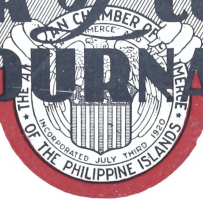
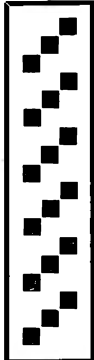


THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE JOURNAL



MARCH, 1931

INTERISLAND TRAVEL NUMBER



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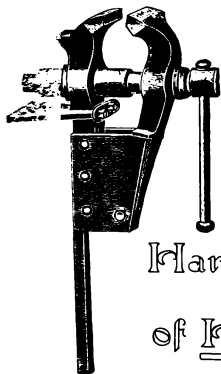
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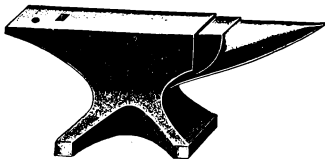
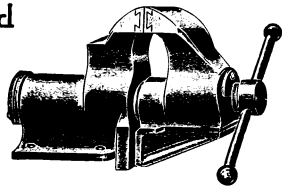
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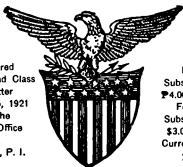
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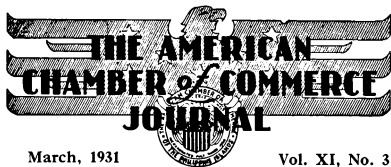
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WALTER ROBB
Editor and
Manager



Do You Know Your Philippines?

If you can't answer the question that heads this page in the affirmative, you will never have a better opportunity to fit yourself to do so than is offered you this summer—when, if you are in business, you have a chance to get away, and if you are on salary, your money buys more travel and the incidentals of travel now than it would buy even last year. Why do the usual thing? Why strike from Manila directly for Baguio, when you can take the coast-trip up to San Fernando, Candon, Vigan, or Aparri and return to Bausang and the foot of the Naguilian road by way of the Cagayan valley and Balete pass?

Or why remain as usual in Manila; or, if a teacher, rusticate at your station? If you know Luzon, why not a southern trip—Iloilo and Panay, Bacolod and Negros, Dumaguete and Negros, Cebu and that fair island, Zamboanga and Jolo, Cotabato and Davao, Iligan, Bansalan and Lanao; and Masbate, Samar, Bohol, Leyte? For the moment you leave the vicinity of Manila, you are in a new land. This issue of the *Journal* tells a little of some of the dozens of delightful trips and vacation excursions. Some

of the advertisements tell about ships and shipping lines you may choose. Added to this is the *Mayon*, taking you from Manila to Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga and back in four days. Who can not spare four days? Many business men have taken this trip, none has been heard to say it disappointed him. Suppose you have some proposition to think out, at which you would like to be alone; you want the solution to be right and you want it to be your own. Take a boat for the south over the week-end; have your leisure and pleasure together.

Besides, it's becoming fashionable—the thing to do: everybody's wakening up to the travel opportunities they have neglected in the Philippines, because James King Steele and his travel-bureau technique are breaking down resistance. Aforetime, when one said *Travel in the Philippines* he spoke as one in a wilderness. But now he is heard. You may still object that provincial accommodations are not all they should be, hotels are shabby, their cuisines unresourful. The answer is that better travel will improve them. Right now, however, accommodations are surprisingly good. Of course there must come a day when the Manila Hotel Company owns and manages a system of inns, resthouses and hotels throughout the islands; and the Philippine public can hasten this day by evincing an interest in provincial travel.

But who would not rough it a little in traveling, in taking an outing? After all, one travels to see a country as it is. He swelters in the grime of Morocco, would never have Morocco modern and sanitary. He breathes the plague in Algiers, likes breathing it. In the Philippines he will always have clean surroundings, will never risk his health for a moment; and he will see native life that is just as quaint as if it were foreign, he will travel seas that match the Mediterranean, he will surfeit of landscapes and marine views too ravishing ever to forget.

For the teacher, the business man, the missionary, for everyone with material interests in the Philippines there are special reasons for becoming familiar with the provinces of this rich country.

You hear of the hard times in other parts of the world, and yet you don't feel them so much. Why? The provinces answer this question, Manila doesn't—Manila only exhibits the answer the provinces give. The answer is that the provinces are all agricultural communities where the people live frugally and take their lot, good or bad, as the will of God; and the answer also is that the provinces grow the best farm products in the world, products that pay a little even in hard times—copra, abaca, sugar, these especially. These products go to the United States and other customer-countries or to Manila through the ports you will visit, reaching those ports over the new systems of inland highways, and reaching Manila on the ships you travel on. You will have a more intelligent faith in the Philippines when you learn the character of the *provinciano* and how he manages his affairs. Oh, you will see much to be improved—that without saying—but also much to admire and let alone.—H. R.

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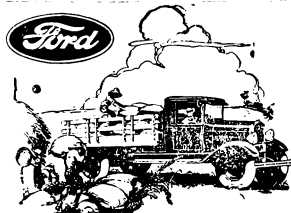
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The Bontoc Trail

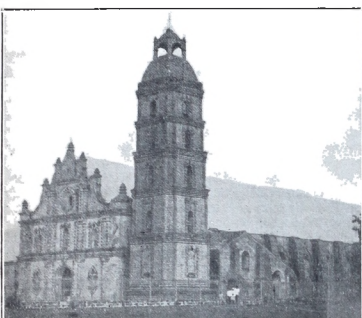
One of the world's superb scenic highways, the Bontoc trail may be traveled with keen enjoyment in leaving or going to Baguio.



Since the opening of the Mountain Trail between Baguio and Bontoc, Manila visitors have had access to a

on each side with giant pine trees while in others it forces its way through the dense tangled jungle filled with great tree ferns, parasites, orchids, clinging vines and dense undergrowth. The completion of the last few kilometers connecting the road between Mt. Data and the Baguio extension has made all this available to the motorist and opens up one of the most beautiful sections of the Mountain Province. The road is a masterpiece of engineering and just before Mt.

out the world are most enthusiastic over this mountain journey. Much of the road is controlled by a system of gates making it perfectly safe but because of the sharp curves and narrow stretches only small cars of a short wheel base are suited for use. Cars under 120" wheel base are particularly well



A Church in the Ilokano Region, northwest Luzon

new and unsurpassed scenic wonderland. Heretofore those journeying to Bontoc were compelled to go down the Nagpartian Trail via Bauang, San Fernando, Cervantes and Tagudin. Now this all changed. The new road is only 152 kilometers and back to Baguio over the steep mountains along the sides of the high hills dipping down occasionally into the valleys to climb steeply up the other side and once more wind its tortuous

way... above the Corra. Every kilometer of the way is filled with new and unusual beauty.

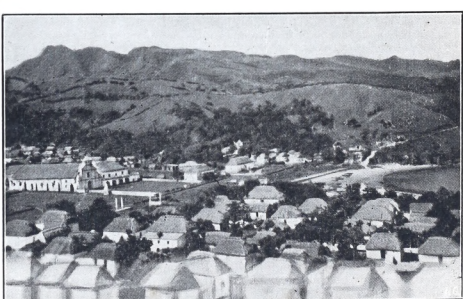
In many places the road clings to the hillside with a drop of from 500 to 1000 feet on one side and the folding hills and towering cliffs on the other. In some places it runs for miles through a beautiful park-like plateau country bordered

section of this lies along a limestone cliff where the road has been practically chiseled out of the rock face. Those who have made the trip and who know most about other motor roads through

Data is reached there is a series of zigzags and horseshoe turns that are picturesque and spectacular. One

adapted for these short and winding turns.

One of the most interesting tours is that which takes the traveler from Baguio to Bontoc over the new mountain trail returning via Tagudin, Cervantes, San Fernando, Bauang and the Naguilian Trail. This gives a variety both going and coming but even if one goes via the Mountain Trail and returns over the same route there is so much variety that there can be no dull minute. The new road also opens up the entire Bontoc region enabling visitors to reach Lubuagan or to continue their journey to Manila via Banaue with its marvelous rice terraces built 1500 years ago by the forefathers of the Ifugaos and on through Kiangnan, Bagabag, Balete Pass to Cayanatuan and thence to Manila.



Bontoc, Capital of Mountain Province

An Ifugao Reprisal

A story of an accidental murder and the swift sure judgment of an ancient Ifugao law that deprived Dumauwat of his property and made him a slave for life. By MARJORIE WILSON.



Already it was twilight in the grassy glade, although the sun still warmed the rounded tops of the great cone-shaped hills that Nature has thrown in such confusion, one against the other, ever backward and upward, to form the high mountain range of the Ifugao country. Clusters of small grass-roofed houses on still-like posts lie hidden in the ravines worn deep in the mountain sides of the Cordillera of northern Luzon—the backbone of the Philippines.

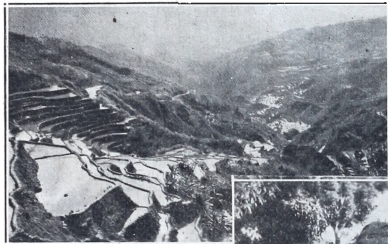
three men had been at all seriously injured in the drunken brawls, and the bride and groom elcet, seeing each other for the first time, had run from each other with proper modesty. Likyayu, having been left with him to be tried out for a few months before the final marriage ceremony, as is the Ifugao custom, was proving to be a willing and sturdy worker, and, therefore, desirable as a son-in-law.

by village were abroad. With a grunt of comprehension Dumauwat continued on his way, the soft pat-pat of his feet lost in the sighing of the pines in the ravine.

Every savage instinct in him was now alert and cautious. But as darkness settled and all was still, Dumauwat's thoughts turned again to Likyayu. He had last seen him that morning, when the boy, swaggering and boastful, had thrown a lance, hitting his target with certain aim. Little Ngahiu had been watching, and thus encouraged, Likyayu had left for the forest, saying that he would not return until he had proved himself worthy of her by slaying a deer.

Dumauwat now thought of possible enemies; of his responsibility to the boy's father for his safety until after the wedding ceremony. He remembered that the Ifugao law was severe on the head of the family should harm come to a child while sojourning in the house of his prospective father-in-law. He would have felt better satisfied had the lad been with them to share the evening meal, though he approved his manly desire to establish by his hunting skill his worthiness to take a wife. Ngahiu had plainly been restless, but pride and maidenly reserve had restrained her from speaking, as she waited with downcast eyes.

In the sudden soft darkness of the night, the brilliant stars were partly obscured by passing clouds. The water falling over the sluices overflowed into the paddies in a dozen cascades of joyous tumult. Over the noise of the water, Dumauwat thought he heard a sound. For a moment he crouched rigidly—then was certain. One had called—the call of the men of his village. There was no reply to his warning, and the savage in him sensed the



Ifugao Rice Terraces

Tourist Bureau Photographs



Ifugao Huts in the Bontoc Country

A Bontoc Village



Dumauwat, an Igorot of the Ifugao tribe, rose from where he had been squatting over the family rice bowl, wiped away the remains of the evening meal of rice and fish from his mouth with the back of his hand, and throwing about him his single blanket-like garment of rough woven native cloth, went to the only opening in his primitive dwelling. Stooping quickly, he cleared the lintel of the low door and descended the bamboo ladder to the ground. Drawing himself erect, he grasped his lance which was leaning against the carved wooden figure, a totem, that formed the door post, and with his shield in the other hand, stood gazing a moment up the narrow valley that led to his rice paddies.

Dumauwat was physically perfect; the primitive man. Although not tall, he was as straight as the lance he carried, and the powerful muscles rippled under his smooth brown skin. His wife, on her head a heavy burden of firewood, brushed past him and he muttered a word as he took the well worn trail that followed the mountain stream upward, and was soon out of sight in the growth of pine trees that hugged the river bank.

Dumauwat was thinking in his heavy witted way, that things were going very well. True, since last week's granary feast—the betrothal feast of his daughter—he had left but a few pigs and one carabao, that clumsy beast of burden that plowed his rice fields. Ngahiu was marrying a boy of the wealthy class and he would bring a good dowry with him.

Ten days before, the go-between had arranged for the marriage of little Ngahiu and Likyayu, the son of a neighbor living in the next valley. The children had been little more than infants, although soon after, they had gone to sleep in the common dormitories. Now his daughter was approaching her fourteenth birthday, and the wedding would soon be consummated, for the five-day orgy of the betrothal feast had terminated well. The bile sacks of the sacrificial pigs had augured the best; only

gingeering, the hollow log troughs suspended from hill-top to hilltop across deep valleys, through which rushed the water supply from the snow capped peaks beyond.

Up, up, one above the other, like stairs cut for giants in the steep hillsides, rose the dyked rice paddies of his forefathers. Irregular in shape, banked in graceful curves with mud and stone, now at the time of inundation each paddy became a mirror that reflected the glory of the sunset. Gold and red and purple, orange and pink, floated across the azure sky on billowy clouds, and lived again a brief double life in the still waters. Dumauwat, Ifugao Igorot that he was, paused a moment, awed.

Dumauwat would spend the night alone, protecting his crop from lurking enemies. His lance and head-axe his sole defense, he stepped swiftly and warily through the gathering dusk. He knew there were watchers on other hilltops, but in case of need their aid would come too late. Suddenly before him, he saw his kinsman, Gimbungan, rise silently from where he had been crouched behind a wall of mud. On his way to his own sluices, he had waited for Dumauwat. With a word of warning and a few guttural murmurs, he told him that headhunters from a near-

presence of another. He knew now that something moved beside the bush-lined path. Instinctively, he felt the handle of his lance thrust through his loin cloth.

Dropping his blanket, Dumauwat crouched poised for an instant, a stave in his right hand, shield on his left arm, in his right hand his lance he was naked save for his clout and a brass anklet. Self-preservation was his only thought. He must strike down his enemy, or be himself felled.

His tattooed chest rose with a heaving motion, and with tremendous force he hurled his lance. The fifty feet between them and his target were as nothing, yet the arrow after the lance left his hand, a shattering sound in the air. His heart leaped in triumph as he visualized another head in his bushy hair, undergrowth, he came upon the fallen body, the lance erect and still quivering protruded from the side of his outstretched victim.

But the moan that reached his ears as he pro-

(Please turn to page 20, col. 1)

Loafing Through The Southern Islands

A leisurely trip crammed with unusual interest every moment was recently made by two young business men in Manila who chose passage on the ss. *Cebu*, Compañía Marítima, from Manila to Iligan via Cebu, leaving Manila at

This trip includes out-of-the-way points giving glimpses of quaint peoples and insight into folk customs.

pines henceforth. Dumaguete's second interesting feature is the nearby coconut plantations financed chiefly by Cebu capital and modern in their methods of growing coconuts and preparing copra. Roads in Oriental Negros, out of Dumaguete, are good.

Baliangao and Dipolog are old and picturesque, rare snapshots are to be had of dozens of intriguing views. The substantial parochial churches reveal the sound foundation of Spanish culture the friars established at their distant missions. Misamis is both old and new, a thriving place enjoying the trade of Misamis and Bukidnon provinces, through which for a long way a motor road runs. The

of 1928, made to Governor Henry L. Stimson. In Dansalan you are only across the river from Camp Keithley, where the hospitality of the Lanao Golf Club is offered the visitor. You are now in Mindanao, among the Mohammedans, and everything is quite different from anything experienced or seen at Manila. Lanao Moslems are skillful craftsmen, the bazaars offer brasses, typical bladed weapons with elaborate hand-carved hilts, the popular *love-ring* made by Lanao silversmiths, and unique handloomed cloth of the brilliant Lanao colors.

Dwellings show the influence of Arabia, family records of chieftains hark back to missionary ancestors of the 13th and 14th centuries. But despite their gift for good farming, settled ways of life and good craftsmanship, the Lanao Moslems remain a conundrum to the Philippine government, slow in issuing formal titles to lands and quieting rural anxieties over ownership. Governor John Hefington has just returned to Dansalan to resume the executiveship of the province, an elevated, broken, fertile and well-drained region. Keithley is a social center drawing vacationers from both Mindanao and the Bisayas. The two travelers left it with regret, to motor to Dapitan, where, creating a national park, the government commemorates Dr. Rizal's departure from Manila.

Here it was that Bonifacio sent friends secretly, to offer

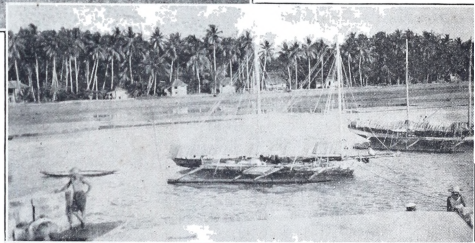


Pictures by W. Kleinen

Top: Mohammedan's residence in Dansalan. Middle: The Sultan of Sulu, emissary of Jolo, with protective walls around the grounds. Bottom: Botica Boie at Dumaguete, Oriental Negros.



The trip described on this page was made in February by W. Kleinen and R. Gunther of Botica Boie, to whom acknowledgments are made.—Ed.



4 p. m. a Saturday, they arrived in Cebu at 7 a. m. the following Monday. They had all day in Cebu, time enough to sense the commercial life of this southern metropolis, make a few acquaintances, and motor into the hinterland on the famous Toledo highway.

Cebu's new harbor is a thoroughly well-equipped and doing a business that warrants the expense, many of the lines gather farm commodities here from all the Bisayan region and northern Mindanao and ocean steamships are

at Cebu has an assured future. At 10 o'clock the two voyagers boarded the motorship *Princesa* and found of minor ports: Dumaguete, Baliangao, Dipolog, Cagayan-de-Oro, Oroquieta, Iligan. Dumaguete offers two things of particular interest; first, Silliman Institute, a Presbyterian academy for boys, that ranks with the best in the orient and is a material factor in the Bisayan educational field, introducing to higher learning a type of young men who will claim their share in the affairs of the Philip-

town is on Macajalar bay, and across the bay lies Camiguin island, stronghold of the well-known Reyes family owning large tracts of land on the slopes of the great extinct volcano giving the island its name. All Camiguin is imbued with natural beauty; the charm of a visit to Macajalar bay lingers long with the visitor who goes to find it.

Iligan was reached at 7 a. m. Thursday. Iligan is the port of Lanao, and the capital, Dansalan, on Lanao gulf, is two hours inland by motor, fare P8 to P10 for a car. The Maria Cristina falls are passed, the largest and most famous in all the Philippines—site of some future huge hydroelectric project, when industry has advanced enough in this region to require the power. The government has a technical report on these falls, the *Hammond report*

Rizal leadership of the Katipunan—Rizal refusing and keeping his position as a moderate *left* advocating reforms in the Spanish Philippine government, not revolt. Dapitan is 50 kilometers from Dansalan, motor cost P20. By hiking and by horse, the travelers made their way through the wilderness to Malabang on the south coast of Mindanao over the old Malabang-Keithley army trail, the faint traces of the old wagon-road guiding them. Fine pictures were obtained, and a night's voyage by motorboat brought the travelers to Cotabato at the outlay of P1 each, such boats making the journey once or twice a week. In Cotabato the atmosphere is still

(Please turn to page 34, col. 3)

The Bicol Provinces

The southeastern provinces of Luzon have cheap and excellent overland transportation and excel in natural attractions.

No part of the Philippines is more interesting than *Bicolandia*, the southeastern provinces of Luzon inhabited by the Bicol people: Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay, and Sorsogon. The Bicol language differs from Tagalog very little, the civilization of these provinces is that of Manila. The dominant topo-

graphical feature is the mountainous, the roads are picturesque; the hotels in Legaspi, the port, metropolis and capital of Albay, are convenient headquarters from which to visit all the provinces except Camarines Norte, which is isolated by mountains and is best visited from the coast.

Choice of the steamship or the railway route from Manila can be made; good boats run regularly to Legaspi from Manila, and on around to Camarines Norte, while the *Bicol Express* leaves Paco station about noon daily, running to the end of the line at the head of Ragay gulf. Here the night ferry picks you up, landing you the next morning at railhead at the foot of the gulf, in Camarines Sur, and an excellent train takes you into Legaspi by 10 a. m. The Ammen Transportation Company also runs busses through Camarines Sur and Albay into Legaspi, then on through Sorsogon. You can have choice of first or second class busses; they are all good, keep prompt schedules, and the second-class charge is P0.01 a kilometer. Perhaps the first-class charge is P0.015. You will wonder how the company runs such comfortable busses at such prices. The answer is, by knowing how: A. L. Ammen has been in this business about 30 years; he began with ox-carts before automobiles were used in the Philippines; he now lives in California, but Judge L. D. Lockwood, who holds his power-of-attorney and represents him in the Philippines, reports net profits well over P160,000 in Bicolandia last year.

It was from Bicolandia that Judge Leonard S. Goddard was appointed to the first-instance bench. He was

well-built, the churches especially imposing. The people are easy-going and hospitable perhaps to a fault. It should be mentioned that automobiles may be hired at reasonable prices for the use of parties traveling in this region.

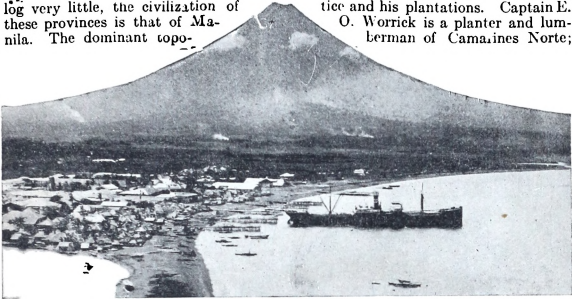
Long before you reach Legaspi, Mount Mayon, queen of volcanoes, enthalls the view. At Daraga, a residence community outside Legaspi, you see the ruins of Mayon's eruption 117 years ago, when ashes from her belching crater were carried as far as Manila. Mayon grew ugly again, three years ago, but mainly took it out in threats; the Army got airplane pictures of the eruption. Mayon can be scaled, though few have done so; if you want this experience, consult the parish priest who was at Tabaco in 1927; he has ascended Mayon several times.

Tabaco and Legaspi are on Lagonoy gulf. It is skirted by a chain of magnificent volcanic peaks, of which Queen Mayon is one. Others are Bulusan, in Sorsogon, Masaraga, Malinao, Iriga, and Isarog. Main highways pass these volcanoes, giving the traveler excellent views. People who live in the Philippines will find it interesting to see how Manila hemp grows, it being the islands' best export crop and the source of their first fame in world trade. In these provinces it carpets every mountain slope to the limit of cultivation; you can see it growing, see it stripped, see it baled loosely and hauled to the ports to be sold and rebaled for the ocean steamers.

You will also see great plantations of coconuts, and cargoes of copra—be loaded for shipment to Portland, San Francisco, New Orleans. The new harbor at Legaspi, described in a recent number of the *Journal*, involves skillful engineering and will quite transform the oldtime shipping methods you will find still used at Tabaco; both the old and the new are worth seeing.

Not far beyond Tabaco, 20 minutes by automobile, are the Tiwi-Tiwi baths. Where streams of cold water and streams of boiling water issue from the lava beds close together, bath houses are built over pools dug in the lava; the temperature of your bath is controlled by sluice gates—very refreshing and enjoyable.

The volcanoes of this region are notorious rain-makers. Bulusan, it is said, outranking the others. Bicolandia, therefore, knows no dry season, though Manila endures every year the drought of the coast, sultry and arid, yet the Pacific coast where everywhere is blue and green, and showers are frequent within 24 hours. The coasts abound in fish, the sea food you get is a decided change. Bicolandia is well worth a summer's visit; however, if only a weekend is all you can spend away from Manila, this can be made to include Manila some Friday noon, get to Legaspi Saturday morning, tour throughout Sunday and part of Monday, and get back to Manila Tuesday evening.



Port of Legaspi: Mount Mayon in the Distance

practicing law at Legaspi. Another well-known American of this region is Judge Robert E. Manly, tycoon of Camarines Sur; his beautiful town home is in Naga, seat of the bishopric, where he divides his time between his practice and his plantations. Captain E. O. Worrick is a planter and lumberman of Camarines Norte;

he dates from the campaigns of pacification. Other old-time Americans who make Bicolandia their home are quite as well known.

Some of the most prominent Filipinos in the islands hail from Bicolandia, which has always sent its quota of students to Manila colleges. The mercantile communities in the larger centers are cosmopolitan, but Chinese predominate everywhere. The towns are

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Acapulco Or Purgatory

The true tale of a mercantile gal-
leon from Manila and the adven-
ture of death that 600 persons had
on her By PERCY A. HILL.



Don Domingo Zalaburu, a native of the Vascongado provinces who was captain-general of the Philippines eight years, 1781 to 1790, gave the islands an administration free from domestic political turbulence and innocent of prosperity. Church and state were for the nonce half-reconciled to each other; there was co-operation between the rival authorities, sword and cross, but it boded few men little good—a period of notable negation it was, lacking the dynamic or the positive in either direction. Zalaburu rathered partisans about him, as advisers, and made his brother, Don Francisco Zabalburu, castellan of Fort Santiago; and when this brother wished to take his health with him (and perhaps some of the governor's too) and return to Spain, he easily got the post of general of the annual galloon.

Zalaburu wanted someone responsible to him, whom he could trust. He had no public opinion to consult, but only had his own conscience to satisfy and the thing was done.

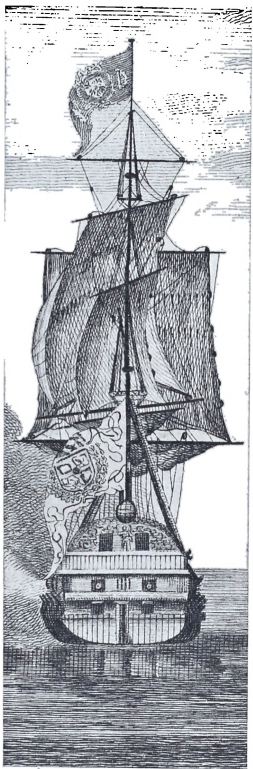
The general's post had nothing to do with navigating the vessel; it was a matter of high rank and pay, and the actual business of navigation, *details of office*, fell upon underlings. Indeed, the Spaniards in the old-time galloon trade between Mexico and the Philippines were not master-mariners. They made the Pacific traverse with the luck of the bold rather than the skill of the navigator; yet we can not but admire their courage in putting to sea in the chilly left of their day, many of them built of unseasoned timbers and doomed to strew the seaboard in a few years at most. Overboard, as a regular thing, wanting small boats enough for row and passengers, often wanting extra sails, their departures were timed to coincide with the trade winds, the *bonanzas* and the *calms*.

These *cabrias* or galleons, were of antiquated design. The *cabrias* were strong, to sustain the unwieldy sails. The helm was extraordinarily large, for better leverage, pulleys compensating the loss of power. The compass was mounted on a wooden frame resting within each cabin on small bolts. The upper works, deck and painted, retained in the names of saints to give the crews a confidence in heaven which made their crude seamanship. This confidence, however, overbore everything—typhoon, privateering, fire-at-sea, political and national disputes—else the Spanish effort in the Pacific would have failed and with it would have ended a chapter in history of which the Spaniard wrote the beginning and the American is now writing where the Spaniard left off.

The Spaniards and the galleons were carried to the Philippines, linen bleached by the sun and a little *boina*, dating from Ferdinand's times, were squares had an immense value. The *boinas* were a true Pyrenean fraternity who drank wine from golden goblets and smoked pipes, and knelt reverently to the Virgin Mary, making them a happy and a holy circle. The *boinas* were the *boinas* of Nuestra Señora *Pilar*, lying in the bay at Cavite. No galloon had come from Manila since there were many passages.

Don Domingo carried much cargo to be carried to the coast, a Basque, like Don Francisco, had under him a large crew and a contingent of 88 marines. For months the Filipino caulkers at the Cavite yards had been busy hammering oakum into the seams of the galloon, cutting out pieces of rotten hull and skillfully mortising good wood in their places. Because of the perennial want of supplies in the royal *almacenes* at Cavite, even the sails were generously patched.

repairs anxiously. When the captain said the galloon should be careened and her bottom cleaned of barnacles and seaweed, it was too much. The regular time of putting out to sea had long passed, adverse winds would be encountered. So, in spite of the unseaworthiness of the galloon, Don Francisco exclaimed to the captain, "Put to sea! Put to sea! Acapulco or Purgatory!"



Leaky and overloaded, but assiduously blessed, the *Pilar* left Cavite on her last voyage. Spreading her huge sails to a favorable wind, she passed Mariveles and faced the perils of the vast Pacific. She did not stand for the high latitudes, but, to make up time, struck straight across the mid-pacific. Storms blew up, and the crew were tirelessly engaged in working the ship. The presence of a retired judge-executive, an ex-member of the *Audienzia*, ruffled the amenities. This dignitary was jealous of his rank, and when a burly Basque seaman, Pedro by name, ordered him out of his way he became acrimonious. While he spluttered, but remained in the way of the busy sailor, the latter pushed him brusquely and landed him in the scuppern heels up. He righted himself, but the finery of his costume was soiled. He frothed for satisfaction, which he could not obtain in a gentleman's manner from a fellow of Pedro's humble rank, so he took his grievance to the ship's officers. Pedro went on handling the rigging. This he had done from the outset of the voyage, with a skill inspiring confidence and making him popular, so nothing came of the complaint against him.

The solemn jurist, Don Santiago Ponce, overwhelmed by his inability to avenge his honor, refused to eat. It was vain for the gentle chaplain to suggest that he delay vengeance until the ship should dock at Acapulco. Don Santiago became utterly despondent, and went moaning about the ship alone, his face a study in sadness. Three days later, as the ship lunged along under full sail, Don Santiago climbed to the rail and flung himself into the sea, disappearing quickly beneath a comb. Rescue, attempted, was impossible; Don Francisco had gone down for the last time long before the *Pilar* could be brought to a stop. Mass was said for his soul's repose; that he had fallen overboard accidentally was the charitable face put upon the incident.

Don Francisco was too preoccupied with the weakening condition of his ship to give heed to men who preferred to die of an indignity than live to avenge it. The *Pilar* sailed on once more, and reached the typhoon zone a month out from Manila. The first storm that deluged the ship gave everyone cause to think of Purgatory as their probable destination. The galloon, battered unmercifully, sprung a series of leaks; the Pacific roared on, as if it wanted to obliterate the ship wallowing so drunkenly in the gigantic seas. But at last the storm subsided to a gale, wailing through the shrouds in a melancholy monotone. Surges tumbled past, hissing, snarling; and above the dismal orchestra of wind and wave came the ominous thud of the pumps. Even in this plight, Don Francisco refused to lighten ship by jettisoning the cargo he had carried so far on her.

Among the passengers the more timid grouped themselves under the lantern and gave themselves up to prayer.

But the leaks were temporarily stopped and the pumps gave the ship a respite of life. Then, from the vast bosom of the Pacific, arose another violent typhoon; the devastating waves flooded the waist of the overloaded ship with a succession of deluges. The timid prayed again, but the danger grew more threatening hour by hour; days were frightful because of all that could be seen, nights unbearable for what could be heard and not seen. The *Pilar* was carried off her course, into the depths of the Pacific. New leaks sprung in her hull, the pumps could not contend against the waters flooding the hold—clear green jets spouted in from all sides.

Even Don Francisco began to be alarmed. A passenger died of sheer fright. He was given formal burial, doubly solemn in the teeth of the storm, but the chaplain had to curtail the service.

This epigrammatic acerbity pleased everyone who wanted a quick dispatch of the galloon, including the captain-general. It displeased the sailors, but they were loudly argued down; and for some time, the chronicles say, *Acapulco* or *Purgatory* was the slogan of Manila folk inclined to take desperate chances, or who were forced by circumstances to share in reckless enterprises. As for Don Francisco, gallant and heedless man, he must have made Purgatory with his rash companions; for Acapulco still awaits his arrival.

(Please turn to page 22, col. 1.)

An Exporter's Map and Trade Prospects for 1931



Other countries which can look back upon a very satisfactory economic year are the Irish Free State, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Holland, Great Britain, the heart of the British Empire, suffered from unemployment, loss of foreign trade, political trouble in India, tariff dissensions with the rest of the Empire family and in the first days of 1931 experienced a serious coal strike.

"The German people are like a ship wrecked company frantically trying to bail out a badly leaking lifeboat.

"Political and exchange troubles shook Spain. But for this Spain's position would have been quite favorable. Portugal, on the other hand, barely pulled through, and seems slated for another indifferent year.

"The gold mining industry saved South Africa. Gold, by the way, was the one commodity in 1930 which did not depreciate.

"Russian purchases during 1930 literally saved the situation for many American manufacturers, importing close to \$150,000,000 for the twelve months ending September 30, 1930. Will the Five-Year Plan fully succeed? How long will the people of Russia cooperate with the plans of her rulers?"

"The need of the hour," says Merryle Stanley Ruker in his article, *What Wall Street is Talking About*, which appeared in *Nation's Business* for January 1931, "is to find a formula for turning the great and seemingly excessive productive capacity and efficiency of modern industrial nations to the benefits of mankind. We have been suffering from the perils of plenty, rather than from a famine or an insufficiency of products. The main problem is to balance human needs and wants against the capacity of business to turn out goods.

"The trend, in the year just opening, is likely to be gradual, slow, irregular, despite false starts and checkmated rallies, toward more normal conditions. The promise is for better business in the second half of the year than the first, and for somewhat larger physical volume of trade and somewhat larger profits for the whole of 1931 than for the 12 months just passed.

"Unless unpredictable events interfere with the process of recovery which are slowly in the making, it is likely that the fourth quarter of the new year will be the best, and by that time business will be within hailing distance of computed normal, which allows for the normal expectancy of progressive growth."

The above exporter's map of anticipated world markets for 1931 is reprinted from the *Export Trade and Finance* magazine of January 17, 1931. In the article accompanying the map, Archibald J. Wolfe says: "In the gray pall observable all over the world a year ago, there are but few isolated spots of returning brilliance, and many spots of increasing darkness. There is not a single statistically demonstrable index of a turn in the tide. Most recent figures show declines in our exports, which it is idle to palliate.

"There does not seem to be any prospect of generally improved export business during the next nine or perhaps twelve months. Barring unforeseen developments . . . there is a reasonable prospect of improvement about the fall of 1931 or a few months later.

"Asia has felt the full brunt of the crisis no less than Latin America, Australia, India, East Indies, China and Japan, generally comprised, in the term Far East, have had a very bad year, and improvement during 1931 is indicated only in spots.

"Australia is for the time being like a deflated balloon. Three to five years will pass, in the opinion of those who know, before she can effect any such readjustments as will bring about a situation even resembling well-being. Australia's troubles are agricultural, financial, economic, and industrial. With a population a little over 6,000,000, Australia's unemployed number close to 200,000, although the curtailment of imports by legislative measures did greatly encourage home production of necessities."

1930 was a season of the worst depression ever experienced in Japan. The lifting of the embargo on gold, the decline in the price of cocoons and rice, and the lessened demand in America for raw silk were all reflected in the shrunken volume of trade in Japan. Unemployment is serious.

"Nevertheless, Japanese reports show a distinct improvement in the general tone of business. . . . The industry in Japan is now better in shape to participate actively in world trade, if recovery sets in.

"That ordinarily immensely rich region of rubber, tin, sugar, coffee and spice production, which includes Straits Settlements, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies was in the throes of an acute economic crisis in 1930, though in the Dutch East Indies, due to diversity of crops, the situation was less difficult than elsewhere in this region.

"In the Philippine Islands there had been a surplus of agricultural produce from the preceding year, and the prices on copra, coconut oil and abaca dropped a great deal. Planters found themselves in difficulties, and the task of financing their enterprises proved a little beyond the ability of many. The Philippine Islands must await a definite improvement in commodity prices before they can regain prosperity. Importation of consumer goods fell off considerably, but there has been a considerable expansion on the part of largely American-owned organizations which engaged in building, highway construction and motor transportation.

"France until very close to the end of 1930 maintained leadership in European prosperity.

"The world's first metal base highway has been constructed in Illinois over a 150-foot stretch of experimental pavement. Another interesting factor is that the road is in the city of Springfield, of historical fame as the home of Abraham Lincoln.

As explained by the engineers, the road has a carefully rolled and prepared sub-grade on which the galvanized and corrugated *Armco* wrought iron base and curb are set. A metallic sand cushion was placed on the base and then a layer of brick with asphaltic fill, was pored into interstices. This provides an indestructible base with a smooth riding surface built into the structure with a sufficient flexibility to meet all changes in temperature.

There are several advantages of such a base. One is the opportunity for quick repairs. A pair should they be necessary, can be made in surface repairs. With a metal base rather than a concrete base it will be possible to remove the surface or replace sections of the surface with a minimum of disturbance to traffic."—*Dun's International Commerce*.

A tiny brick house that was the birthplace of America's foreign trade 224 years ago was recently dedicated as a national shrine. It was the first customs house built and used for that purpose in the United States. It is at Yorktown, Virginia, and the governor of that state delivered the principal address at the dedication ceremonies.



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THE BITTER AND THE SWEETER

My! There is so much to write about this month there's hardly anything to say! Vice Governor George C. Butte, who can speak firmly about revolutionists, is on the lid (in Baguio) while Governor Davis takes his family, some staff-men and two cabinet officers on a goodwill tour through Malaysia on the U. S. S. *Pittsburgh*. The settled Negros strike flares up periodically. Friends in the provinces tell us the government is raising their taxes, while they can hardly sell their crops at any price—just what a blueblooded bureaucracy would do. "I must pare ₱4,800 from my expenses, and can't send the boys to Manila to school this year," writes a distressed planter whose farm the assessor revalues. We pretended we needed a 15-member supreme court, and that the Manila nominees were immaculate, though confirming them would have settled no less than three rivalries now troubling election slate-makers; we objected—that is, some of our newspapers did—to the Washington nominees on grounds that they were political choices, and the whole costly movement was turned quite rightly into a fiasco.

One wonders if the press best serves the vaunted coöperation of the executive and the legislature (the government) when it ceases to be very critical. We believe it does not: that supreme-court affair never should have reached Washington. Nor should taxes be increased at this time. Nor should a hanse of lawyers, the so-called integrated bar association, be tolerated; and why is the press silent in the face of such presumption? Let's begin to grow up to our responsibilities.

And now let us comment on happier things.

In chronological order of arrival, George O'Brien and Douglas Fairbanks have been here, both enjoying themselves a lot and leaving Manila with promises to return—meanwhile to praise our hospitality among persons who can still afford to buy steamship tickets. The press arrangements for these celebrities were well carried out, the newsreel shots—Fairbanks and Aguinaldo, for instance—will be good advertising. James King Steele, tourist-bureau manager, and his voluntary aides are planting the see-the-Philippines seed in fertile ground; lots of it, too.

The worst of the depression seems to be past, since it is corollary to that in the United States, where better times are reported. There are constant factors here mitigating market depressions: the rapid growth of population is one

of them, the good treatment of the Philippines by congress is another. It shouldn't be fashionable in the Philippines to belittle congressmen, or at least to belittle congress; that body, which has plenary powers over these islands, pursues a just course toward them; it has just dismissed, with no hope of passage, numerous bills against their welfare. This is courageous statesmanship that ought to be favorably noticed.

Garet Garrett has written a series of three pungent open letters to George Horace Lorimer about the Philippines, and Lorimer has put them in the *Saturday Evening Post* as illustrated leading articles.

Every critic can be criticised. We need critics all the time, too, because we are flattered too much and flatter ourselves too much. That is why it is so pleasant always to endorse Senator Osmeña's view that Filipinos should travel more. It is still pleasanter to see that they are following the suggestion; travel modifies the ego and extroverts the character, facts almost too obviously trite to be printed.

Still, somewhat depends upon the age at which one travels—where he goes, why he goes. Which recalls ex-Governor Forbes's visit to the Philippines in February.

Ambassador Forbes, of mature years, did a good deal when he was a legislator-executive of the Philippines, and later when he was governor, to build roads, bridges, harbors and similar facilities. He did not restrain his interest in these improvements while he visited here in February; he talked about them as much as he could, and came out for a vehicular and railway tunnel under the mouth of the Pasig to connect the railroad with the south-harbor piers and relieve traffic in San Nicolas, Binondo, and Tondo. He said he thought that tunnel the paramount need of the islands, and it is probably well that he does most such thinking up in Tokio instead of down in Manila. What of the north harbor, which is to be for freight and interisland ships? The railroad does debouch even at the south harbor, though not directly; it reaches the warehouses along the river, and turns its freight out of its little cars into big cascos; these cascos float the freight snugly alongside ships in the harbor and give them quick delivery at every hatch they care to work, and on both sides at one time.

The intervention of the warehouses permits conditioning of cargoes for ocean shipment; the use of the cascos, river and canals is an economy always to be appreciated: since the arrastre service was farmed out, no one has complained that Manila is not an efficient harbor. It is certainly doubtful that a subriver tunnel would ever pay maintenance costs, while the canals and the river are great areaways through the city—aside from their traffic utility. But it is nice of Governor Forbes to keep thinking about us, publishing books of laborious data about us, and always wishing us well. It is said he will revise his book and bring all the data up to date.

—W. R.

Oil Milling Gaining Here

The Philippines are supposed to grow about 1.4 of the world's annual crop of coconuts, and nothing seems to stand permanently in the way of the industry's progress. Sometimes when you are down at one of the piers seeing friends away, you may see tank barges alongside the steamer working away for dear life with their centrifugal pumps; they have brought coconut oil down the river in bulk and are pumping it into tank-space in the ship which has been rigorously cleaned to receive it. Few men are employed in this handling coconut oil, freight rates on such cargo must be cheap. Handled in a similar way at destination points, it goes from steamer to tank-car and out from the terminals to the inland factories utilizing it for soap, lard-substitute, margarine and other products.

Coconut oil competes with cottonseed oil, whale oil, bean-oil—any oil that serves the purposes that it serves; applied chemistry is making all crude fats alike in the final analysis, but it is doubtful if any can be produced cheaper than coconut oil or give more satisfaction to manufacturers. In modern times copra, from which the oil is taken, never sold cheaper than it has recently sold, in Manila; yet if there are buyers some profit can be made. The industry is not happy, but perhaps it is no more unhappy than its competitors are.

Philippine coconut data are compiled carefully every year by Leo Schnurmacher, 61 Juan Luna, Manila, who has sheets of the tables printed for sale at nominal prices—something to help defray the cost of the work.

This year's tables show last year's Philippine crop of coconuts to have been 520,508 metric tons of copra, i. e., dried coconut meat in which the extractable oil content averages 58% of the weight. Copra exported was 171,825 metric tons; oil exported was the equivalent of 254,743 tons; oil locally utilized was the equivalent of 17,241 tons; desiccated coconut used up fresh coconuts to the equivalent of 37,312 tons; and the difference between the estimated stock of 55,015 tons of copra in the islands January 1 and that of 94,402 tons in stock in the islands December 31 was 39,387 tons.

The invoice value of copra and coconut products exported during 1930 was P72,995,901, divided thus: copra P25,086,450, coconut oil ex-tank Manila P37,381,003, copra cake and meal P3,264,948 (90,693 tons averaging P36 a ton), and desiccated coconut P7,263,500 (19,900 tons averaging P36.5 a ton).

Copra meal is first rate stock feed, a fact the Philippines are tardily taking advantage of in developing a swine industry; this meal, rice bran, and protein such as fish scrap fattens pigs quickly.

Broker's data reveal paramount position of Philippine mills over mills operating outside the Islands.

Copra meal also batters chickens; would that a traveling exhibit of hogs and chickens fed upon the healthful feeds exhibited at the Philippine carnival could visit every town on Luzon and those in the Bisayas, with a scientist competent to talk to the people in their own languages—from all of which would come orders for blooded pigs and fowls, eggs, feed, incubators and brooders—a visible impulse to minor farm industries.

But the time will never come when the Philippine copra crop is sold within the islands; of coconut oil the present ratio is 17 units locally utilized to 254 units exported; it is a part of the islands' good fortune to have such a crop to trade for what they must buy abroad, and what they wish to buy abroad. Different from Japan's basic crop, silk, coconut products are food; the woman who readily turns from silk-worm silk to rayon will keep on using cooking oils and fats in her kitchen, and coconut frosting on her cookies and cakes.

A vital point of interest in last year's coconut data is the evidence that economies effected in handling the oil have given the local mills an apparent advantage over mills located abroad, convenient to the customers for their oil. Philippine mills are near the source of the copra, their raw material, and did not fair badly last year: they are five, and during the year they extracted and exported 147,751 metric tons of oil, from 254,743 metric tons of copra, which compares with the 171,825 tons of copra exported to mills operating elsewhere. In America, where Philippine coconut oil is sold, foreign oil pays the heavy duty of 2½ cents gold per pound; Philippine oil and copra (from whatever source) enter free of duty. Formerly, about as much copra was exported as the local mills consumed; last year local mills produced 83,000 metric tons more copra than was exported. But the mills lacked 4,000 tons of selling all the oil they extracted: at the first of the year their stocks were 10,761 tons, and at the end of the year they were 14,636 tons.

Europe bought not a single ton of oil, though nearly all of the copra meal left from its extraction. The United States took all the oil and all the desiccated coconut, on which, from foreign sources, she levies a duty of 3½ cents gold per pound. Manila handles about 4 5 of the copra crop of the islands; she exported 120,123 tons of the oil, Cebu exported 27,628 tons, the other ports none.

From how many coconut trees, carpeting how many hectares, will come 520,508 metric tons of dried copra? Here is a field for tall talk. Each region, particularly each new region, most of them in Mindanao, brags of its heavy-

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yielding coconuts, and when the talk is going good, estimates—yea, claims—as low as a picul from two trees are made, a picul being 137½ pounds. When such tales stagger Luzon planters, Mindanao planters begin, with appropriate gestures, telling how much larger their coconuts are than those of Luzon. Beginning, their spread-out hands indicate a sphere about 9 inches in diameter; but their elbows don't stay put, their hands spread farther apart, and the coconuts they are describing reach fabulous sizes.

Like the American west, Mindanao, in the Philippines, is the land of promise; truly its wonders are halfway beyond belief, and Mindanao enthusiasts never minimize them. It is as hard to get at the real productivity of a

(Please turn to page 22, col. 1)



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Notes On The New Books

A Bengal Lancer turns philosopher and becomes a Yogi, is a guru for a young American in his travels in the Land of the Black Pagoda **BERYL HUGHES**



All books reviewed in this department are sold by the Philippine Education Co., Escolta, unless otherwise stated

The Lives of the Bengal Lancer, by Francis Yeats-Brown. To those who live on the outside and who do most of their traveling and sight seeing through the medium of books, movies and the news reel, India is a fabulous country of squalor and glamorous beauty. To those who have lived there, known and studied conditions at first hand, it is still

the strangest and most fascinating of all the lands on this earth. Francis Yeats-Brown went to India as a soldier—an officer trained at Sandhurst to take his place in the army as an officer and an English gentleman. His adventures and travels more than justify the title of the book—he lived several vastly different lives; that of the soldier,

sportsman, traveler and student of philosophy. He did his duty as an officer of the *corps d'elite* of the Indian army well, and describes with interesting detail his fellow officers at work and play. The thrills and breathless excitement of pig-sticking; polo and polo-ponies, two things dear to the heart of the British officer in India; their dogs, intimate companions of their leisure; the mess and also the fighting.

When the World war transferred the attention of England from the incessant skirmishes along the Indo-Afghan frontier to western Europe, Yeats-Brown became an aviator and served in Mesopotamia. In making a flight over the Turkish lines, he was captured, marched across the Arabian desert, and after months of imprisonment he escaped. The end of the war brought him back to India again.

Soldiering, never the dominate interest of his life, now gradually gave way before a subject that had long fascinated him—the study of the occult lore of the Hindus, Vedatism, the philosophy of the Brahmins and Yogi. He would take off his uniform, don the costume of an Afridi, and wander about in search of knowledge, a thing that no English officer in the tales of Kipling would have dreamed of doing. He was genuinely fond of the Indian peoples, another incredible trait in an English officer. In fact, most of his fellow officers although they liked him immensely, thought him a bit mad and raised questioning eyebrows at some of his adventures.

To attain the object of his study he goes in search of the great teacher with whom he had had an early contact. He finds him sitting under a large umbrella deep in meditation. The guru shows no surprise at seeing the Englishman and informs him that for six years he has awaited his coming. But before he can become a believer he must go away and live out his life as a soldier. He must suffer more, must work out his *karma*, then he will be ready to begin his study.

Francis Yeats-Brown travels the length and breadth of India on a special mission, but ever uppermost in his mind is his preparation for his meeting with Siri. In a clear, concise manner he describes the lives of the peasants, the bazaars, the temples, the festivals and the ever present feeling of mystery and aloofness of this land of splendor and misery. He delves into the beliefs of

(Please turn to page 18, col. 1)

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SCENES FROM COMING SHOWS

Right here at your left are three twosomes as typical of the Hollywood scene as any twosome could be: First, Loretta Young and a chap they call John Barrymore, in *The Man From Blankley's*, coming to the Lyric. Second, Myrna Loy and José Bohr in *Rogue of the Rio Grande*, coming to the Radio. Third, Constance Bennett and Stephen MacKenna, in *Sin Takes a Holiday*, coming to Radio.

Westerns starring John Mack Brown are invariably as good melodrama as can be screened, and here you see him and Wallace Beery in *Billy the Kid*. Great possibilities. This picture will be at the Ideal. The other shot from a western shows Linn Basquette and George Duryea in *The Dude Wrangler*, coming to the Radio.

Of course you see your favorite, Ruth Chatterton? That's Basil Rathbone with her, they are doing a scene in *A Lady of Scandal*, coming to the Ideal. Next to them are Myrna Kennedy, James Murray, and Eddie Borlen—a scene in *The Rampant Age*, coming to the Radio. There's an inset of Eddie Cantor in *Whoopee*, coming to the Lyric.

Lower row: George Marion and Grace Moore in *A Lady's Morals*, in which Beery plays Barnum and the piece depicts the life of Jenny Lind, in the days of our fathers and the Goulds, the Grant administrations, and the Star Route



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Frauds the Swedish Nightingale. “If between you and me the public isn’t skinned, my name isn’t Barnum nor your name Jenny Lind.” That was considered a wisecrack in those simple, rugged times. The piece will be at the Ideal. Next we have Miriam Secor cruelly abusing a helpless man in a piece they call *Big Money*, coming to the Radio. Last we have Robert Montgomery and Benny Rubin in *Love in the Rough*, coming to the Ideal.—W. R.

The *Man From Blankley's* John Barrymore comes to the Lyric in the moving picture version of the famous stage play of the same title. Turning from his usual rôle as the screen's greatest lover to light comedy, he plays the part of a gay London lord who starts out innocently enough to visit an old gentleman interested in antiquarian research, but stumbles into the house next door where he is mistaken for the hired gump who has been hired to add *cavat* to the dinner being given by the climbing Tidmarshes to their wealthy Chicago uncle.

Lord Strathpeffer meets the pretty governess of the Tidmarsh's precocious child and recognizes her as a former sweetheart whom he has not been able to forget. He is the center of attention at the dinner; is appropriated by the fierce, fussy old ladies; and suspected by all the men; heckled by the young daughter of the house. He is accused of burglary and thrown into the street. He returns by way of the kitchen, joins the servants in a celebration and is discovered there by the police inspector who is looking for Lord Strathpeffer because he missed his appointment next door. The Tidmarshes and their guests find to their horror that they have insulted a real lord. When they are offering their apologies he whisks the governess away.

John Barrymore is a splendid actor, few better, but this sort of rôle is hardly his forte. In spite of the fact that outside of Hamlet and *Dr. Jekyll* and Mr. Hyde his most famous successes have been in comedy.

Whoopee is Eddy Cantor at his best. Photo

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in technicolor it is a musical comedy without equal. Apparently everything was going smoothly at the Morgan ranch, but actually there was a great deal beneath the surface. Sally Morgan was in love with Wananis, an Indian who had gone away to learn the white man's customs. In his absence the girl's father was forcing her to marry the sheriff. On her wedding day, the tall handsome Indian returns and Sally knows she cannot marry the sheriff. Realizing that his Indian blood is a barrier Wananis disappears. Sally is desperate and as a last resort she appeals to Henry Williams (Eddie Cantor) to help her. Henry is a nervous wreck, who imagines that he is suffering from all the ills to which the fish is subject. He has come to the ranch to regain his health. The two leave the ranch in an old battered Ford. Out on the desert they run out of gasoline. They hold up an approaching limousine, steal gas from it and leave the occupants stranded on the desert with all their tires cut. Night comes on and the two in the Ford lose their way and seek shelter at a nearby ranch never dreaming that it is the ranch of the people whom they held up earlier in the day. To save themselves they assume the role of good and mad. Then Sally's father and the sheriff arrive in search of the elopers and the two make a dash to the Indian reservation with the pursuers behind them. There they find Wananis. It all ends happily and is beautifully and perfectly staged. It snacks in spots of E. J. Rath's famous play, *The Nervous Wreck* now being rehearsed by the Community Players. Eddie Cantor is excellent and the whole play is well stocked with laughs and charming musical numbers. Decidedly worth seeing.

Love in the Rough. Golf, music, love and comedy furnished by Benny Rubin, make this picture amusing and quite tolerable. Dorothy Jordan and Robert Montgomery star.

Billy the Kid. King Vidor directs this story of the life of the famous outlaw of border days who had killed 21 men before he was 21, and makes it more than just a western. John Ford and Brown plays the lead and Kay Johnson is the girl who persuades him to become an honest man. Wallace Beery as the sheriff and Warner Richmond make up the supporting cast.

Sin Takes a Holiday. You guess what the movie will be from that title and I'll wager that you will not come any nearer to right than I would if I tried to speak Russian. It is really a fairly good movie at that. All about a Tillie the Toiler secretary who becomes the wife in name only of her wealthy employer to save him from marriage with a designing woman whom he does not love. The man does not love his secretary either, but we are to believe she is the lesser of two evils, which is not hard after seeing Constance Bennett in *Common Clay* and other plays. For her unselfishness (who wouldn't be under such circumstances) she goes to Paris, is pursued by many men, buys ravishing clothes, jewels and furs and has what we would call a keen time. In spite of it all, she loves only her husband and wins him back now if you can figure out just where sin came in or where it spent its holiday from that, you are better guessers than we.

Stephen MacKenna, Basil Rathbone, Rita LaRoy and Louis Bartels complete the cast. Here is a clue. Maybe Basil Rathbone is the devil in disguise—he is suave enough. Radio.

Big Money. Now here is a combination of players that is hard to beat, James Gleason, Eddie Quillan and Robert Armstrong. Remember Gleason and Armstrong in *Oh, Lady!* Eddie Quillan to that team and there is fun and chuckles in store for any audience. Personally we wouldn't miss it for the best of the movie shieks. Radio.

Second Hollywood. They are not so good. They are apt to be like the second piece of pie—not quite as good as the first one. Here is the story—Jimmy Chalmers was lucky or the reverse, according to how you look at situations similar to his. Two wonderful, desirable women were in love with him. One offered him the glamor and romance of the stage of midnight suppers, of Bohemian camaraderie. The other offered him the affection of a sheltered life, of the woman who puts her whole trust in one

man. Our guess is that the latter had a hard struggle on her hands against such competition. She goes on a second honeymoon and leaves her husband at home. Brave woman! Ruby M. Ayers wrote the story, now you figure out the ending.

Josephine Dunn, Edward Earle and Ernest Hillard complete the cast. At the Radio.

The Rampant Age. Do you know what your daughters and sons are doing? If you do, you are exceptional parents, most of them have very little idea and what seems stranger, do not seem to care much. *The Rampant Age* coming to the Radio is a picture of some of the high-school life as lived by some of the students. It is a bit exaggerated, but on the whole pretty fair. The day of the sweet girl graduate went out when synthetic gin came in. Radio.

A Lady's Morals. If you think that you are through with singing films, postpone your resolutions not to attend another one until you have seen and heard Grace Moore, prima donna of the Metropolitan opera in this, her screen debut. Charming, young, beautiful, and sweet, she is the perfect choice to portray the life of Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale who charmed the opera goers of a generation ago. Why such a title *A Lady's Morals* was chosen for the story of the life of Jenny Lind is puzzling, but movie producers are like that. Certainly, Jenny Lind was about the most blameless singer who ever rose to fame and fortune and the picture does not make her other than she was.

It is the story of the famous singer and a young composer who loved her and followed her wherever she went, using every ruse possible to bring himself to her attention. Graciously, she refuses his love. She loses her voice and her would-be lover brings his uncle, a famous teacher, to restore it. Jenny is touched by his devotion, but he leaves her because the doctors have told him he is losing his eyesight. They are reunited finally when Jenny Lind makes her famous appearance at Castle Garden in New York under the management of P. T. Barnum, of circus fame.

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"The ROGUE of the
RIO GRANDE"

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The JOURNAL wishes to be helpful to its readers in a neighborly way, and will tentatively undertake to publish under the above heading the miscellaneous inquiries it receives.—Ed.

Money to loan on Manila real estate.—One sum is ₱10,000 to be loaned at 12%, another is ₱30,000 to be loaned at 10%. If you want this money, the JOURNAL will forward your name and address without charge. Farther it will not go.

If you have things of material value to sell, such as real estate, this column will list them free for you if you are an individual. Companies must use paid space. You may also address us about Mss. and where and how to sell them. We don't know whether this column will take or not. But let's try. One thing in demand in Manila is antique furniture. If provincial readers have some, this column will publish descriptions, and prices wanted. While it runs, this column will also answer inquiries, and confidential inquiries will be answered by letter.

Address: Service Column, P. O. Box 1638, Manila.

For information helping settle up an estate readers ought to furnish the JOURNAL with the names of any Tolmans or Groves they know in the islands, or elsewhere, with their present addresses if known or other data leading to their

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present whereabouts. Don't bother about data in the City Directory, we can forward that. W. C. Cox & Company, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Chicago, want this information. You can send it direct to them if you wish, and it would be kind of you to mention this notice.

"The Tariff Commission acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of November 21, and of copies of the November and December issues of your journal.

"Please be assured that your courtesy in placing the commission's library on your mailing list is appreciated."

PEOPLES BANK PROGRESSES



N. E. MULLEN

The Peoples Bank's progress during 1930 was shown in the report to the stockholders' meeting which reelected the directors of 1930 for 1931: Wm. J. Shaw, N. E. Mullen, E. M. Bachrach, Carlos Palanca, Ramon J. Fernandez, C. Perez, John W. Haussermann, John W. Craig, Francisco Ortigas, W. J. Odom, Amos G. Bellis, with Shaw as chairman. Mullen continues as president, of course; Wm. Douglas, Ramon J. Fernandez, Carlos Palanca, E. M. Bachrach, vice presidents; Castor P. Cruz, secretary; Ismael Zapata, comptroller; Allen L. Dwyre, assistant treasurer; Nicasio Omeña, assistant secretary.

This bank has already adopted a policy of branching into the provinces, choosing strategic points; the report listed branches at Baguio, San Fernando (Pampanga), San Pablo, and Tarikak, with a subagency at Santa Cruz and another contemplated for Pangasinan. Ortigas (chairman), Palanca, Craig, Haussermann, Shaw, Mullen, Fernandez are the executive committee. Commercial accounts have shown a steady progress with an increase from 1,000 to 1,362 accounts for the year.

The savings departments have shown a steady increase for the year, savings deposits having increased from ₱1,185,690.41 to ₱2,208,209.82, with an increase in individual depositors from 5,000 to 8,961.

The total resources of the bank as reflected from ₱14,975,383.87 to ₱17,552,000.00, or a gain of ₱2,576,616.13.

Sales of the bank's stock made in the market during the past year averaged from 115 to 120 shares.

The Peoples Mortgage and Investment Company, a subsidiary company of the bank, has paid up capital of ₱327,500.00 consisting 10,000 shares of preference stock at ₱20.00 value, and 24,000 shares (no par) class "A" and "B" stock. This company since its inception has been highly successful, having made 10 payments of seven and one-half per cent per annum and an extra one-half per cent in July 1930 on the preference stock. In addition, a dividend of five per cent was declared and paid on its class "A" and "B" shares in July 1930.

On the present capitalization the company is earning 8 per cent per annum on the preference stock and approximately 13 per cent on the class "A" and "B" shares.

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Notes on the New Books

(Continued from page 12)

the thousands of cults that divide the principal religions of India. Then he again appears before his teacher.

He is ready to begin his studies. They are deep and intangible, but as his body responds to the prescribed exercises and purifications, his mind is made ready to receive the teachings that are a combination of all religions and recognizable as none.

The Bengal Lancer is perhaps one of the most extraordinary books on India ever written by a westerner. Few westerners have had either the desire, the patience or philosophical trend of mind to reach an intelligent understanding of the Indian people and their religions.

Major F. Yeats-Brown is a student by nature with the poet's love of the strange, fantastic and the glamorous. Knowing that, his desire to become a Yogi is not difficult to understand. The book is well written in a style fitting to the author's purpose. To be really understood and appreciated, it should be read several times. The manner of writing, that at times seems aimless and choppy at first reading, then appears forceful and beautiful.

The Land of the Black Pagoda, by Lowell Thomas should be read in conjunction with the *Bengal Lancer*, for this man was responsible for a great many interesting experiences had, and the many here-to-fore neglected places the author saw in India. Together the

two men traveled for months, and Y. B. as Lowell Thomas calls the Lancer, taught him to see with understanding the scenes of fantasy and mystery as they unfolded before them. The book is dedicated to Francis Yeats-Brown and contains a picture of the Yogi soldier in his uniform.

Hearing one day in a British camp in Asia Minor during the war, an officer describe the Black Pagoda, Lowell Thomas decided to go see this weird temple which is considered by some to be the finest of all the temples in India. He landed at Cape Comorin, the apex of the immense triangular land of India. He planned to stay for two months, but instead he remained for two year with Y. B. as his *guru* he started on a journey that took the two men back and forth across the country for a total distance of over 60,000 miles—more than twice the distance around the world at the equator.

Much of the material used in the book is not new to readers who have read travel books on India, but the method of handling and the views expressed are stimulating and original. Lowell Thomas is a mixture of Richard Halliburton and Burton Holmes and is unfortunately not completely like either. The photographs are excellent and numerous enough to adequately illustrate the high lights of the book.

The chapters on the work done by the British in India in the past furnish some of the most interesting reading in the book. Having to work against the insidious interference of the fanatic who work on the superstitions of the people, the agitators who foment trouble on the slightest provocation, and the great ignorance of the people, the British have gone steadily ahead in their program of improving living condition in a country from the people of which they have received only abuse for their pains. The results have been colossal but is only a small beginning. Thomas says, "These men who have worked the miracle are just ordinary men. Just beef-eating, whisky drinking English men who smoke pipes and play tennis and will be retired with their pension as soon as it is possible to replace them by Indians. . . They have made India a country. Given time they will make it a nation, in spite of the Indians!"

Two men are responsible, figuratively speaking, for keeping India together. Jack Sopyo, the native soldier, and the native police. "If we can win over the police, we have won India!" That is the cry of agitators throughout India. It is quite true. The agitators cannot understand why the police refuse to be won and it is strange when you consider that his pay is only \$7.00 per month and on that he must feed and clothe his family. There are 193,000 policemen in the 247 million square miles of British India. "They have achieved a miracle of order and integrity. They haven't advertised their difficulties, that's all, but it is a miracle none the

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less, that so few men, so poorly paid, should keep India 'safe for the agitator.' "

Lowell Thomas's book is fascinating and well written. A glance at the index will prove how thoroughly the author has covered his subject. It is not just a book of travel. It is a sincere effort to convey something of the beauty and lure of India, its people, its religions and its problems; it is not the work of a tourist who made a flying trip, came away with a few hasty and poorly founded impressions and said, "this is India." The author spent two years on his subject, and then only made a small dent in its possibilities. "It is an inexhaustible mine with more ore-bearing veins of human interest than any other section of the earth."

Margaret Fuller, by Margaret Bell. In her biography of Margaret Fuller, Miss Bell has presented a human interest story of an extremely courageous and interesting woman, and also a very excellent picture of the literary and cultural world of our country in the early 19th century.

Margaret Fuller was born in 1810. Living in an age when any woman who used her head or showed any inclination toward studiousness was considered a bit of color, she blazed the trail for the intellectual emancipation of women and paved the way for feminine writers, thinkers and educators. She was the friend of Waldo Emerson, Bronson Alcott, Horace Greely and later Robert Browning. Not only was she a friend of these talented men, but at different times, aided them in the work they were doing. She taught in Alcott's school; worked on Horace Greely's paper and edited the *Dial* when it first appeared.

As a woman, she was one of the most remarkable characters of the nineteenth century. Her life was a constant struggle and ambitious intellectual pursuit. She was a woman who, with her slender and delicate frame, carried a load of knowledge and ideas that would have crushed a man.

Her hopes; new educational theories that seemed revolutionary in that day, but are now a part of our every day school life. Margaret Fuller was a part of it all. She was in demand everywhere and she gave herself freely and wholeheartedly even at the price of her health. Because of her intimate association with these writers, thinkers and educators, readers of her biography learn much of the literati of her time.

Margaret Fuller was a noble character. She was devoted to her home, husband and child. Fortunately for humanity she was not stifled by them. Scarcely ever did she seem free to devote herself wholly to her private life and interests—her time and sympathy were at the command of all who had need of her tenderness or genius—yet she accomplished an amazing amount of work. Today her writings are perhaps not so interesting or valuable for their literary

merit as they are for the revelation of the struggle women had to take their place alongside men in creative work. If women had splendid minds, which most men doubted, they were expected to devote them to embroidery, housekeeping, their children and husbands as God intended they should, and leave the world of affairs to the men.

Margaret Bell is interested primarily, in writing her book, in the portrayal of an unusual woman and the place she made for herself in an hostile world. Her style is simple, clear and unadorned. She accomplishes the task she set herself to in an altogether satisfactory manner.

Cakes and Ale by Somerset Maugham. The blurb on the fly leaf says that, "The

natural love of a simple-hearted genius at prostitution and the literary prostitution of a synthetic genius are the complementary themes of this novel." Rosie, the barmaid, was the first Mrs. Driffield and also the simple-hearted genius who gave freely of her love and beauty to her many lovers. Mr. Driffield, the grand old man of English letters, revered by his countrymen, is a "triumph of mediocrity." His respectable second wife placed him on a pedestal, surrounded him with an aura of greatness and genius, called the faithful to worship and did a great job at converting the skeptics.

What a situation for the irony and scathing cynicism of Maugham! With

(Please turn to page 34, col. 3)

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An Ifugao Reprisal

(Continued from page 7)

pared to draw out his lance was childish in its agony. Bending down, he recognized Likyayu, weighted down with the boasted deer.

In horrified amazement he demanded, "Why didst thou not reply to my warning call?"

And through bloody lips Likyayu gasped, "I... heard... naught..."

"The gods of destruction have cursed me! I thought thou wert a Tinguan seeking my head! Never would I have harmed thee!"

Quickly, skillfully, Dumauwat removed the lance, binding the wound with his clout. Hastily retrieving his blanket to use as a sling, he lifted the boy to his back, bound him in the blanket and carried him as Ifugao mothers carry their babes.

Back down the trail Dumauwat bore Likyayu. Secure in his footing as the deer in the ravines, half running yet not jolting the agonized boy, he hastened homeward, his heart stirred by a new and strange sympathy for the sufferings of another. Gaining the shadowy group of huts, he pushed his way to the circle of light thrown by the village fire and gave voice to the savage cry of disaster.

"Hyah, hyah, to my aid! Come quickly to my aid! Behold the evil fortune that has overtaken Likyayu! I, I myself have inflicted the wound!"

Women and girls and those men who were not watching their crops come rushing from the huts. Dumauwat loosed his burden, and laid Likyayu tenderly on the ground before the fire. Ordinarily cruel, rejoicing in inflicting pain, the boy's torment seemed his own. With sharp cries the women ran for herbs and ointments. Ngahiu came from the shadows and with wide and frightened eyes sank beside him, lifting his head into her lap with new-born tenderness.

"Ai, ai, Likyayu," she wailed, "What has befallen thee? What spirit of evil has lead thee thus undoing?" And she busied herself bathing his face with soft damp leaves.

And these tender emotions, the Ifugaos

know but little. Sordid drudgery is the women's share in life. Already the child Ngahiu had done her part in the rice paddies, bending day by day, as she stood ankle deep in the muddy water, separating the young plants, setting them out with nimble fingers. Her graceful carriage bespoke the many burdens she had carried on her head; her sarong, her ability at the heavy and clumsy loom. Now for the first time love surged within her, and the child-woman suffered with one she could not aid.

"Darling one, thou wast so late. I feared for thee, Likyayu, my betrothed." And her childish tears fell fast.

"The deer... I sought... the deer... for thee. First... gift..." his voice broke in anguish.

Ngahiu knelt beside him. Crooning over him, soothing him, occasionally her voice rose to a wail that tore the silence of the night. The village priests gathered around the replenished fire, beating their gongs, singing incantations. The cries of the boy's suffering were lost in the din. Gently the women filled his wound with ointment, and bound it with leaf pulp, but the blood still flowed from his lips and mingled with his anguished cries.

In the midst of all this confusion, Dumauwat was alone with a new emotion. Stolidly, his heavy brain was first sensing pity; a strange sensation in the savage breast of an Ifugao! Going to the shack, he returned with a jar of fiery rice-wine, and knelt beside the child urging him to drink.

Tenderly Ngahiu lifted Likyayu's head, and through pain-bazed eyes he saw the new-born love light veiled by pity in her face. Swaying from side to side in rhythm with the chant the priests she murmured, "Likyayu, I love thee; depart not from me."

Gasping he replied, "Kind... thou... art. I... would... live... for... thee..."

The village runners were hastily recalled from the fields and sent to bring swiftly Likyayu's people. Fleety running with unbroken step over hidden trails, their message of evil tidings winged their feet.

With a monotony that hypnotized, the beat-

ing of the gongs continued for hours. Dumauwat stood with arms folded across his breast gazing upon Likyayu and heard his weakening gasps. Turning, he approached the chief priest, Dilagan, old and wrinkled.

"Appease thou now the god of death, if need be, with all my remaining possessions. Pray thou that the child be not taken to his ancestors."

At a signal from the aged priest, the gongs ceased with a terrific clash of the cymbals. The priests and the learned ones drew apart in consultation. The wind sighed through the pines and the stream tumbled noisily over the rocks. Then Dilagan, the venerable, returned and announced that the anitos—spirits of the dead—demanded sacrifice; the sacrifice of a pig.

Dumauwat sat motionless apart from the others, his head upon his knees. When Dilagan ceased his harangue, he rose and going to his hut untied a grunting pig, and slung it, squealing, across his shoulders. He laid it on the sacrificial altar imploring the gods to spare the boy.

With savage cruelty the animal was hamstringed, then dismembered while still alive. The dying moon, rising over the eastern mountain tops, threw a weird and ghostly light over the strange scene, and in the flickering fire light, the faces of the ugly wooden gods seemed to twist in hideous grimaces. The priests examined the bile sack of the pig, then gravely conferred. It was misplaced and but poorly filled out; an evil and ominous omen.

Holding aloft his bloodstained blade, Dilagan summoned Dumauwat to kneel before the altar, while he as spokesman of the gods, in quivering voice, passed judgment on the unfortunate man.

"Thou art accursed! Thy sacrifice is rejected of the gods! His ancestral anitos await the coming of the soul of Likyayu!"

The wailing broke out anew. To the discordant and confusing din of the gongs the women formed in a circle, and grasping each other in front of her by shoulder and hip, danced tirelessly, tapping their feet and moaning in unison to the rhythm of the ancient death dance.

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The pungent pine smoke from the fire rose and fell with the chilly gusts of wind that swept through the little valley. Ancestral wraiths seemed hovering near the peaks of the distant mountain range could be traced by a line of palest gray. The sickly moon was past the zenith. The women had grown weary with the dance. Some had dropped out to renew the fire; some slept, worn out with labor and emotion. The noise of the gongs grew less—stopped, the heavy eyes priests, gorged with the sacrificial pig, withdrew.

Nghaiu and Dumauwat kept vigil. More and more feebly came the gasps of Likyayu. Squinting close to the children, crouching in silent misery, Dumauwat thought of the penalty he must pay should Likyayu die. By the code of the Ifugao law he would be a murderer should the boy die. The Ifugao law knows no mercy and makes no exception.

Steeping over the boy, Dumauwat implored him to remain in his household; "Likyayu, leave us not! Thou knowest that I meant not to harm thee. I called to thee, but thou answeredst not!"

"Father of Nghaiu... I heard... thee... not. The rushing... of... the waters... the wind... I bear thee no grudge... but I think... that the... spirits... of my... ancestors... call... me!"

Likyayu's breathing became more and more labored. Nghaiu leaned close to catch his whispered words.

"Nghaiu, I love... thee... greatly... little bride. I... brought thee... the... deer."

The gray of the dawn turned rosy. The runners returned, and close behind them came Malingan, the father of Likyayu. Breaking through the aroused circle of villagers, he knelt beside his son, and besought him to arise and return to the home of his fathers. But seeing death in Likyayu's eyes, he turned upon Dumauwat in savage anger.

"Dog! I trusted thee with my son and thou hast slain him! Knowest thou not friend from foe, child from man, Oh stupid carabao!"

Dumauwat sneezed from the ground, dignity replying to anger. "Thy son is my son. As such I received him into my household. He heard not my warning call."

Weakly Likyayu begged his father to forgive. "The fault... was... mine. I listened... not," he said.

With a cry of anguish, as the blood spurted from his ashy lips he cried, "Father, keep... me... with thee! The... gods... call..."

Nghaiu's arms closed about him as he fell back and her childish treble rose on the air as his spirit joined the throng of his ancestors. Bending over him, her thick, waving black hair hid him in a veil of mourning. Malingan shoved her roughly aside, and throwing himself on his knees, gazed on the face of his dead.

In stolid misery Dumauwat stood, his arms raised to the brightening east, while the grotesque wooden gods at the altar grinned in mockery.

The priests and women gathered around, raising the death chant in horrid discord to the beauty of the new born day. The bearers of the death hammock came and lifted the body of Likyayu and carried it around the fire. Over the dull chanting of the song of the dead, Malingan, aged and withered, made announcement:

"Likyayu, son of Malingan, is dead! With a death of violence have the gods cursed his spirit. Therefore, harken! Unto him shall no honor be given, but all men shall avoid the body of the deserted of the gods! I have spoken!"

Deaf to Dumauwat's pleadings that the cures be removed from the boy, the aged priest motioned the bearers to carry their burden to Dumauwat's hut. To be bound in state to the death chair and buried with priestly rites in the caves of the dead, as are those who die a natural death, was denied Likyayu. In horror little Nghaiu saw the hammock placed in the hands of the despised and filthy undertaker. Turning, she fled to the dark recesses of the ravine. In the shady dell, where the sunlight filtered through the tall pine trees, a little water-fall made laughing, music as it leaped and tumbled. There Nghaiu crouched, and would remain hidden until the body of Likyayu should be removed from the post of her father's house.

Before the altar of sacrifice, the men of the village gathered in solemn conclave. Calling upon the gods of their fathers, Dilagan the venerable, besought them to see the justice be done, that the soul of Likyayu might be quickly appeased. To Malingan, standing before him, he said:

"The gods have summoned Likyayu, thy son. Dumauwat... Time is the right

to name the penalty for the murder of thy son. Light fine or heavy, it shall be as thou wilt."

Hopelessly Dumauwat faced the bereaved father who spoke the words that took from him all his remaining possessions; made him the slave of debt and labor for years to come.

"May the spirit of Likyayu curse thee! Thou hast slain the flesh of my flesh, and sent his spirit into the darkness!"

"Now for seven days to the post of thy house must Likyayu's body be bound, with knife and spear in his hands. Neglected shall he be of all men, that his soul may be angered and filled with vengeance toward thee. Thou shalt make a welfare feast with carabao and pigs to aid his soul on its long journey."

"Unto me, thou shalt pay the *Labod fine*; golden ornaments for the neck and ears, beads of fine shell, thy large gong and best rice-jar, eight death blankets and twelve clouts."

"On the eighth day, ere my family and I depart, thou shalt prepare the peace-making feast. I have spoken!"

Between sunset and sunrise ruin had overtaken him, but to Dumauwat there was no



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injustice in the heavy weight of the penalty that crushed him. Stoically he accepted his fate, but in his ears was ringing the agonized childish scream that terminated the swift flight of his lance. Mingled with that cry came the wail from the ravine where love, new-born, was dead.

Oil Milling Gaining Here

(Continued from page 13)

Mindanao coconut tree as it is to get at what a Kentucky Derby entry is making in the tryouts. The JOURNAL, however, will guess that 5 trees can be counted for 1 picul of copra, the islands over and young trees with old. That will give 80 trees to the ton of copra; and perhaps, with what trees are going out of bearing and what trees are coming into bearing, 80 trees may be taken as the effective grove per hectare, an area of 2½ acres. This gives you 41,640,640 trees carpeting 520,508 hectares, to yield last year's P72,995,901 coconut crop.

Acapulco or Purgatory

(Continued from page 10)

and urge the living to shelter. Burial at sea is the launching of the dead into infinity; the body is swallowed up by the universe of waters, memory that the dead have lived is almost annihilated; and burial at sea during a storm is the saddest of all interments.

Hardly had the rites for the dead been performed when the captain announced the *Pilar* could not keep afloat beyond midnight. Pas-

sengers and crew would take to the boats. The terror aboard affected all, and grew more terrible as the stormy night blackened out the day. By the captain's orders, no attempts were made to salvage wealth excepting jewels. Then it was found that the boats would not accommodate more than half the people aboard. Boats that were launched were quickly awash, their occupants had to bail from the very outset to try to save the lives they valued so highly.

Those left on board crouched in utter terror, foreboding, hoping against hope, as the gray dusk came on and gave quickly away to the moonless night.

The waves seem to come in successions of three, the last the fiercest. The boats could not get away from the ship, and the feverish efforts of the people left on the doomed deck, to build and provision rafts, availed but little. The boat in which Don Francisco and the captain rode was dashed under the counter and capsized; its occupants sank under the buffeting of the combers. A third wave advanced majestically, its crest tumbling in advance as if desiring to outstrip itself—as if sending forth its pioneers to breach the enemy's works and overwhelm them. It struck the floundering bulk with a noise like thunder; the planks beneath the feet of those on deck opened, and they slid, blinded and stunned, into the boiling smother. Thus perished the greater part of the company. The *Pilar's* prow sank slowly, the poop uplifting high of the water, and the battered galleon plunged to the bottom a league below.

The suction caused the boats that had hovered in the lee to be drawn into the vortex, and the greater part of these followed the *Pilar* to her grave. A few persons left afloat in the churning sea managed to find wreckage and cling to it, but theirs was a brief and cruel respite; for the remaining boats, twisting crazily under the urge of wind and oars, scudded rapidly out of sight and were swallowed up in the gloom of that night of black disaster. A late moon arose, hours afterward, and shone serenely upon a

storm-distorted ocean bereft of the handiwork of man, excepting the few boats laden with their handfuls of the miserable survivors sweeping blindly into the unknown—all who were left of the nearly 500 souls embarked at Cavite for Acapulco or Purgatory.

When day broke, all the boats had sunk but two that had not been overloaded. The survivors in these two boats were injured to a helpless fear, but after six days only one boat was left. Provisions and water were exhausted. The continuous motion became a torture. The boat would plunge into the depths of a trough, a long sweeping sickening fall; the roar of the wave would sound overhead. The sail would flap in a momentary calm, then the next wave, green, translucent, voracious, would seize the boat and swing it into another watery vale. By now the boat's burden was a pitiable cluster of specters, eyes deep-sunk in the sockets; the men bearded and haggard, the women wan and withered to the bone. But the storm relaxed, and in a sky of intense blue argosies of fleecy clouds raced before the friendly trade wind. The nights became serene, and the stars shone down in cold mockery of hope, though their light itself was hope.

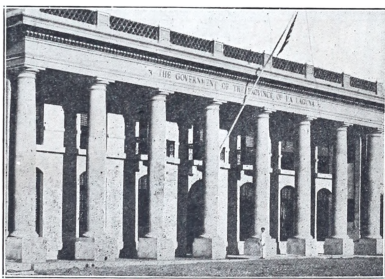
O the imagery that man has raised about the orbs of heaven! True or false, how often it is as good as truth. He says his God has set a beacon in the skies; he has faith, and his strength becomes the strength of ten!

Twelve days out from the wreck of the *Pilar* the surviving boat raised land, the sandy shore of an uninhabited islet, where its occupants dragged themselves upon the beach and succumbed to inert repose. In all they were seven of the crew and ten of the passengers, three of the latter were women. One Nicolas de Chaves had, through superior courage, taken command and exercised a rude dominance. One of the women was his sister Juana, another was her maid. The third woman comes to us only by her baptismal name, Mercedes; the wreck made her an orphan. Chaves soon decided in his own mind

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that the islet which had made his party a temporary refuge from the sea was one of a larger group, and he bundled his party into the boat again to find an island with plants growing on it, perhaps even inhabited.

An atoll was soon sighted whose circle of coconut palms and pandanus shrubs rose above the level of the sea a few meters; the party landed joyously and found what was merciful, a supply of brackish water. The plant life on the atoll was sparse enough in food, but the lagoon teemed with fish. The seaworn sailors relaxed, but began refitting their boat after a few days for a further traverse. Then they begged Claves's consent to their exploring the surrounding seas in the hope of finding a populated island. He gave his consent, and they put off one morning with scanty provisions and were never heard from again. Their fate is unknown.

The survivors were now reduced to Claves, his sister, her maid, Mercedes and two old sailors. They were prisoners of fate; they could build no boat in which to dare the ocean; their women would not trust themselves to any craft it was possible for the men to contrive, and life reduced to its barest necessities seemed better than death on the high seas.

The survivors' first week ashore was burdened with a natural dejection and keen remorse, then they learned better how to confront their environment and care for themselves. They abandoned civilization, having no need of it, and reverted to a primitive effort to sustain life. They built houses of rough coral, laid in supplies of dried fish, fashioned rude tools and conveniences. They made garments from coir fiber. Coconuts and a few edible roots varied the monotony of the never-failing diet of fish. But all had been enfeebled by their fearful experience in the wreck and the lifeboat, and disease attacked them. In a year only Claves, Mercedes and one of the sailors survived; and the sailor soon passed away and was reverently buried.

Claves and Mercedes were now alone, and never a sail was sighted, never a ship's light was seen. They united by mutual consent, but no

children, whose fate would have been hard indeed, came of their union. The typhoon season was always the hardest of the year; the storms would break the palms and shrubs and ravish the couple's rude attempts at cultivation. Claves and Mercedes must have had exuberant natures; their life was a round of hardship, loneliness and wearying disappointment, yet they kept their minds. Claves employed himself in a narrative of the whole adventure, beginning with the preparations for the *Nuestra Señora de Pilar* to leave Manila; he wrote it on pandanus leaves, using a shell for a stylus. This journal, the one that finally informed Manila of the fate of the galleon and its general, kept him occupied and warded off despair during the ten years he was to live on the lonely never-visited atoll.

When Claves died, Mercedes comforted herself with daily prayers and devotion to the log of the death-voyage of the *Pilar*. Claves had lived with her on the islet ten years, she lived on alone ten years more. Then, her youth gone and she a frail old hag with white hair, at last . . . at long last! . . . a native boat with outrigger entered the lagoon and its occupants gazing upon her white skin and loose white hair took her to be a goddess. She had sighted them as they moored their boat and began diving for pearls, and she was torn between hope and fear—whether to approach and make herself known, perhaps to savage cannibals, or to flee to a safe hiding place and let them leave the lagoon without learning of her presence there.

At last the woman's courage and desperation drove her forth into the open. She went toward the pearls supplicatingly, and, associating her with their rude notions of divinity, they received her with an awe akin to worship. They put her down as an island deity, and the next day they took her in the boat with them and beat a course for Saipan, a Jesuit mission in Marianas. But Mercedes was no goddess, rescue had come too late; strength failed her rapidly and she died peacefully on the way to Saipan, the precious journal clasped in her withered hands.

The Chamorros made Saipan safely and carried Mercedes's body ashore to the mission,

where they also faithfully delivered the journal; through their unwitting agency the circumstantial story of the fate of the *Pilar* and its three lone survivors twenty years before came to be known. Father Carlos Barrinquera, S.J., deciphered the Claves journal and put into scholarly Latin the weird story it told of the *Pilar* and her commander who had embarked for *Acapulco* or *Purgatory*, and the passing of her survivors like beads on a string. This narrative, sent to Manila in 1727, provoked a wave of excitement in official and ecclesiastic circles. Merchants who had risked goods in the *Pilar* had long since written off their losses, by the sea-insurance of the day. Governor Zalaburu had left the Philippines for Spain eighteen years before. Few persons living in Manila in 1727 even remembered the sailing of the *Pilar*, in such swift sands are some events written. But the slogan of Manila, still to be dependent on the galleon commerce for another century, changed radically. It became a commonplace to say "I'll wait for a well-found ship rather than one that will land me in Purgatory," and to advise other adventurers to do likewise.

A maiden from fair Mindanao,
Began to make whoopee, and hao!
But it made her young Moro
Decidedly soro—
And so she feels differently nao.

—A. E.

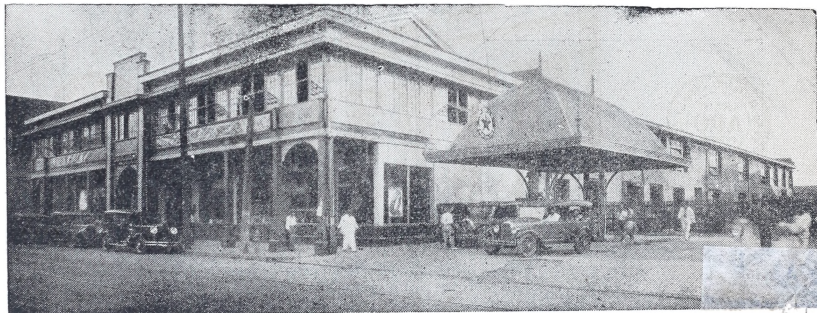
A lady once came to Hawaii
Resolving the hula to trii;
Dressed in straw skirt and leis,
The miss hulled for deis,
And said, "Who, la, is smarter than Ii?"

—A. E.

A dainty young thing from Samoa,
Inadvertently trod on a boa;
Said he, "No alarm,
I shall do you no harm—
My intentions are quite *eaue* 'em."

—A. E.

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John Parsons and Sons

The occasion of the removal of the Parsons Hardware Company, Inc. from its old premises on calle Ongpin amid the dingy past to the new premises on calle Echague at Ayala bridge aroused a bit of journalistic inquisitiveness about this company: it is so evidently a family affair, yet so rarely is one of the family in Manila. When a Parsons does come to Manila he makes his way to the provinces and finds his pleasure in exploring the tropical wilderness. Rarely he will be in his office, where R. Ynehausti has long been in charge of the actual management of the business.

Here is a Manila business 41 years old. John Parsons founded it on calle Estrada in 1890, and incorporated it in 1911, eleven years after the advent of America in the Philippines inaugurated the modern era of commerce. He then retired to Torello, Barcelona, Spain, where he has a business and is prominent in the English community. He is English-born and it is typical that he was a founder of the golf club at Torello. Stamps are his special hobby, an illustration shows him receiving King Alfonso's congratulations for the best general collection of stamps exhibited at the International Exposition at Barcelona. When 88 years old, John Parsons toured the world and visited Manila, dividing his days between stamp-collecting and business. He is still robust.

John Parsons has three sons, William Parsons, president of the Parsons Hardware Co., Inc., John Parsons, jr., who has a textile mill at Cataloña, near Barcelona, and Frederick Parsons, an inveterate traveler who was for some



Wm. Parsons, President
Parsons Hardware Company

time in Manila and is at present in Spain.

Wm. Parsons, as the signature goes, has a sports-goods business at Geneva and enjoys a beautiful home. Chateau Erica, he has established at Genthod. He is an alpinist and his enthusiasm for sports explains the business he chose to give his days to at Geneva. He is no less a naturalist; he has at his chateau immense collections of insects, butterflies, and plants. A feature of the chateau is the hot-houses where tropical flowers bloom and tropical birds live in the transplanted

forest and jungle of their native lands. Especially is Wm. Parsons an orchidist; his collection from Malaysia—the Philippines, Borneo, India, the Malay States, etc.—will be exhibited at the Paris colonial exposition; on his latest trip to Manila he gathered 30 cases more to take back to Geneva, all the rarer specimens.

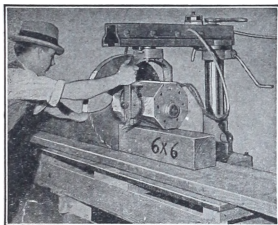
As an alpinist Wm. Parsons has scaled the Matterhorns, Mt. Blanc, and all the more difficult peaks of Switzerland. He is a man of slight physique, and the Swiss climate benefits him—giving him zest for periodical excursions to Manila to see how business goes, seek more insects and orchids, and wend his way back to the Alps.



John Parsons won the gold medal for the best general stamp collection at the International Exposition at Barcelona and is congratulated by King Alfonso

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Philippine Coral Reefs

The ancient coral reefs of the Philippines, their location and formation offer an interesting study.—By LEOPOLDO A. FAUSTINO, Bureau of Science.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—The following article on the living coral reefs of the Philippine Islands is taken from the *Philippine Journal of Science*, Volume 44, Number 3, for March 1931 and was compiled by Leopoldo A. Faustino, Chief Geologist, division of Geology and Mines, Bureau of Science, Manila.

The ancient coral reefs of the Philippine Islands have been studied only superficially. Many of the reefs have yielded an abundance of coral species, which are being studied, classified, and named. The coralliferous beds are known in many parts of the islands, notably along the coasts where they occur as elevated reefs, and also in the interior where they are found in pat-

ches and at altitudes up to 1950 meters (6318 feet), as on Mount Santo Tomas, near Baguio, in Mountain Province. As a matter of fact, all provinces and the great majority of the smaller islands have fossil-coral localities. Cebu Island, however, presents the best conditions for the study of reef corals and coral reefs.

Coral reefs have grown and developed whenever and wherever conditions are satisfactory for the growth and development of corals. In other words depth, temperature, ocean currents, salinity, and other conditions have been responsible for the location of coral reefs rather than the presence of any land area. The form developed by the growing reefs is determined principally by the ocean currents and the direc-

tion of the wind so that the generally accepted classification of fringing, barrier, and atoll reefs should not be taken with evolutionary significance but rather convenient forms as means of reference. In addition to the rich fringing on the larger and smaller islands there are many coral-reef patches not rising above the sea level, some distance from the land surrounded by deeper water and apparently without connection with the neighboring reefs. To this class of reefs the name shoal reef has been applied. The fringing reefs do not have the same extension from the shore line, but in a great many cases project for some distance beyond the end or point of the island, and in some cases do not follow the shore line but form a spit or take a direction tangent to the coast.

The majority of the coral reefs of the Philippine Islands belong to a class known as fringing reefs, and they rarely exceed 3 miles in width and generally extend less than 1 mile from the shore. Barrier reefs occur rather sparingly and, with the exception of the Bohol Barrier Reef on the northwest of Bohol and the Tawi-tawi Barrier Reef in the Sulu Archipelago, are of small dimensions; the channel between the reef and the shore is generally about 100 to 300 yards wide. Atolls are not rare in the Sulu archipelago, although it is admitted that they are small and only an extensive cruise in the Sulu sea or a close examination of the large scale charts reveals the presence of a great number of them.

The living coral reefs are less developed in the northern than in the central and southern Philippines. The islands of the Batan group, the most northern of the Philippine Islands, are surrounded by narrow, disconnected fringes of coral reef. In the Babuyan group, Calayan Island is also fringed by a narrow coral reef. A coral shoal known as *Hermuna Shoal* lies about 2.5 miles off the northwest part of Dalupiri Island, while Camiguin is fringed by a narrow steep-to coral reef. The north coast of Luzon is apparently devoid of coral reefs, as only narrow coral reef fringes Dialao Point on the northwest coast. The shores of the island of Luzon precipitously into the sea. The Agno River, which discharges its waters into the eastern coast of Luzon, is fringed by a narrow coral reef.

In the central and southern Philippines on the other hand the coral reefs are more extensively developed. There are many large and small islands scattered after the manner of those of the archipelagos in the western Pacific all more or less embayed. The entire Philippine group south of the Luzon group, with few exceptions, is fringed with coral reefs of varying stages of development.

Some are narrow disconnected fringes with or without any living coral; some have parts only slightly submerged and covered with mangroves; others make off from the mainland in a direction tangent to the coast line. The fringing reefs are generally well developed on the headlands and promontories and in the small bays or coves or along the straight coast. At the mouths of the larger rivers they are generally dead or covered with sand and with an opening or break across the reef.

The best occurrence of a barrier reef in the Philippines is along the north coast of Bohol. The large *Danajon Bank* extends northward from Bohol about 40 miles east and west. The 5 to 14 miles north and south. The northern end of the bank is marked by a series of coral reefs 0.5 to 2 miles wide, which are broken by deep water. Depths in the larger reefs and the mainland are generally from 10 to 25 fathoms. The northwestern end is studied with islets and reefs, and the southern prolongation of *Danajon bank*.

The best development of a barrier reef in the Sulu sea and vicinity. *Apo reef*, located in Darwin, lies southwest of Mindoro and is about 10 miles long in a north-northwest direction and about 6 miles wide. The reef is surrounded by deep water. *Pearl Bank* in the Sulu archipelago, is about 15 miles long northeast and southwest and about 9 miles wide. In the middle is a coral-reef patch, more or less circular in form, about 7 miles in diameter and bare in patches during low water.

(To be concluded in April)

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Tourist Dollars For Manila

H. C. Anderson of the Manila Hotel tells the benefits to be derived by stimulating interest in Manila among travelers.

"The tourist dollar rolls to every section of the community," said H. C. Anderson, manager of the Manila Hotel, in a radio talk. Mr. Anderson showed how only a small portion of the money spent by tourists goes to the hotels.

He said:

"When we were raising the funds on which to operate the Philippine Tourist Association last year, one of the most frequent objections heard was—"The hotels are the ones who benefit from the tourist trade. They should be the ones to support such a movement to bring in more tourist."



H. C. ANDERSON

"Many people think that this is the case. They come to the Manila Hotel, or any of the other hotels, on a day when a steamer is in port and they see the lobby filled with guests, the dining room busy with patrons, the bar doing a good business and they jump at the conclusion that the tourists are pouring their money into these places and that it stays there. This is an entirely wrong idea. It is true that perhaps a greater percentage of the tourists' money first reaches the hotel cashier. I say perhaps this is true just for argument. As a matter of fact we know of numerous cases where the tourists have spent much more money in the shops and stores—in garages and restaurants—than they have in the hotels. But granting that the most of the tourist money first reaches the hotel cashier—that does not mean that the hotel gets it all or that it is all profit for it. The fisherman patiently rocking in his sampan or banca on the long swell outside Manila Bay never sees a tourist—probably never thinks of him—as the great liners sweep past him on their way into port. The tourist business means something to that fisherman however for it is the tourist that eats his fish on the hotel table and the more tourists, the more fish is eaten. The Manila Hotel's bills for fish are among the most heavy for our purchases. The slipper store and the shoe repair man probably thinks that the tourist business means nothing to him but it is the wear and tear on the boys' shoes and slippers as they serve guests—it is the wear on the porters' shoes as he hustles the trunks of the tourists that give the shoe seller a part of his trade. Instances like this can be multiplied. The tourist may not buy anything from the local tailors—although I know of one party on the *Belgenland* that bought nearly P800.00 in one day from an Escotta tailor shop—but the more tourists, the more boys are needed

in the hotel and the more they have to spend for clothes. The tourist dollar rolls to every section of the community. To show you just how this is I recently had a chart made showing about how every peso that the hotel receives is disbursed. The largest single item in this is for salaries and wages and this comes to 47%. The next is for interest on bonds and other items of similar nature and this figures 19%. Other items are meats 6%, groceries 5%, light, fuel, etc., 55%, fish 4%, milk 2%, cable, radio and phone 2% and general miscellany 12%. The biggest item in this list is for salaries and wages. In that alone the community is immediately interested in the tourist dollar for these salaries and wages are paid to employees who live here and have their families to care for. The biggest item of the ordinary family is naturally for food and it is estimated that fully 30% of each income is taken up by that. Rentals come next and this amounts to about 25% with clothing 14% and entertainment 10%. You can go down the line of each family and find that if they are employed by the hotels or the garages

or any other industry directly connected with the tourist business that a very large part of the money received by such business is immediately put into circulation and that it moves through every section of the business community. The Philippine Tourist Association was organized to promote travel to and in the Philippine Islands. It has already made itself felt as a factor in the business life of this city and if it is given the support it deserves it will grow and develop into a greater usefulness until the tourist business of the Philippine Islands assumes the proper place in the industries of the Archipelago. Just as the Tourist business of Hawaii has been built up in ten years until it is only exceeded in value by the sugar and the pineapples so in our country it can be stimulated until it brings in millions of pesos each year for the benefit of everyone in the Islands.

"The drive for the 1931 advertising and operating funds of the Philippine Tourist Association will be from March 9th to March 14th. The more funds that are provided the greater the activity and usefulness of the Association. More tourists mean more prosperity for the hotels and for the entire community. Good business in any one line reacts on each other industry. You will be asked to help this movement. When you are, give and give generously."

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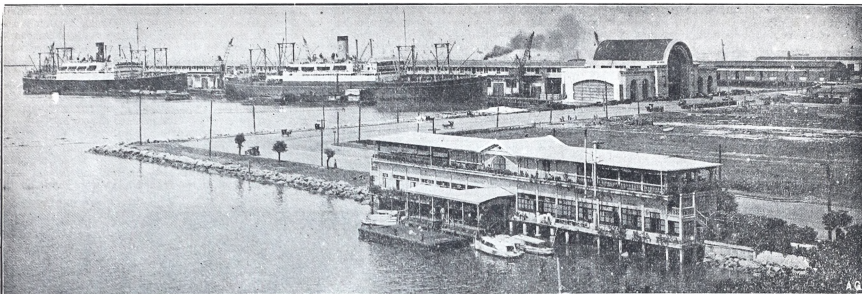
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SHIPPING REVIEW

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



Of outstanding interest this month is the announcement by The Robert Dollar Company of the extension of their Manila-to-San Francisco Service through to New York via the Panama Canal. The old "horse-shoe" schedule is cancelled at the end of March. Four ships are permanently assigned to the Manila-to-Seattle run, these vessels being

the *President Taft*, *President Jefferson*, *President Lincoln*, and *President Madison*. They will maintain a regular fortnightly service as heretofore with the exception that the ships will sail from Manila on Thursday and arrive in Seattle 19 days later. Running time from Manila over this route is reduced one day from the previous schedule, providing the fastest mail service from this port to the Pacific Coast. The Manila-to-San Francisco and New York Service will be instituted with the sailing of the *President Jackson*, leaving Manila March 28th, arriving at San Francisco April 21st, and at New York May 9th. The *President Jackson* will be followed at fortnightly intervals by the *President McKinley*, *President Grant*, *President Cleveland*, *President Pierce*, *President Johnson*, *President Wilson*.

Running time from Manila to San Francisco has been reduced by two days.

The westbound service provides for arrival of Seattle steamers in Manila on Mondays and San Francisco steamers on Thursdays as heretofore, and the San Francisco steamers will sail from Manila on Saturdays instead of on Friday as at present. In conjunction with the Dollar Round-the-World Service, the addition of the Trans-Pacific vessels to New York run will mean a weekly service out of New York for Manila; likewise, weekly service to New York from this port, two vessels each month proceeding via Panama and two via Suez and Europe.

According to statistics compiled by the Associated Steamship Lines, there were exported during the month of January 1931 from the Philippines to China and Japan ports 14,483 tons with a total of 36 sailings of which 2291 tons were carried in American bottoms with 10 sailings; to Pacific coast for local delivery 21,761 tons with a total of 17 sailings of which 12,343 tons were carried in American bottoms with 11 sailings; to Pacific coast for overland delivery 767 tons with a total of 11 sailings of which 623 tons were carried in American bottoms with 6 sailings; to Pacific coast for inter-coastal 1926 tons with a total of 11 sailings of which 1414 tons were carried in American bottoms with 8 sailings; to Atlantic coast 117,872 tons with a total of 26 sailings of which 39,857 tons were carried in American bottoms with 7 sailings; to European ports 13,314 tons with 20 sailings of which 313 tons were carried in American bottoms with 2 sailings; to Australian ports 159 tons with 5 sailings of which None were carried in American bottoms. A grand total of 170,282 tons

with a total of 83 sailings of which 56,841 tons were carried in American bottoms with 17 sailings.

Mr. George Costello, general agent Passenger Department Canadian Pacific Steamship Co., Hongkong, arrived on the *Empress of Russia* February 25 and returned to Hongkong on the same ship.

Dr. L. Speelman, after a year's stay in the Head Office of the Java-China-Japan Line in Batavia, Java, arrived February 22nd from Batavia. Dr. Speelman will relieve A. J. Ramondt as Manager of the Eastern Philippines Shipping Agencies here. Mr. Ramondt will leave in the early part of March for Europe on vacation.

Mr. W. K. Garrett, Agent for The Robert Dollar Company at Iloilo, left for home leave in the States February 28 aboard the *SS. President Lincoln*. Mr. James Wells of the Manila Branch is Acting Agent in Iloilo during the absence of Mr. Garrett.

Daniel A. Delprat, director of the Netherland Royal Mail Line at Amsterdam, and A. Pieter F. Keller, general passenger agent for the Netherland Royal Mail Line at Batavia, left February 25 on the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Russia* for China. Mr. Delprat was accompanied by his wife. They arrived here on the *SS. Tyrisroea* last week from Java on an inspection trip.

A. H. Clissold, acting manager of Macondry and Company, arrived February 9 on the Java-China-Japan Line steamer *Tytleboet* after a month's stay in Java for pleasure.

R. G. Razavet, passenger agent for the local office of the Canadian Pacific Company, returned to Manila February 25 on the *Empress of Russia* from Hongkong with his wife. They left on the tourist ship *Empress of Australia* on February 12th.

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H. MacGowan of the General Passenger Department The Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai, arrived in Manila aboard the *President Jefferson* and is now Acting District Passenger Agent for the local office of the same company.

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



RAWLEAF: The market in local grades continued its firm tendency during February. Spain and Japan absorbed the larger part of shipments abroad. In Cagayan and Ysabela provinces some rain would be quite welcome now, in order to benefit the development of late plantings. Comparative data for February exports are as follows:

Rawleaf, Stripped Tobacco and Scraps	Kilos
Austria	350
China	8,385
Czechoslovakia	600
France	18
Hongkong	15,370
Japan	509,900
Java	1,190
North Africa	270,198
North Atlantic (Europe)	37,103
Spain	2,179,329
United States	106,005
Uruguay	14,421
February 1931	3,142,869
January-February 1931	3,600,123
January-February 1930	1,847,575

CIGARS: While February shipments to the United States show some improvement against January, yet there is a decrease of over 3,000,000 in comparison to February 1930. All in all, prospects for the immediate future are not encouraging. Comparative figures for the trade with the United States are as follows:

February 1931 about	10,920,000
January-February 1931 about	18,790,000
January-February 1930 about	23,696,800

FEBRUARY SUGAR REVIEW
By GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD



NEW YORK MARKET: As intimated in the previous review, a decree was signed on January 31st restricting the present Cuban crop to 3,120,000 tons and limiting exports to the United States to 2,577,000 tons. This incident was apparently taken as a matter of course, since with the exception of an insignificant and temporary improve-

ment on the Sugar Exchange, it had no effect on the market which showed a declining tendency and was dull throughout the first week of February, and only small transactions of Cubas were made at 1.30 cents c. and f. A great interest was shown in distant shipment Philippine sugar, however, during the last two days of this week when 15,500 tons March-April and April-May shipments changed hands at prices greatly in excess of the corresponding positions on the Sugar Exchange.

Quotations on the exchange and prices for nearby and prompt shipment sugar remained practically stationary during the second week and most of the transactions were made on the parity of 1.30 cents to 1.32 cents c. and f. The price of refined sugar was reduced on the 9th from 4.70 cents to 4.50 cents per lb.

Activity in distant shipment Philippine sugar, interest in which began during the latter part of the first week, was the principal and exceptional feature of the third week when a parcel for May-June shipment was sold on 17th at 3.45 cents, representing a premium of 8 points as compared with the closing quotation for July delivery on the Exchange on the same day and one point in excess of the full equivalent of September delivery. Aside from this activity, which was ascribed to the fact that Cuban holders had been forced to sell for financial reasons and that they were replacing their sales with

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purchases of Philippine sugar, the market during the week was comparatively dull. Prices of actual sugar were practically fixed at between 3.32 cents and 3.30 cents c. i. f. and at the close on the 21st there were buyers but no sellers at the latter price.

Some of the factors which were reported to have influenced the market were as follows: (1) An increase of 11½% in the estimate of the new crop in India placing it at 3,178,000 tons; (2) a shrinkage in distribution of the American beet crop amounting to 20% during January, and the anticipated crop of 1,078,000 tons which was a record crop and 30,000 tons in excess of last estimates, and (3) Messrs. Willett & Gray's estimate of the total world's stocks at approximately 10,000,000 tons which estimate was reported to have been corroborated by other reliable statisticians.

The trend of the market during the last week was characteristic of the movement of the New York market during the whole of the month, there having been practically no fluctuation in the value of prompt shipment Cubas and other nearby sugars. After small sales had been made on the 26th at 3.32 cents, sellers asked the parity of 3.35 cents duty paid and a small parcel of Porto Rico sugar second half of March shipment was sold at the latter price. Owing to holders pressing sales, the market for Cuban sugar declined and no buyers could be found at 3.30 cents at the close of the month.

No change in the price of refined was reported. It was intimated that Atlantic Coast refiners had been trying to advance the New York market for raws in order to justify a corresponding increase in the price of refined, but, as shown by tendency of the raw sugar market up to the end of the month, the refiners evidently failed in their endeavor.

Future: Quotations on the Sugar Exchange during February fluctuated as follows:

	High	Low	Latest
1931—March.....	1.25	1.18	1.22
May.....	1.32	1.28	1.29
July.....	1.41	1.37	1.37
September.....	1.48	1.44	1.44
December.....	1.56	1.52	1.52
1932—January.....	1.58	1.54	1.54

Philippine Sales: During the month of February, sales and resales of Philippine centrifugals in the Atlantic Coast were reported as follows, afloats, nearby consignments and future shipments: 132,100 tons at prices ranging from 3.30 cents to 3.55 cents l. t. as compared with sales amounting to 54,400 tons reported during the same period last year at prices ranging from 3.50 cents to 3.77 cents l. t.

Stocks: The latest statistics of world stocks were 7,063,000 tons as compared with 5,742,000 tons at the same time last year and 5,359,000 tons at the same time in 1929.

LOCAL MARKET: The local centrifugal market was very quiet during the first week on the basis of P7.75 per picul. During the second week, advices of the unexpected premium obtained for Philippine sugar in New York naturally so stimulated the local market that, it was reported, approximately 4,000 tons had been sold to exporters at P8.00. After suffering a slight decline in the latter part of this week, prices again rose to the former level of P8.00 at which price large quantities changed hands on the 19th. Activity in the market was resumed during the last week on the same basis although

slightly higher prices were obtained by certain attractive parcels. At this stage, the local supply apparently thinned down, and this might explain holders' unwillingness to sell at ruling prices.

Crop Prospects: The 1930-1931 grinding season is nearing its close. By the end of the month under review, five or six sugar centrals

This shows on the one hand that the production of the large and long established centrals largely depend on the present contracted areas which in turn are subject to extremely dry or excessively wet season peculiar to Luzon, and on the other hand, that the production of the smaller centrals has the natural tendency to show gradual increases until the full capacity is reached

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on Luzon and Negros are expected to have finished milling which inaugurate the gradual closing of the grinding season of the 1930-1931 crop. Owing to a shorter crop on Luzon, centrals on this island, notwithstanding their later start, will finish milling earlier than those on Negros. According to the latest estimates released by the Philippine Sugar Association, the 1930-1931 sugar crop will be closely identical to the previous crop, namely 785,694 metric tons and 785,363 metric tons, respectively. Speaking of the conditions on Luzon, one feature of the present crop is the fact that while several large centrals will have smaller crops than in the previous year, several small ones are expected to show slight increases in their production.

and the contracted area is developed to yield an optimum crop.

Philippine Exports: Export statistics for the month of February, 1931, as reported to us showed that 86,854 metric tons of centrals, and 4,674 metric tons of refined were exported during the month. Exports of all grades of sugar for the first four months of the crop year 1930-31 are as follows:

	Metric Tons
Centrifugals.....	305,338
Muscovados.....	16,105
Refined.....	321,443
Total.....	321,443

JAVA MARKET: It was announced on the

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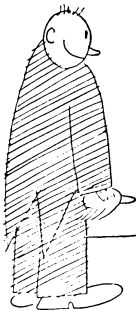
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26th that the Dutch government had accepted the Chadbourne restriction plans and had recommended acceptance by Java. It was subsequently learned from newspapers that the Dutch government had introduced a bill restricting Java's crop. No news, however, was received on sugar transactions in Java.

condition having been brought about by an increase in production without a corresponding demand from the consuming markets. The month closed with a quiet market at the following quotations: E, P16.75; F, P12.75; G, P7.00; H, P6.75; I, P9.25; J1, P8.75; S1, P12.75; S2, P9.50; S3, P8.50.

L1, P16.5; L2, P16.-; M1, P16.-; M2, P15/5. In Manila at the beginning of the month the market was quiet at the following quotations: J2, P7.00; K, P7.50; L1, P7.25; L2, P7.00; M1, P7.00; M2, P6.75; DL, P6.50; DM, P5.75. The Manila market continued to decline in sympathy with the consuming markets and buyers were indifferent with the result that by

U. K. GRADES.—The London market opened

REVIEW OF THE HEMP MARKET

By L. L. SPILLMAN

International Harvester Company of Philippines



This report covers Manila hemp of February for the month of February with statistics up to and including March 2nd, 1931.

U. S. GRADES.—The first of the month found the consuming market quiet with buyers holding off in expectation of lower prices owing to increase in the weekly production of hemp. On February 2nd the

U. S. market was reported as dull with sellers of Davao hemp at F, 6-1 2 cents; G, 4-3 4 cents; I, 5-3 8 cents; J1, 5-1 8 cents; S2, 5-3 8 cents; S3, 5-1 4 cents; K, 4-1 2 cents. The first two weeks of February showed the U. S. market as dull and declining with practically no business being done and Davao hemp was quoted on the 15th of the month with sellers of F, 6-3 8 cents; G, 4-5 8 cents; H, 4-3 8 cents; I, 5-1 4 cents; J1, 4-7 8 cents; S2, 5-1 4 cents; S3, 4-3 8 cents. These prices show a decline in value but even so sellers were anxious to encourage business. There were sellers of hemp from other provinces at J2, 4-3 8 cents; K, 4-1 4 cents; L1, 4-1 8 cents. There was some private selling at prices under the above quotations for Davao hemp and this fact confirmed the buyers' ideas of lower prices thus making them more cautious as regards showing any interest in the market. The same condition prevailed during February as during January in that sales were made of Davao hemp in the U. S. at prices which were lower than the equivalent at which hemp could be bought in Davao. There was an indication of U. S. buyers being interested in Davao F at 6-1 4 cents; I, at 5-1/8 cents; and J1, at 4-3/4 cents. The month closed with sellers of Davao hemp at F, 6-1 4 cents; G, 4-5 8 cents; I, 5-1 8 cents; J1, 4-3 4 cents; S1, 6-9 16 cents; S2, 5-1 4 cents; S3, 4-3/4 cents; J2, 4-1 2 cents; K, 4-1 2 cents with an indication that buyers might be interested at 1/8 of a cent less. There were sellers of hemp from other provinces at F, 6-1 8 cents; G, 4-3/8 cents. I, 5-1/8 cents; J1, 5 cents; S2, 5-1/4 cents; J2, 4-1 8 cents; K, 4 cents; L1, 3-7/8 cents.

In Manila shippers were paying at the beginning of the month E, P17.50; F, P13.75; G, P8.25; H, P8.00; I, P11.00; J1, P10.00; S1, P13.75; S2, P11.00; S3, P9.25. The Manila market was quiet and weak and by the middle of the month prices had declined to E, P16.75; F, P13.00; G, P8.00; H, P7.50; I, P9.75; J1, P9.00; S1, P13.25; S2, P10.00; S3, P9.00. These prices show a very substantial decline during the first two weeks of February, this



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firm with a good demand for "Spot" and near arrival owing to "Bears" covering at the following prices: J2, £20/5; K, £19/15; L1, £19/10; L2, £18/15; M1, £18/15; M2, £18/-. After a day or two the market quieted down and prices declined in view of news from Manila of large arrivals of hemp with an expected increase in the arrivals. By the middle of the month the U. K. market had collapsed and sales had been made at J2, £18 5; K, £17/10; L1, £17/-; L2, £16/15; M1, £16.-; M2, £16.-. As prices declined a fair amount of business was done. Prices continued to decline and by the end of the month the following prices were quoted: J2, £17/5; K, £17/-;

the middle of the month prices had declined to J2, P7.25; K, P7.00; L1, P6.75; L2, P6.50; M1, P6.50; M2, P6.00; DL, P6.00; DM, P5.25. During the month production had declined considerably and while sales were made, they had been normal yet these were not sufficient to take care of the increased production. It is noted that Philippine stocks increased during the month responding increase in demand from the consuming markets. This resulted in a sharp decline of prices by the end of the month at J2, P6.75; K, P6.25; L1, P6.00; L2, P5.75; M1, P5.75; M2, P5.50; DL, P5.25; DM, P5.00. Japan. Due to increase in production, a

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declining market, and general depressed conditions, Japan bought very little during the past month.

Maquay. This article continues neglected. **Production.** Receipts have increased and averaged about 26,000 or 27,000 bales per week.

Freight Rates. There has been no change in freight rates on hemp since last report.

Statistics. The figures below are for the period ending March 2nd, 1931:

	1931		1930	
	Bales	Value	Bales	Value
On January 1st.....	112,802	195,035		
Receipts to date.....	200,030	250,231		
	312,832	445,266		
Shipments to—	1931	1930		
	Bales	Value	Bales	Value
U. K.....	50,826	70,855		
Continent.....	53,582	40,564		
U. S.....	35,049	84,381		
Japan.....	46,740	48,439		
Elsewhere.....	4,572	8,287		
	190,769	252,526		

ficant bearing on the trend of business conditions in that country. In previous lumber reviews, it was anticipated that Australia would not remain as an outlet for Philippine lumber on account of the high tariff, recently put in effect in that country—during the month under review; there was no record of a single lumber shipment made to that country. Although as shown above there was a slight decrease in the shipment to Great Britain this month, based on the records of shipments for the entire year, this country is steadily gaining in importance as a market for Philippine lumber.

At least insofar as the Philippines is concerned, there has been no significant change on the general trade conditions in the above countries since the period of our last review. Local building operations throughout the country were fairly active but this did not and could not be expected to have much influence on the general lumber situation, which remained somewhat depressed in local grades. The chief mainstay of the islands' lumber industry is its foreign trade and a general slump on export shipments would immediately reflect on the

1930, as compared with the corresponding month the previous year:

DECEMBER			
Destination	1930		
	Board Feet	Value	
United States.....	1,753,240	₱155,274	
Japan.....	1,803,696	43,875	
China.....	1,723,984	88,090	
Hongkong.....	102,608	2,904	
Australia.....			
Canada.....	37,312	2,247	
Great Britain.....	152,216	22,696	
British Africa.....	14,840	2,179	
Netherlands.....	19,504	1,600	
Hawaii.....	13,144	2,673	
Guam.....			
Japanese Oceania.....	1,272	119	
TOTAL.....	5,621,816	₱321,657	

1929			
Destination	1929		
	Board Feet	Value	
United States.....	3,202,048	₱231,352	
Japan.....	3,684,590	140,766	
China.....	1,649,784	143,302	
Hongkong.....			
Australia.....	248,464	13,370	
Canada.....	38,160	1,980	
Great Britain.....	153,488	16,459	
British Africa.....	134,408	23,236	
Netherlands.....	40,280	4,500	
Hawaii.....	2,968	706	
Guam.....	2,544	250	
Japanese Oceania.....			
TOTAL.....	9,156,704	₱574,921	

FOR 43 MILLS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER

Month	Lumber Deliveries from Mills	
	1930	1929
December.....	14,112,471	16,357,660
Month	Lumber Inventory	
	1930	1929
December.....	36,047,883	48,860,485
Month	Mill Production	
	1930	1929
December.....	8,686,365	16,685,121

NOTE:—Board Feet should be used.

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LUMBER REVIEW

By ARTHUR F. FLETCHER
Director of Forestry



The markets for P. I. lumber during December, 1930, continued dull. The total mill production during this month registered a drop of 45%. There was for December, 1930, a total production of only 8,686,365 board feet of lumber as against 16,685,121 board feet for the same month in 1929. The total lumber production for the entire

year fell off 16%. Considering the greatly curtailed production during 1930, certain stocks as shown by mill-yard inventories (mostly local grades) are still comparatively heavy. At the end of the year, there were in stock at mill-yards 36,047,883 board feet in 43 mills.

Also, in lumber and timber exports for the month under review there was a drop of 48% as compared with the corresponding month last year. Only 5,621,816 board feet, with customs-declared value of ₱321,657, were exported during December, 1930, as against 9,156,704 board feet, with customs-declared value of ₱574,921, exported during the same month in 1929. The lumber and timber shipments to the principal foreign markets show the following percentages of decrease as compared with the shipments for the corresponding period last year: To the United States, there was a decrease of 45%; to Japan 51%; to Australia 100%; and to Great Britain 8%. The exportation to China showed an increase of 4.5%. This increase, it is believed, is merely incidental and has no signi-

ficant bearing on the trend of business conditions in that country. In previous lumber reviews, it was anticipated that Australia would not remain as an outlet for Philippine lumber on account of the high tariff, recently put in effect in that country—during the month under review; there was no record of a single lumber shipment made to that country. Although as shown above there was a slight decrease in the shipment to Great Britain this month, based on the records of shipments for the entire year, this country is steadily gaining in importance as a market for Philippine lumber.

At least insofar as the Philippines is concerned, there has been no significant change on the general trade conditions in the above countries since the period of our last review. Local building operations throughout the country were fairly active but this did not and could not be expected to have much influence on the general lumber situation, which remained somewhat depressed in local grades. The chief mainstay of the islands' lumber industry is its foreign trade and a general slump on export shipments would immediately reflect on the

industry as a whole. Among local lumbermen, however, there is the general impression that European demand is picking up, gradually taking up export which ordinarily the United States demanded.

The following statements show the lumber and timber exports, by countries, and mill production and lumber inventory for the month of December,

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REAL ESTATE

By P. D. CARMAN

San Juan Heights Addition



As shown below, the 1931 February total is the lowest since 1927 altho somewhat larger than in several years since 1921. The following were the single transactions of P50,000.00 or more last month: Malate P65,000, P52,000 and P100,000; San Miguel P80,000; Binondo P70,000; Ermita P70,000. Deducting these six large sales from the monthly total leaves but P529,667 as the figure for general business which is undoubtedly very low.

February Totals City of Manila

1922....	P657,012	1927....	P594,903
1923....	1,151,309	1928....	1,138,445
1924....	840,673	1929....	1,386,585
1925....	972,578	1930....	1,789,683
1926....	919,150	1931....	966,667

Sales City of Manila

	Jan. 1931	Feb. 1931
Sta. Cruz.....	269,148	131,545
Binondo.....	3,499,290	103,400
San Nicolas.....	145,260	30,000
Tondo.....	51,892	31,813
Sampaloc.....	201,779	88,677
San Miguel.....		85,053
Quiapo.....	79,735	
Intramuros.....	36,000	21,000
Ermita.....	68,548	102,558
Malate.....	87,289	274,676
Paco.....	132,423	60,307
Sta. Ana.....	68,280	1,979
Pandacan.....	1,201	3,659
Sta. Mesa.....	36,250	12,000

P4,707,095 P966,667

REVIEW OF THE EXCHANGE MARKET

By RICHARD E. SHAW

Manager, National City Bank



Owing to the dearth of export exchange, certain Banks have been forced to buy heavily from the Treasury to cover their US\$ sales commitments. Selling rates consequently have been high and although cuts of 1 8/8% have been made the prevailing rate for US\$ TT has been 1-1 8/8% premium. All Banks have been eager buyers of TT at 3 3/4% premium, of O/D at 3 8/8% premium and of 60 d s bills at 1/4% discount. At the end of the month the tendency was toward continued firmness.

The following purchases of US\$ TT have been made from the Insular Treasurer since last report:

Week ending:	
January 17, 1931.....	US\$350,000
January 31, 1931.....	600,000
February 7, 1931.....	550,000
February 14, 1931.....	530,000
	US\$2,030,000

No marked change took place in Sterling rates and throughout the month there were sellers of TT at 2/-3/8 and buyers at from 2-1/2 to 2/-9/16.

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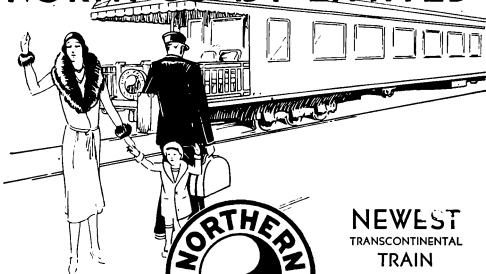
The New York London cross-rate closed at 485-5, on January 31st, rose to a high of 486.25 on February 7th, dropped to a low of 485.58 on February 20th and was quoted at 485.78 on the last day of the month.

London Bar Silver stood at 13-3/8 ready and 13-1/4 forward on January 31st. The rates of

13-1/4 ready and 13-1/8 forward which were quoted on February 2nd were high for that month, while the low level recorded was 12 ready and 11-15/16 forward on February 9th. The final quotations for February were 12-7/16 ready and 12-3/8 forward.

On January 31st New York Bar Silver clos-

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ed at 49-5/8 and then dropped to 49-3/8 on February 2nd which was high for that month. After receding to a low of 45-3/4 on February 21st, the market rallied slightly and closed at 47.

Telegraphic transfers on other points were quoted as follows:

Paris	12 35
Madrid	107.
Singapore	114-1/2
Japan	100-1/2
Shanghai	109
Hongkong	47
India	135
Java	122-3/8

THE RICE INDUSTRY

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



Prices for palay offerings are from ₱1.75 to ₱1.95 at buying centers with rice from ₱4.40 to ₱5.50 according to grade. This is a loss of about 45 to 55 centavos per cavau under cost of production. Price offerings are more depressed in the rice industry than any other agricultural activity for the moment. Saigon rice can be landed

in Manila for about ₱6.33 per sack of 57 kilos all duties paid, thus effectively stopping all importations, as this price is much higher than even luxury rice of domestic origin. The demand for rice at consuming centers is the weakest seen in many years.

Rice values in Indo-China declined 37% during the year 1930, causing the failure of over 100 commercial rice firms. Not over ten such failures were reported in the Philippines, and those of no magnitude.

A sum approximating two million pesos was lost to those growers and others who loaned money on rice or palay futures based on ₱2.00 the cavau, when offerings are only ₱1.60 to ₱1.80 in the producing region locally.

The 1930 Japanese rice crop was reported as 156,000,000 cavans, an increase of 15,000,000 cavans or about 10.5%. Southern China reported a very fair crop, reducing importations also. Stocks in Indo-China and Siam reported as ample, but those of Burma reduced through a spotty crop this year, and which moves principally to India.

A Rice Growers Convention was held in Manila in January but nothing tangible can be expected of it in the face of actual conditions. Its main object was that of raising the price of rice by law, a thing impossible success. The arranging of credits to the industry to take the place of those destroyed by law will be another obstacle. These will connote the only collateral to be real estate and certainly not the commodity itself which is subject to the fluctuations of commerce. Cost production in the Central Plain averages about ₱2.30 per cavau of palay this year.

COPRA AND ITS PRODUCTS

By E. A. SEIDENSPINNER
Manila Export Corporation



The local Copra market was entirely a buyers market during the first half of February. During this period London reached a low for the month, of £13-17/6 for F. M. M. and the Pacific Coast market, during the same period of time, declined to 2.45 cents per pound. We have no report of heavy trades, however, at these low figures, and with the consummation of resales by U. S. dealers as well as Pacific Coast mills to London,

the market improved again and was quoted at £14-10/0 for F. M. M. Notwithstanding the firmness of the European market for Copra during the second half of February, the U. S. Copra market, in sympathy with Coconut Oil prices, declined slightly about the middle of the month. However, there was a considerable spread between quotations from Pacific Coast mills and bids from Pacific Coast brokers, evidently covering sales of independent operators, to Europe. This differential, at times, became as much as 10 points per 100 pounds. At Manila prices were easy during the entire month, but steadied somewhat during the closing days of the month when it was manifest that sellers were not anxious to take on additional business at the then existing levels. Total manifested arrivals at Manila during the month of February were 223,431 bags as compared with 165,644 bags for February, 1930. Latest cable advices follow:

London F. M. M.	£14-10-0
Sundried	£14-15-0
San Francisco	₱2.45 to ₱2.50 cents

Manila Buen-Corriente	per pound, nominal	₱4.875 per picul
Resecada	₱5.37-1/2 to	₱5.50 per picul

COCONUT OIL.—The American market for Coconut Oil was dull for the month with buyers refusing to pay more than 4-1/4 cents C. I. F. New York for nearby shipment. The same dull condition existed on the Pacific Coast, and it was not until the closing days of February that a better inquiry was noted at 4-3/8 cents to 4-7/16 cents C. I. F. New York for August/December sailing. While the independence of consuming buyers in America is beyond question, due to heavy supplies and purchases well forward, at the same time the continued strength of the European market must in time have its effect on America. Latest cable advices follow:

San Francisco	4-1/4 cents F. O. B. tank cars, futures
New York	4-3/8 to 4-7/16 cents per pound C. I. F.
London	Unquoted
Manila	21 centavos per kilo ex tank

COPRA CAKE.—The European market for this item presented more of interest than those for Coconut products of many months. From January quotation of £4-6-0 C. I. F. Hamburg, quotations were easy for the early days of February, but were gradually advanced with the month closing at £4-17-6 to £5-0-0 C. I. F. Hamburg, dependent upon position. Unquestionably, there was a greater volume of trading in Copra Cake during February than for many months past, with particularly good demand for March shipment. Unless there is a set-back in the Far East markets, it is quite probable that inquiry will remain good for the next several months. Latest cable advices follow:

Hamburg, March shipment	£4-17-6 to £5-0-0
April-May shipment	£4-15-0 to £4-17-6
San Francisco	Unquoted
Manila, buyers	₱28.00 to ₱30.00 per metric ton ex go-down
Sellers	₱29.00 to ₱32.00 per metric ton, dependent upon position

Come, my darling, give a look;
Let's peruse this picture book.
Here's a lady, that's a man—
Dear, sit quiet if you can.

You can't see this if you turn—
Don't keep bouncing on your stern—
Stop that kicking dearest; now,
Here's a goose and there's a cow.
What a stupid little lad!
More and more you're like your Dad.
If you wriggle so and squirm,
You can't join your Father's firm.
Listen, Mother's patience wanes—
Haven't you got any brains!
Parenthood, they say, is grand—
Go, my precious—go pound sand.

—A. E.

Notes on the New Books

(Continued from page 19)

a sincerity and frankness that are almost brutal, he holds up to the bright light of honesty the foibles and motives of his fellow Britishers, and in a pitiless manner reveals the truth that lies beneath the surface of their actions.

Maugham, in this story, has done some of the best writing of his career. His portrayal of the character of Rosie, her beauty as a young woman and the picture of her as an old woman of seventy, painted and fat, but a siren still as marvellous. To those readers who desire their fiction realistic in the faithful delineation of human nature, without cream and sugar and a happy ending, *Cakes and Ale* is highly recommended.

One little spot because you're feeling blue,
"Better have another one." Then there are two.

Two little spots, My last one, yesiree!"
"Why, hello, MacGregor!" Then there are three.

Three little spots, "Say, make it just one more!
Stay and have a dividend!" Then there are four.

Four little spots—how good to be alive!
Mustn't lose that happy glow—so there are five.

Five little spots. "A bin and gitters?" "Nix—
Sticking to the same thing." Then there are six.

Six little spots, to make this old earth heaven—
Sure, good times are coming! So there are seven.

Seven little spots. "I've gotta go, it's late—
Well, it's a fast one." So there are eight.

Eight little spots. "Whasha noise, Sweet Adeline!
Have another! I drink!" Then there are nine.

Nine little spots. "Well, I gotta go." And then
Someone says "A last one, boys." So there are ten.—A. E.

Loafing Through The...

(Continued from page 8)

Moslemesque, though there are Christian settlers everywhere; and if one cares to do so he can have a 3-day trip up the Cotabato river and back, beholding the new plantations.

The travelers boarded the ss. *Luzon* at Cotabato Monday evening, and reached Zamboanga Tuesday morning. They had an enchanting day in Zamboanga, and reached Jolo Wednesday morning at sunrise by the same steamship, which, giving them all day at the capital of the Sultan of Sulu, with opportunity to see the nearby mission school whose headmaster, James Fugate, was chosen Jolo's governor three years ago, took them back to Zamboanga during Wednesday night. They caught the ss *Mayon*, swift, new interislander, at Zamboanga Friday at 4 p. m. and landed back in Manila on her Sunday at noon—just 16 hours over a fortnight for the whole delightful, instructive and inexpensive holiday. They highly recommend the trip to travelers who enjoy leaving the routine path and roughing it a bit.

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Port Area

RAIL COMMODITY MOVEMENTS

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



The volume of commodities received in Manila during the month of February, 1931, via Manila Railroad are as follows:

Rice, cavans	238,754
Sugar, piculs	675,736
Copra, piculs	121,834
Desiccated Coconuts in cases	19,232
Lumber & Timber, B. F.	913,757

The freight revenue car loading statistics for four weeks ending February 14, 1931, as compared with the same period for the year 1930 are given below:

FREIGHT REVENUE CAR LOADINGS

COMMODITY	NUMBER OF FREIGHT CARS		FREIGHT TONNAGE		INCREASE OR DECREASE	
	1931	1930	1931	1930	Cars	Tonnage
Rice	1,100	838	14,308	12,992	262	1,316
Palay	299	339	3,585	4,433	(40)	(848)
Sugar	1,768	1,411	53,690	41,982	357	11,708
Sugar cane	10,449	7,582	189,717	142,496	2,867	47,221
Copra	846	519	6,523	5,049	327	1,474
Coconuts	249	341	3,088	4,251	(92)	(1,163)
Hemp	7	21	60	162	(14)	(102)
Tobacco	4	5	44	52	(1)	(8)
Livestock	49	45	232	215	4	27
Mineral Products	393	477	4,322	4,818	(84)	(496)
Lumber & Timber	213	242	4,217	5,572	(29)	(1,355)
Other Forest Products	24	43	160	281	(19)	(121)
Manufactures	224	276	2,572	3,295	(52)	(723)
All Others Including L.C.L.	3,416	3,117	24,782	25,362	299	(580)
Molasses	170		4,900		170	4,900
TOTAL	19,211	15,256	312,210	250,960	3,955	61,250

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Division of Philippine Education Co., Inc.

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SUMMARY

Week ending January 21, 1931	1,536	1,009	71,532	65,244		
Week ending January 31, 1931	5,158	3,926	88,621	65,426		
Week ending February 7, 1931	4,996	3,420	80,202	54,989		
Week ending February 14, 1931	4,521	3,901	71,855	65,301		
TOTAL	19,211	15,256	312,210	250,960	3,955	61,250

NOTE:—Figures in parenthesis indicate decrease.

Correct Uses of Words

In the past tenses also, "laid" and "lay" are often confused. The former is the preterit of lay, and the latter of lie. Say, "I laid the child down," not "I lay the child down," and "I lay down on the lounge," not "I laid down on the lounge."

learn. Often misused for "teach." We do not "learn a child its letters," but "teach a child its letters." The child learns, as we teach. To teach is to transmit knowledge, to learn is to receive it.

learned. Pronounced in two syllables when used as a verb, as "she learned with ease." It is pronounced in one syllable when used as a noun, as "a learned lawyer"; but in one syllable when used as an adjective, as "a learned man."

leave. Such expressions as "Leave me be," "Leave me alone," "Leave me in peace," are vulgarisms for which there is no excuse. Say, "Let me be," or "Let me alone." Many have objected to the use of "leave" without an object in the sense of "let," as "He leaves tomorrow," but the usage is sanctioned by the language.

Legislature. Accented on the first syllable and pronounced "legis-lay-cher," not "lej-is-late-yur." So with legislator and legislative.

lengthened. Often misused for lengthy or long. Lengthened is properly used of a thing only when its original length has been added to. A long table is lengthened by an addition in the middle or at either end, but unless such an addition had been made it would be incorrect to speak of it as a lengthened table. A long sermon is not necessarily a lengthened sermon; on the other hand, a short sermon is lengthened when the preacher discourses at greater length than usual.

Lengthy. Properly used in the sense of "immoderately long," and often misused when "long" is preferable. "A long debate" is preferable. "A long debate is better than a lengthy debate."

Lengthways. Lengthwise is the better form.

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