarian questions. There will be doubtless litigation and local centers of disturbance growing out of government landlordism; but the elimination of the friars from the question can not but tend greatly to facilitate satisfactory adjustments. During the last six months I

have been in receipt of petitions from tenants in the provinces of Cavite and Laguna, where the agrarian question has been most bitter, urging the purchase of the lands, with a statement that the tenants fully understood that the lands are to be sold to them and that they are to pay for the same. The visit to Rome was watched with intense interest by the people of the islands, and had it not resulted in a purchase of the lands, my judgment is that great disappointment would have been felt. As will be seen by a statement which follows; the number of friars in the islands is rapidly diminishing from year to year, and with the adjustment of the land question and the division of the proceeds between the orders and the church and the use of the part belonging to the Roman Church for the improvement of the Philippine church we may reasonably hope that in a decade the agrarian and political question of the friars in the Philippines will have been completely removed from among the obstacles to good government with which the Americans, in coming

to the islands and assuming control thereof, were confronted.

"Arrangements are being made for the floating of the bonds necessary to raise the money to pay for the lands. It is understood that the bonds may be floated at 4 per cent and that they will take the form of bonds payable after ten and before thirty years at the option of the Government. This will entail an interest charge upon the revenues of the Government of \$290,000 a year in addition to the expense of administration, which will be considerable. It is not thought that the income from the islands for several years will be enough to meet the actual outgo, but with a restoration of normal conditions—speaking for myself alone—I hope that the lands will sell for as much as we have paid for them. Other members of the Commission do not think so. It is to be noted, however, that the insular government has not entered upon the purchase of these lands with a view to a profitable investment, but that it is knowingly paying a considerable sum of money merely

ANNOUNCING OPERATION OF

# BAGUIO NIGHT TRAINS

for  
 1929-1930 SEASON

WEEKLY SPECIAL SERVICE

First BAGUIO NIGHT SPECIAL will leave Manila at 11:00 p. m. on Wednesday, November 27, 1929, for Damortis and San Fernando, La Union.

This train will return from San Fernando at 8:35 p. m. on Sunday, December 1, 1929, and will leave Damortis at 10:30 p. m., to arrive Manila at 5:10 a. m. the following day.

For subsequent trips, the BAGUIO NIGHT SPECIAL will leave Manila at same hour every Friday night, returning from San Fernando and Damortis the following Sunday.

For trip on Friday, December 20, being the Christmas Week, the Night Special will return to Manila the following Wednesday, December 25, and for trip on Friday, December 27, it will return on Wednesday, January 1, instead of Sunday.

Connection with Benguet Auto Line at Damortis to and from Baguio.

On northbound trip, passengers leave promptly after arrival of train at Damortis and reach Baguio before 8:00 a. m. and from Baguio, first class busses and automobiles leave at 8:00 p. m. and third class at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Damortis in time to connect with the Baguio Night Special train.

RATES

	1st class	3rd class
Manila-Baguio, one way.....	P14.33	P5.64
120 days, Manila-Baguio, round trip.....	23.32	10.28
Manila-Damortis, one way.....	8.88	3.14
120 days, Manila-Damortis, round trip.....	13.82	....
Manila-San Fernando U., one way.....	10.64	3.76
120 days, Manila-San Fernando U., round trip.....	16.46	....
Sleeper berth, each way.....	5.00	....

Express rates on automobiles when owner holds first class ticket to destination of the automobile:

	One way	Round trip
Manila-Damortis.....	P32.20	P61.18
Manila-San Fernando U.....	36.60	69.54

## Manila Railroad Company

for the purpose of ridding the administration of the government in the islands of an issue dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the people of the islands."\*\*\*

The extract from Taft's reports to Washington is an interlude in the *Mission Trail* excursions among the chronicles, another of which will appear in an early number.

## Browsing Among New Books

By GLADYS TRAYNOR

CYRANO, SWORDSMAN, LIBERTIN AND MAN-OF-LETTERS. Cameron Rogers. Doubleday Doran. A biography.



GLADYS TRAYNOR

To divest a loved hero of some of his most endearing qualities and leave him still on his pedestal is not an easy task. Mr. Clayton Hamilton, New York dramatic critic, has said that the Cyrano of Rostand's play, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, is the most contagiously and universally popular hero in the history of the stage. It is such a

character that Mr. Rogers takes out of a fictional setting and reveals in less romantic guise to thousands of readers who have undoubtedly never had an idea that there ever was a real Cyrano.

If the reader never has had the good fortune to see Mr. Mansfield in the play when he first brought it to the United States at the close of the gay nineties, or Walter Hampden in one of his annual revivals, he will thoroughly enjoy making the acquaintance of Savinien de Cyrano, Seigneur de Bergerac of the prodigious nose, who strides self-consciously through the pages of this new biography, a target for Fate's buffets. He who already knows and loves the proud Gascon (though in reality a Parisian, he was to become famous as *le brave Cyrano*, Gascon cadet, because someone passing him in the street mistook him

to be of that company) will listen interestedly to all Mr. Rogers says so entertainingly with that indulgence one accords a stranger speaking of the faults of a dear friend.

The author of *The Legend of Calvin Coolidge* and *Gallant Ladies* is not a conventional biographer of the old school, but one of those modern literary psychologists who have made biography so popular. Human weaknesses are psycho-analyzed and facts interpreted by imaginary conversations in a highly diverting manner. Despite their methods some little glamour clings to certain of their characters, like Cyrano.

Mr. Rogers has divided his book into three parts: Part I, the Swordsman; Part II, the Libertin; and Part III, the Man-of-Letters. When he was only nineteen Cyrano set out to make his fortune as a soldier and became an expert swordsman. He did not return from the wars with a marshal's baton, as he had fondly dreamed of doing, but instead through the rescue of a young student, the bastard son of a literary light of the day, his sword led him into the company of illustrious Libertins, 17th century intellectuals, and his sword kept both friends and enemies at a distance when he later became a man-of-letters. Here is an excellent picture of the times and the life of those Freethinkers who dared accept the heretical views of Théophile de Viau. With the exception of Cyrano who was temperate because former habits had begun to pall as well as because he found thought more stimulating than wine, and his friend Poquelin, who, when he later became well-known as Molière, plagiarized the work of his less successful friend, they were all given to debauchery.

The author leads us to believe that if Cyrano were living to-day and writing for contemporary

### REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

BY RICHARD E. SHAW

Manager, International Banking Corporation



The October market opened with all Banks buyers of U. S. \$ TT ready and forward at 5/8% premium, at which point the rate remained constant throughout the month. During the third week of the month selling rates for U. S. \$ TT eased slightly but the prevailing quotation for the period under review was 1% premium.

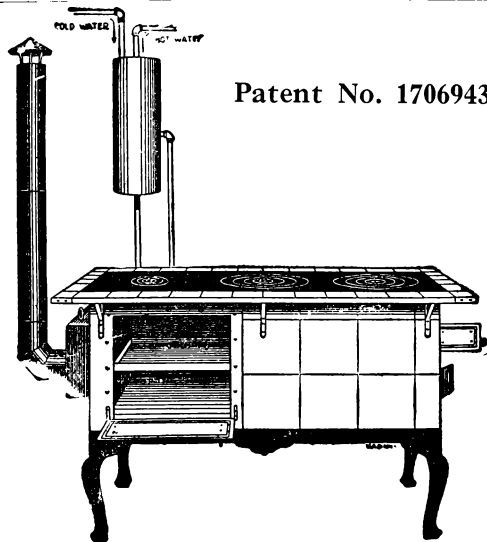
The following purchases of telegraphic transfers have been made from:

the Insular Treasurer since last report:		
Week ending September 28th		Nil
Week ending October 5th	US \$300,000	
Week ending October 12th		Nil
Week ending October 19th		Nil

As a result of rise in the New York-London cross-rate sterling selling rates, which at the opening were firm at 2/-7/16 for TT and 2/-1/2 for O/D were gradually lowered until at the

(Please turn to page 27, col. 2)

magazines, he might confess "How My Large Nose Mitigated Against My Success in Life". In truth, he seemed just to miss the world's applause in every undertaking. Certainly his propensity for picking quarrels with all who alluded even in friendly sport to the feature about which he was so sensitive did not help to establish him in popular favor. But when Death comes to bear him away in his last defeat, Rostand's Cyrano speaks of a certain compensation on the subject of which the psychoanalyst is



Patent No. 1706943

## "MAYON" SMOKELESS STOVES

### ECONOMICAL

THE "MAYON" COOKING STOVES are generally used in all parts of the Philippines, because they are economical and can take easily the place of any other stove.

### ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

Buy a Stove Which Will Last You a Life Time

Our stoves are patented in order to safeguard the public from cheap imitation.

We manufacture also different kinds of mosaics tiles, cement pipes and gutters, roof tile, granite imitation, balusters, flower pots and other articles made of cement for ornamental and miscellaneous purposes.

Type "A" with 3 small holes

SIZE

Length	1.15 m.
Width	0.65 m.
Height	0.86 m.

This type is built especially to meet the constant demand for small, cheaper stoves. It is very handy and appropriate for small families. Its price is reasonable.

## C. TUASCO & SONS, INC.

(Incorporated in the Philippines)

Office and Factory:  
1174-1188 Agno, Malate

Phone Off. 5-71-29  
Res. 5-44-20



silent... *What are you saying? That it is no use? ... I know it! But one does not fight because there is hope of winning! No! ... no! ...* It is much finer to fight when it is no use!

This is the Cyrano, brave, witty, generous and uncompromising, who has captivated imaginative youth in every country of the world, the Cyrano who, impersonated by Mr. Hampden, so carried away the forty-five year old Joseph P. Tumulty that Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent, discovered him in a public dining-room at luncheon the day after he had seen the play in a 1924 revival, seated alone at a table, totally unaware of the wonder and amusement of the other lunchers, gesturing and declaiming "in rapt and sonorous tones, louder than his utter preoccupation realized" the following lines in reply to his friend Le Bret's criticism of his disregard for his superiors who might help him:

"What would you have me do?  
Seek for the patronage of some great man,  
And like a creeping vine on a tall tree  
Creep upward, where I cannot stand alone?  
No, thank you! ... Be a buffoon  
In the vile hope of teasing out a smile  
On some cold face? No, thank you!  
Make my knees  
Callous, and cultivate a supple spine—  
Wear out my belly groveling in the dust?  
No, thank you!"

The historical biographer's picture of Cyrano, however romantically conceived, is not the appealing figure idealized in the magic words of the poet, but Mr. Rogers portrays him with enough admiration and sympathy to permit thoughtful persons often wondering at the discrepancy between their finest possibilities and the limited expression given to the world, the illusion of a might-have-been.

All Quiet on the Western Front. Erich Maria Remarque.

Translated from the German by A. W. Wheen. Little Brown.

This realistic war story by a young German

\* P. 222 of Vol. I, *Our Times* (The Turn of the Century) by Mark Sullivan.

has had a phenomenal sale in both its English and American editions. Critics have declared it to be the greatest book on the war which has yet been written. Not in the least suggestive of propaganda, the book depicts the horror and ghastliness of war for all soldiers, whether German, French or English. *All's Quiet on the Western Front* was woven out of the fabric of a sensitive, impressionable and thoughtful youth's disillusioning experience in the most inhumane war of history. The skill and artistry of the maturer man who writes with a comprehensive understanding gives to the work a universal touch.

Unfortunately the American edition omits passages which censors think too frank. A hospital incident relating how a wounded soldier who had been looking forward to a little time alone with his wife on her first visit after two years of separation, outwitted the attendants is left out entirely. The ways of the prohibitionists are indeed strange. In England where *The Well of Loneliness* was banned they found nothing objectionable in the literal translation from the German.

Not a little of the colorful vividness of the work is due to the strong language, soldier language, employed by the author when he writes of the daily routine of a common soldier's life. In his description of the terrors of the front and his portrayal of the one fine thing which flourished during those dreadful years,—the comradeship of man—one glimpses the poet pitying man for his inhumanity to man.

Under the shadow of war, boys just out of school somehow learned to live, even to love, steal, and, confronted with the overwhelming instinct of self-preservation, to kill. One wonders that lives so blighted ever returned to normalcy.

Those who could not forget, like the gentle farmer Diederich, went mad. Only brute instinct carried them through to the end to re-enter an alien world. Mr. Remarque's book is intensely interesting and reads so easily that you will finish it at one sitting. If you have not yet read this splendid story do not fail to get a copy.

Hunger Fighters. Paul de Kruif. Harcourt Brace.

Though a few months old this book is mentioned because it ought to be of special interest to those contemplating or engaged in the introduction of new crops into the Philippines. Paul de Kruif has a flair for dramatizing the sometimes dull and weary work of those who cut the first jagged steps up the mountainside toward the peak of civilization. In *Hunger Fighters* he has written another inspiring story, as absorbing as *Microbe Hunters*, of un-sung scientists who have contributed to the world's progress.

From Carleton, the first of the men he writes about, who dreamed of bringing the Kubanka wheat from western Asia to the American northwest, down to Joseph Goldberger, a Jew whom he calls the soft-spoken desperado, the man who for years fought the dread pellagra, or the *black death*, in its most malignant form in the southern states and discovered the importance of vitamin C to good health, every

**INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS**

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**ENGINEERING, MINING, AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, LUMBER, ETC.**

*Hydroelectric projects*

**OTHER COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES**

**BRYAN, LANDON CO.**  
Cebu, P. I.

*Cable address: "YPIL," Cebu.*

man's story is fascinating.

Not all of them were trained scientists; many of them just had a hunch which they clung to doggedly through the years in spite of poverty or dazzling offers in other fields. Many did not live to see the revolutionary effect of their ideas, but died miserably,—like Carleton who met his end in an obscure pest-hole of Peru. Some risked their lives again and again to prove a theory.

Mr. de Kruif writes intimately and stirringly of men who are first of all individualists. He gives the reader an account of the wheat finders, the maize finders and the maize breeders as exciting to the imagination as any tale of old explorers. Indeed, one closes the book feeling that adventurous modern youth can find the same allure in research that his forbears found in trekking westward.

**COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS**  
By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER  
Vice-President and Manager, Copra Milling Corporation



COPRA:—The Manila copra market during the month of October has been devoid of interesting features. Arrivals at both Manila and Cebu have been far from satisfactory and little improvement is anticipated during November, December. Not with standing unsatisfactory production, buyers have been unable to advance their

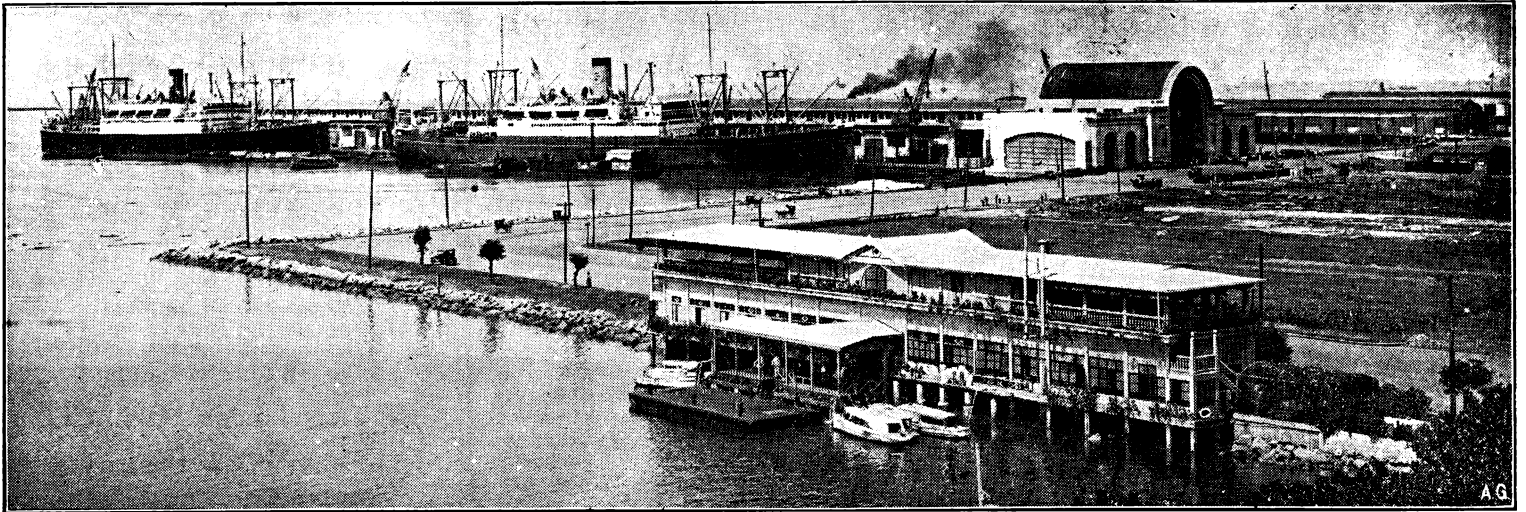
ideas of price due to the continued weakness in the U. S. market. The continental market although steady in spots registered a net decline of approximately £1-10-0 per ton during the month. Locally the Laguna-Tayabas market is much above Manila and foreign parities, and it is quite probable that prices will decline at these primary points during the last half of November. Total arrivals at Manila for the month of October were 404,880 bags as compared with 529,193 bags for October, 1928. Latest cable advices follow:

San Francisco, F. M. M., 4-1/4 cents; London, Cebu Sundried, £21-7-6; F. M. M., £21-2-6; Manila Buen-Corriente, ₱9.00 to ₱9.25; Arrival Resecada, ₱10.00 to ₱10.25.

COCONUT OIL:—Buyers of this commodity in the U. S. market showed little inclination during October to trade at September levels. Early in the month, bids were decreased to 6-7/8 cents c. i. f. New York and 6-5/8 cents f. o. b. tanks San Francisco at which figures the market is quoted today. The coconut oil market is entirely a buyers' market and will so continue until the new year when present large reserve stocks will unquestionably have been reduced. Latest cables follow:

(Continued on page 29, col. 2)

A  
Healthful  
Drink—  
Try it with  
your meals  
—a glass of  
delicious cold beer. Ask for  
**SanMiguel PalePilsen**  
Brewed by  
**SAN MIGUEL BREWERY**



## SHIPPING REVIEW

By H. M. CAVENDER

General Agent, The Robert Dollar Company



Shipping during the past month has again been comparatively quiet, altho in most lines some improvement was shown over the previous month and there is every indication of increased offerings for the balance of the year. There is still considerably more space available than cargo offering, this being especially true on the

Pacific Coast berth, which is overtonnaged. Shipments to the Atlantic Coast have been fair, with the exception of hemp, which is still very dull, no doubt due to the continued weak prices for this commodity. To Europe shipments have been fairly good; copra cake being particularly active, hemp shipments fair and lumber moving in about the usual quantities.

From statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported from the Philippines during the month of September. To China and Japan ports, 11,336 tons with a total of 50 sailings, of which 6,671 tons were carried in American bottoms with 15 sailings; to the Pacific coast for local delivery 20,582 tons with a total of 16 sailings, of which 16,158 tons were carried in American bottoms with 13 sailings; to the Pacific coast for overland delivery, 1,463 tons with a total of 12 sailings, of which 719 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to the Pacific coast for intercoastal delivery, 2,295 tons with a total of 14 sailings, of which 2,264 tons were carried in American

bottoms with 13 sailings; to the Atlantic coast 37,478 tons with a total of 18 sailings, of which 21,677 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; to European ports, 25,218 tons with a total of 20 sailings, of which 318 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports, 660 tons with a total of 1 sailing, of which American bottoms carried none, or a grand total of 99,032 tons with a total of 78 sailings, of which American bottoms carried 47,807 tons with 23 sailings.

The following figures show passenger traffic moving during the month of October. (first figure represents first class, second figure steerage): To China and Japan 164-257, to Honolulu 5-293, to the Pacific coast 63-146, to Singapore and Straits Settlements 9-13, to Mediterranean ports 20-1, to America via Suez 3-0, a total of 264 first class and 710 steerage passengers departing from the Philippines.

The next few months will show a very good increase in transpacific passenger business, both first class and steerage. The route via Honolulu is an exceedingly popular one, and it is safe to say that the greatest movement to the Pacific coast will be to San Francisco via Honolulu. Steerage business has been greatly crippled in the past few months due to very rigid quarantine regulations with reference to this class of passengers entering the United States. Recently, however, these regulations have been modified and instead of steamers being allowed to carry only 25% of the licensed berthing capacity, they are now permitted to carry up to 50%. It is hardly necessary to add that all of this space will be taken indefinitely.

Practically all steamers arriving at Manila are bringing large lists of first-class passengers, composed of tourists mainly, and commercial travelers. This will continue through the Winter months and will serve to corroborate the contention that the Philippines should maintain a tourist bureau as an aid to passengers arriving at this port. A great many tourists arrive in Manila, finding the facilities very poor for enab-

ing them to see the many points of interest over the islands. If the plans of the Philippine Tourist Association are carried out, this condition will be much improved and the islands will greatly benefit by the large sums of money which are spent annually by tourists.

The s.s. *Malolo*, with the States Steamship company as agents and the American Express company in charge of tour features, arrived in Manila on October 28 with over 300 prominent passengers from the United States on a trip around the Pacific. This special tour is a good-will mission to encourage trade between the United States and the countries bordering the Pacific.

Round-the-World passenger business for the next few winter months will be extremely good. Practically all lines from here to Europe via Suez will be carrying large lists of passengers.

V. M. Smith, shipping-board representative, arrived in Manila October 14 aboard the *President Cleveland* from the United States and departed for the Homeland November 1 aboard the *President Pierce*.

Ralph Johnson, assistant director for Orient, United States Shipping Board, left Manila on a business trip to Japan October 18 aboard the *President Cleveland*.

F. Danks, formerly connected with Smith, Bell & Co, Ltd., Cebu, joined the L. Everett, Inc., October 1 and is stationed at Iloilo.

B. F. Butler, formerly connected with the American Mail Line, Seattle, arrived in Manila October 24 aboard the *Empress of Asia* to join the Manila office of L. Everett, Inc.

Theodor Meyer, local agent for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, returned to Manila October 17 aboard the *Trier* from a combined business and pleasure trip to Europe, being absent only few months. Mr. Meyer's niece, Miss Elfriede Trumm, returned with him from Europe.

J. Wells, formerly Agent for The Robert Dollar Co., Iloilo, returned to Manila October 28 aboard the *President Pierce* from a five-months' pleasure trip around the world. Mr. Wells has taken up duties in the Manila office of The Robert Dollar Co.

G. P. Bradford, general agent, L. Everett, Inc., Manila, left Manila November 1 aboard the *Kinai* for the southern islands in the interests of his company.

Erwin Laspi, for several years assistant shipping agent for Behn, Meyer and Company, left Manila October 18 aboard the *Vogtland* bound for Hamburg on vacation. Mr. Laspi has been relieved by John Steenhusen, who arrived in Manila from the United States about five months ago.

H. M. Cavender, general agent for The Robert Dollar Co., with headquarters in Manila, departed for southern islands October 22 aboard the *Stuart Dollar* and is expected back in Manila around November 9. Mr. Cavender's trip was purely business, in the interests of his company.

## Manila to New York via Suez and Europe

See the Old World on your trip home. Stops of several days in many ports. You can travel through Europe and catch our boat for New York via Southampton, England, at Bremen. "The Most Interesting Trip In The World."

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*Zuellig & von Knobelsdorff*

Agents

90 Rosario, Manila

Phone 22324

**RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS**

By L. ARCADIO

Acting Traffic Manager, Manila  
Railroad Company.

The commodities received in Manila September 26 to October 25, 1929, both inclusive, via Manila Railroad are as follows:

	1929	
	September	October
Rice, cavans.....	134,312	142,375
Sugar, piculs.....	2,856	54,824
Tobacco, bales.....	32,160	39,000
Copra, piculs.....	240,350	305,400
Coconuts.....	1,709,400	2,290,750
Lumber, B. F.....	866,700	835,650
Desiccated coconuts, cases.....	20,828	21,525

The freight revenue car loading statistic for four weeks ending October 26, 1929 as compared with four weeks of the same month of the year 1928 are given below:

**FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADINGS**

COMMODITIES	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	Cars	Tonnage
Rice.....	670	466	8,289	5,189	204	3,100
Palay.....	172	75	2,309	684	97	1,625
Sugar.....	61	50	2,131	1,383	11	748
Sugar cane.....	144	361	2,444	7,316	(217)	(4,872)
Copra.....	1,150	1,197	12,075	11,408	(47)	667
Coconuts.....	275	288	3,307	3,186	(13)	121
Hemp.....	4	15	22	91	(11)	(69)
Tobacco.....	22	52	227	445	(30)	(218)
Livestock.....	91	98	458	493	(7)	(35)
Mineral Products.....	435	314	4,117	2,938	121	1,179
Lumber and Timber.....	200	208	4,614	4,495	(8)	119
Other Forest Products.....	10	3	101	17	7	84
Manufactures.....	317	396	4,528	4,880	(79)	(352)
All others including LCL.....	3,427	3,867	26,571	31,111	(440)	(4,540)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>71,193</b>	<b>73,636</b>	<b>(412)</b>	<b>(2,443)</b>

**It's Really Socking!**

An infant's socks are dainty,  
A flapper's silken, small,  
And why do women much too fat  
Go round with none at all?

They say the fashion now has changed,  
Nice women wear long skirts,  
And while they're maybe not so hot  
It's the *humility* that hurts!

A couple with mutual literary tastes planned upon a family of two children, to whom they would give literary names. They named their first child Preface, accordingly, and their second Finis. But a third one soon blessed the union, and the literary tradition was kept up by calling the child Addenda. In two more years, when a fourth child made its appearance, the desperate parents chose the explanatory name Errata.

**SUMMARY**

Week ending Saturday, October 5.....	1,744	1,705	17,456	15,856	39	1,600
Week ending Saturday, October 12.....	1,729	1,763	17,349	16,832	(34)	517
Week ending Saturday, October 19.....	1,710	1,817	18,018	17,787	(107)	231
Week ending Saturday, October 26.....	1,795	2,105	18,370	23,161	(310)	(4,791)
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>7,390</b>	<b>71,193</b>	<b>73,636</b>	<b>(412)</b>	<b>(2,443)</b>

NOTE:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

As may be seen above the decrease in number of cars and tonnage may be attributed to the decrease of shipments of commodities transported in less than carload lots as well as to the cutting of sugar cane products this year.

**AMERICAN MAIL LINE  
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE**

COMBINED TRANSPACIFIC SERVICE

SAILING  
ONCE A  
WEEK

*The "President" Liners Offer*

Speed—Service—Courtesy—Comfort

Excellent Food, Comfortable Cabins, Broad Decks,  
American Orchestra, Dancing, Swimming Pool, Sports

SAILING  
ONCE A  
WEEK

TO SAN FRANCISCO  
AND  
LOS ANGELES

via  
Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe,  
Yokohama, and Honolulu

SAILINGS  
ON  
ALTERNATE FRIDAYS

ROUND THE WORLD

President Monroe - - - - Nov. 20  
President Wilson - - - - Dec. 4  
President Van Buren - - - - Dec. 18  
President Garfield - - - - Jan. 1  
President Polk - - - - - Jan. 15

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**THE RICE INDUSTRY**

By **PERCY A. HILL**

of Muñoz, Nueva Ecija.

Director, Rice Producers' Association



Prices for both palay and rice have taken a sag, the former having much lower offerings due to supply acquired at high prices. Once stocks reduced lower rice prices will obtain. Palay prices at terminals from ₱3.70 to ₱4 per cavan with rice at consuming centers from ₱8.80 to ₱10 according to grade. Stocks ample to connect with

incoming crop offered within sixty days.

Estimates for the coming crop will be available within twenty days and will register an advance over the crop of last year in any event. Holders of rice stocks in Manila are rapidly

disposing of same so as to acquire cash to purchase coming crop, as the warehousing law, is simply a law—with no takers. Supplies will be bought outright for milling and distribution as with other commodities. The producer in effect has lost his gain from the deposit function thrown into the discard by a law passed without consulting him as the one most vitally concerned. Consequently we can expect a certain dislocation of the market due to this cause, not to speak of the loss to the producer of a very large sum that ordinarily would pass into the regular channels of trade and business. Furthermore, the inability of the buyers and millers to mobilize cash resources will further depress the market, and in turn affect the producers of other crops.

This solving of questions by laws that will not work is only another backward step in the line of economics and progress. The rice industry for the moment is progressing backward. Stability of supply is also thrown out of balance for as we have stated the deposit function given the producer by the Chinese buying interests was not all in their favor but it did tend to stabilize market supplies. The supply hold back in producer, camarins instead of being held at terminals for immediate liquidation, will cause

**REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET**

By **L. L. SPELLMAN**

Macleod and Company



This report covers the Manila hemp market for the month of October with statistics up to and including October 28th, 1929.

**U. S. GRADES:** The first of the month found the New York Market dull with shippers apparently extremely anxious to make sales. Nominal asking prices were: E, 11-1/2 cents; F, 10-5/8 cents; G, 8

cents; I, 10-1/4 cents; J1, 9-1/2 cents; S1, 10-3/8 cents; S2, 9-7/8 cents; S3, 8-1/4 cents. For the first half of the month the market continued depressed and offerings were unusually heavy. By the 15th prices had declined to: E, 11-1/4 cents; F, 10 cents; G, 7-7/8 cents; I, 9-1/2 cents; J1, 9-1/8 cents; S1, 9-7/8 cents; S2, 9-1/4 cents; S3, 8 cents; with very little business passing. The remainder of the month was extremely quiet with manufacturers showing very little interest in fiber. A few sales were made of the lower grades but high-grade hemp was practically unsaleable. At the end of the month shippers were offering at: E, 10-1/2 cents; F, 9-3/4 cents; G, 7-7/8 cents; I, 9-1/2 cents; J1, 9-1/8 cents; S1, 9-5/8 cents; S2, 9-3/8 cents; S3, 8 cents. These quotations were purely nominal and reports indicate that shippers would have shaded these prices from 1/8 cents to 1/4 cents. The usual premium enjoyed by Davao hemp disappeared entirely and in some cases sales of small quantities of Davao grades were reported at prices below the same grades from other districts.

In Manila the market was rather quiet with exporters buying on a basis of: E, ₱25.50; F, ₱23.50; G, ₱17.25; I, ₱22.50; J1, ₱20.50; S1, ₱22.75; S2, 21.50; S3, ₱17.75. The market here for high-grade hemp declined in sympathy with the consuming markets and by the 15th exporters were paying: E, ₱24; F, ₱22; G, ₱17.25; I, ₱21; J1, ₱19.50; S1, ₱21; S2, ₱20; S3, ₱17.50. There was very little change throughout the balance of the month and on the 31st, sales were made at: E, ₱24; F, ₱22; I, ₱21; J1, ₱19.75; G, ₱17.25; S1, ₱21.50; S2, ₱20.25; S3, ₱17.75. Buyers in this market

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**REAL ESTATE**

By **P. D. CARMAN**

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October transfers of Manila property were less than in recent years, with the one exception of October 1926, as shown by the following:

OCTOBER			
1924.....	₱1,543,486	1926....	₱ 752,130
1925.....	2,358,825	1927....	1,311,380
	1928....	₱1,110,229	
	1929....	1,003,124	

	Sales City of Manila	
	Sept. 1929	Oct. 1929
Sta. Cruz.....	₱ 145,463	₱ 177,744
Binondo.....	282,403	61,441
San Nicolas.....	17,399	432
Tondo.....	98,547	154,743
Sampaloc.....	152,489	108,017
San Miguel.....	35,000	
Quiapo.....	43,000	114,921
Intramuros.....	48,500	35,500
Ermita.....	54,398	65,000
Malate.....	98,909	192,757
Paco.....	20,534	57,205
Sta. Ana.....	19,762	19,014
Pandacan.....	150,501	
Sta. Mesa.....	1,000	16,350
Singalong.....	12,000	

₱1,179,905 ₱1,003,124

a loss to the producer of at least ₱0.20 a cavan, by shrinkage only, lot alone possible inability to bring it to market later in the season. To date we have seen nobody willing to embark in the warehousing business in the rice provinces. However, now is the accepted time for others than Chinese to enter the game if they choose to do so. Conditions are in their favor, assuming they have both the ambition plus the ability to compete.

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were not at all eager and a good deal of the hemp has gone into store awaiting higher prices. Reports are current that a good many provincial dealers are storing their hemp in anticipation of better prices later on. There are persistent reports to the effect that production is falling off owing to low prices. However, receipts continue very full.

**U. K. GRADES:** The first of the month found the London market steady with sales being made on the basis of: J2, £36; K, £30.10; L1, £30.10; L2, £27.5; M1, £27.5; M2, £24.10; DL, £24.10; DM, £21. The consumers bought a fair quantity during the first fortnight and prices on a good many of the grades moved up. The middle of the month found buyers paying: J2, £35.10; K, £32; L1, £31.5; L2, £28; M1, £27.15; M2, £25.10; DL, £25.10; DM, £20. Toward the latter part of the month the demand eased off and the market closed rather quiet with shippers offering on the basis of: J2, £35.10; K, £31; L1, £31; L2, £27; M1, £27; M2, £24.15; DL, £24.15; DM, £19.10; with very little business doing.

The Manila market for the lower grades was fairly steady throughout the month. At the opening shippers were buying on the basis of: J2, ₱16.75; K, ₱13.50; L1, ₱13.50; L2, ₱11.50; M1, ₱11.50; M2, ₱10; DL, ₱10; DM, ₱7.75. Prices moved up in sympathy with the U. K. market and by the 15th shippers were paying: J2, ₱16.50; K, ₱14; L1, ₱13.75; L2, ₱11.75; M1, ₱11.75; M2, ₱10.50; DL, ₱10.50; DM, ₱8. There was a slight reaction and the market closed slightly easier with shippers paying: J2, ₱16; K, ₱13.75; L1, ₱13.25; L2, ₱11.50; M1, ₱11.50; M2, ₱10; DL, ₱10; DM, ₱8.

**JAPAN:** This market continues to pursue the policy of buying from hand to mouth and they are taking full advantage of the low prices in both the U. S. and U. K. markets. It is believed stocks in Japan are gradually being reduced and that they will require a fair amount of hemp before long.

**MAGUEY:** Production of Manila Maguey has not yet started. There is still a small amount available in this market and also a fair quantity was carried over from last year in the provinces. Cebu Maguey has been practically unchanged throughout the month. Most of the buying was done on the basis of ₱11.75 for No. 2 and ₱10 for No. 3. At the present time buyers are paying ₱0.25 less. Supplies exceed the demand and stocks are gradually accumulating.

**PRODUCTION:** Receipts continue full and the total for the year will reach at least 1,500,000 Bs. of Abaca and there will be more than 150,000 Bs. of other fibers produced. If low prices continue, the production of high-grade hemp will unquestionably decrease but this will have a tendency to increase the number of bales as a greater quantity of low-grade hemp can be produced in a given time than of high-grade fiber.

**FREIGHT RATES:** There is no change in rates on hemp since last report.

**STATISTICS:** The figures below are for the period ending October 28th, 1929.

	1929 Bs.	1928 Bs.
<b>Manila Hemp</b>		
On hand January 1st..	170,301	139,624
Receipts to date.....	1,327,553	1,141,282
	1,497,854	1,280,906
<b>Shipments to—</b>	1929 Bs.	1928 Bs.
U. K.....	280,994	291,851
Continent.....	148,990	173,388
U. S.....	474,806	312,842
Japan.....	306,045	266,831
All Others.....	67,090	88,674
	1,277,925	1,133,586

**Review of the Exchange Market**  
(Continued from page 22)

month end sellers were quoting 2/-5/16 for TT and buyers were offering 2/-1/2. On September 30th the New York-London cross-rate closed at 486 and was low for October at 485 23/32 on the 3rd of that month. A spectacular and rapid rise followed, the high point reached being 488 1/32 on October 24th from which level the rate eased slightly and closed at 487 29/32 on October 31st.

London Bar Silver was quoted at 23 3/16 ready and 23 1/4 forward on September 30th, touched a high for October on the first at 23

5/16 ready and 23 3/8 forward, dropped to a low of 22 15/16 ready and 23 1/16 forward on several occasions and finally closed at 23 ready and 23 3/16 forward.

Bar Silver in New York stood at 50 1/4 on September 30th and fluctuated between the limits of 50 1/4 and 49 5/8 during October, closing at 49 7/8.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows on October 31st:

Paris, 12.40; Madrid, 146 1/4; Singapore, 115 3/4; Japan, 98; Shanghai, 89 1/8; Hongkong, 88 5/8; India, 134 3/4; Java, 122 1/2. November 2, 1929.

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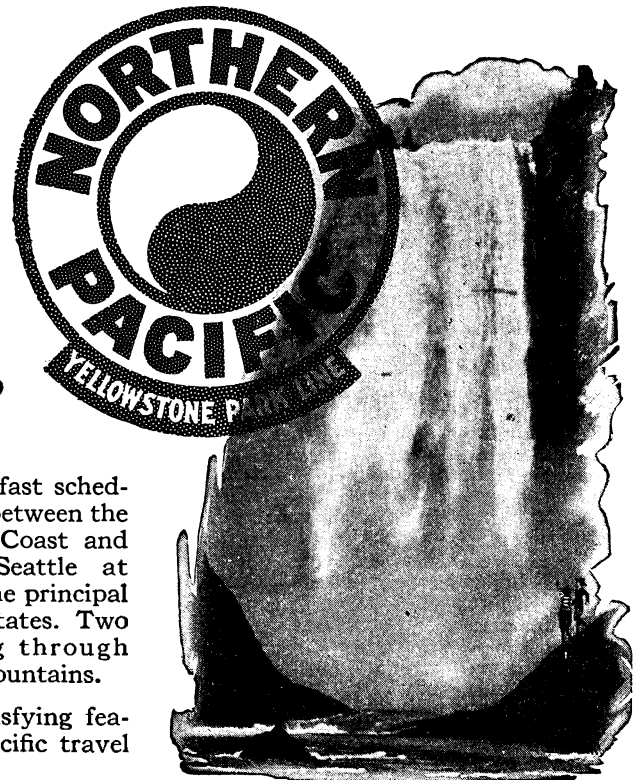
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**OCTOBER SUGAR REVIEW**

By **GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD**



**NEW YORK MARKET:**  
—Few transactions were reported during the first week of the month since buyers generally would not pay more than 2-5/16 cents c. and f. (4.08 cents l. t.) for prompt shipment Cubas. Although a small sale was made on the 3rd of the month by the Single Selling Agency at 2.21 cents f. o. b. (4.13 cents l. t.), this

spurt in the market was temporary since free sugars were obtainable at 2-5/16 cents c. and f. Business was practically at a standstill during the second week owing to the disagreement as to values between buyers and principal holders and the reduced opportunities for business on the Exchange. Although it was reported that the Agency had fixed 2-3/8 cents c. and f. (4.14 cents l. t.) at which to begin its operations, there were no buyers for prompt shipment Cubas on the 10th even at 2 1/4 cents c. and f. (4.02 cents l. t.). In the third week substantial offerings were made on the basis of 2-5/16 cents c. and f. (4.08 cents l. t.) at which price no buyers could be found and at the close of the week only small transactions had been made at 2-9/32 cents c. and f. (4.05 cents l. t.), the market developing a downward tendency. The weak tone of the previous week was accentuated during the fourth week resulting from pressure to sell. Large quantities of Cubas were offered on the 24th in all positions which did not attract buyers and at the close of the week there were sellers but no buyers at 2-3/16 cents c. and f. (3.96 cents l. t.). During the last week the lowest prices for the month were recorded as a result of the crash on the Stock Exchange and the over-supply of sugar in the United States and the offerings by the "Pool" on a weak market. Small sales were made by the Single Selling Agency on the 25th for December shipment at 2.21 cents c. and f. (3.98 cents l. t.), after which the market became nervous until at the end of the month there were sellers but no buyers of Cubas at 2-1/32 cents c. and f. (3.80 cents l. t.) and of Philippine centrifugals near arrivals at 3.77 cents l. t., equivalent to about ₱8.75 per picul ex godown Manila.

The latest estimate of the next Cuban crop, the milling of which it was reported may not begin until February 1st., was placed at 4,495,000 tons, although this figure is generally considered to be a minimum one.

The latest visible world stocks were 2,038,000 tons as compared with 1,572,000 tons at the same time last year and 1,548,000 tons at the same time in 1927.

**Futures:** Quotations on the Exchange during October fluctuated as follows, the lowest figures having been registered at the end of the month:

	High	Low	Latest
1929—December.....	2.34	2.01	2.01
1930—January.....	2.31	2.02	2.02
March.....	2.33	2.08	2.08
May.....	2.35	2.15	2.15
July.....	2.42	2.22	2.22
September.....	2.48	2.27	2.27

**Philippine Sales:** During the month under review, sales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast were reported as follows: 3,125 tons, afloats and for future delivery, at prices ranging from 3.83 cents to 3.90 cents l. t. as compared with sales amounting to 14,500 tons during the same period last year at prices ranging from 3.80 cents to 3.93 cents landed terms.

**EUROPE:**—Although the latest estimate issued by Licht as to the next beet crop in Europe was placed at 8,174,000 tons, which was 20,000 tons in excess of his previous estimate, it is 194,000 tons less than last year's outturn.

**LOCAL MARKET:**—The local market was firm during the first week, exporters' nominal quotations being ₱9.375/₱9.50. New-crop Philippine centrifugals for immediate delivery were sold in the second week to a local refinery at

₱9.75. Small quantities have changed hands in the third week at unchanged prices, but in the fourth week most of the new-crop sugar were bought by Chinese dealers and the local refinery on the basis of ₱9.50/₱9.80 per picul ex godown Manila. During the last week, however, in sympathy with the decline in prices in the United States, local values dropped when a local refinery bought small parcels at ₱9.00 per picul, while exporters were quoting only ₱8.75/₱8.875.

**Crop Prospects:** Weather conditions during the month under review have been favorable to the growth of the young cane and the harvesting of the 1929-30 crop, the milling of which has been commenced at many of the centrals. The estimate of the 1929-30 crop released last month, placing it at approximately 727,375 metric tons as compared with approximately 700,000 tons for the previous crop, remains unchanged.

**Philippine Exports:** Exports of sugar from the Philippines for the 1928-29 crop from November 1, 1928, to October 31, 1929, amounted to 669,909 tons, segregated as follows:

	Metric tons
Centrifugals.....	639,764
Muscovados.....	23,735
Refined.....	6,410
Total.....	669,909

**JAVA MARKET:**—The Java market was practically firm throughout the month under review at substantially unchanged prices. During the last week, however, it became dull on the basis of the following (second-hand) quotations for superiors (plantation whites):

November.....	Gs. 12-3/4—	₱6.89	per P. I.
December.....	Gs. 12-7/8—	6.96	picul
Jan., Feb., Mar.....	Gs. 13-1/8—	7.09	f. o. b.

**TOBACCO REVIEW**

*Alhambra Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturing Co.*

**RAW LEAF:**—The market position in local and export grades showed no change during October. Comparative figures for October shipments abroad are as follows:

	Rawleaf, Stripped Tobacco and Scraps
Australia.....	192
China.....	1,750
France.....	1,040,773
Great Britain.....	487
Hongkong.....	5,444
Japan.....	42,120
Korea.....	106,704
North Africa.....	52,146
North Atlantic (Europe).....	14,640
Spain.....	481,045
United States.....	77,699
Uruguay.....	24,035
	1,847,035
September, 1929.....	248,701
October, 1928.....	730,451

**CIGARS:**—Conditions in the United States continue rather unfavorable for Manila cigars. While the American machine made cigars, nationally advertised, are ever gaining more ground, the position for Manila cigars becomes the longer the more difficult. Statistics of cigars shipped to the United States compare as follows:

	Cigars
October, 1929.....	16,311,308
September, 1929.....	15,477,900
October, 1928.....	16,110,715

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th of October, 1929, the declarant having exhibited hisedula No. F-4266 issued at Manila, P. I. on January 11, 1929.

**THEODORICO BOLAONG,  
Notary Public.**

*My Commission expires Dec. 31, 1930*

Page 23, No. 110  
Series 7, 1929.

**LUMBER REVIEW**  
By **ARTHUR F. FISCHER**  
Director of Forestry



The present lumber review deals with the lumber industry for the last seven months covering the period from February 1 to August 31, 1929.

Lumber production during these seven months continues normal, compared with that of the month of January, 1929, but exceeded by about 17,000,000 board feet that of the

corresponding period last year, based on reports received from 39 important sawmills in the Islands. The mill production during the period of February to August, 1929, is 145,765,264 board feet as against 128,835,792 board feet for the same period last year. This increase production which is expected to continue throughout the year is due to improvements made in the old mills which brought about increased efficiency and also the construction of new mills.

Incomplete reports show that about P500,000 worth of equipment, calculated to increase the efficiency of the mills and bring about increased production, was invested during this period.

There has been increased business transactions of the different mills during this period as shown by the lumber deliveries from mills totalling to 146,203,015 board feet as compared to 128,795,517 board feet for the same period last year, or an increase of over 17,000,000 board feet during the seven months covered by this report. Of the total lumber deliveries from mills about 88,075,000 board feet were stocked by local markets or nearly 12,500,000 board feet per month.

The above lumber deliveries from mills of 146,203,015 board feet does not include the logs exported during this period which amount to 15,178,776 board feet valued at P589,848 as compared with 8,798,424 board feet of logs valued at P301,484 exported during the same period last year.

The lumber inventory for the period of February to August, 1929, gives a total of 255,604,310 board feet as compared with 230,879,412 board feet for the same period last year, an indication that there is considerable stock of lumber in the yards of the different mills in the Islands.

Export shipment records during the period of February to August show that there had been active business transactions with foreign markets. There had been a total export of lumber alone during the period an amount of 58,128,704 board feet valued at P4,098,242 as compared with 48,930,896 board feet valued at P3,565,692 for the same period last year, or an increase of about 20%.

Except for the month of March when Japan led in the volume of export, the United States continued to lead in the volume of export trade both in lumber consumed and in value during the period covered by this review. Practically all the exports to Japan are round logs.

Lumber prices abroad seem satisfactory, except in Japan towards the middle of the year. A slight decrease in lumber prices in Japan is attributed to the money market and the retrenchment policy of the Imperial Government which partially suspended building construction thereby decreasing the demand. It is hoped that the decrease of lumber prices in Japan will not last more than nine months. Local prices have been stationary during the period with a slight decrease during June and July due in part to overstocking and slowing up of construction work on account of the advent of the rainy season.

From tables furnished by Director Fischer come the following:

Values of lumber exported by 39 mills reporting for the months February to August inclusive are, February P463,209, March P524,741, April P613,200, May P480,693, June P929,375, July P651,532, August P435,510, total P4,098,242. Total mill production of the 39 mills during the same period was 145,765,264 M board

## Copra and Its Products

(Continued from page 23)

New York, 6-7/8 cents c. i. f.; San Francisco, 6-5/8 cents f. o. b. tankers; Manila, 31 cents per kilo in drums.

**COPRA CAKE:**—October demand for copra cake on the continent has been the worst the trade has known for the past several years. With lack of demand resellers were forced to sell the market down to £8-0-0 for shipments afloat. Our advices indicate small stocks in the hands of consuming buyers, but it seems that the day-to-day offerings by Hamburg and foreign mills plus the selling pressure of resellers

feet comparing with 128,835,792 M board feet, during the same period of 1928. In addition there were shipments of 15,178,776 M board feet of lumber in the log, valued at P589,848, comparing with 8,798,424 M board feet shipped during the same period of 1923, valued at P301,484. Japan and the United States were the big customers for lumber and logs alike.

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The snake-skin business, about two years old in Manila, is thriving well enough to have attracted three exporters to it, besides the men who buy skins for local use in making shoes and novelties. The business runs by seasons. Sea snakes are caught abundantly in fish traps during the season from November to March, or until typhoon weather compels fishermen to remove their traps from the water and store them; hundreds of sea-snake skins are daily on the market. Lizard skins are also more abundant during the dry season, when the reptiles gravitate to the water courses, lakes and standing ponds and are more easily caught than during the rainy season when they easily obtain water and scatter everywhere to do their foraging. Pythons are not plentiful to supply export demands, but quite a number are caught during all months of the year; they come from Intramuros, Fort Santiago, lumber yards along the esteros, and other places where rodents and chickens, their favorite provender, may be plentiful. Prices for pythons vary of course with the size of the reptiles; baby pythons bring ₱1 each; python skins, 6 inches or more in width, bring from ₱1 to ₱5 a meter. Lizard skins, 8 inches wide, bring from ₱0.75 to ₱1.50 each, and sea-snakes from ₱0.12 to ₱0.25 each. Holland, Germany, England and the United States are customers.

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PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Table with 9 columns: Commodities, August 1929 (Quantity, Value, %), August 1928 (Quantity, Value, %), Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1929 (Quantity, Value, %). Includes items like Sugar, Hemp, Coconut Oil, etc.

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

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Table with 6 columns: Articles, August 1929 (Value, %), August 1928 (Value, %), Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1929 (Value, %). Includes items like Cotton Cloths, Wheat Flour, Dairy Products, etc.

CARRYING TRADE

IMPORTS

Table with 6 columns: Nationality of Vessels, August 1929 (Value, %), August 1928 (Value, %), Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1929 (Value, %). Includes nationalities like American, British, Japanese, etc.

EXPORTS

Table with 6 columns: Nationality of Vessels, August 1929 (Value, %), August 1928 (Value, %), Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1929 (Value, %). Includes nationalities like American, British, Japanese, etc.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table with 6 columns: Countries, August 1929 (Value, %), August 1928 (Value, %), Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1929 (Value, %). Includes countries like United States, United Kingdom, Japan, etc.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Table with 6 columns: Ports, August 1929 (Value, %), August 1929 (Value, %), Monthly average for 12 months ending August, 1929 (Value, %). Includes ports like Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, etc.

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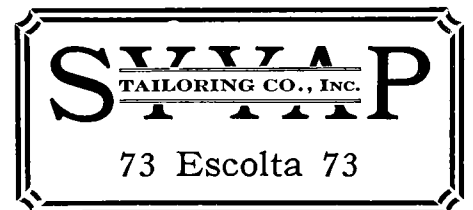
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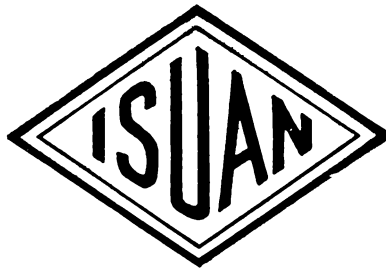
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